Appendix A

2016 Tree Report, 2020 Tree Survey and Update Memorandum, and 2021 Tree Survey Update Memorandum

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TREE REPORT

PREPARED FOR

Lincoln Property Company

915 Wilshire Blvd #2050

Los Angeles, CA 90017

PROPERTY

1251 N. Spring Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

CONTACT

Samson E. Kawjaree, Fuscoe Engineering

213-988-8802

skawjaree@fuscoe.com

October 31, 2016

PREPARED BY

LISA SMITH, **THE TREE RESOURCE**

REGISTERED CONSULTING ARBORIST #464

ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE3782

ISA TREE RISK ASSESSOR QUALIFIED

MEMBER OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CONSULTING ARBORISTS

P.O. BOX 49314, LOS ANGELES, CA 90049

T 310-663-2290 **E** queenpalm@earthlink.net

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TREE REPORT

1251 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

SUMMARY

This Tree Report was prepared at the request of the property owner, Lincoln Property Company. The owner is preparing to build a mixed-used development project called the Elysian Park Lofts. The proposed project consists of a total of six (6) buildings and 923 units. The subject property is approximately eight (8) acres and is located in the Chinatown neighborhood of downtown Los Angeles. It is currently a narrow vacant lot along the railroad tracks and just north of the State's Cornfields. The total floor area of the proposed residential development is 1,159,800 square feet.

PROTECTED TREES, URBAN FORESTRY DIVISION

This property is under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles and guided by the Native Tree Protection Ordinance No. 177,404. **Protected Trees** are defined by this ordinance as Oaks (*Quercus* sp) indigenous to California but excluding the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*); Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. californica); Western sycamore *(Platanus racemosa)* and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of four inches (4") or greater.

There are NO trees on this property that would be considered protected within the City of Los Angeles Native Tree Protection Ordinance.

NON-PROTECTED SIGNIFICANT TREES, DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

The Department of City Planning requires the identification of the location, size, type and condition of all existing trees on the site with a DBH of 8 inches (8") or greater. These trees will be identified as **Non-Protected Significant Trees.**

At this time, I observed twenty (20) **Non-Protected Significant Trees** on the property. All twenty (20) of these trees will be impacted by construction and are recommended for removal and mitigation to the satisfaction of the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning.

Eighteen (18) of the twenty (20) trees are Canary Island Palms. The other two remaining palms are Washingtonia robusta and W. filifera varities. All of these trees will be impacted by the footprint of the project and require removal.

ASSIGNMENT

The Assignment included a field observation and inventory of the trees on site. A Tree Location Plot Map is included in Appendix A. Photographs of the subject trees are included in Appendix B.

TREE CHARACTERISTICS AND SITE CONDITIONS

Detailed information with respect to size, condition, species and recommendations are included in the Summary of Field Inspections in Appendix C. The trees are numbered on the Tree Location Map in Appendix A.

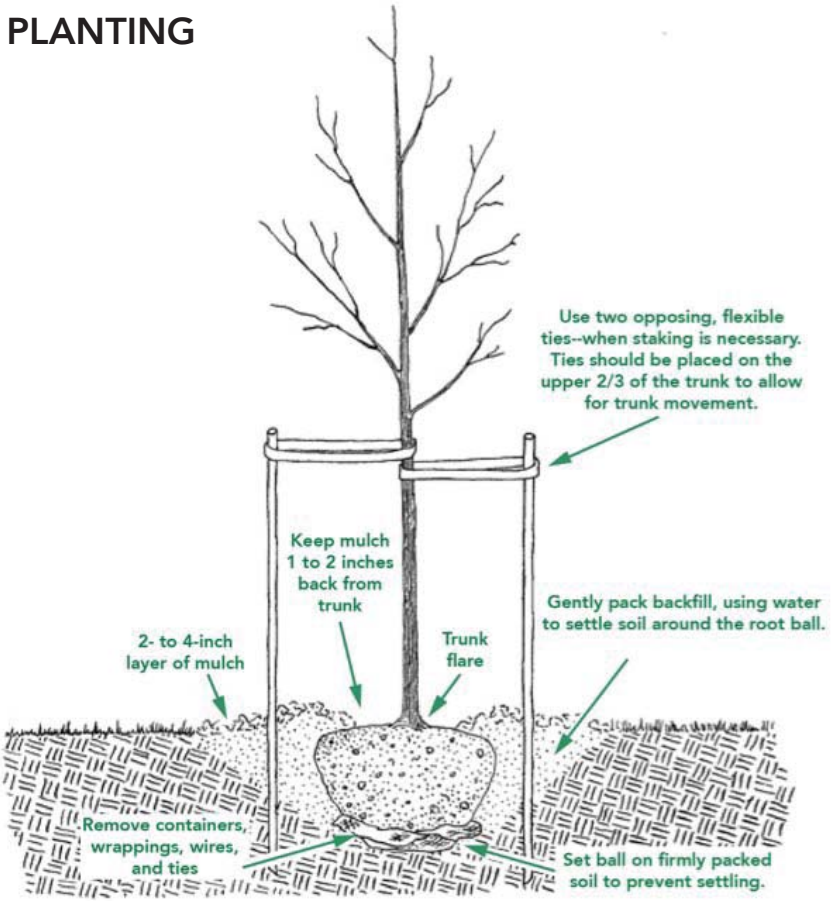
IMPACT ANALYSIS AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed construction for this project will require extensive grading and soil work to the site. Due to the narrow nature of the site, all the trees on site will be impacted by the proposed construction. These trees are recommended for removal and mitigation to the satisfaction of the City of Los Angeles.

All (20) twenty trees are recommended for removal due to the proposed footprint of the new project combined with the required grading and soil work.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW TREE PLANTING



The ideal time to plant trees and shrubs is during the dormant season, in the fall after leaf drop or early spring before budbreak. Weather conditions are cool and allow plants to establish roots in the new location before spring rains and summer heat stimulate new top growth. Before you begin planting your tree, be sure you have had all underground utilities located prior to digging.

If the tree you are planting is balled or bare root, it is important to understand that its root system has been reduced by 90 to 95 percent of its original size during transplanting. As a result of the trauma caused by the digging process, trees commonly exhibit what is known as transplant shock. Containerized trees may also experience transplant shock, particularly if they have circling roots that must be cut. Transplant shock is indicated by slow growth and reduced vigor following transplanting. Proper site preparation before and during planting coupled with good follow-up care reduces the amount of time the plant experiences transplant shock and allows the tree to quickly establish in its new location. Carefully follow nine simple steps, and you can significantly reduce the stress placed on the plant at the time of planting.

NEW TREE PLANTING, continued

1. Dig a shallow, broad planting hole. Make the hole wide, as much as three times the diameter of the root ball but only as deep as the root ball. It is important to make the hole wide because the roots on the newly establishing tree must push through surrounding soil in order to establish. On most planting sites in new developments, the existing soils have been compacted and are unsuitable for healthy root growth. Breaking up the soil in a large area around the tree provides the newly emerging roots room to expand into loose soil to hasten establishment.

2. Identify the trunk flare. The trunk flare is where the roots spread at the base of the tree. This point should be partially visible after the tree has been planted (see diagram). If the trunk flare is not partially visible, you may have to remove some soil from the top of the root ball. Find it so you can determine how deep the hole needs for proper planting.

3. Remove tree container for containerized trees. Carefully cutting down the sides of the container may make this easier. Inspect the root ball for circling roots and cut or remove them. Expose the trunk flare, if necessary.

4. Place the tree at the proper height. Before placing the tree in the hole, check to see that the hole has been dug to the proper depth and no more. The majority of the roots on the newly planted tree will develop in the top 12 inches of soil. If the tree is planted too deeply, new roots will have difficulty developing because of a lack of oxygen. It is better to plant the tree a little high, 1-2 inches above the base of the trunk flare, than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This planting level will allow for some settling.

5. Straighten the tree in the hole. Before you begin backfilling, have someone view the tree from several directions to confirm that the tree is straight. Once you begin backfilling, it is difficult to reposition the tree.

6. Fill the hole gently but firmly. Fill the hole about one-third full and gently but firmly pack the soil around the base of the root ball. Be careful not to damage the trunk or roots in the process. Fill the remainder of the hole, taking care to firmly pack soil to eliminate air pockets that may cause roots to dry out. To avoid this problem, add the soil a few inches at a time and settle with water. Continue this process until the hole is filled and the tree is firmly planted. It is not recommended to apply fertilizer at time of planting.

7. Stake the tree, if necessary. If the tree is grown properly at the nursery, staking for support will not be necessary in most home landscape situations. Studies have shown that trees establish more quickly and develop stronger trunk and root systems if they are not staked at the time of planting. However, protective staking may be required on sites where lawn mower damage, vandalism, or windy conditions are concerns. If staking is necessary for support, there are three methods to choose among: staking, guying, and ball stabilizing. One of the most common methods is staking. With this method, two stakes used in conjunction with a wide, flexible tie material on the lower half of the tree will hold the tree upright, provide flexibility, and minimize injury to the trunk (see diagram). Remove support staking and ties after the first year of growth.

8. Mulch the base of the tree. Mulch is simply organic matter applied to the area at the base of the tree. It acts as a blanket to hold moisture, it moderates soil temperature extremes, and it reduces competition from grass and weeds. A 2- to 3-inch layer is ideal. More than 3 inches may cause a problem with oxygen and moisture levels. When placing mulch, be sure that the actual trunk of the tree is not covered. Doing so may cause decay of the living bark at the base of the tree. A mulch-free area, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base of the tree, is sufficient to avoid moist bark conditions and prevent decay.

TREE MAINTENANCE AND PRUNING

Some trees do not generally require pruning. The occasional removal of dead twigs or wood is typical. Occasionally a tree has a defect or structural condition that would benefit from pruning. Any pruning activity should be performed under the guidance of a certified arborist or tree expert.

Because each cut has the potential to change the growth of the tree, no branch should be removed without a reason. Common reasons for pruning are to remove dead branches, to remove crowded or rubbing limbs, and to eliminate hazards. Trees may also be pruned to increase light and air penetration to the inside of the tree's crown or to the landscape below. In most cases, mature trees are pruned as a corrective or preventive measure.

Routine thinning does not necessarily improve the health of a tree. Trees produce a dense crown of leaves to manufacture the sugar used as energy for growth and development. Removal of foliage through pruning can reduce growth and stored energy reserves. Heavy pruning can be a significant health stress for the tree.

Yet if people and trees are to coexist in an urban or suburban environment, then we sometimes have to modify the trees. City environments do not mimic natural forest conditions. Safety is a major concern. Also, we want trees to complement other landscape plantings and lawns. Proper pruning, with an understanding of tree biology, can maintain good tree health and structure while enhancing the aesthetic and economic values of our landscapes.

Pruning Techniques – From the I.S.A. Guidelines

Specific types of pruning may be necessary to maintain a mature tree in a healthy, safe, and attractive condition.

