Biological Assessment

2643 Corral Canyon Road, Los Angeles County, California

(APNs 4457-013-063 & 064)

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1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) prepared this biological assessment of a proposed single family residence at 2643 Corral Canyon Road in Los Angeles County, California. The subject property equals approximately 34.91 acres of undeveloped land on one legal lot composed of two parcels (APNs 4457-013-063 & 064). The subject property is zoned R-C-40 and lies within the County of Los Angeles Coastal Zone.

1.1 **Project Description**

The proposed project entails a 5,897-square-foot two-story single family residence with detached garage, new Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS), pool, partially covered deck, 282-foot-long Fire Department walk-around and Fire Department hammerhead, all under 18-feet above natural grade. Landscaping, including fuel modification, is also proposed. The development area is 14,588 square feet along Corral Canyon Road. Additionally, 1,535 cubic yards (cy) of cut and 10 cy of fill is proposed, along with 1,525 cy of export.

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The subject property is located in the Santa Monica Mountains north of the city of Malibu in unincorporated County of Los Angeles (County). The site is situated on the Malibu Beach, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. The east side of the site abuts Corral Canyon Road and extends west, crossing Barrymore Drive. The southern site boundary touches Vista Mar/Searidge Drive within the El Nido Community. Undeveloped land surrounds the site.

The proposed development footprint is located approximately 300 feet south of the northern property line along Corral Canyon Road.

The proposed development would be within the boundaries of Habitat Zones 2 and 3 (H2 & H3), with fuel modification encroaching into the H1 Quiet Zone. As Corral Canyon Road is identified as a Scenic Route per the Santa Monica Mountains Local Implementation Plan, (SMM LIP)¹ the proposed structure remains below 18 feet in height from natural or finished grade, whichever is lower. Additionally, since the proposed project is on a significant ridgeline, a variance will be requested to build along the ridgeline and avoid further encroachment onto sensitive habitat.

Figure 1 provides the regional and location map of the site. Figure 2 offers an aerial photograph depicting land uses and public conserved lands in the project vicinity, illustrating the El Nido Community immediately south of the site. Figure 3 shows the project location in the watershed context.

¹ http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/coastal_adopted-LIP.pdf



Figure 1. Project region and vicinity.



Figure 2. Public conserved lands.



Figure 3. Watersheds.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Search

The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB)² and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS)³ were queried for the six USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles including Malibu Beach (project site), Thousand Oaks, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Point Dune, and Topanga.⁴

Pertinent sources reviewed included, but were not limited to, the following:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) CNDDB RAREFIND 5
- CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
- eBird online database of bird distribution and abundance
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey
- Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species, 2009 Los Angeles Audubon Society
- Google Earth aerial imagery

Special-status species include plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, the California Endangered Species Act, or both. This term also includes plant species listed by the state as rare and those listed by the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory (Inventory)⁵ with a Rare Plant Rank (RPR) of 1, 2, or 4, as well as those included on the current CDFW Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List.⁶ Also included are wildlife species designated by the CDFW as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, Watch List species, and/or included on the most current CDFW Special Animals List.⁷

The occurrence potential of special-status species is based on an evaluation of on-site vegetation and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soils, surrounding land uses, habitat requirements, and geographic ranges, as well as the proximity of the project site to previously recorded occurrences in the CNDDB and/or Inventory, and the date of previously reported occurrences.

3.2 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted of the entire 35-acre property on May 21, 2019, by SWCA Lead Biologist/Project Manager Jackie Worden. On June 18, 2020, another survey focused on the proposed development footprint was conducted by SWCA Biologist Maisie Borg. During both field surveys, the flora, fauna, and habitats were investigated using transects of opportunity and binocular-aided vision. The potential for the occurrence of special-status species as reported in the literature search was assessed based on the presence and condition of on-site habitats.

² California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Natural Diversity Data Base. Accessed May 2020.

³ California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California. Available at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org. Accessed May 2020.

⁴ Typically, nine quadrangles are queried, one where the site is located and eight immediately adjacent to the site. However, due to the location of the subject property, these are the only terrestrial quadrangles (the ocean lies to the south).

⁵ CNPS. 2020. Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California. 8th ed. Accessed May 2020.

⁶ CDFW. California Natural Diversity Database: Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. Accessed May 2020.

⁷ CDFW. 2020. California Natural Diversity Database. Special Animals List. Accessed May 2020.

The June 2020 survey consisted of a careful assessment of native trees and shrubs potentially of protected size within or immediately adjacent to the development footprint, including the 200-foot fuel modification zone. *Protected size* is defined by the County as at least one trunk measuring 6 inches or more in diameter, or a combination of any two trunks measuring a total of 8 inches or more in diameter, measured at 4-1/2 feet above natural grade.⁸

On March 4, 2024, a supplemental survey was conducted by SWCA Assistant Staff Biologists Kyle Suchy and Gre Pizano which focused on classifying the post-fire successional habitat and verifying the presence of any native trees of protected size within the project footprint or 200-foot fuel modification zone. The 2024 survey also included expanding the survey limit to include a small brush clearing area on the east side of Corral Canyon Road, adjacent the proposed project development.

3.3 Special-Status Resources

Special-status species include plants and animals listed as endangered, threatened, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, the California Endangered Species Act, or both. This term also includes all plant species listed by the state as rare and those species listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS)⁹ with a Rare Plant Rank of 1, 2 or 3, and wildlife species designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, Watch List species, and other wildlife included in the most current CDFW "Special Animals" list.¹⁰

In addition, the County requires consideration of the 2009 Sensitive Bird Species report published by the Los Angeles Audubon Society as additional species of special concern.¹¹ Appendix D, Special-Status Plant Species Recorded in the Project Vicinity, and Appendix E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Recorded in the Project Vicinity summarize the potential for each of the special-status species recorded in the area to occur on the subject property. The occurrence potential is based on an evaluation of on-site vegetation and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soils, surrounding land uses, habitat requirements, and geographic ranges of special-status plant and wildlife species reported as occurring in the region as well as the proximity of the project site to previously recorded occurrences in the CNDDB database, and the date of the prior reported occurrences.

The potential for occurrence described in Appendices D and E are classified according to the following terms:

<u>Not Expected:</u> There is no suitable habitat present on the property (i.e., habitats on the property are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the property.

<u>Low Potential:</u> Either significantly limited quantity and/or quality of suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., not enough suitable habitat is present to support the species, few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on the property is unsuitable or of very low quality). And there are no

⁸ County of Los Angeles. 2014. Santa Monica Mountains Local Implementation Program (LIP). A Component of the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program. Department of Regional Planning. Section 22.44.1920K.

⁹ CNPS. Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California. 8th ed. Available at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/.

¹⁰ CDFW. California Natural Diversity Database. Special Animals List. 2020.

¹¹ Los Angeles Audubon Society. 2009 "Los Angeles County's Sensitive Bird Species." Los Angeles County Sensitive Bird Species Working Group. Volume 75(3) January/February 2009.

or few recent records of occurrence in or near the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the property.

<u>Moderate Potential</u>: Some suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the quantity of habitat on the property is marginal). Additionally, there are known records of occurrences in the region of the site, but not necessarily in the immediate vicinity. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the property.

<u>High Potential:</u> Suitable quantity and quality of habitat is present on the property (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or habitat(s) on the property is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are recent records of occurrences in the vicinity of the property. This species has a high probability of being found on the property.

<u>Present</u>: Species was observed on the property during surveys associated with this report or by other persons.

3.3.1 Native Protected Trees

County policy defines protected native trees those with "at least one trunk measuring six inches or more in diameter, or a combination of any two trunks measuring a total of eight inches or more in diameter, measured at four and one-half feet above natural grade" ¹² (dbh = diameter at breast height).

4 RESULTS

Nomenclature in this report is based on the following resources:

- <u>Vegetation Mapping</u>: A Manual of California Vegetation. (Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens). 2009. 2nd edition. Sacramento: California Native Plant Society. *Plants: The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, editors) 2012. *TJM2: The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*. 2nd ed. as updated on the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics. Available at: http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html.
- <u>Reptiles and Amphibians</u>: *A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California*. (Nafis, Gary). Available at: <u>http://www.californiaherps.com</u>.
- <u>Birds</u>: American Ornithologist's Union (AOU) Checklist of North American Birds. 7th ed. and supplement. Available at: https://www.californiabirds.org/checklist.asp.
- <u>Mammals</u>: American Society of Mammologists. Available at: http://www.mammalsociety.org/mammals-California.

