SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Exhibit G

Biological Resources Report

23720 Summit Drive

December 2020

Prepared For:

Vahid Azimi
18960 Ventura Boulevard, #164
Tarzana, CA 91356
23720summit@gmail.com

Prepared By:

Matthew South - Principal Biologist
South Environmental
1443 East Washington Boulevard, #288
Pasadena, CA 91104
msouth@southenvironmental.com

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Executive Summary

This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental at 23720 Summit Drive in the City of Calabasas, California, which includes 0.17-acre parcel (Assessors Parcel Number: 2072-018-017). A single-family home development is proposed on the parcel. The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcels and 200-foot buffer (survey area).

The proposed development includes a 2-story house, 2-car garage, sloped driveway, and a series of retaining walls. Due to the steep topography construction will require grading, leveling, and slope control with the retaining walls over nearly the entire site. Construction access will be from Summit Drive via the proposed driveway.

Based on the findings of a literature review and site survey there are four plant communities in the survey area and the table below shows the acreage of each. The parcel almost entirely consists of fuel modification zone dominated by non-native annual grasses and a minor amount of developed areas associated with neighboring properties.

Plant Community	**Acres in Survey Area**	**Global/State Rank**
Chamise – Sage Chaparral	0.34	G4/S4
Scrub Oak Chaparral*	0.32	G4/S4
Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grassland	1.96	Not Ranked
Developed	2.02	Not Ranked
Total	**4.64**	

*sensitive natural community

The Los Angeles County Fire Department requires fuel modification such as vegetation removal and tree pruning at ground level in areas up to 200-feet from permitted structures such as house and garage. A 200-foot fuel modification buffer includes areas of protected scrub oak chaparral habitat as well as undisturbed native chamise-sage chaparral habitats that are important habitat and movement corridors for wildlife. To avoid impacting native and protected chaparral and sensitive wildlife movement corridors South Environmental recommends Mitigation Measure #1 that would reduce fuel modification to the areas outside of native habitats that are currently modified for the adjacent properties.

The proposed development would require removal of trees and shrubs that provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration has the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nests is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required as described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1.

There are 15 special-status plants and 10 special-status animals with a medium or high potential to occur in the survey area. Most of these species would be found in the undisturbed native chaparral habitats on the south end of the survey area. These areas will be avoided by project activities, including fuel modification with the implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 that limits the fuel modification to area outside of native habitats. Therefore, no impacts would occur to special-status species with potential to occur in the native chaparral habitats, which includes all the special-status plants and all but two special-status animals: Cooper's hawk and western mastiff bat.

With the implementation of nesting bird surveys and monitoring described in Mitigation Measure #2 no significant impacts to Cooper's hawk are anticipated by the project.

Western mastiff bat has the potential to forage on or in the immediate vicinity of the parcel and could day roost in tall trees near the parcel but the project would have little to no impact to these opportunities due to the small and disturbed nature of the parcel and the lack of tall trees on the parcel. Because potential nursery sites in rock crevices occur more than 0.5-miles to the south of the survey area, this species is not expected to be impacted significantly by project activities.

According to the oak tree report for the project, proposed construction would result in removal of 2 protected scrub oaks, encroachment into the protected zone and pruning of 1 protected coast live oak, and minor encroachment into the protected zone of 1 additional scrub oak. These impacts are considered significant according to the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance. Implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #2 that calls for obtaining an oak tree permit prior to construction would include a plan to avoid, mitigate, and otherwise reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

The proposed development includes a single family home that is sited between two other home developments and at the southern edge of a neighborhood where impacts from fuel modification, hiking trails, and invasive plants has minimized the biological value of the parcel. With the

implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 that limits fuel modification to areas outside of protected scrub oak and native undisturbed chamise-sage chaparral the proposed project would avoid impacts to sensitive and high-quality native habitats and wildlife movement corridors. The potential for impacts to nesting birds and special-status species will be avoided with the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 and protected oak tree impacts would be mitigated, avoided, or reduced by Regulatory Compliance Measure #2. With implementation of these measures the project impacts would be avoided, mitigated, and reduced to a level that is insignificant alone, and also when considered cumulatively with the impacts of the other single-family developments that surround the property on the north, east, and west.

1. Introduction

This report includes findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by South Environmental at 23720 Summit Drive in the City of Calabasas, California, which includes 0.17-acre parcel (Assessors Parcel Number: 2072-018-017). A single-family home development is proposed on the parcel. The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcels, and the scope of this report includes a description of the survey area (parcel and a 200-foot buffer) and proposed development, methods, environmental setting, assessment of the potential for special-status or protected biological resources to occur, a description of the regulatory setting as it pertains to biological resources, a discussion of potential for impacts (including a cumulative impacts analysis), and recommendations for avoiding or reducing impacts. Photos of the survey area in Appendix A.