Cleaning is the removal of dead, dying, diseased, crowded, weakly attached, and low- vigor branches from the crown of a tree.

Thinning is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown. Thinning opens the foliage of a tree, reduces weight on heavy limbs, and helps retain the tree's natural shape.

Raising removes the lower branches from a tree to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas.

Reduction reduces the size of a tree, often for clearance for utility lines. Reducing the height or spread of a tree is best accomplished by pruning back the leaders and branch terminals to lateral branches that are large enough to assume the terminal roles (at least one-third the diameter of the cut stem). Compared to topping, reduction helps maintain the form and structural integrity of the tree.

TREE MAINTENANCE AND PRUNING, continued

How Much Should Be Pruned?

Mature trees should require little routine pruning. A widely accepted rule of thumb is never to remove more than one-quarter of a tree's leaf-bearing crown. In a mature tree, pruning even that much could have negative effects. Removing even a single, large- diameter limb can create a wound that the tree may not be able to close. The older and larger a tree becomes, the less energy it has in reserve to close wounds and defend against decay or insect attack. Pruning of mature trees is usually limited to removal of dead or potentially hazardous limbs.

Wound Dressings

Wound dressings were once thought to accelerate wound closure, protect against insects and diseases, and reduce decay. However, research has shown that dressings do not reduce decay or speed closure and rarely prevent insect or disease infestations. Most experts recommend that wound dressings not be used.

DISEASES AND INSECTS

Continual observation and monitoring of your tree can alert you to any abnormal changes. Some indicators are: excessive leaf drop, leaf discoloration, sap oozing from the trunk and bark with unusual cracks. Should you observe any changes, you should contact a Tree specialist or Certified Arborist to review the tree and provide specific recommendations. Trees are susceptible to hundreds of pests, many of which are typical and may not cause enough harm to warrant the use of chemicals. However, diseases and insects may be indication of further stress that should be identified by a professional.

GRADE CHANGES

The growing conditions and soil level of trees are subject to detrimental stress should they be changed during the course of construction. Raising the grade at the base of a tree trunk can have long-term negative consequences. This grade level should be maintained throughout the protected zone. This will also help in maintaining the drainage in which the tree has become accustomed.

INSPECTION

The property owner should establish an inspection calendar based on the recommendation provided by the tree specialist. This calendar of inspections can be determined based on several factors: the maturity of the tree, location of tree in proximity to high-use areas vs. low-use area, history of the tree, prior failures, external factors (such as construction activity) and the perceived value of the tree to the homeowner.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

No warranty is made, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the trees or the property will not occur in the future, from any cause. The Consultant shall not be responsible for damages or injuries caused by any tree defects, and assumes no responsibility for the correction of defects or tree related problems.

The owner of the trees may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the Consultant, or seek additional advice to determine if a tree meets the owner's risk abatement standards.

The Consulting Arborist has no past, present or future interest in the removal or retaining of any tree. Opinions contained herein are the independent and objective judgments of the consultant relating to circumstances and observations made on the subject site.

The recommendations contained in this report are the opinions of the Consulting Arborist at the time of inspection. These opinions are based on the knowledge, experience, and education of the Consultant. The field inspection was a visual, grade level tree assessment.

The Consulting Arborist shall not be required to give testimony, perform site monitoring, provide further documentation, be deposed, or to attend any meeting without subsequent contractual arrangements for this additional employment, including payment of additional fees for such services as described by the Consultant.

The Consultant assumes no responsibility for verification of ownership or locations of property lines, or for results of any actions or recommendations based on inaccurate information.

This Arborist report may not be reproduced without the express permission of the Consulting Arborist and the client to whom the report was issued. Any change or alteration to this report invalidates the entire report.

Should you have any further questions regarding this property, please contact me at (310) 663-2290.

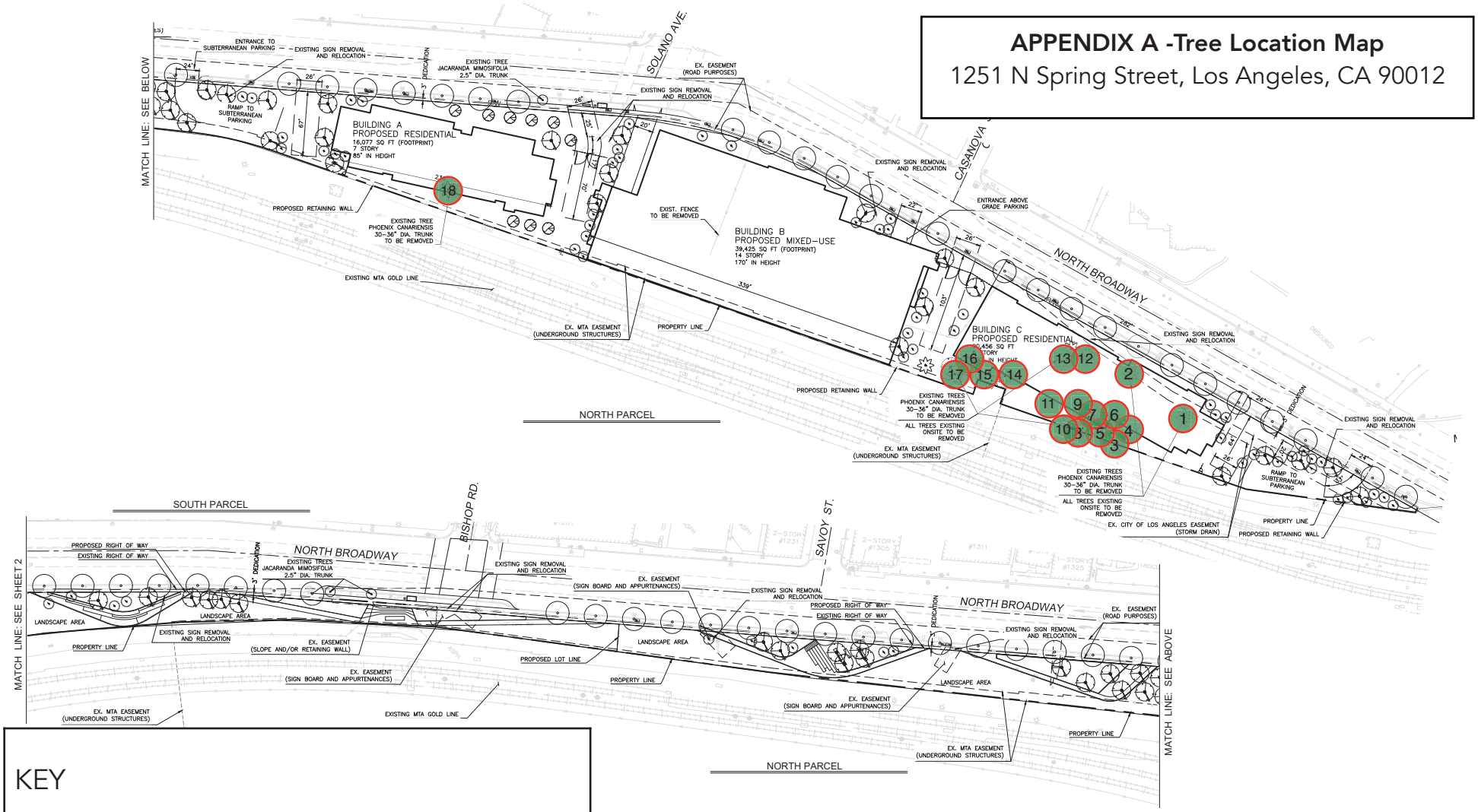
Respectfully submitted,

Lisa Smith

Registered Consulting Arborist #464
ISA Certified Arborist #WE3782
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified
American Society of Consulting Arborists, Member

APPENDIX A -Tree Location Map

1251 N Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012



KEY

\# — Non-Protected Tree For Removal

AT THE SOUTH PARCEL, PROPOSED ARE 4 MIXED–USE BUILDING STRUCTURES WITH 3 LEVELS OF SUBTERRANEAN PARKING, AND SITE ACCESS VIA SPRING STREET. THE MULTI–STORY BUILDINGS RANGE FROM 2 TO 13 LEVELS. THE NORTH AND SOUTH PARCELS ARE CONNECTED BY OPEN SPACE AREA.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP INFORMATION

APN: 5414–016–002

NOTE:

ALL EXISTING WALLS, FENCES, TREES (VEGETATION) AND BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED WITHIN PROJECT BOUNDARY.

NORTH PARCEL:	STUDIO	ONE BED	LIVE/WORK 1 BED	2 BEDS	ALL UNITS
BUILDING A		63	7	20	90
BUILDING B		184	0	64	248
BUILDING C		98	3	30	131
TOTAL	0	345	10	114	469

SOUTH PARCEL:	STUDIO	ONE BED	LIVE/WORK 2 BED	2 BEDS	ALL UNITS
BUILDING A	28	13	7	5	53
BUILDING B	21	72	0	32	125
BUILDING C	65	143	0	68	276
TOTAL	114	228	7	105	454

PROPOSED PARKING LOCATION

NORTH PARCEL: 2 LEVEL STRUCTURE ABOVE PODIUM LEVEL PARKING LOCATED AT BUILDING B.
3 LEVEL SUBTERRANEAN PARKING LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE NORTH PARCEL FOOTPRINT.

SOUTH PARCEL: 3 LEVEL SUBTERRANEAN PARKING LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH PARCEL FOOTPRINT.
7 PARKING STALLS LOCATED AT PODIUM LEVEL AT THE NORTH BROADWAY ENTRANCE ADJACENT TO THE COTTAGE HOME STREET INTERSECTION.