¹² County of Los Angeles. 2014. Santa Monica Mountains Local Implementation Program (LIP). A Component of the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program. Department of Regional Planning. Section 22.44.1920K.

4.1 Literature Search

Numerous special-status plant and wildlife species were reported in the literature as occurring in the project region. Species with a moderate or high potential to occur on-site based on habitat suitability and regional occurrence factors are discussed in more detail in the Special-Status Resources, Section 4.3 of this report.

4.2 Field Surveys

4.2.1 Flora

4.2.1.1 POST-FIRE SUCCESSIONAL

The entire property and surrounding areas were burned in the 2018 Woolsey Fire. The area was previously burned in a 2007 wildfire. The Woolsey Fire resulted in the site being dominated by post-fire successional vegetation during the 2019 and 2020 field surveys, not categorized by the vegetation alliances classification system in A Manual of California Vegetation. As observed, the fire burned in a random pattern, such that portions of the oak woodlands on-site were tinged (not fully burned), and much of the area immediately north of and outside the property were not burned. Within the post-fire successional area, scattered occurrences of native vegetation were observed, particularly along the westfacing slopes below Corral Canyon Road. These areas supported sporadic occurrences of Southern California black walnut (Juglans californica), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), and laurel sumac (Malosma laurina). Outside the development footprint, the east-facing slope contains widely scattered pockets of dense ceanothus in unburned patches surrounded by ruderal annuals. Native shrubs found were big-pod and greenbark ceanothus (Ceanothus megacarpus, C. spinosus), laurel sumac, chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), monkey flower (Mimulus aurantiacus), purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), and giant wild rye (Elymus condensatus). The scattered native vegetation observed throughout this area provides some background on the type of native vegetation community that likely dominated this area prior to the fires; however, these former communities are still in recovery and likely altered due to introduction of disturbance adapted species such as non-native/invasive grasses and forbs.

This area was described in 2019 and 2020 field surveys and is shown on Figure 4. It should be noted that only the proposed disturbance footprint and 200-foot fuel modification zone and immediate buffer were re-evaluated in 2024 for vegetation classification.

4.2.1.2 OAK WOODLAND

Oak woodlands consisting of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) are present in narrow bands on the eastfacing slopes and in the canyon at the bottom of the project site, outside the proposed development footprint. The latter also contains scattered western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). These areas were burned over but not entirely; oak trees were singed and show tip die-back. See Figure 4 for an overview of this vegetation community as well as individual oak trees that were identified in 2019/2020.

This community does not occur within or adjacent to the proposed development footprint or 200-foot fuel modification zone.

4.2.1.3 CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH

California sagebrush was the primary vegetation community observed within the focused 2024 survey area. The dominant species observed within this community included California sage brush (*Artemisia*

californica), purple sage, chaparral bushmallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus* var. *fasciculatus*), and laural sumac. This community composition most closely corresponds to California sagebrush- (purple sage) scrub Shrubland Alliance [*Artemisia californica – (Salvia leucophylla)* Shrubland Alliance].

This community occurs within the proposed development footprint and 200-foot fuel modification zone.

4.2.1.4 RUDERAL

Annual non-native invasive species dominate the areas adjacent to the road site and within the fuel modification zone of the adjacent property. Typical species encountered include ruderal, non-native annuals such as grasses (*Avena* spp., *Bromus* spp., *Stipa miliacea*), mustards (*Brassica nigra*, *Hirschfeldia incana*), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), and Geraldton carnation weed (*Euphorbia terracina*).

This land cover type occurs adjacent to the proposed development within the 200-foot fuel modification zone.

4.2.1.5 EUCALYPTUS GROVE

A small stand of planted gum trees (*Eucalyptus* species) is present in the southern extent of the project site, immediately adjacent to Vista Mar/Searidge Drive in the El Nido community.

This community occurs outside of the proposed development footprint and 200-foot fuel modification zone.

Appendix A includes site photographs that illustrate typical site conditions.

4.2.1.6 DEVELOPED

This land cover type characterizes all paved surfaces including Corral Canyon Road. This land cover type does not provide suitable habitat for any plants or wildlife.

4.2.2 Ephemeral Drainages

Outside the proposed development footprint, four ephemeral drainages traverse the property. Dry Creek generally parallels the eastern property boundary at the toe of the west-facing slope, from north to south. It is the only named drainage. Portions of Dry Creek had well-defined bed, bank, and channel features while other areas did not. A well-used trail traverses the bottom of the canyon, often following the course of this drainage.

Three other erosional ravines/ephemeral drainages are present on the east-facing slope, running generally from west to east-southeast, with two joining Dry Creek just north of the southern property boundary (see Figure 4). One originates to the southwest of Barrymore Drive and continues under the road through a culvert to daylight on the subject property. Of the two other erosional channels, the northernmost supports an oak woodland and does not continue to Dry Creek, while the southernmost ravine is dominated by ruderal non-natives and extends to Dry Creek.

All drainage ravines were dry during the May 2019 and June 2020 field surveys and lacked plant species indicative of riparian/aquatic conditions, with the exception of coast live oaks and western sycamores. The dominance of non-native ruderal plants in these areas appears to be the result of the 2018 Woolsey Fire. These areas were not reassessed during the focused 2024 field survey.



Figure 4. Property vegetation.

4.2.3 Wildlife

Wildlife activity during the field surveys was limited to common species typical of rural areas. Birds encountered included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*). Additional bird species would be expected to occur seasonally, although habitat is generally lacking to support a diverse vertebrate community. One species of lizard was seen, western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). The present condition of the project site is not conducive to use by a wide range of mammals; however, small mammals may occur.

4.2.4 Special-Status Plants

Southern California black walnut was the only special-status plant species directly observed during site surveys. One additional special-status plant species has a moderate potential to occur on site based on a combination of geographic distribution, recent records of occurrence in the project vicinity, and evaluation of the conditions and habitat types present.

4.2.4.1 PRESENT

Southern California Black Walnut – CNPS Rare Plant Rank 4.2: Although not identified in the CNDDB query, Southern California black walnuts were found scattered about the west-facing slope of the project site, including two multi-trunk shrubs within the development footprint. All were multi-stem shrubs of small diameter (≤ 2 inches), stump sprouting from burned stumps, and were below protected size at the time of the 2020 field survey. CDFW tracks walnut groves, not individual trees.

As a part of the focused 2024 survey, all previously measured Southern California black walnuts within the 2024 survey area were revisited and their DBH reassessed to verify whether they met protected size¹³. One tree was measured above protected size (two stems measuring 4 inches and 5 inches DBH respectively). This tree was located in the northern portion of the survey area in a ruderal area adjacent to Corral Canyon Road (see Figure 4). No other walnut trees met protected size within the focused 2024 survey area.

4.2.4.2 MODERATE OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL

Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae***)** – **CNPS Rare Plant Rank 4.2:** This lily is generally found in open areas of scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats. None were found during either field survey. The predominance of dense weedy growth may be suppressing the occurrence of this plant. This lily is known to occur in the vicinity and should have been identifiable during the survey if present.

4.2.5 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were found during the two field surveys. The current post-fire site conditions of disturbed and fragmented habitats provide limited suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species identified during the literature search.

¹³ Protected size is defined by the County as "at least one trunk measuring six inches or more in diameter, or a combination of any two trunks measuring a total of eight inches or more in diameter, measured at four and one-half feet above natural grade."

4.2.6 Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors are landscape-scale features that promote habitat connectivity through and between areas of high-quality wildlife habitat, allowing wildlife dispersal between patches of habitat. Wildlife corridors are typically linear features within a landscape that contain adequate cover and lack physical obstacles for safe wildlife movement, such as busy roadways or undersized culverts.

The site currently offers unrestricted wildlife movement throughout the site on a local scale. The site does not provide critical linkage to identified native resident or migratory wildlife corridors.