1.1 Project Description

Location and Setting

As shown in Figure 1, the parcel is in the City of Calabasas, California approximately 1.8-miles south of Ventura Freeway (US 101), 1,000-feet southeast of Mulholland Highway and 4,000-feet southwest of Calabasas High School at 23720 Summit Drive. The project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Calabasas 7.5" topographical map, and within Section 34 of Township 01 North (01N) and Range 17 West (17W).

As shown in Figure 2 the parcel is surrounded by single-family home developments on the east, west, and north; and undeveloped native habitats in the Calabasas Highlands Open Space are adjacent to the south. The area to the south is also within the Los Angeles County Santa Monica Mountains Significant Ecological Area and is part of the Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan. The parcel is on a very steep north-facing slope that has a series of dirt hiking trails worn into it that lead to the open space to the south. The parcel is undeveloped except for a 5-foot portion of the eastern neighbor's fence that was built on the parcel.

Proposed Development

The proposed development is shown in Figure 3 and includes a 2-story house, 2-car garage, sloped driveway, and a series of retaining walls. Due to the steep topography construction will require grading, leveling, and slope control with the retaining walls over nearly the entire site. The Site Plan is in Attachment A. Construction access will be from Summit Drive via the proposed driveway.

Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 1. Regional Location

The site is in Los Angeles County in Section 34 of Township 01N and Range 17W on the Calabasas USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

Project Center Coordinates:
Latitude 34.129, Longitude -118.646

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Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 2. Site Vicinity and Survey Area

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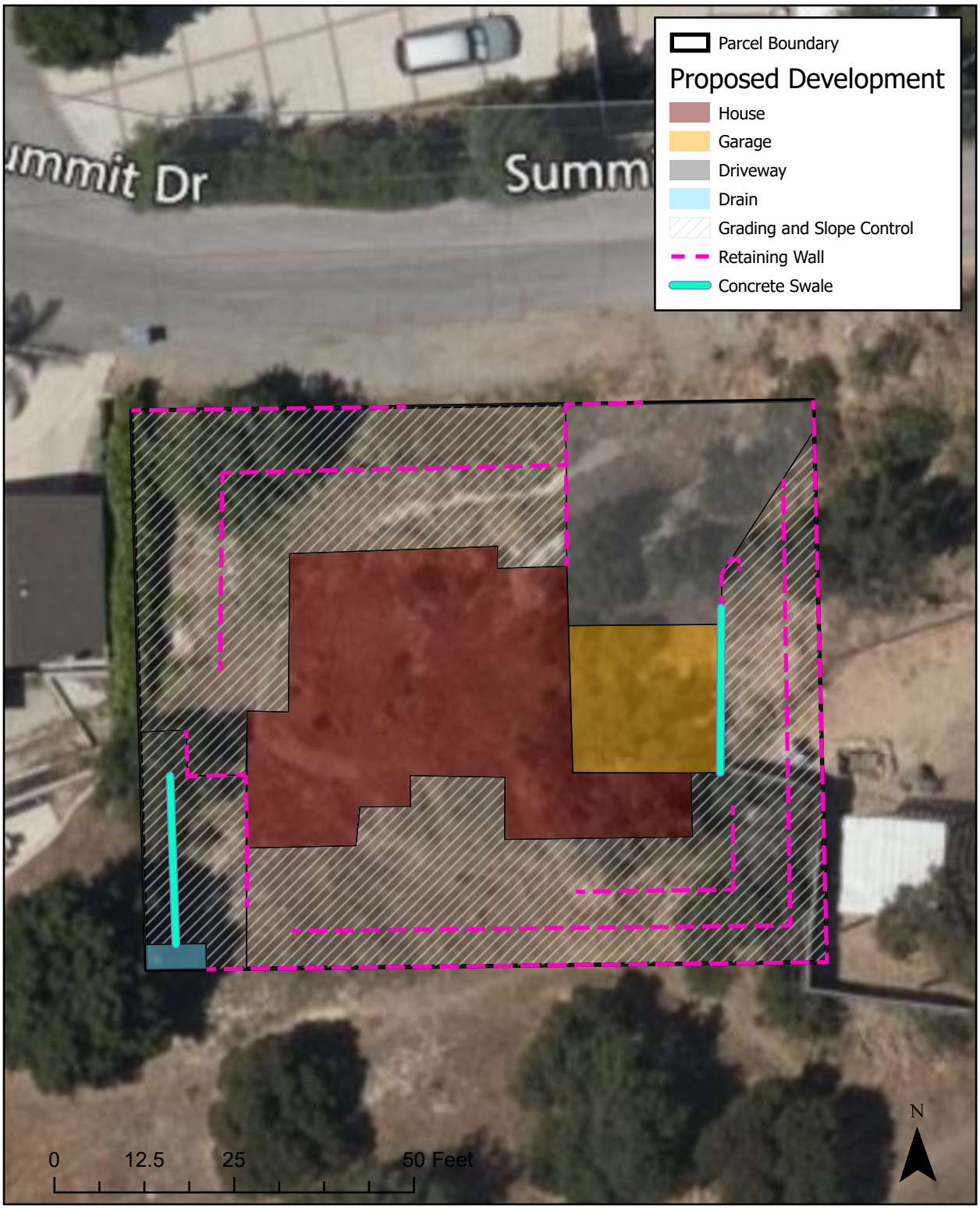

Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 3. Proposed Development

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Construction Schedule and Staging

Construction will be completed in phases as follows

1. Retaining walls on the east and south side of the property will be constructed first. Staging areas during this phase will be in the center of the parcel.

2. The house will be constructed next from the southeast corner to the northwest corner. Staging during this phase will be on the north end of the parcel adjacent to Summit Drive.

1.2 Methodology

This assessment is based on information compiled through field reconnaissance and a review of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the sensitivity and/or rarity of biological resources of the region.

Literature Review

The assessment of the parcels began with a review of literature relating to the biological resources that are known to occur near the survey area that included the following resources:

- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database was reviewed to identify special-status plants, animals, and natural communities that have previously recorded in the United States Geologic Service (USGS) Calabasas 7.5" quad that the project site is located within, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Simi, Santa Susana, Oat Mountain, Thousand Oaks, Canoga Park, Point Dume, Malibu Beach, and Topanga (CDFW 2020a).
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps (CDFW 2020b)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2020a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data (USFWS 2020b)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2020a).
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Database (USDA 2020)
- National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2020)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2020c)
- California Protected Areas Database (CPAD 2020)

- South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection (Penrod et al. 2006)
- Oak Tree Report prepared for the project (South Environmental 2020)

Field Reconnaissance

South Environmental biologist Matthew South conducted a field reconnaissance on November 14, 2020 to record plants and animals observed on the site, characterize and map plant communities according to A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2020b), and identify other locally significant resources such as oak trees. A formal jurisdictional delineation of "waters of the U.S." and or wetlands was not conducted; however, a primary investigation of potential jurisdictional features was conducted during the reconnaissance.

2. Environmental Setting

The survey area is on a steep north-facing slope at an approximate elevation of 1,600 feet above mean sea level in the south end of the survey area and approximately 1,500 feet above mean sea level on Summit Drive immediately north of the parcel.

2.1 Geology

According to the USGS Geologic Map of the Calabasas Quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura *Counties, California* the geology on the survey area consist mainly of sandstone and clay shale and a minor amount of diabase or basalt.