40' 0' 20' 40'
SCALE: 1" = 40'

NO.	REVISIONS	APP'D.	DATE

FUSCOE ENGINEERING
6500 Wilshire, Suite 1470 Los Angeles, California 90017
t 213.988.8552 • f 213.988.8803 • www.fuscoe.com

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — No.C49881 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

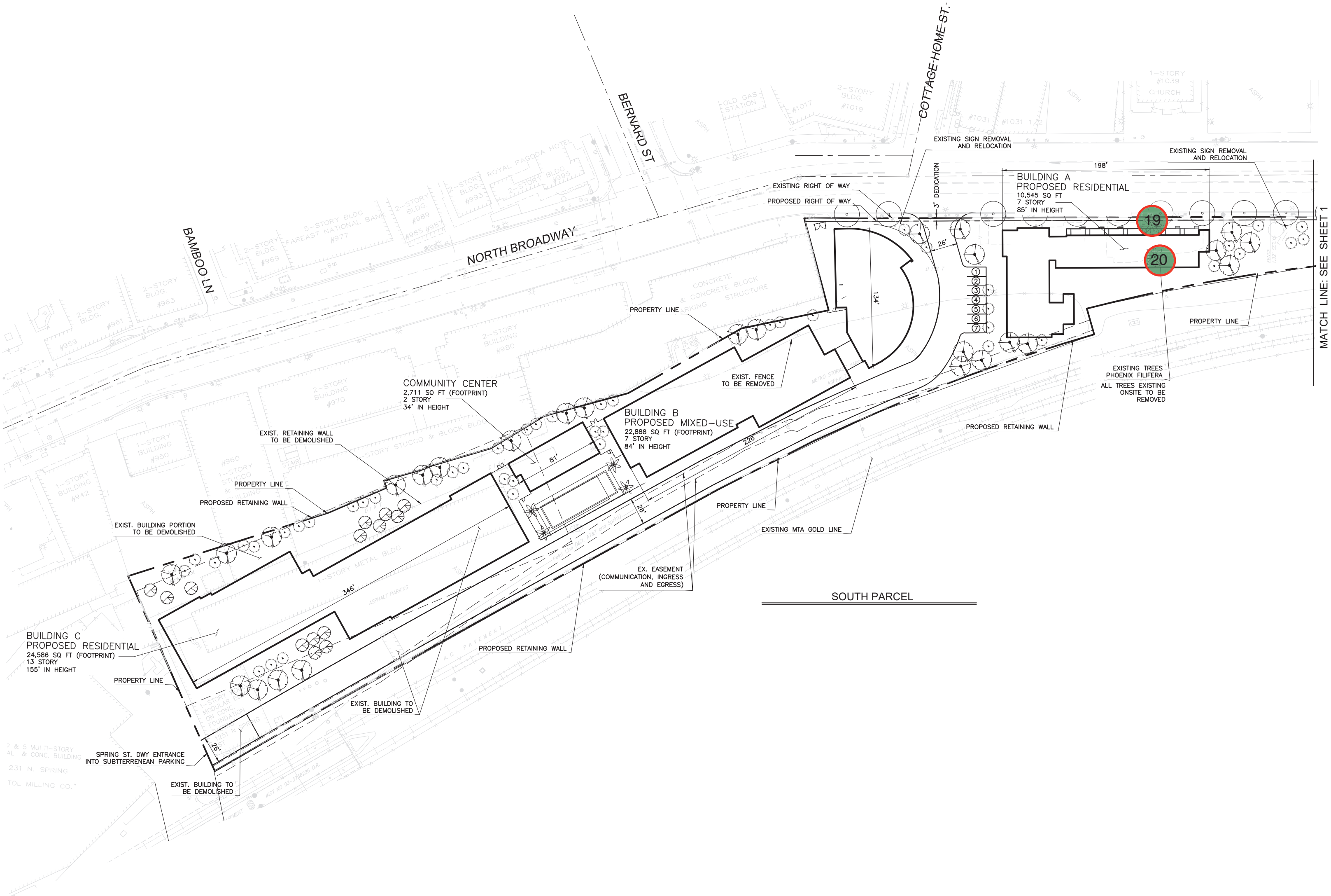
SEP 15, 2016
Name Date

PLOT PLAN
TRACT NO. 74548
ELYSIAN PARK LOFTS

DRAWN:	SEK
DESIGN:	SEK
CHECKED:	AJW
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
JOB NO.:	1380.001
DATE:	09/15/16

SHEET 1 OF 2

F:\PROJECTS\1380\001\EXHIBITS\PLOT PLAN\1380–001PLOT PLANDWG (09–15–16 1:09:01PM) Plotted by: Samson Kasjarae



40' 0' 20' 40'

SCALE: 1" = 40'

NO.	REVISIONS	APP'D.	DATE

FUSCOE ENGINEERING

600 Wilshire, Suite 1470, Los Angeles, California 90017
tel 213.988.8802 ◦ fax 213.988.8803 ◦ www.fuscoe.com

Name Date SEP 15, 2016

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. C49881 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PLOT PLAN
TRACT NO. 74548
ELYSIAN PARK LOFTS

DRAWN:	SEK
DESIGN:	SEK
CHECKED:	AJW
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
JOB NO.:	1380.001
DATE:	09/15/16

SHEET 2 OF 2

F:\PROJECTS\1380\001\EXHIBITS\PLOT PLAN\1380-001PLOT PLAN.DWG (09-15-16 1:10:25PM) Plotted by: Samson Kowjaree

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO 1. shows the subject property and the Canary Island palms on the property.

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Tree #	Location	Species	Status	DBH (")	Height (')	Retain or Remove
1	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	30	20	REMOVE
2	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	10+	REMOVE
3	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	25+	REMOVE
4	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	10	REMOVE
5	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	55	REMOVE
6	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	25	REMOVE
7	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	15	REMOVE
8	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	55	REMOVE
9	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	10	REMOVE

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Tree #	Location	Species	Status	DBH (")	Height (')	Retain or Remove
10	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	45	REMOVE
11	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	10	REMOVE
12	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	35	REMOVE
13	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	35	REMOVE
14	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	50	REMOVE
15	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	25	REMOVE
16	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	25	REMOVE
17	B/w the Bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	15	REMOVE
18	Solano and Broadway	Canary Island Palm Phoenix canariensis	Non-Protected	24	15	REMOVE

APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION

Tree #	Location	Species	Status	DBH (")	Height (')	Retain or Remove
19	close to Cottage Home on Broadway	Mexican Fan Palm *Washingtonia robusta*	Non-Protected	24	55	REMOVE
20	close to Cottage Home on Broadway	California Fan Palm *Washingtonia filifera*	Non-Protected	24	55	REMOVE

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

January 20, 2020 11696

Mark Workman
Senior Vice President
Lincoln Property Company
915 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Subject: Tree Survey and Update to the 2016 Arborist Report for 1251 N. Spring Street – Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Workman:

The following letter regards a review of an arborist report conducted at 1251 N. Spring Street on October 31, 2016 by Lisa Smith of The Tree Resource. Dudek was asked to complete this review to ensure the tree conditions found in the original report are consistent with the current tree conditions. Dudek International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist and qualified tree risk assessor, Ryan Allen, evaluated the 20 previously inventoried trees on October 22, 2019. The site and inventoried trees were evaluated for the accuracy of the information recorded in the arborist report from October 31, 2016. Three additional trees located in the public right of way were also assessed, that are not a part of the original tree inventory. The tree evaluation included an evaluation of tree species, diameter at breast height, height, and its status as a Los Angeles City protected tree.

Survey Results

The evaluation of the 20 trees at 1251 N. Spring Street reflect that the inventoried trees conditions are consistent with those of the initial assessment detailed in the arborist report dated October 31, 2016. The tree species, locations, and status as a Los Angeles City Protected Tree were found to be in agreement with the original report. The current diameter at breast height (DBH) and height of the inventoried trees is consistent with expected growth patterns of the inventoried trees over a three year period. The updated DBH and height conditions are provided in Attachment B, Tree Information Matrix.

In addition, three jacaranda (*jacaranda mimosafolia*) trees were inventoried, that were not reported in the original inventory. The two trees located by the bus stop on N. Broadway by Bishops Rd. have had their main stems broken, and are generating new growth as ‘stump sprouts’. Their current condition does not make them viable as street trees as they will continue to grow with a structure that is not suitable for the public right of way. The third tree located by the bus stop on N. Broadway by Solano Rd. is approximately 9’ tall and 5’ wide, with a 2” diameter at standard height. The tree has fair health and poor structure.

In conclusion, this report concurs with the 2016 assessment that no mitigation or replacement is required for the 20 trees located on the property at 1251 N. Spring St. based on the standards of the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance #177404. The three trees existing in the public right of way are subject to a replacement ratio determined by the City of Los Angeles Urban Forestry Division as stated in the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works ‘Permit for Tree Removal’.

This report provides conclusions and recommendations based only on a visual examination of the subject trees and surrounding site by an ISA-certified arborist and reasonable reliance upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided to the arborist.

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Extensive internal, aerial, and subterranean evaluations were not conducted as part of this assessment. Therefore, the full extent of any internal rot conditions of the trunk and roots cannot be fully determined.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways not fully understood. Conditions are often hidden within trees and belowground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances or for a specified period of time. There are no guarantees that a tree's condition will not change over a short or long period due to climatic, cultural, or environmental conditions. Trees provide many benefits to those who live near them. They also include inherent risk that can be minimized but not eliminated.

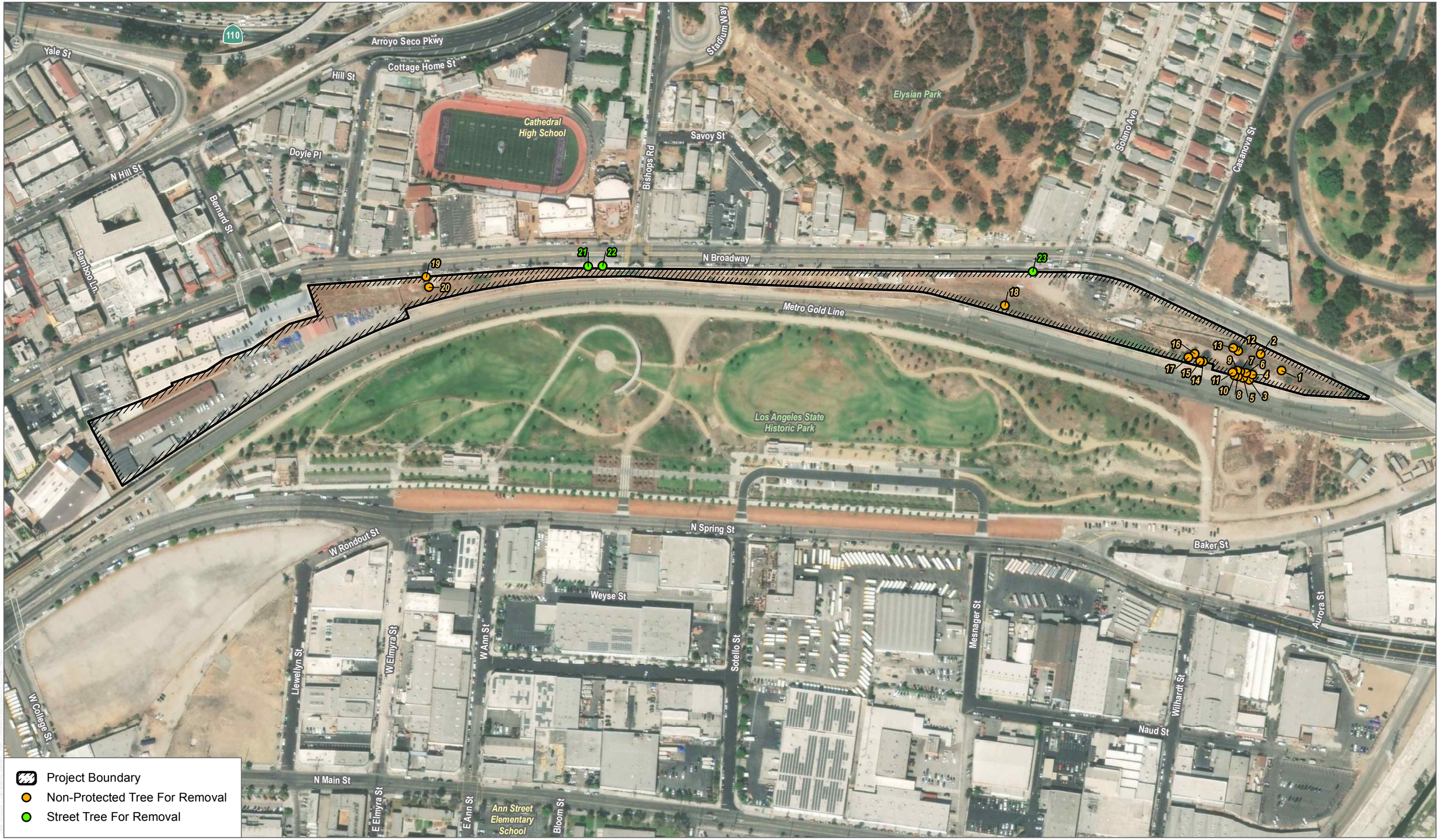
I would be pleased to answer any questions or respond to any comments regarding this tree evaluation. Feel free to contact me at 626.658.0070 or rallen@dudek.com