5 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The proposed development footprint, including building, driveway/hammerhead, grading, and both onsite and off-site fuel modification zones, encompasses approximately 284,217 square feet (sf) or 6.54 acres. Table 1 provides the estimated area of impact.

Table 1. Vegetation Impact Estimates

Development Impact	Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type			
	California Sagebrush	Ruderal	Developed	
Building Footprint (includes pool & FD 5- ft walkway)	6,323 sf / 0.15 acre	0	0	
Development Footprint (includes FD driveway; excludes building footprint)	9,432 sf / 0.22 acre	594 sf / 0.01 acre	0	
30-Foot Fuel Modification Zone A (excludes Development footprint	441 sf / 0.01 acre	0	0	
100-Foot Fuel Modification Zone B (excludes 30-ft fuel mod zone)	43,812 sf / 1.01 acre	10,047 sf / 0.23 acre	7,634 sf / 0.18 acre	
200-Foot Fuel Modification Zone C (excluding 100-ft fuel mod zone)	120,495 sf / 2.77 acre	7,170 sf / 0.16 acre	6,059 sf / 0.14 acre	
Off-site Brush Thinning (excluding 200-ft fuel mod zone)	71,402 sf / 1.64 acre	798 sf / 0.02 acre	0	

6 SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE AREAS

The County's Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program (SMMLCP) mapping identifies H1 Quiet Zone, H2, and H3 Sensitive Environmental Resource Areas in the development footprint (Figure 5). These designations were checked during the field surveys and found to be generally accurate. Table 2 summarizes areal impacts of each project element within H zones.

|--|

Development Impact	H Zone		
	H1 Quiet Zone	H2	H3
Building Footprint (includes pool & FD 5- ft walkway)	0	3,959 sf / 0.09 acre	2,363 sf / 0.05 acre

Development Impact	H Zone			
-	H1 Quiet Zone	H2	H3	
Development Footprint (includes FD driveway; excludes building footprint)	0	2,483 sf / 0.06 acre	7,543 sf / 0.17 acre	
30-Foot Fuel Modification Zone A (excludes Development footprint	0	441 sf / 0.01 acre	0	
100-Foot Fuel Modification Zone B (excludes 30-ft fuel mod zone)	0	36,163 sf / 0.83 acre	25,330 sf / 0.58 acre	
200-Foot Fuel Modification Zone C (excluding 100-ft fuel mod zone)	21,632 sf / 0.50 acre	90,654 sf / 2.08 acre	43,070 sf / 0.99 acre	
Off-site Brush Thinning (excluding 200-ft fuel mod zone)	0	63,433 sf / 1.46 acre	8,770 sf / 0.20 acre	

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Sensitive Natural Communities and Habitats

No sensitive natural communities occur within the proposed development envelop. The majority of H2 impacts and all of H1 quiet zone impacts would be in the fuel modification zones.

The impact areas within the H2 zone are vegetated with non-native, ruderal vegetation as well as native shrubs, primarily laurel sumac. Vegetation fuel modification for compliance with fire safety would remove weeds, a beneficial impact. Care should be taken during such work to avoid native shrubs.

7.2 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

7.2.1 Special-Status Plants

Two multi-stem California black walnuts would be removed within the project development footprint. These individuals are not of protected size as of the 2024 survey; however, these individuals are sprouting from burned individuals that were likely of protected size prior to the burn. In an effort to protect resources on site while also adhering to local regulations, five walnut trees will be planted for every one walnut tree removed for a total of ten walnut trees. Suitable planting area exists within the northwestern corner of Fuel Modification Zone C (See Figure 5. County SERA mapping). Trees planted as a part of this measure are to be completed in good faith and not subject to mitigation monitoring or reporting.

7.2.2 Special-Status Wildlife

No special status wildlife were found on-site or in the development footprint. Nesting birds could use the property and areas within 300 feet of the parcel. Active nests of most native bird species are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 United States Code 704) and the California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503). If activities associated with vegetation removal, construction, or grading are planned during the bird nesting/breeding season (generally February 1 through September 15), it is recommended that a qualified biologist conduct surveys for active nests. Preconstruction nesting bird surveys should be conducted prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, no more than 5 days prior to the start of construction.



Figure 5. County SERA mapping.

APPENDIX A

Site Photographs



Photo 1. View westerly from Corral Canyon Road across project site. Note Barrymore Road at arrows. Photo taken June 2020.



Photo 2. View easterly from Barrymore Road across project site. Note Corral Canyon Road arrow and burned residence (the latter at the northeast corner of project site, outside subject property). Photo taken June 2020.



Photo 3. View southerly from development footprint with ruderal and California sagescrub vegetation observed. Note Corral Canyon Road at arrow. Photo taken March 2024.



Photo 4. View of walnut tree of protected size located in the northern portion of the survey area within ruderal habitat. Photo taken March 2024.

APPENDIX B

Observed Flora

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VERNACULAR NAME	ORIGIN			
EUDIOCTODAE - EUDICOTS (DICOTS)						
Adoxaceae - Mu	skroot Family					
	Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	Blue elderberry	N			
Agavaceae [Lilia	ceae] - Agave Family					
	Hesperoyucca [Yucca] whipplei	Chaparral yucca	N			
Anacardiaceae -	Sumac Family					
	Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac	N			
Apiaceae - Carro	ot Family					
	Foeniculum vulgare	Sweet fennel	I			
Asteraceae - Su	nflower Family					
	Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	N			
	Artemisia douglasiana	Mugwort	N			
	Brickellia californica	California brickellbush	N			
	Centaurea melitensis	localote	I			
	Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle	I N			
	Deinandra fasciculata Friophyllum confertiflorum var	Fascicled/clustered tarweed	N			
	confertiflorum	Golden varrow	N			
	Malacothrix saxatilis var tenuifolia	Cliff aster	N			
Boraginaceae - E	Borage Family					
	Cryptantha microstachys	Popcorn flower	Ν			
	Emmenanthe pendulifora var. penduliflora	Whispering bells	Ν			
	Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia	Common eucrypta	Ν			
	Phacelia sp.	Phacelia	Ν			
Brassicaceae - N	Justard Family					
	Brassica nigra	Black mustard	I			
	Hirschfeldia incana	Mediterranean mustard	I			
Convolvulaceae	- Morning Glory Family					
	Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	I			
Cucurbitaceae -	Gourd Family					
	Marah macrocarpus var. macrocarpus	Chilicothe; manroot	N			
Euphorbiaceae -	Spurge Family					
	Euphorbia terracina	Geraldton carnation weed	I			
	Ricinus communis	Castor bean	I			
Fabaceae - Pea	Family					
	Acmispon glaber	Deerweed	N			
	Lupinus spp.	Lupine species	N			
Fagaceae - Oak	& Beech Family					
	Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia	Coast live oak	N			
Juglandaceae - \	Walnut Family		NI.			
	Juglans californica	So. Cal. black walnut	N; CRPR 4.2			
Lamiaceae - Min	t Family					
	Salvia leucophylla	Purple sage	Ν			
Plantaginaceae - Plantain Family						
Keckiella cordifolia Heart-leaved penstemon N						
Platanaceae - Sycamore Family						
Platanus racemosa Western sycamore N						
Phrymaceae - Lopseed Family [Scrophulariaceae]						
-	Mimulus aurantiacus	Bush monkeyflower	Ν			

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME VERNACULAR NAME OR						
Rhamnaceae - E	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family						
	Ceanothus megacarpus Big-pod ceanothus N						
	Ceanothus spinosus	Greenbark ceanothus	Ν				
Rosaceae - Ros	e Family						
	Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	Ν				
	Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogny					
	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Ν				
MONOCOTYLE	DONAE - MONOCOTS						
Poa - Grass Far	Poa - Grass Family						
	Avena sp. Wild oats I						
	Bromus diandrus Ripgut brome I						
	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft chess	I				
	Bromus tectorum Cheatgrass I						
	Elymus condensatus Giant rye N						
	Festuca myuros Rattail fescue						
	Stipa miliacea var. miliacea Smilo grass I						
Notes:							
N =	Native to California						
=	Introduced to California						
CRPR 4.2 =	California Rare Plant Rank 4.2; Limited distribution in CA & fairly threatened in CA						
	per California Native Plant Society						