Sincerely,

_____

Ryan Allen
Certified Arborist no: #WE-10316A

Att.: *Appendix A Tree Locations*
Appendix B Tree Information Matrix



SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe 2018, Open Street Map 2019

0 125 250 Feet

APPENDIX A

Tree Location Map

Buena Vista Project EIR

Appendix B - Tree Information Matrix							
Tree #	Location	Botanical Name	Common Name	Status	DBH (Inches)	Height (Feet)	Retain or Remove
1	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	26	20	Remove
2	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	10	Remove
3	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	25	30	Remove
4	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	32	20	Remove
5	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	20	Remove
6	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	25	15	Remove
7	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	29	20	Remove
8	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	55	Remove
9	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	25	15	Remove
10	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	45	Remove
11	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	25	15	Remove
12	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	35	Remove
13	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	34	30	Remove
14	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	40	Remove
15	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	26	40	Remove
16	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	25	25	Remove
17	B/w the bridge and Casanova on N. Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	30	25	Remove
18	Solano and Broadway	*Phoenix canariensis*	Canary Island palm	non-protected	24	15	Remove
19	Close to Cottage Home on n. Broadway	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm	non-protected	24	55	Remove
20	Close to Cottage Home on n. Broadway	*Washingtonia filifera*	California fan palm	non-protected	24	55	Remove
21	Close to bus stop on n. Broadway by Bishops Rd.	*Jacaranda mimosafolia*	jacaranda	protected	stump sprout	3	Remove
22	Close to bus stop on n. Broadway by Bishops Rd.	*Jacaranda mimosafolia*	jacaranda	protected	stump sprout	3	Remove
23	Close to bus stop on n. Broadway by Solano Rd.	*Jacaranda mimosafolia*	jacaranda	protected	2	9	Remove

May 26, 2021 11696

Mark Workman
Senior Vice President
Lincoln Property Company
915 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Subject: Protected Tree Survey Update for 1251 N. Spring Street – Los Angeles, CA 90012

1 Introduction

As requested by Lincoln Property Company, this memorandum provides Dudek's findings regarding the determination if any toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) or Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) trees are present at 1251 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA., and meet the definition of a protected tree under the City of Los Angeles ordinance no. 186873.

On May 26, 2021 Dudek arborist Ryan Allen conducted a site visit to 1251 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA. and made the following determinations in response to the requested information.

2 Definition

The definition of a protected tree under the City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Ordinance was updated on Feb. 4, 2021 to include toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) as follows:

> Sec.2.The definition of Protected Tree in Section17.02 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:
> - **Protected Tree or Shrub** – Any of the following Southern California indigenous tree species, which measure four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree, or any of the following Southern California indigenous shrub species, which measure four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the shrub:
> Protected Trees:
>
> a) Oak tree including Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) and California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to Southern California but excluding the Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).
> b) Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*)
> c) Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
> d) California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*)
>
> Protected Shrubs:
> (a) Mexican Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
> (b) Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
>
> The definition shall not include any tree or shrub grown or held for sale by a licensed nursery, or trees planted or grown as part of a tree planting program.

3 Conclusion

No toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) or Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) trees are present at 1251 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA. As such, no further amendments are needed to the arborist report evaluation.

This report provides conclusions and recommendations based on an examination of the tree and surrounding site by an ISA Certified Arborist. Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways not fully understood. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. There are no guarantees that a tree's condition will not change over a short or long period due to weather or cultural or environmental conditions. Trees can be managed but not controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please call me at 626.658.0070.

Ryan Allen
ISA Certified Arborist No: #WE-10316A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Michael Huff

Mike Huff
ISA Certified Arborist No: WE-4276A
Registered Certified Arborist No: 640

Appendix B
Biological Resources Analysis

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

38 NORTH MARENGO AVENUE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91101
T 626.204.9800 F 626.204.9834

MEMORANDUM

From:	Michael Cady – Senior Biologist
Subject:	Biological Resources Analysis for the Buena Vista Project
Date:	August 18, 2020
Attachment(s):	A) Photo Exhibit; B) Google Earth Imagery of the Project Site; C) Plant Compendium; D) Wildlife Compendium; E) Sensitive Resources Databases Query Results; F) Historic California Natural Diversity Database Records; G) Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur; H) Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur; I) Historical Aerial Imagery of the Project Site from 1948; J) National Wetlands Inventory Results; K) Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity Exhibit; L) California Natural Community Conservation Plans

This memorandum (memo) details the methodology and results of Dudek's site visit and analysis for the potential occurrence of sensitive resources within the proposed Buena Vista Project (project). The Project site is located at 1030–1380 North Broadway and 1251 North Spring Street, within the vicinity of the Chinatown neighborhood, downtown Los Angeles, Lincoln Heights, and Dodger Stadium/Elysian Park. The analysis was conducted in support of the Initial Study (IS) for the project to determine if additional studies or analysis are necessary.

Methodology

A review of existing information and a site visit was conducted to determine the biological resources that are present or have potential to occur on and adjacent to the project site.

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted prior to the field visit to identify special-status biological resources present or potentially present within the vicinity of the project site using the following:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2020a)
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants* (CNPS 2020)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2020a)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2020b)
- California Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2019a)
- California Natural Community Conservation Plans Map, dated April 2019 (CDFW 2019b)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (2020)

- Google Earth (Google 2020)
- Historic Aerial Imagery (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2019)
- L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide: Your Resource for Preparing CEQA Analyses in Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2006a)

Field Visit

Dudek Senior Biologist Michael Cady performed the field survey for the project and adjacent areas on June 25, 2020. Weather conditions during the survey ranged from 66 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit, cloudy skies, and no winds. The biological survey included identifying any vegetation communities and land covers present within the project site, an evaluation of any potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters onsite (a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted), and an evaluation of the potential for special-status species to occur. Plants and wildlife observed during the survey were recorded.

Special-status Species Habitat Assessment

Endangered, rare, or threatened plant species, as defined in Section 15380(b) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as "special-status plant species" in this report, and include endangered or threatened plant species recognized in the context of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (CDFW 2019b) and plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 through 2 (CNPS 2020b).

Endangered, rare, or threatened wildlife species, as defined in CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380(b) (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), are referred to as "special-status wildlife species" and, as used in this report, include (1) endangered or threatened wildlife species recognized in the context of CESA and FESA (CDFW 2020c); (2) California Species of Special Concern (SSC) (CDFW 2020d); and (3) mammals and birds that are fully protected species, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511.

For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential for the species to occur on site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance survey, including the location of the site, habitats present, current site conditions, and past and present land use.

Existing Conditions

Representative photos are included as Attachment A (Photo Exhibit).

The northern portion of the Project site includes landscaping/ornamental trees, foundation remnants, billboards, and graded areas used as a storage yard for construction equipment and bus storage. This section is surrounded by chain-link fencing along North Broadway and adjacent to the Metro L Line tracks. The northeastern tip of the Project site slopes down towards the Metro L Line tracks, near where North Broadway transitions into a bridge over the tracks. The Project site is isolated from the surrounding open space areas due to several transit corridors (i.e. North Broadway, Metro L Line), and the Los Angeles River in the vicinity of the Project site is fully paved and channelized; see Attachment B (Google Earth Imagery of the Project Site). There are open space areas near the project site, but these areas, including the Los Angeles State Historic Park, appear to be regularly mowed.

No native habitat is located on the project site or on the adjacent properties. Existing annual grasses, shrubs, and trees would be removed during project construction; however, the vegetated portions of the project site are almost exclusively non-native grasses and herbaceous annual plant species. As indicated in Appendix A (2016 Tree Report and 2020 Tree Survey and Update Memorandum) of the IS, none of the trees on the project site are native, with the exception of one desert fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), which is assumed to be planted since the project site is well outside of the natural range of the species. A compendium of the plant species observed on the project site is included as Attachment C (Plant Compendium).

Due to the urbanized and disturbed nature of the project site, wildlife observed was limited to common species that are typical of urban environments. A compendium of the wildlife species observed on the project site is included as Attachment D (Wildlife Compendium).

Results

Special-status Species

The results of the queries of the CNDDB, CNPS, and USFWS IPaC databases resulted in 69 special-status plant species and 38 special-status wildlife species with recorded occurrences in the U.S. Geologic Survey's *Los Angeles, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, which contains the Project site, and surrounding quadrangles. The results of the database queries is included as Attachment E (Sensitive Resources Databases Query Results). Attachment F (Historic California Natural Diversity Database Records) shows the location of local recorded occurrences, including a southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) record that has been extirpated; the bird species is associated with riparian habitat and historically occurred in the Los Angeles River.

No special-status listed plant or wildlife species are expected to occur in the project site. The project site does not support any native vegetation communities and the area appears to be regularly maintained, which limits or inhibits the potential for many native plant and wildlife species. Attachment G (Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur) and Attachment H (Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur) provide the species with recorded occurrences (CDFW 2020a, CNPS 2020a) in the project vicinity, their federal and state statuses, their associated habitats, and the determination of their potential to occur on site. The project site is not within any designated critical habitat (USFWS 2020a).

Sensitive Natural Communities and Riparian Habitats

No sensitive communities, as defined by CDFW (2020b), or riparian habitat occur on the project site. As shown in Attachment B, the project site consists of developed and disturbed areas dominated by non-native grasses and herbaceous annual plant species, with scattered non-native, ornamental shrubs. The project site also had a high abundance of trash further degrading its ecological value.

The project is northwest of the Los Angeles River, which the USFWS has identified as wetland habitat. However, there are no riparian or other sensitive natural vegetation communities identified by USFWS or CDFW located on the project site. Historical aerials show that the project site has been routinely disturbed or supported development since 1948 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2019), as shown in Attachment I (Historical Aerial Imagery of the Project Site from 1948). Based upon the results of the field visit, the vegetated portions of the project site are dominated by non-native grasses and herbaceous annual plant species that do not constitute a sensitive natural community. As indicated in Appendix A of the IS, 2016 Tree Report and 2020 Tree Survey and Update Memorandum, none of the trees on the project site are native, with the exception of one desert fan palm

(*Washingtonia filifera*), which is assumed to be planted since the project site is well outside of the natural range of the species.

Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

No wetlands or other jurisdictional waters were observed on the project site. Additionally, no wetland or riparian features have been previously identified; as shown in Attachment J (National Wetlands Inventory Results). The project site is within a highly developed area and it is assumed that the hydrology has been substantially altered and any stormwater would be conveyed through a constructed stormwater system.

Wildlife Corridors and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

Wildlife corridors and habitat linkages are features that promote habitat connectivity and are generally characterized as undisturbed canyon and riverine stream habitat areas. The project site does not reside within any designated wildlife corridors and/or habitat linkages identified in the South Coast Missing Linkages analysis project (South Coast Wildlands 2008), California Essential Habitat Connectivity project (Spenser et al. 2010), or as recognized by the City (2006a), as shown in Attachment K (Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity). The project site is developed with several buildings, and the project site is enclosed by several fences, with the Metro L Line tracks located adjacent and parallel to the southeastern project boundary. North Broadway, a major arterial in the City, is located to the northwest. The developed and disturbed character of the project site and associated fencing currently impedes wildlife movement through the project site. Wildlife at Elysian Park and Radio Hill Gardens do not have opportunities to use the project site for wildlife movement due to the presence of North Broadway between the project site and these parks. Also, there are no on-site drainages or ponds that may serve as habitat for migratory fish species.

Due to the presence of physical barriers at the project site, the project would not affect the movement of any native resident or land-based wildlife species, nor would it affect established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors. Due to the lack of riparian or wetland habitats, the project would not affect any native resident or migratory fish movement.

The project has vegetation that could provide nesting habitat for birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703–712) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. Nesting bird surveys would be recommended prior to construction activities during the breeding bird season to comply with federal and state regulations.

Local Policies or Ordinances

As indicated in Appendix A, there are 20 trees on the project site with a diameter at breast height of eight inches or greater. These included 18 Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) trees, one Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and one desert fan palm tree. The Canary Island date palm trees are located at the northeastern section of the site, clustered together at the northern end except for one tree, and the Mexican fan palm and desert fan palm trees are located at the southwestern section, generally north of Cottage Home Street. These trees are not protected under the City of Los Angeles Native Tree Protection Ordinance; this ordinance protects oak trees (*Quercus* sp.) that are indigenous to California, but excludes the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), as well as the Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) trees with a diameter at breast height of four inches or greater (City of Los Angeles 2006b).

Three off-site jacaranda (*jacaranda mimosifolia*) street trees are located adjacent to the bus stations within the public right-of-way. As a part of the pedestrian improvements, it is anticipated that these trees would be removed. The three street trees would be replaced in accordance with the LAMC Section 62.105, which requires a permit be obtained for construction in the public right-of-way. Street trees would be replaced in accordance with the City's Urban Forestry Division requirements.

Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or Other Conservation Plans

The project site is not located within any habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other conservation plans (CDFW 2019b), as shown in Attachment L (California Natural Community Conservation Plans).

References

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2019a. California Natural Community List, dated November 8, 2019. Accessed June 2020. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline.

CDFW. 2019b. California Natural Community Conservation Plans Map, dated April 2019. Accessed June 2020. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=68626&inline.

CDFW. 2020a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). RareFind 5.0 (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed June 2020. https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/cnddb/Default.aspx.

CDFW. 2020b. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California, January 2, 2020. Accessed June 2020. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109390&inline.

CDFW. 2020c. State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California, September 7, 2019. Accessed June 2020. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109405.

CDFW. 2020d. Species of Special Concern. Accessed June 2020. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/SSC.

City of Los Angeles. 2006a. Section C: Biological Resources. In L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide: Your Resource for Preparing CEQA Analyses in Los Angeles.

City of Los Angeles. 2006b. Ordinance 177404 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. Accessed September 2019. http://cityplanning.lacity.org/Code_Studies/Other/ProtectedTreeOrd.pdf.

CNPS (California Native Plant Society). 2020a. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-03). Accessed December 2019. www.rareplants.cnps.org.

CNPS. 2020b. CNPS Rare Plant Ranks. Accessed June 2020. https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-rare-plant-ranks.

Consortium of California Herbaria. 2020. CCH1; online database gateway. Accessed June 2020. http://www.ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research. 2019. NETROnline Historical Aerials viewer. Accessed April 2020. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

South Coast Wildlands. 2008. South Coast Missing Linkages: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion. Produced in cooperation with partners in the South Coast Missing Linkages Initiative. Accessed September 2019. http://www.scwildlands.org.

Spencer, W.D., P. Beier, K. Penrod, K. Winters, C. Paulman, H. Rustigian-Romsos, J. Strittholt, M. Parisi, and A. Pettler. 2010. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration. Accessed September 2019. http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18366.

USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 2020a. Environmental Conservation Online System Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC). Accessed June 2020. https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/.

USFWS. 2020b. National Wetlands Inventory, online Wetlands Mapper. Accessed June 2020. https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html.

Attachment A

Photo Exhibit

Buena Vista – Photo Exhibit

Photo 1: Southern portion of the project site.

Photo 2. Middle portion of the project site.

Photo 3: Middle portion of the project site.

Photo 4: Northern portion of the project site.

Attachment B

Google Earth Imagery of the Project Site

Buena Vista Project

Google Earth
Imagery Date: 5/2/2019

Legend

Buena Vista Project

Downtown Gate
W Cottage Home St
Bishops Rd
Savoy St
Casanova St
Baker St
Aurora St
Lookout Dr
110
Arroyo Seco Pkwy
Hill St
Doyle Pl
Cottage Home St
Bernard St
Yale St
Chung King Rd
Bamboo Ln
N Broadway
N Hill St
Mei Ling Way
Sun Mun Way
N Spring St
W Rondout St
Messengers St
Naud St
Winnifred St
N Main St
Sotello St
Bloom St
Leroy St
Google Earth
© 2020 Google
1000 ft
N

Attachment C

Plant Compendium

A total of 23 species were recorded on the site, 5 native (22%) and 18 non-native (78%).

EUDICOTS

ADOXACEAE—Muskroot Family
- *Sambucus nigra*—blue elderberry

ASTERACEAE—Sunflower Family
- *Centaurea melitensis*—Maltese star-thistle*
- *Erigeron canadensis*—Canadian horseweed
- *Helianthus annuus*—common sunflower
- *Heterotheca grandiflora*—telegraphweed
- *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce*
- *Sonchus asper*—spiny sowthistle*
- *Sonchus oleraceus*—common sowthistle*
- *Stephanomeria virgata*—rod wirelettuce

BIGNONIACEAE—Bignonia Family
- *Jacaranda mimosifolia*—blue jacaranda*

BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family
- *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard*

CHENOPODIACEAE—Goosefoot Family
- *Chenopodium album*—lambsquarters*
- *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle*

MALVACEAE—Mallow Family
- *Malva parviflora*—cheeseweed mallow*

SIMAROUBACEAE—Quassia Or Simarouba Family
- *Ailanthus altissima*—tree of heaven*

SOLANACEAE—Nightshade Family
- *Nicotiana glauca*—tree tobacco*

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—Caltrop Family
- *Tribulus terrestris*—puncturevine*

MONOCOTS

ARECACEAE—Palm Family
- *Phoenix canariensis*—Canary Island date palm*
- *Washingtonia filifera*—California fan palm
- *Washingtonia robusta*—Washington fan palm*

POACEAE—Grass Family
- *Avena barbata*—slender oat*
- *Avena fatua*—wild oat*
- *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome*
- *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*—red brome*
- *Hordeum murinum*—mouse barley*
- *Pennisetum setaceum*—fountain grass*
- *Stipa miliacea*—no common name*

* Non-native species

Attachment D

Wildlife Compendium

BIRD

FINCHES

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos—northern mockingbird

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

PASSERIDAE—OLD WORLD SPARROWS

Passer domesticus—house sparrow*

PIGEONS & DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS & DOVES

Columba livia—rock pigeon*

STARLINGS & ALLIES

STURNIDAE—STARLINGS

Sturnus vulgaris—European starling*

* Non-native species

Attachment E

Sensitive Resources Databases **Query Results**

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Burbank (3411823) OR Pasadena (3411822) OR Mt. Wilson (3411821) OR Hollywood (3411813) OR Los Angeles (3411812) OR El Monte (3411811) OR Inglewood (3311883) OR South Gate (3311882) OR Whittier (3311881))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Calystegia felix lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Cladium californicum California saw-grass	PMCYP04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
Galium grande San Gabriel bedstraw	PDRUB0N0V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Linanthus concinnus San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	PMPOA480A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Open Engelmann Oak Woodland Open Engelmann Oak Woodland	CTT71181CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	CTT81600CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	

Record Count: 88

CNPS California Native Plant Society

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

64 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3411823, 3411822, 3411821, 3411813, 3411812, 3411811, 3311883 3311882 and 3311881;

Modify Search Criteria | Export to Excel | Modify Columns | Modify Sort | Display Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. parishii	Parish's oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	4.2	S3S4	G4? T3T4
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	1B.2	S3	G5T3
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S1S2	G3
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1G2
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual	Mar-Sep	1B.1	S1	G1Q

			rhizomatous herb				
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	3	S4	G4
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S2	G3G4T2
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Cladium californicum	California sawgrass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	2B.2	S2	G4
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	2B.2	SH	G5T4?
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	4.3	S3	G5T3
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	1A	SH	G5TH
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	4.3	S3	G3
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	4.2	S4	G4
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	4.3	S3	G5T3
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4?	G4T4?
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Linanthus orcuttii	Orcutt's linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	1B.3	S2	G3

Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	1B.2	S2	G2
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	4.3	S4	G4
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	2B.2	S2	G4
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	1B.1	S3	G3
Quercus durata var. gabrielensis	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	4.2	S3	G4T3
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3	G3
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	1A	SX	G5TX
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4	G4
Rupertia rigida	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S3	G4T3
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	4.3	S3	G3
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	Apiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	2A	SH	G5
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov(Dec)	1B.2	S2	G2
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S2	G2
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	2B.2	S2	G5T3

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 21 May 2020].