APPENDIX C

Observed Vertebrate Fauna

Vertebrate Species Observed or Detected on the Corral Canyon Road Project Site May 21, 2019 & June 18, 2020

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	
REPTILES			
Iguanidae	Iguanid Lizards		
Ūta stansburiana elegans	Western side-blotched lizard		
BIRDS			
Odontophoridae	New World Quail		
Callipepla californica	California quail		
Columbidae	Pigeons & Doves		
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove		
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds		
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird		
Psittacidae	African & Old World Parrots		
	Parrots	Non-native; naturalized	
Corvidae	Jays & Crows		
Aphelocoma coerulescens	California scrub-jay		
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow		
Polioptilidae	Gnatcatchers		
Polioptila caerulea	Blue-gray gnatcatcher		
Sylviidae	Sylviid warblers		
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit		
Mimidae	Thrashers		
Toxostoma redivivum	California thrasher		
Emberizidae	Sparrows, Tanagers, Buntings		
Melozone crissalis	California towhee		
Fringillidae	Finches		
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch		
Parulidae	Wood-Warblers		
Geothlypis trichas	Common yellow-throat		
Cardinalidae	Cardinals & Allies		
Pheucticus melanocephalus	Black-headed grosbeak		

APPENDIX D

Special-Status Plant Species Reported in the Project Vicinity

Special Status Plant Species Reported in the Vicinity of the 2643 Corral Canyon Drive Project Vicinity¹

	Status			Elevation Range, Life Form, and		
Scientific and Common Name	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat Requirements	Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence
Western spleenwort Asplenium vespertinum			4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, southern oak woodland at the base of overhanging boulders.	200-1000 m PH	Not Expected: Suitable habitat may be present, although the development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species. Not observed during either field survey. The closest records are from 1963 on the Thousand Oaks quad.
Braunton's milk-vetch Astragalus brauntonii	E		1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub valley and foothill grassland, closed-cone coniferous forest/ recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers	4-640m PH January-August	Not Expected : LA & Vent Co: occurrences in the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. Substrate endemic: no suitable habitat on-site.
Ventura marsh milkvetch Astragalus pycnostachyus var. Ianosissimus	E	E	1B.1	Disturbed aeras, open area, sandy to gravel in the coastal strand	<100m PH June-Oct	Absent: No coastal habitat in present on or near the site.
Coastal dunes milkvetch Astragalus tener var. titi	E	E	1B.1	Moist sandy depressions and vernal pools near coast, coastal bluffs and dunes.	<20m AH March-May	Absent: No coastal wetland habitat on present on or near the site.
Coulter's saltbush Atriplex coulteri			1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils, open sites, scrub, coastal bluff scrub.	<500m PH March-Oct	Absent: No alkaline or clay soils are present on or near the site.
Parish' brittlescale Atriplex parishii			1B.1	Alkaline or clay soils.	<470m AH June-Oct	Absent: No alkaline or clay soils are present on or near the site.
Davidson's saltscale Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii			1B.2	Coastal sage scrub, wetland-riparian.	10–200m AH April–October	Absent: No suitable wetland or riparian habitat present on site.
Malibu baccharis Baccharis malibuensis			1B.1	Chaparral, grassy openings.	50-300m S Aug-Sept	Low Potential: The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species and thus lacks suitable habitat. Most recent nearby report is from 2000 near Solstice Canyon.
Catalina mariposa lily Calochortus catalinae			4.2	Open grassland or scrub; heavy (clay) soils	<700m PH(b) March-June	Moderate Potential: Suitable habitat may be present and known to occur in the vicinity & in flower during these surveys. The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species which is not optimal habitat for this plant. Not observed during either field survey.

	Status				Elevation Range, Life Form, and		
Scientific and Common Name	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat Requirements	Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence	
Club-haired mariposa lily Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus			4.2	Generally found on serpentine soils, in chaparral, valley grassland, &/or foothill woodland.	<1300m PB May-June	Not Expected: Serpentine soils are not present. The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species which is not optimal habitat for this plant. Not observed during either field survey.	
Slender mariposa lily Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis			1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	320-1000m PH(b) March-June	Low Potential: Potentially suitable habitat is present; however, the development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species which is not optimal habitat for this plant. Not observed during either field survey.	
Plummer's mariposa-lily Calochortus plummerae			4.2	Dry rocky chaparral, yellow-pine forest.	<1700m PH(b) May-July	Not Expected: Suitable habitat is not present.	
Lewis' evening-primrose Camissoniopsis [Camissonia] lewisii			3	Coastal grassland, sandy or clay soils.	<300m AH March-June	Not Expected: No suitable coastal sandy or clay soils are present on site, and the development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species which is not optimal habitat for this plant.	
Southern tarplant Centromadia [Hemizonia] parryi ssp. australis			1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools.	0–480m AH May–November	Absent: No suitable mesic habitat is present.	
Island mountain-mahogany Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae			4.3	Chaparral on mesic, shady slopes.	<600m PH Mar-Apr	Low Potential: The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species and no mountain mahogany were found there.	
Salt marsh bird's-beak Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	FE	SE	1B.2	Restricted to coastal salt marsh.	<10m AH March-Oct	Absent: No coastal wetlands are present on site.	
San Fernando Valley spineflower Chorizanthe parryi ssp. fernandina	SC	E	1B.1	Sandy soils in coastal scrub, openings in chaparral	90-500m AH April-July	Not Expected: Not recorded in this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains and suitable substrates are not present.	
Parry's spineflower Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi			1B.1	Sandy soils in coastal scrub, openings in chaparral	90-800m AH April-June	Not Expected: There is only one record for this subspecies in the Santa Monica Mountains from 1957. Extant occurrences are mostly from the San Gabriel valley.	
Small-flowered morning-glory Convolvulus simulans			4.2	Heavy clay soils (occasionally serpentine); annual grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral.	30-875m AH Apr-Jun	Low Potential: The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species which is not optimal habitat for this plant.	

	Status				Elevation Range,		
Scientific and Common Name	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat Requirements	Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence	
Santa Susana tarplant Deinandra minthornii		R	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ rocks on Santa Susana sandstone substrates.	280-760m. S (d) July-November	Not Expected: This species is a substrate endemic: suitable Santa Susana sandstone soils are not present on-site.	
Dune larkspur Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae			1B.2	Maritime chaparral and coastal dunes.	<200m. PH April–June	Absent: No suitable coastal habitat.	
Mt. Pinos larkspur Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum			4.3	Sagebrush scrub, dry chaparral.	1000-2600m AH Apr-June	Not Expected: The site is well below the elevational range and lacks suitable habitat.	
Western dichondra Dichondra occidentalis			4.2	Occasional and patchy in coastal sage scrub, typically under plant canopies.	<520m PH Feb-May	Low Potential: The development footprint is dominated by dense ruderal species.	
Beach spectaclepod Dithyrea maritima		Т	1B.1	Seashores, coastal sand dunes.	<50m PH March-May	Absent: No suitable coastal dune habitat.	
Blochman's dudleya Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	-	-	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, ultramafic, valley and foothill grassland with coastal influence. Open, rocky slopes, often serpentine or clay-dominated.	7-550m PH April-June	Absent: No suitable rocky, serpentine or clay soils/substrates on-site, and there is no coastal influence on-site.	
Agoura Hills dudleya Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis	Т		1B.2	Rocky, volcanic. chaparral, cismontane woodland	200-500m PH May-June	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Marcescent dudleya Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens	Т	-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland: open rocky volcanic slopes	<460m PH May-June	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Santa Monica dudleya Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia	Т	R	1B.1	Shaded, rocky volcanic outcrops and slopes.	150-500m PH April-July	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Many-stemmed dudleya Dudleya multicaulis		-	1B.1	Shaded, rocky volcanic outcrops and slopes.	150-500m PH April-July	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Conejo dudleya <i>Dudleya parva</i>	Т		1B.2	Rocky or gravelly, clay or volcanic. Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	60-450m PH May-June	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Verity's dudleya Dudleya verityi	FT		1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/ volcanic, rocky.	60–120m PH May–June	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates; there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	
Conejo buckwheat Eriogonum crocatum		R	1B.2	Conejo volcanic outcrops, rocky. Chaparral, Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	50-580 PH April-July	Absent: Endemic to volcanic substrates: there are no volcanic soils or substrates on the site.	

	Status				Elevation Range, Life Form, and		
Scientific and Common Name	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat Requirements	Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence	
Decumbent goldenbush Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens			1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ rocky, often clay or serpentinite.	<600m PH May-June	Not Expected : Primarily a coastal species. No current records for SMM.	
Southern California black walnut Juglans californica			4.2	Hillsides and canyons, often on seeps.	30-900m T(d) Mar-May	Present: One multi-trunk (small diameter) shrub was found within the development footprint and a few others are scattered about the property.	
Coulter's goldfields Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri			1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools.	1–1220m AH February–June	Absent: No suitable wetland habitat is present.	
Ocellated Humdoldt lily Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum			4.2	Oak canyons, chaparral, yellow-pine forest.	<1800m PH(b) May-Aug	Not Present: This distinctive plant has not been found on the subject property.	
White-veined monardella Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca			1B.1	Saline places, vernal pools or moist areas in and adjacent to riparian habitats.	<1000m AH April-May	Absent: No suitable mesic or riparian habitat is present on site.	
Ojai navarretia Navarretia ojaiensis			1B.1	Grasslands; openings is chaparral and coastal scrub; on clay soils.	300-1000m AH May-July	Not Expected: Clay soils are not present, and the plant is unlikely to occur in the dense ruderal vegetation present in the development footprint. This plant was found in 2008 nearby at Stunt Ranch State Park but has not been reported in the vicinity since.	
Chaparral nolina Nolina cismontana			1B.3	Dry chaparral of coastal mountains	200-1300m S(e) May-July	Low Potential: Suitable habitat is present; however, this distinctive plant was not found.	
California Orcutt grass Orcuttia californica	E	E	1B.1	Vernal pools.	15–660m AH April–August	Absent: No suitable vernal pool habitat is present.	
Lyon's pentachaeta Pentachaeta lyonii			1B.1	Grasslands and openings in chaparral of coastal mtns with heavy and/or clay soils.	200-1300m PH April-July	Absent: Soils on-site are not clay rich; limited suitable habitat is present.	
Chaparral ragwort Senecio aphanactis			2B.2	Dry rocky open areas; alkaline flats	10–550m AH January–April	Not Expected: Soils on-site are not alkaline. Last reported from the Thousand Oaks area in 2003.	
Salt spring checkerbloom Sidalcea neomexicana	E	E	1B1	Alkaline springs & marshes	<1500m PH March-June	Absent: Aquatic habitat is not present.	

	Status				Elevation Range, Life Form, and		
Scientific and Common Name	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat Requirements	Flowering Period	Potential Occurrence	
California seablite Suaeda californica	E		1B.1	Margins of coastal salt marsh.	<5m S July-Oct	Absent: No suitable coastal salt marsh habitat is present.	
Sonoran maiden fern Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis			2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)	50–610m PH (r) Jan–Sept	Absent: No suitable mesic or stream habitat is present.	
California screw moss Tortula californica			1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	10-1460m moss	Low Potential: No suitable habitat on- site.	

¹ May 2020 CNDDB Query for: Malibu Beach: Topanga: Canoga Park: Calabasas: Thousand Oaks: Point Dume USGS Quadrangles

STATU: Federal	S KEY:	<u>State</u>		LIFE I AH:	FORM KEY: Annual Herb	(b):	bulb
E:	Federally Endangered	E: R:	State Endangered State Rare	AG: PG: PH:	Annual Grass Perennial Grass Perennial Herb	(d): (e): (p):	deciduous evergreen parasitic
T:	Federally Threatened Species	<u>CNPS (</u> 1A:	California rare plant ranks Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere	PC: S: Ss:	Perennial Cactus Shrub Subshrub	(r): (s):	rhizomatous stoloniferous
C:	Federal Candidate Species	1B:	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere	T: *	Tree No flowering perio	d identifie	ed
SC:	Species of Concern: An informal term that refers to species considered to be in need of concentrated conservation actions.	2A: 2B: 3: 4:	Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere Plants about which more information is needed – a review list Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.				
		<u>Threat F</u> 0.1: 0.2: 0.3:	Ranks Seriously threatened in California (over 80% occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat. Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threate4ned/ low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known.				

APPENDIX E

Special-Status Wildlife Species Reported in the Project Vicinity

Special-Status Wildlife Species Recorded from the 2643 Corral Canyon Road Vicinity¹

Common Name	Status			
Scientific Name	Federal	State	Habitat Requirements	Occurrence Potential ¹
Monarch butterfly (wintering sites) Danaus plexippus		sa	Winter roost sites located in wind-protected tree groves (gum trees, Monterey pine, and cypress trees), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Low Potential: Gum trees are present on the subject parcel but not in proximity to the development footprint. The trees are not in the typical horseshoe pattern typically used by wintering Monarch butterflies and overwintering has not been reported at this location, although they may nectar on the gum trees.
Santa Monica grasshopper Trimerotropis occidentiloides		sa	Disturbed areas adjacent to chaparral, bare hillsides. Endemic to the Santa Monica Mountains.	Low Potential: Suitable open/bare hillside habitat is not present.
Santa Monica shieldback katydid Aglaothorax longipennis		sa	Occurs in dense riparian thickets	Absent: Dense riparian thicket habitat is not present.
Gertsch's socalchemmis spider Socalchemmis gertschi		sa	Not much is known about this nocturnal hunting spider.	Low Potential: Known from only two locations in Los Angeles County (Topanga Canyon and Brentwood.
California red-legged frog Rana draytonii	FT	SSC	Permanent water sources such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and perennial steams.	Absent: Suitable habitat is not present.
Western pond turtle Actinemys pallida [Emys marmorata]		SSC	Streams, ponds, freshwater marshes and lakes with aquatic vegetation and logs or rocks for basking.	Absent: Suitable habitat is not present.
Silvery legless lizard Anniella pulchra ssp. pulchra		SSC	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Endemic to loose, mesic soils	Low Potential: Loose mesic soils are not present in the development footprint.
Coast horned lizard Phrynosoma blainvillii		SSC	Relatively open grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands with fine, loose soil where native harvester ants (primary prey) occur.	Low Potential: Loose, fine soils are not present in the development footprint and no native ants were observed on the parcel.
San Diegan [coastal] whiptail Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		SSC	Open areas in semiarid grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands.	Low Potential: Suitable open habitat areas not present.
California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population) <i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>		SSC	In the coastal ranges, occurs in riparian woodlands and adjacent chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation; associated with rock outcrops.	Absent: No suitable riparian habitat on site. Only the San Diego population is SSC.
San Bernardino ringneck snake Diadophis punctatus modestus		sa	Woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and scrub habitats, often found in mesic areas under rocks, logs, and debris.	Not Expected: No suitable mesic habitat on site.
Two-striped garter snake Thamnophis hammondii		SSC	Perennial and intermittent streams with dense riparian vegetation.	Absent: No aquatic habitat is present on or near the site.
Cooper's hawk Accipiter cooperii		WL (nesting)	Cismontane woodland: riparian forest & woodland: upper montane coniferous forest.	Low Potential: This species may periodically forage on site, but no suitable woodland is present on-site for nesting.