Search the Inventory
Simple Search
Advanced Search
Glossary

Information
About the Inventory
About the Rare Plant Program
CNPS Home Page
About CNPS
Join CNPS

Contributors
The Calflora Database
The California Lichen Society
California Natural Diversity Database
The Jepson Flora Project
The Consortium of California Herbaria
CalPhotos

Questions and Comments
rareplants@cnps.org

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

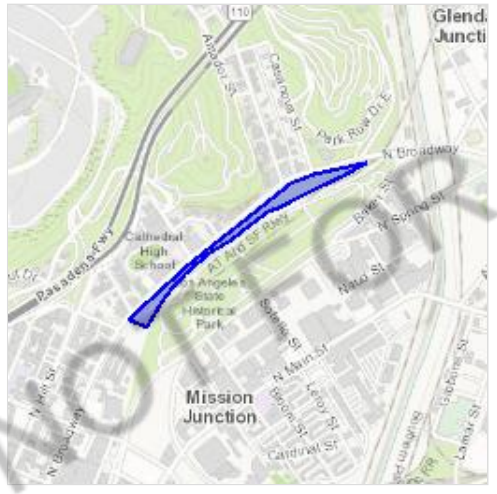
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Los Angeles County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440
(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information.
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Costa's Hummingbird Calypte costae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30

Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds elsewhere
Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that

week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

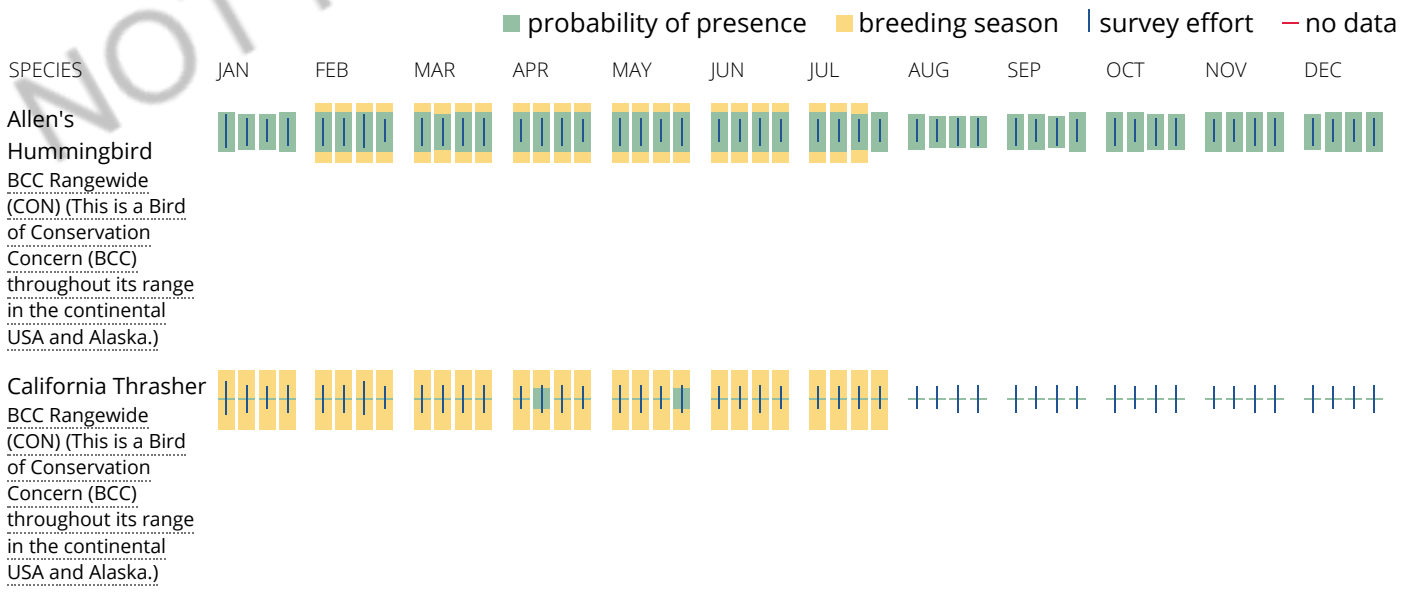
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

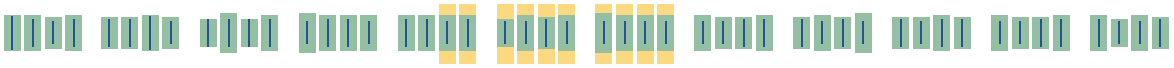
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

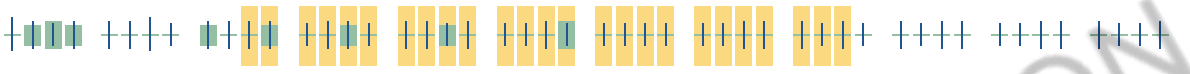


Common Yellowthroat
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



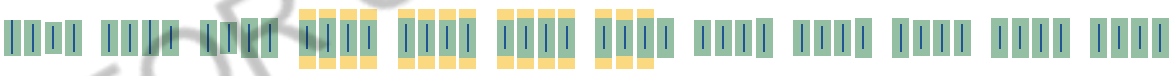
Costa's Hummingbird
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

Lawrence's Goldfinch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

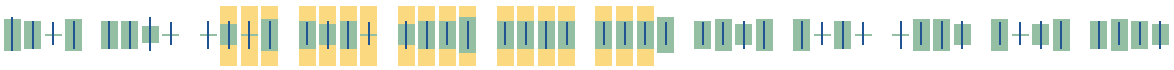


Lewis's Woodpecker
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

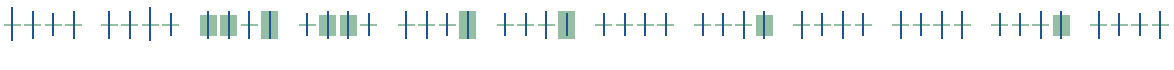
Nuttall's Woodpecker
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



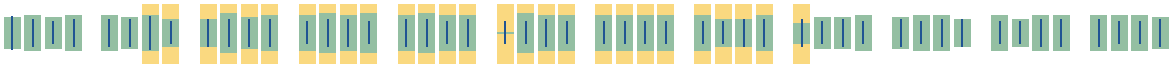
Oak Titmouse
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Rufous Hummingbird
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Song Sparrow
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Spotted Towhee
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

Wrentit
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ “What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location”. Please be aware this report provides the “probability of presence” of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look

carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the “no data” indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ “Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds” at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

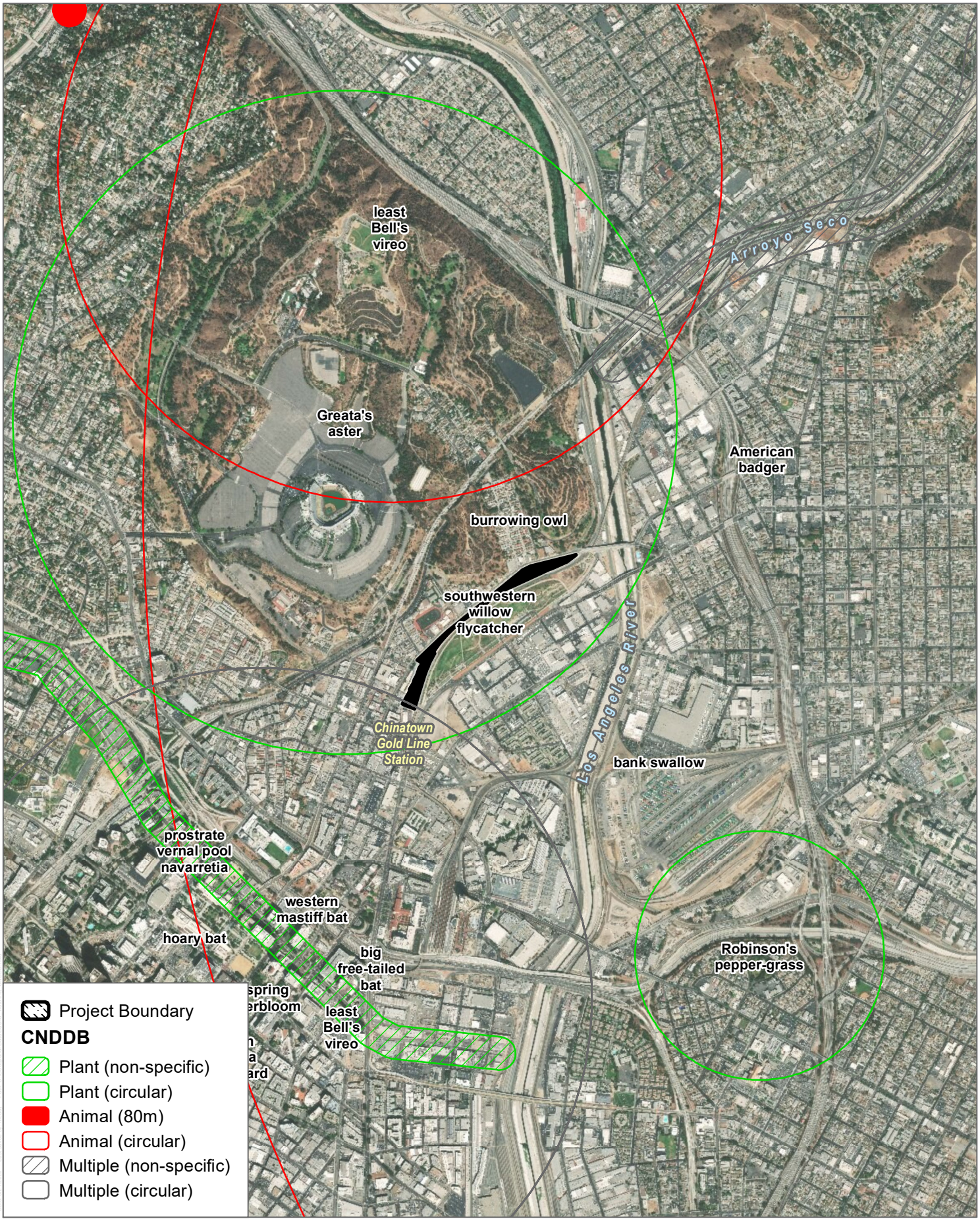
Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Attachment F

Historic California Natural Diversity Database Records



SOURCE: ESRI and Digital Globe; California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2020

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Historic California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Records