Common Name	Status			
Scientific Name	Federal	State	Habitat Requirements	Occurrence Potential ¹
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow Aimophila ruficeps canescens		WL	Resident species of chaparral & coastal sage scrub. Note: This subspecies is not recognized by California Bird Records Committee (30 June 2020 update: www.californiabirds.org/checklist.asp).	Low Potential: Some suitable habitat is present on the parcel but not within the development footprint. This <i>species</i> (not subspecies) is known to occur in the vicinity.
Golden eagle (nesting & wintering) Aquila chrysaetos		CFP	Requires cliffs or rocky ledges for nesting though will occasionally nest in trees, on the ground or in human-made structures.	Absent: No suitable cliffs or rocky ledges for nesting present on site. Species may forage in the area. Most sightings on eBird are spring- fall, with a few Dec-Mar sightings.
Burrowing owl Athene cunicularia		SSC (burrow sites)	Grasslands and open scrub.	Absent: No suitable habitat present.
American peregrine falcon (nesting) Falco peregrinus anatum	Delisted	CFP	Nests near wetlands, lakes, rivers or other waters on high cliffs.	Absent: No aquatic or cliff habitat is present on or near the site.
California gnatcatcher Polioptila californica	FT	SSC	Coastal sage scrub in areas of flat or gently sloping terrain.	Absent: This species does not occur in this area of the Santa Monica Mountains and suitable habitat is not present
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>		СТ	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils along rivers, lakes, ocean for colonial nests.	Absent: No suitable cliff or aquatic habitat is present.
Least Bell's vireo Vireo belli pusillus	FE	CE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian habitat near water.	Absent: No suitable riparian habitat is present.
Pallid bat Antrozous pallidus		SSC	Arid habitats, including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests; prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging.	Low Potential: Species may forage in the area, but no suitable roosting habitat present on site.
Spotted bat Euderma maculata		SSC	Deserts, scrublands, chaparral, and coniferous woodlands. Roosts in rock crevices, occasionally caves or buildings.	Low Potential: Occurrence of this species is rare in area, and there is no roosting habitat on-site.
Western mastiff bat Eumops perotis ssp. californicus		SSC	Primarily arid lowlands and coastal basins with rugged, rocky terrain, along with suitable crevices for day-roosts. Requires high cliff faces, trees, buildings for sufficient vertical drop.	Low Potential: No suitable habitat is present on site. Species may forage in the area infrequently.
Western red bat Lasiurus blossevillii		SSC	Strongly associated with riparian habitats; known to roost in orchards.	Not Expected: No suitable habitat present on site; may forage in the area.
Hoary bat Lasiurus cinereus		sa	Thought to prefer trees at the edge of clearings, but have been found in trees in heavy forests, open wooded glades, and shade trees along urban streets and in city parks.	Low Potential: May occur as periodic forager, but no suitable roosting habitat present on site.
California leaf-nosed bat Macrotus californicus		SSC	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis. Roosts in caves and mines.	Not Expected: No suitable desert habitat present.

Common Name	Status					
Scientific Name	Federal	State	Habitat Requirements	Occurrence Potential ¹		
Western small-footed myotis Myotis ciliolabrum		sa	Arid wooded and brushy uplands near water from sea level to at least 9,000 ft. Prefers open stands in forests, woodlands & brush. Uses streams, ponds etc. for feeding & drinking. Roosts in caves, mines, occasionally under bridges or bark.	Not Expected: No suitable aquatic or stream habitat present.		
Yuma myotis Myotis yumanensis		sa	Found in a variety of habitats; optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over within to feed. Roosts in buildings, caves, old swallow nests, mines, under bridges.	Not Expected: No suitable habitat with sources of water present.		
San Diego desert woodrat Neotoma lepida intermedia		SSC	Dry, arid regions with rock outcrops in sparce chaparral and coastal sage scrub; often nests in rocky crevices.	Low Potential: No woodrat middens were observed and suitable nesting habitat is not present.		
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>		SSC	Drier open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Not Expected: No suitable open habitats or friable soils present and no burrows observed.		

¹ May 2020 & June 2021: CNDDB Query for: Malibu Beach; Topanga; Canoga Park; Calabasas; Thousand Oaks; and Point Dume USGS Quadrangles

KEY: (nesting) = For most taxa the CNDDB is interested in sightings for the presence of resident populations. For some species (primarily birds), the CNDDB only tracks certain parts of the species range or life history (e.g., nesting locations). The area or life stage is indicated in parenthesis after the common name.

Status:

Federal -- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FT: Federally Threatened State: California Department of Fish and Game

- WL: Watch list
- CFP: California Fully Protected
- SSC: California Species of Special Concern
- sa: California Special Animal species included on the CDFG's Special Animals list with no official federal or state status, and no legal protection.

Not Expected: There is no suitable habitat present on the property (i.e., habitats on the property are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the property.

Low Potential: Either significantly limited quantity and/or quality of suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., not enough area of the habitat is present to support the species, few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of habitat on the property is unsuitable or of very low quality); and there are no or few recent records of occurrence in the near vicinity of the property. The species has a low probability of being found on the property.

<u>Moderate Potential</u>: Some suitable habitat is present on the property (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the quantity the habitat on the property is marginal). Additionally, there are records of occurrences in the region of the property, but not necessarily in the immediate vicinity. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the property.

High Potential: Suitable quantity and quality of habitat is present on the property (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or habitat(s) on the property is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are recent records of occurrences in the vicinity of the property. This species has a high probability of being found on the property.

Present: Species was observed on the property during surveys associated with this report or by other persons.

APPENDIX F Qualifications

JACQUELINE BOWLAND WORDEN, B.A., SENIOR BIOLOGIST - PROJECT MANAGER

Ms. Worden is a Project Manager with the Natural Resources group, and a Senior Biologist with over 38 years of experience in central and southern California. She is an experienced project manager, technical writer, and field biologist. She has extensive experience in the preparation of environmental documents, opportunity and constraints analysis, and public presentations. Along with her expertise in terrestrial wildlife and restoration ecology, she enjoys working with multi-disciplinary teams. Ms. Worden is adept at tracking project status and budgets, keeping the project team on time and on budget. She works well with clients, agency personnel, and the project team, facilitating smooth project completion.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

38

EXPERTISE

Habitat restoration

Native plant revegetation

Biological assessments

Special-status species surveys

Environmental compliance, mitigation and construction monitoring

CEQA compliance

Environmental Quality Assurance Programs

Invasive Plant Eradication Programs

EDUCATION

B.A., Biology and Environmental Studies; University of California, Santa Barbara; 1978

REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM), California; 2015

TRAINING

24 hours of formal training on California tiger salamander, including field techniques, Alameda RCD/US Fish & Wildlife Service & California Department of Fish & Game

Desert Tortoise Surveying, Monitoring and Handling Techniques Workshop

200+ hours Wetland Delineation Training, Wetlands Training Institute Ms. Worden has particular expertise in Coastal Zone projects in the Santa Monica Mountains of Los Angeles and Ventura counties, completing numerous biological assessments and Initial Studies. She has a thorough understanding of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) designations, as well as strategies to preserve and protect them.

She is adept at CEQA-compliant documentation and mitigation compliance and monitoring programs, including worker environmental awareness programs (WEAPs) and training. Her passion is the design and implementation of habitat restoration plans in sensitive ecosystems, such as wetlands and riparian corridors. She regularly consults with applicants' landscape architects to assure use of suitable California native plants local to the project vicinity and sourced from appropriate regions.

Ms. Worden is a volunteer with Monarch Watch, having completed monarch census training and contributing to the annual Western Thanksgiving Monarch Count. She is active with the Ventura chapter of the Audubon Society and the Channel Islands chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE (* denotes project experience prior to SWCA)

Biological Assessment and Protected Native Tree Report, 20720 Medley Lane, Topanga, California. Biological assessment and protected tree report of a proposed single-family residence (SFR) in the Santa Monica Mountains within the County of Los Angeles Coastal Zone. Protected trees on-site including native oaks and California lilac presented a challenge to the applicant while siting the proposed SFR and ancillary facilities, such as septic pits. Multiple field surveys, including those with personnel from Los Angeles County Regional Planning resulted in preservation of the native trees and an approved development plan. *Role: Project Manager & Senior Biologist.*

Biological Assessment for Lots 8, 9, 11 & 13 on Delphine Lane, Calabasas area, Los Angeles County, California. SWCA prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) on four separate lots in unincorporated Los Angeles County, near the city of Calabasas, California. Each BA was prepared per the specific content requirements of the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning in accordance with the county's 2014 Local Implementation Plan (LIP) of the Local Coastal Plan (LCP). As such, spring field surveys were conducted to document flora and fauna on the subject parcels and those that could be impacted through development of the proposed single-family residences thereon. Ms. Worden worked with the applicant's landscape architects on each project to assure the use of California native plants found locally in the

Santa Monica Mountains and appropriate for these specific lots. Role: Project Manager & Senior Biologist.



3300 Kanan Road SFR Biological Assessment. Ms. Worden serves as the senior biologist and project manager for ongoing biological analysis of a single-family residence proposed on this <u>+</u>40-acre property located in the Coastal Zone of the Santa Monica Mountains in unincorporated Los Angeles County. Key issues are proper siting to avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs) including oak woodland and riparian corridors along with compliance with fuel modification requirements, complicated by the wildfires in 2018 which effected the entire property. She completed the Biological Assessment in 2016 and continues to work with the client team and county of Los Angeles. *Role: Project Manager and Senior Biologist.*

Mar Vista Ridge Road SFR Biological Assessment. Ms. Worden completed the BA in 2016 of the proposed single-family residence and provided liaison between the applicant and county of Los Angeles to achieve compliance with the LCP. Wildfires in 2018 burned the entire parcel and vicinity, burning all vegetation to bare soil. Ms. Worden conducted post-fire field surveys, prepared a restoration plan using native plants of the Santa Monica Mountains, and continues working with the client team and county. *Role: Project Manager and Senior Biologist.*

Salove SFR Initial Study Biological Assessment. SWCA completed the Initial Study Biological Assessment (ISBA) per the specific content requirements of the County of Ventura Resource Management Agency. Work included multi-season flora and fauna surveys of the ±50-acre parcel, avoidance mapping of Catalina mariposa lily, and jurisdictional delineation meeting the requirements of USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW for CEQA-level biological assessment reporting. *Role: Project Manager and Senior Biologist.*

City of Los Angeles Biological Assessments. Ms. Worden functioned as the principal author and lead biologist on numerous biological assessments for private clients in the city of Los Angeles. Each unique project required literature review, a field survey and mapping of biological resources, and preparation of the BA. *Role: Project Manager and Senior Biologist*.

Los Angeles County Biological Assessments. Project manager and senior biologist on numerous biological assessments in the Coastal Zone of unincorporated Los Angeles County. Projects include single-family homes proposed on undeveloped parcels and entailed multi-season field surveys for special status flora and fauna, vegetation mapping, analysis of compliance with the county's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) of the LCP. Ms. Worden presented findings and responded to questions at public hearings of the county's Environmental Review Board (ERB).

Ventura Port District: SWCA provides on-call biological services, including monitoring for western snowy plover and California least tern during annual maintenance dredging of the Ventura Harbor. Special status bird monitoring includes compliance with the California Coastal Commission Coastal Development Permit and US Army Corps of Engineers regulations and on-going liaison with federal and state agencies, the Ventura Port District and the construction contractor. Work includes construction crew training and on-going liaison, daily and weekly monitoring over 1-4 months, and reporting. Ms. Worden has worked for the Port District in this capacity since 2000. *Role: Project Manager & Senior Biologist.*

Castaic High School Southern Access SEIR; Meridian Consultants, LLC; Los Angeles County, California. Jurisdictional study and biological surveys for an approximately 250,000 sq. ft. of building, including athletic facilities including a 5,000-seat football/soccer stadium on a 71.4-acre site, located in Castaic, Los Angeles County. *Role: Senior Biologist.*

City of Corona General Plan Interim Technical Update and Environmental Analysis; PlaceWorks; Corona, Riverside County, California. SWCA provided multi-discipline support for this General Plan technical update and environmental analysis. Ms. Worden prepared the biological technical report, derived through detailed literature search and personal contact with local experts. *Role: Senior Biologist.*

*Conejo Creek Pedestrian Bridge; Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA): Biological compliance monitoring during construction of the 145-foot long multi-purpose trail bridge across Conejo Creek in the Hill Canyon area northwest of the City of Thousand Oaks. A pre-construction breeding bird was completed and a population of Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*) near the construction zone was surveyed and a physical buffer area created with temporary protective fencing. *Role: Senior Biologist.*

*Carpinteria Salt Marsh Restoration Project; Land Trust of Santa Barbara County; Santa Barbara County, California. The project included the restoration of approximately 36 acres of coastal salt marsh, including contract growing and installation of 18,000 native plants, and five years of monitoring and reporting. Work entailed managing a team of professionals and volunteers to implement restoration; restored communities included tidal wetlands, seasonal brackish water wetlands, and uplands. *Role: Project Biologist.*

*Wholefoods at the Park EIR, City of Malibu. Ms. Worden prepared the Biological Resources section for the proposed Wholefoods market in the city of Malibu. This work entailed field survey, analysis of occurrence potential of special status flora, fauna and habitats, and assessment of potential project impacts and regulatory compliance with the city's LCP and LIP.

MAISIE BORG, B.S., BOTANIST / WETLAND DELINEATOR

Ms. Borg is a botanist with six years of experience in plant science and natural resource management. Having been involved in extensive field work across the California Floristic Province in remote and rugged areas, Ms. Borg has ample experience conducting surveys for threatened, endangered and sensitive plant species, noxious weeds surveys, critical habitat assessments, vegetation community mapping, post-fire surveys, monitoring of

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

6

EXPERTISE

Botany (plant biology)

Plant identification

Threatened, endangered and sensitive species surveys

Critical Habitat assessments

Noxious weed surveys & treatment

Vegetation mapping and monitoring

California Plant Communities

Biological desktop assessments

Technical writing; Biological technical reports

EDUCATION

M.S. in progress, Ecology, Evolution, & Conservation Biology, c: Plant Ecophysiology; San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California

B.S., Environmental Science & Management m: Plant Biology; University of California, Davis, Davis

California; 2014

PERMITS

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Plant Voucher Collecting Permit (2081(a)-19-105-V); CA

TRAINING

Wetland Delineation, Wetland Training Institute, Inc.; 2020

MEMBERSHIPS

California Native Plant Society

construction sites and associated pre and post-activity surveys and reporting, and technical report writing. Ms. Borg is very comfortable with vascular, nonvascular, native, and nonnative plant identification using the Jepson Manual and other key resources as well as determining plant communities within California and in the west.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE (* denotes project experience prior to SWCA)

Confidential Project; Confidential Client; Texas. SWCA performed various cultural and natural resource services such as background investigations, surveys, permitting, and environmental inspection under this MSA. *Role: Wetland Delineator.*

Environmental Compliance; Southern California Edison Company; Multiple Counties, California. Under a three-year on-call contract, SWCA is providing environmental compliance and management support for thousands of operations and maintenance projects across SCE's transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in in Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties. *Role: Botanist. Field surveys, desktop reviews, and mapping*

NRCS D.C. Easement Support; American Conservation Experience (ACE); Multiple Counties, Multiple States. SWCA is collaborating with ACE to provide technical support to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's wetland restoration programs. Through this partnership we have reviewed over 65 easements, providing technical review and recommendations for easement compliance, ecological success, habitat composition, and management strategies. *Role: Botanist. Field surveys, report writing*

Suncrest Dynamic Reactive Power Support Project; Confidential Client; San Diego County, California. SWCA is currently providing planning and permitting support for a dynamic reactive power support facility and associated 230-kV transmission line in California. Services include routing and siting support; alternatives analysis; cultural, biological, and paleontological surveys; preparation of a Proponent's Environmental Assessment; certificate of public convenience and necessity application filing and noticing; and post-filing CEQA and permitting support. SWCA also provided WEAP training and environmental compliance services during the construction phase. *Role: Botanist. Desktop review*

SCE Large Cap CWA L027 Moorpark-Pardee No. 4; Southern California Edison Company; Ventura County, California. SWCA has been tasked with providing an environmental impact evaluation (G.O. 131-D Evaluation) for a new 230 kV transmission line from the Moorpark Substation to the Pardee Substation in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. SWCA provided biological and cultural environmental surveys required to determine project impacts and avoidance/minimization measures for the project. SWCA also prepared U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Department of Fish and SWCA

Wildlife permit applications for waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. SWCA managed protocol-level surveys for the federally-listed California gnatcatcher. *Role: Botanist. Field surveys, desktop reviews, and mapping*