Buena Vista Project

Attachment G

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Buena Vista Project
Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii*	Parish's oxytheca	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/June–Sep/4000–8530	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky)/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar/1950–4920	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	FE/SE/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish); sandy, openings/perennial stoloniferous herb/May–Aug/5–560	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/Feb–June/590–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers/perennial herb/Jan–Aug/10–2100	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus*	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish)/perennial herb/(June)Aug–Oct/0–115	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernally mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/5–1510	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6235	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/30–655	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar–June/225–2705	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Feb)Mar–June/45–2295	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June(Nov)/1045–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; granitic, rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/325–5575	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, calcareous/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/340–2805	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	None/None/1B.1	Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), Riparian scrub (alluvial); Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but possibly in drier situations as well. Possibly silty loam and alkaline/annual rhizomatous herb/Mar–Sep/95–705	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (meadows and seeps, riparian scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or clay/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–2100	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Apr–July/490–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/900–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Cladium californicum	California sawgrass	None/None/2B.2	Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps Alkaline or Freshwater/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/195–5250	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; streambanks, mesic/perennial herb/June–Oct/1000–5905	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps/annual herb/Mar–July/95–2430	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. *glandulosa*	Peruvian dodder	None/None/2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)/annual vine (parasitic)/July–Oct/45–920	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	None/None/4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest (scree, disturbed areas, rocky or gravelly, roadside)/annual herb/(Apr)May–Aug/3195–9580	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (lower montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan); sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/655–2495	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/45–2590	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/65–2035	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; granitic, sandy or rocky/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/3935–8695	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial deciduous shrub/Jan–July/1390–4920	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland/perennial herb/June–July/4000–7545	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *parishii*	Los Angeles sunflower	None/None/1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Aug–Oct/30–5005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	None/None/4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), Upper montane coniferous forest; rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Aug/3785–8695	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None/None/3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/annual herb/Mar–June/15–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial herb/Feb–July(Sep)/225–2655	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; alluvial/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/160–2955	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/0–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	None/None/4.2	Chaparral/perennial shrub/Mar–Oct/65–4300	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jan–July/0–2905	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; openings/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/95–5905	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; rocky, openings/annual herb/Apr–July/4985–9185	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Linanthus orcuttii	Orcutt's linanthus	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; openings/annual herb/May–June/3000–7035	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/June–Jan/605–3740	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; mesic, seeps and streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/325–6560	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	FE/ST/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/15–1085	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (marshes and swamps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	FT/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/95–2150	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.1	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/5–3970	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/45–2165	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; gravelly, rocky, talus/annual herb/Apr–July/0–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1310	not expected to occur. suitable habitat for the species (coastal dunes, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub; sandy, clay loam/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr(May–Aug)/45–1310	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–May/1475–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–June/160–4265	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii*	Parish's gooseberry	None/None/1A	Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/Feb–Apr/210–985	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	None/None/4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Often in burns/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/65–3935	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Rupertia rigida	Parish's rupertia	None/None/4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/June–Aug/2295–8200	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pebble plain) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/1390–6560	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	None/None/4.3	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral; rocky slopes/perennial herb/May–July/1310–4920	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal bluff scrub, chaparral) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/45–5020	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	None/None/2A	Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky or sandy/annual herb/Mar–Apr/1195–2200	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (Sonoran desert scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur[2]
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov(Dec)/5–6695	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None/None/1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/980–6595	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis*	Sonoran maiden fern	None/None/2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Jan–Sep/160–2000	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (meadows and seeps) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Notes:

[1] Status abbreviations:

FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FC: Federal Candidate for listing
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
CRPR List 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
CRPR List 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
CRPR List 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere
CRPR List 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
CRPR List 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
CRPR List 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

[2] Refers to records within the U.S. Geologic Survey's *Los Angeles* 7.5-minute quadrangle (quad) and the eight surrounding quads.

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

References:

CCH (Consortium of California Herbaria). 2020. Data provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria. Accessed May 2020. http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/.

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2020. *RareFind*, Version 5.2.14. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Accessed May 2020. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx

CNPS (California Native Plant Society). 2020. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*. Online ed. Version 8-03 0.45. Sacramento, California: CNPS. Accessed May 2020. http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/advanced.html.

Attachment H

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Buena Vista Project
Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None/CSE	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (open grassland and scrub communities) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	None/None	Coastal scrub dunes	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub dunes) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE/SSC	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Rana muscosa	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE, WL	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (grassland, vernal pools, and ephemeral wetlands) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Taricha torosa (Monterey Co. south only)	California newt	None/SSC	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	None/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None/SSC	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (open sandy areas with scattered brush) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (freshwater, emergent wetland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/WL	Nests and forages in open coastal scrub and chaparral with low cover of scattered scrub interspersed with rocky and grassy patches	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (open coastal scrub and chaparral) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (grassland, open scrub, and agriculture) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees) is not present within or adjacent to the project site. Outside known nesting range for the species.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	BCC/SSC	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Cypseloides niger (nesting)	black swift	BCC/SSC	Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Empidonax traillii extimus (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (dense riparian habitats) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL, BCC/FP, SDL	Nests on cliffs, tall buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (cliffs, buildings, and bridges) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Icteria virens (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (riparian woodlands) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (sage scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Riparia riparia (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None/SSC	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None/None	Old-growth forest, maternity roosts in trees, large snags 50 feet aboveground; hibernates in hollow trees, rock crevices, buildings, mines, caves, and under sloughing bark; forages in or near coniferous or mixed deciduous forest, stream or river drainages	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (old-growth forest) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	None/SSC	Forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards, including fig, apricot, peach, pear, almond, walnut, and orange; roosts in tree canopy	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (forest, woodland, riparian, mesquite bosque, and orchards) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None/None	Forest, woodland riparian, and wetland habitats; also juniper scrub, riparian forest, and desert scrub in arid areas; roosts in tree foliage and sometimes cavities, such as woodpecker holes	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (forest, woodland riparian, and wetland habitats) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None/SSC	Valley–foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (valley–foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	None/SSC	Tidal marshes	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (tidal marshes) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC	Pinyon–juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with drop-offs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (pinyon–juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None/SSC	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (rocky areas) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Site (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1] (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur[2]
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (grassland and sparse coastal scrub) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for the species (grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures) is not present within or adjacent to the project site.

Notes:

1 Status abbreviations:
- FE: Federally listed as endangered
- FT: Federally listed as threatened
- FC: Federal Candidate for listing
- FDL: Federal Delisted
- BCC: Bird of Conservation Concern – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- SE: State listed as endangered
- ST: State listed as threatened
- CSE: State Candidate for listing as endangered
- FP: Fully Protected – State of California
- SDL: State Delisted
- SSC: Species of Special Concern – California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- WL: Watch List – California Department of Fish and Wildlife

2 Refers to records within the U.S. Geologic Survey's *Los Angeles* 7.5-minute quadrangle (quad) and the eight surrounding quads.

References:

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2020. *RareFind*, Version 5.2.14. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Accessed May 2020. https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx.

CDFW. 2020. *CWHR Life History Accounts and Range Maps*. Website. Updated versions of species information in Zeiner et al. 1988–1990. CDFW, CWHR Program. Accessed May 2020. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range.

Miner, K.L., and D.C. Stokes. 2005. "Bats in the South Coast Ecoregion: Status, Conservation Issues, and Research Needs." USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-195:211-227.

Nafis, G. 2020. *Calherps.com. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California*. Accessed May 2020. http://www.californiaherps.com/.

Attachment I

Historical Aerial Imagery of the Project Site from 1948

aerials
1948
topos
atlases

compare
overlays
measure

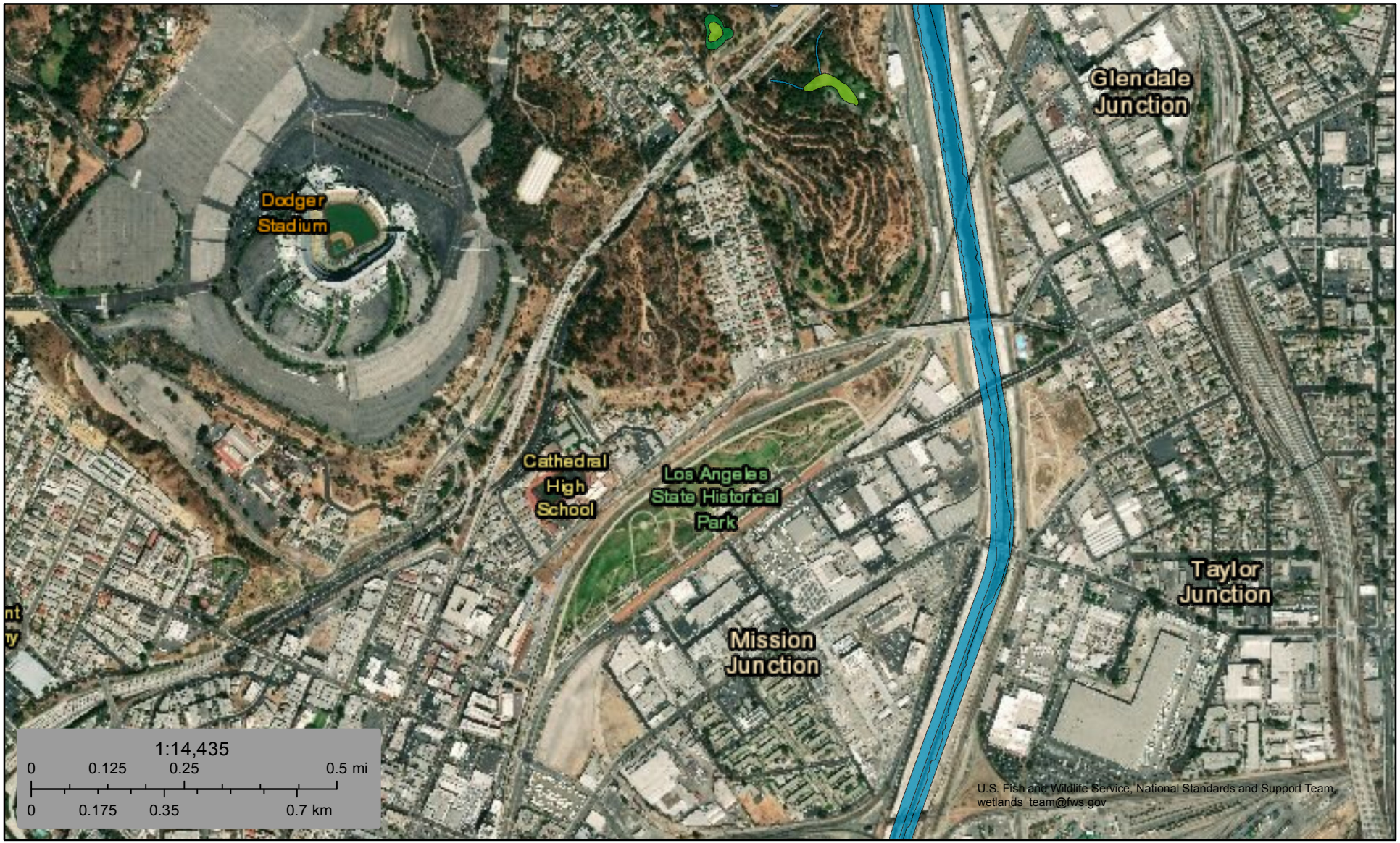
2016
2014
2012
2010
2009
2005
2004
2003
1994
1980
1972
1964
1952
1948