Biological Science Technician (Plants), Angeles National Forest, California. Surveyed, mapped and monitored for a multitude of threatened, endangered and sensitive (TES) plants in the field, including critical habitat assessments. Developed data by collecting and checking plant samples obtained by self or others for rare plant surveys, weeds inventory, vegetation community composition mapping, plant habitat suitability/verification using professional methodology, techniques and procedures mandated by the USFS. Assisted in training personnel, volunteers, partners and others in identifying special status plants and noxious weeds; acted as resource for native and nonnative plant ID. Referred to voucher specimens when necessary. Prepared reports and entered plant survey & monitoring records in appropriate databases using desktop computer and tablet. Programs/software included: ArcGIS (Online & Desktop), Avenza Pro, Collector, Survey123, Pinyon, USFS's Natural Resource Manager (NRM) system of database tools including Forest Service ACtivity Tracking System (FACTS), Natural Resource Information System (NRIS), Watershed Improvement Tracking (WIT). Ensured NEPA compliance with permitting documents (mitigation projects included long-term ecological restoration special use project sites); Consulted with agency contracted partners (e.g Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden). Intersectional collaboration with other FS programs including fire, fisheries, wildlife and recreation where appropriate (e.g. consulted with other resource specialists prior to performing plant surveys in the preparation of prescribed fire). Noxious and invasive weed species management via handwork and herbicide/pesticide application (backpack & power sprayer). Worked in remote and rugged areas requiring 4WD vehicle, communicating via DPH Digital Bendix King Handheld Radio.

KYLE SUCHY, B.S., BOTANIST

Mr. Suchy has been in environmental services since 2022 where his focus has been on botany, environmental compliance, and preservation of sensitive resources. Additionally, Mr. Suchy was served as a teachers aid for botanical coursework at California Polytechnical University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly SLO) for three years. Mr. Suchy has experience working in California ecosystems including the Mojave and Sonoran deserts, Sierra Nevada mountains, Peninsular mountains, and much of central western California. As a trained botanist he is skilled at using dichotomous keys for plant identification and has experience with rare plant and botanical reconnaissance surveys.

RELEVANT COURSEWORK

SWCA

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

2

EXPERTISE

Botanical resource surveys and identification

Sensitive plant surveys and identification

Use of botanical taxonomic dichotomous keys

EDUCATION

B.S., Biological Sciences; California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo; 2023

MEMBERSHIPS

California Native Plants Society, Present

Ethnobotany. Cal Poly SLO, 2021; Dr. Nishanta Rajakaruna.

Plant Diversity and Ecology. Cal Poly SLO, 2021; Dr. Dena Grossenbacher.

Taxonomy of Vascular Plants. Cal Poly SLO, 2020; Dr. Jenn Yost.

Field Botany: California Plant Diversity. Cal Poly SLO, 2022; Dr. Matt Ritter and Dr.

Jenn Yost. Included a 4-day Mojave/Sonoran Desert and 3-day Sierra Nevada field trip.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE (* denotes project experience prior to SWCA)

*Frost Undergraduate Research Fellowship; Cal Poly SLO; Cam San Luis Obispo, California. Population monitoring studying the changes in the rare Chorro Creek bog thistle population on the base property. *Role: Botanist. Performed a total census of bog thistle population. Identified co-occurring plant species. Performed statistical analyses to investigate population change.*

* PG&E Power Line Vegetation Management; Pacific Gas & Electric; Multiple Locations, California. Terra Verde, subcontracted to Arcadis and other PG&E primes, supported vegetation management projects around powerline poles. *Role: Botanist.* Assisted with rare plant surveys and composing monitoring and photo log reports following site visits to ensure rare plants were not impacted during vegetation removal.

Monterey Regional Airport Safety Enhancement Project; Monterey Peninsula Airport District; Monterey, Monterey County, California. SWCA is implementing a rare plant conservation program that includes survey, mapping, seed collection, translocation, and propagation of Yadon's piperia, sandmat manzanita, Monterey spineflower, Seaside bird's beak, and other species. *Role: Botanist. Assisted with rare plant surveys, seed collection, propagation, and monitoring of rare plants.*

Range Road Widening, California Army National Guard, San Luis Obispo, California. SWCA assisted in permitting support for a road widening and improvements project on Camp San Luis Obispo in San Luis Obispo, CA. *Role: Botanist. Assisted in the preparation of the Biological Resources Assessment, performed special-status plant surveys and reconnaissance-level botanical surveys, as well as desktop review of potential sensitive biological resources.*

Zenda Mine CUP Technical Studies; Private Property Owner; Caliente, Kern County, California. SWCA assisted in the acquiring of a Conditional Use Permit for a gold mining operation in Caliente, California. *Role: Botanist. Performed a 214 acre three day long botanical survey for rare and special-status plants. Produced a sitewide plant list as well as a map of all rare plants observed on site.*

Bob Jones Pathway, City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo, California. SWCA assisted in permitting support for the development of a bike path along CA Highway 101 in San Luis Obispo, CA. *Role: Botanist. Performed special-status plant surveys and reconnaissance-level botanical surveys, performed a total tree inventory along the proposed bike path, as well as desktop review of potential sensitive biological resources.*

GRE PIZANO, B.S., ASSISTANT STAFF BIOLOGIST - WETLANDS

Gre Pizano has worked in professional environmental services since 2021, contributing to efforts focused on hydrology, ecology, dendrology, and the conservation of natural and water resources. Gre Pizano works with SWCA's Pasadena Office, within the Water Resources Services line, assisting the Senior Waters and Permitting Specialist with diverse projects for a wide range of clients regarding Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction, compliance, and impact assessments. Gre Pizano also supports biological and botanical surveys in the field including special-status plant species and bird surveys. Gre Pizano has experience working in California ecosystems including the Central Coast, the Santa Monica Mountains, Plumas County in the Sierra Nevada, and the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

3

EXPERTISE

SWCA

Water resource surveys

Biological resource surveys

Identification of plant species and communities

EDUCATION

B.S. Environmental Management and Protection; California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo; 2020

REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

American Red Cross CPR/First Aid Certified

AWARDS / HONORS

Association of Environmental Professionals Ned Rogoway Scholarship Award; 2019

MEMBERSHIPS

Member; Association of Environmental Professionals; 2020

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE (* denotes project experience prior to SWCA)

* Rock Creek Meadow Restoration Study; California Polytechnic University San Luis Obispo; Plumas County, CA. Meadow restoration study within Collins Pine Co. forested land focusing on stream channel characteristics and vegetative ground cover. *Role: Intern. Assisted with collecting the stream channel data, vegetative data, and soil samples, produced maps, and presented the findings at the California Polytechnic University Summer Undergraduate Research Program Symposium.*

* Topographic Land and Tree Surveys; Multiple Clients; San Francisco Bay Area, CA. Produced topographic maps from field measurements and detailed tree inventories including identification of tree species, dbh measurment, and canopy size. *Role: Chainperson/Assistant Land Surveyor.*

Corral Canyon Biological Assessment; Suzanne and Jeffrey Lekson; Los Angeles County, CA. Supplemented the biological assessment of a proposed single family residence in the Santa Monica Mountains inlcuding a protected species survey and classification of the post-fire successional habitat. *Role: Assistant Staff Biologist. Assisted with the special-status plant species survey and biological assessment including identification of and mapping vegetative communities and special-status plant species.*

SCE Saugus-Filmore Bridge Project; Southern California Edison; CA. SCE performs regular work to maintain their roads and access to facilities, this project involved repairing a bridge and required a jurisdictional delineaton and habitat assessment. *Role: Assistant Staff Biologist. Prepared the Biological Resource Habitat Assessment and Avoidance Measures Report inlcuding desktop review of special-status plant species and potential sensitive biological resources.*

SCE TD1805442 Luna Vista Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project; Southern California Edison; Flamingo Heights; San Bernardino County, CA. Performed the field survey to determine potential jurisdictional resources for the Jurisdictional Delineation Report using current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) delineation procedures and guidance. *Role: Assistant Staff Biologist. Assisted in performing the jurisdictional waters delineation and habitat assessment inlcuding identifying and mapping botanical resources.*