Attachment J

National Wetlands Inventory Results

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Buena Vista Project



May 21, 2020

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Attachment K

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity Exhibit

Buena Vista Project - Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity

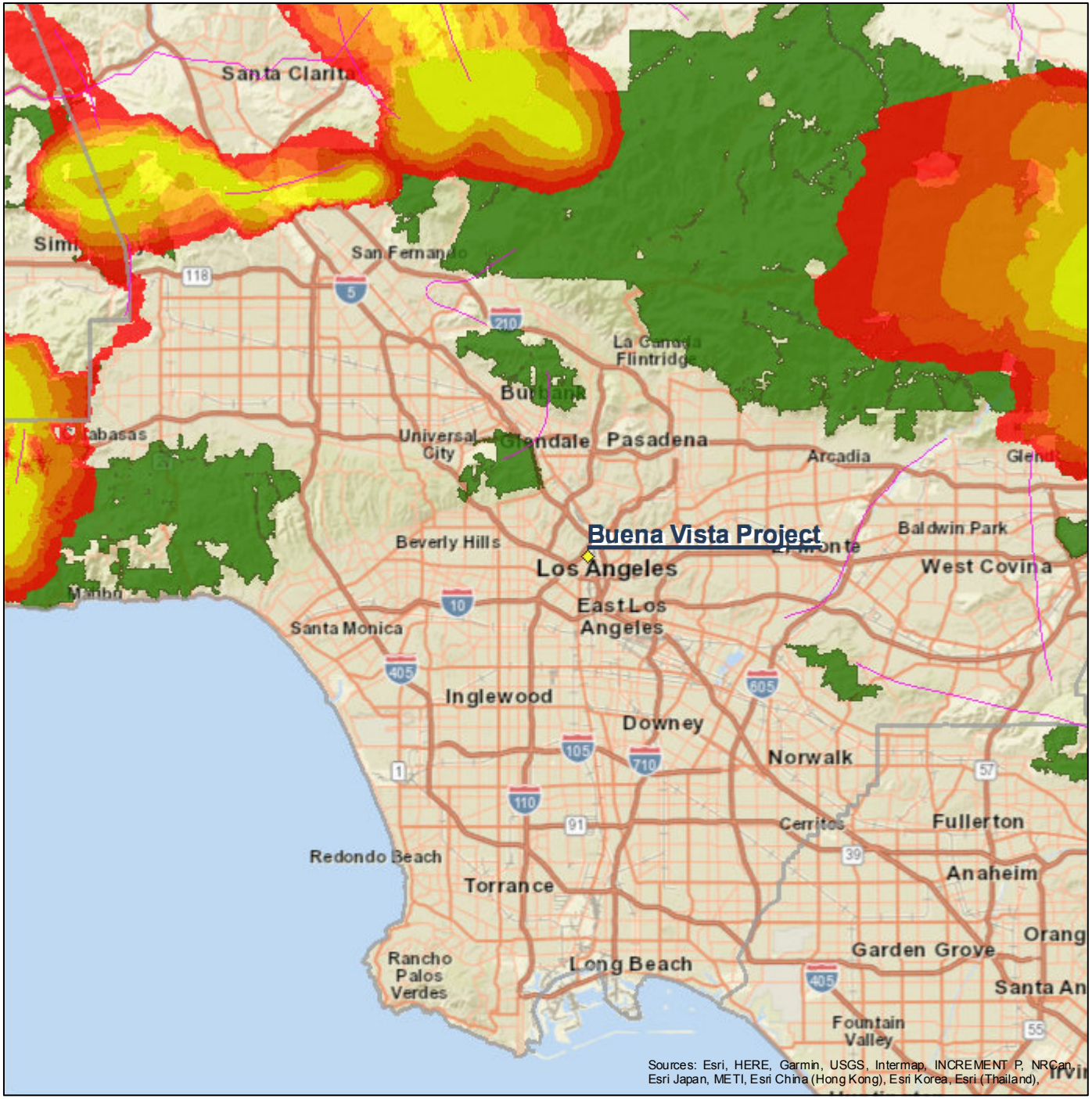
Missing Linkages in California's Landscape [ds420]

Essential Connectivity Areas - California Essential Habitat Connetivity (CEHC) [ds620]

More Permeable

Less Permeable

Natural Landscape Blocks - California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC) [ds621]



N

1:577,791

0 5 10 20 mi

0 5 10 20 km

May 21, 2020

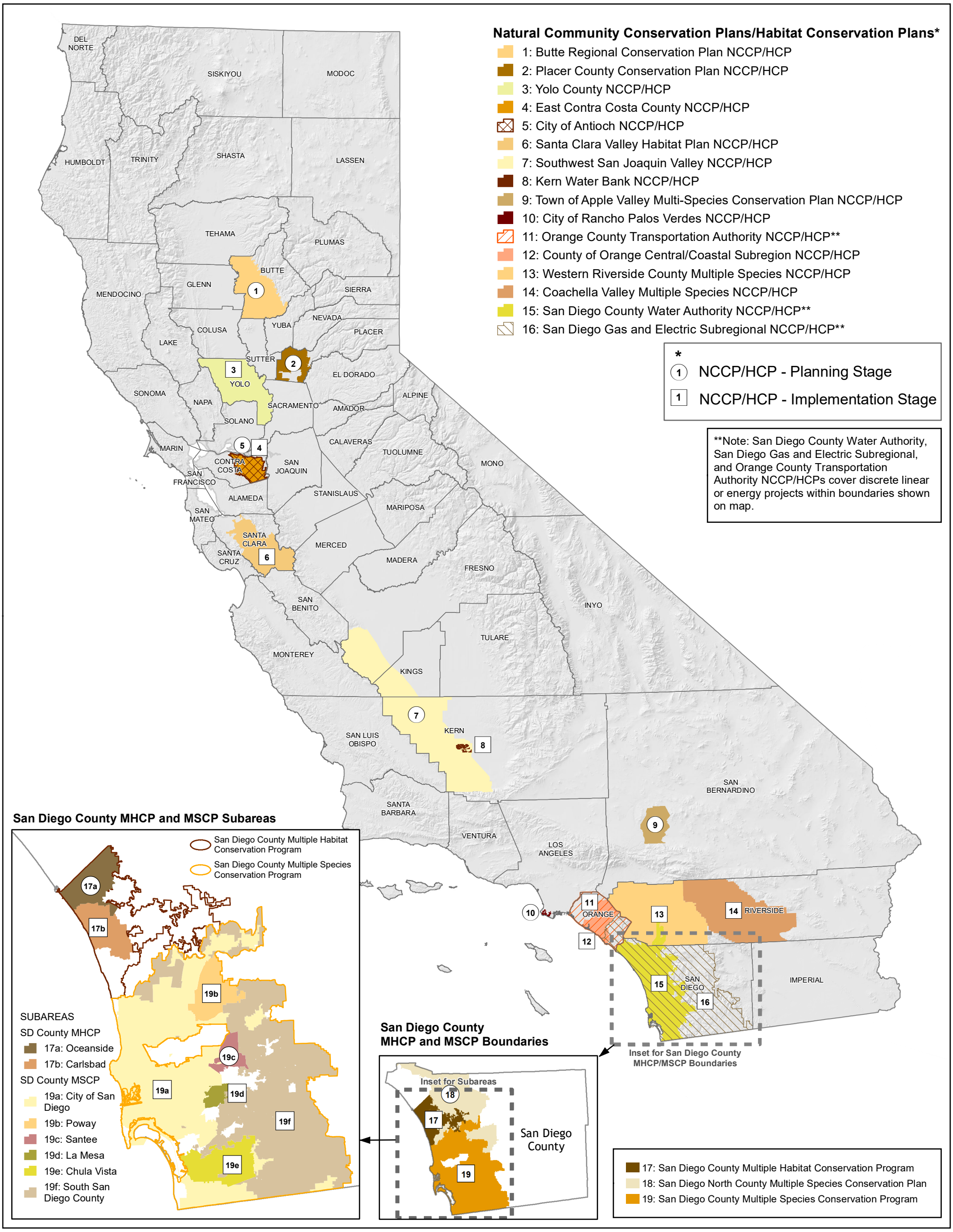
Author: mcady@dudek.com

Attachment L

California Natural Community Conservation Plans

CALIFORNIA NATURAL COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLANS

April 2019



Natural Community Conservation Plans/Habitat Conservation Plans*

- 1: Butte Regional Conservation Plan NCCP/HCP
- 2: Placer County Conservation Plan NCCP/HCP
- 3: Yolo County NCCP/HCP
- 4: East Contra Costa County NCCP/HCP
- 5: City of Antioch NCCP/HCP
- 6: Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan NCCP/HCP
- 7: Southwest San Joaquin Valley NCCP/HCP
- 8: Kern Water Bank NCCP/HCP
- 9: Town of Apple Valley Multi-Species Conservation Plan NCCP/HCP
- 10: City of Rancho Palos Verdes NCCP/HCP
- 11: Orange County Transportation Authority NCCP/HCP**
- 12: County of Orange Central/Coastal Subregion NCCP/HCP
- 13: Western Riverside County Multiple Species NCCP/HCP
- 14: Coachella Valley Multiple Species NCCP/HCP
- 15: San Diego County Water Authority NCCP/HCP**
- 16: San Diego Gas and Electric Subregional NCCP/HCP**

*

(1) NCCP/HCP - Planning Stage

[1] NCCP/HCP - Implementation Stage

**Note: San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego Gas and Electric Subregional, and Orange County Transportation Authority NCCP/HCPs cover discrete linear or energy projects within boundaries shown on map.

San Diego County MHCP and MSCP Subareas

SUBAREAS

SD County MHCP
- 17a: Oceanside
- 17b: Carlsbad

SD County MSCP
- 19a: City of San Diego
- 19b: Poway
- 19c: Santee
- 19d: La Mesa
- 19e: Chula Vista
- 19f: South San Diego County

17: San Diego County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program
18: San Diego North County Multiple Species Conservation Plan
19: San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program

NCCP: Natural Community Conservation Plan (California Fish and Game Code §2800) (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP)
HCP: Habitat Conservation Plan (Federal Endangered Species Act Section 10) (http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/hcp-overview.html)

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

Conservation plans may be in various stages of review, and subject to change. In some cases, boundaries have not been submitted by participants, and are **estimated locations**.

Data Sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Kern Water Bank, Orange County, Dudek, Orange County Transportation Authority, Contra Costa County, San Diego Association of Governments, Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency, Placer County, Kern County, San Diego County Water Authority, Coachella Valley Association of Governments.

Projection: Teale Albers, units in meters, NAD83. D.Mastalir 20190402

Appendix C

Mineral Land Classification Map

SOURCE: Part II: Mineral Land Classification of the Greater Los Angeles Area: Classification of Sand and Gravel Resource Areas, San Fernando Valley Production-Consumption Region, 1979

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

APPENDIX C

Mineral Land Classification Map

Buena Vista Project EIR