2.2 Soils

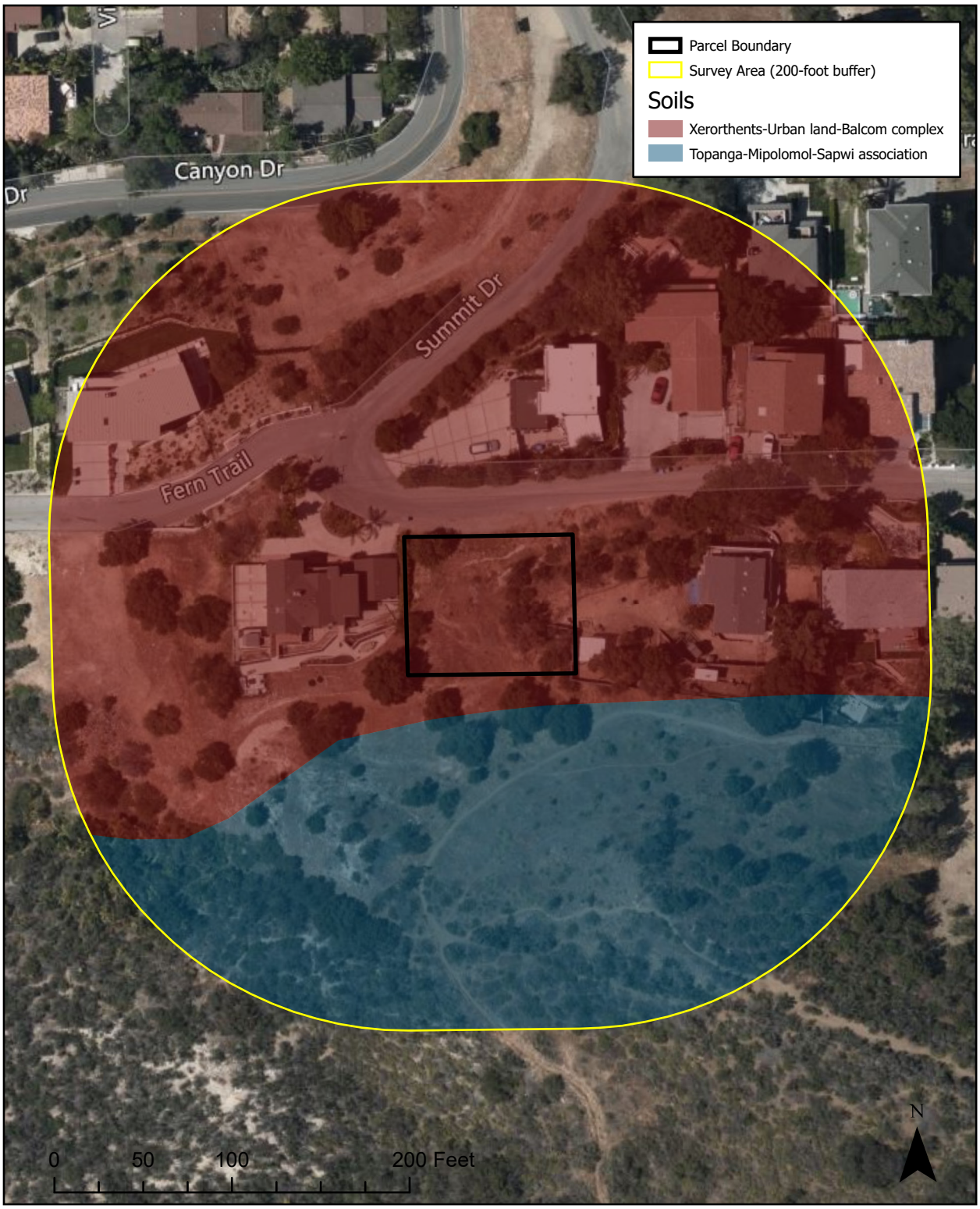
According to the USDA NRCS Soils Database (USDA 2020) two soil types occur in the survey area and they are shown in Figure 4:

- **Xerorthents-Urban land-Balcom complex, 0 to 30 percent slopes** occurs on the northern two-thirds of the survey area and is the only soil type on the parcel. This soil is an upland soil type found on hills and is well drained. This soil complex is comprised of 45% Xerorthents, 35% urban land, 15% Balcom, and 5% rock outcrop.

- **Topanga-Mipolomol-Sapwi association, 30 to 75 percent slopes** occurs on the southern third of the survey area and is not on the parcel. This soil is an upland soil type found on hills, hillslopes, and mountain slopes and is well drained. This soil association is comprised of 40% Topanga, 30% Mipolomol, 15% Sapwi, 10% Pachic Argixerolls, 3% Typic Argixerolls, and 2% rock outcrop.

2.3 Plant Communities

As shown in Figure 5 below there are four plant communities in the survey area and Table 1 shows the acreage of each. The parcel almost entirely consists of fuel modification zone dominated by non-native annual grasses and a minor amount of developed areas associated with neighboring properties.



Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020, USDA NRCS soils data

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 4. Soils

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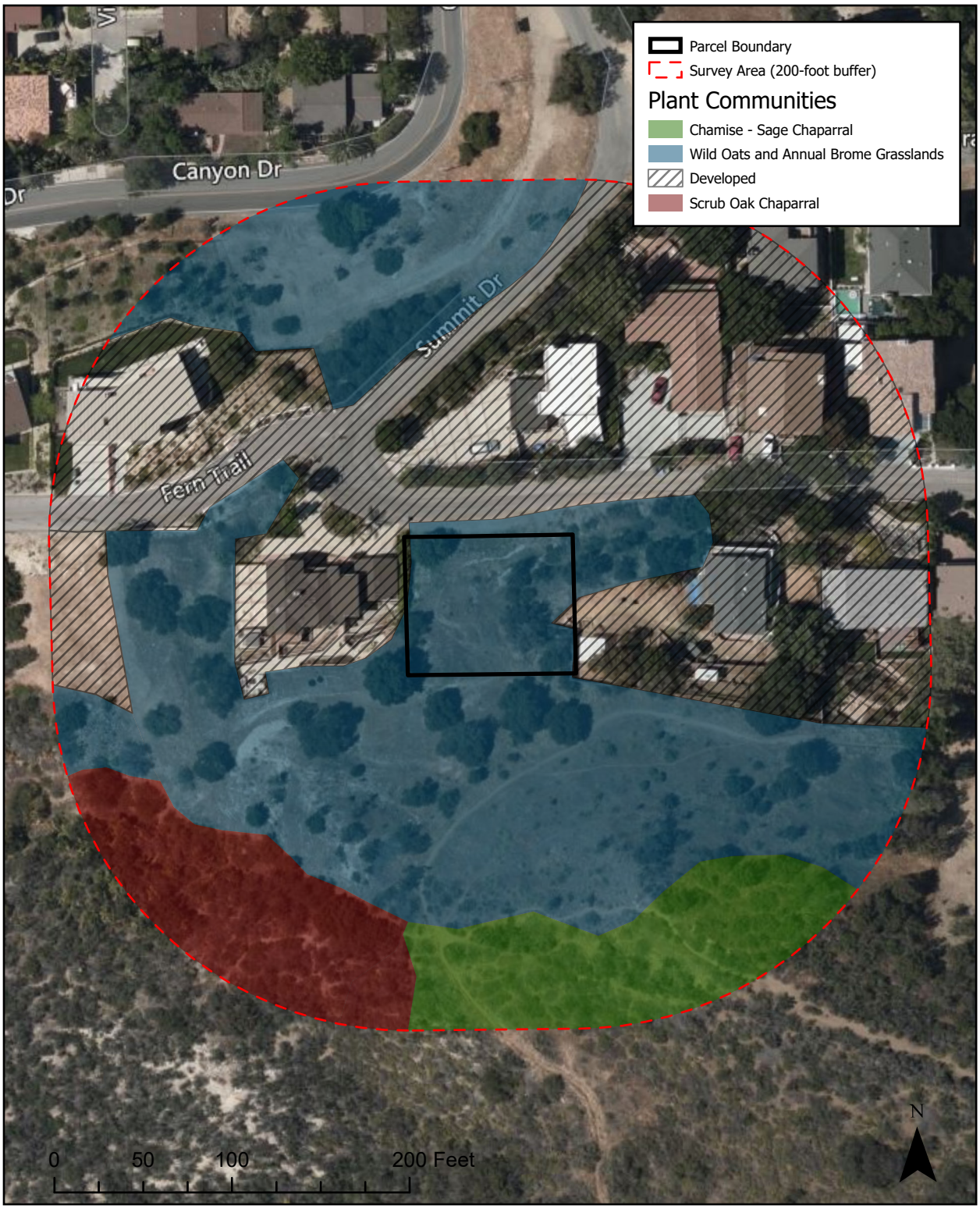

Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 5. Plant Communities

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Table 1. Plant Community Summary

Plant Community	Acres in Survey Area	Global/State Rank
Chamise – Sage Chaparral	0.34	G4/S4
Scrub Oak Chaparral*	0.32	G4/S4
Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grasslands	1.96	Not Ranked
Developed	2.02	Not Ranked
Total	**4.64**	

*sensitive natural community

Chamise – Sage Chaparral

Chamise – sage chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum – Salvia* spp. shrubland alliance) as described by A Manual of California Vegetation Online occurs on 0.34-acre in the southern third of the survey area. This community is a open to dense chaparral dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and includes a variety of other shrubs: California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), Eastwood manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*), chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*). The herbecous layer is dominated by wild oat (*Avena* spp.) and includes brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.).

Scrub Oak Chaparral

Scrub oak chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia* shrubland alliance) as described by A Manual of California Vegetation Online occurs on 0.32-acre in the southwestern portion of the survey area. This community is a dense, mature chaparral dominated almost entirely by scrub oak and with a minor amount of chamise. This is considered a sensitive and protected community per the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance.

Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grasslands

Wild oats and annual brome grasslands (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp.) is found on 1.96-acres of the survey area, and almost entirely covers the parcel. Wild oats and annual brome grasslands is a disturbed community found adjacent to developed areas and is dominated by wild oat and brome grasses. This community is subject to vegetation removal required by the Los Angeles County Fire Department to reduce potential effects of wildlife near buildings. Patches of shrubs and trees protected from removal for fuel modification occur in this community including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and clumps of scrub oak trees and shrubs. On

the parcel this community also includes non-native Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) and iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*).

Developed

Developed areas occur on 2.02-acres of the survey area and consist of single-family homes, roads such as Summit Drive and Fern Trail, and landscaped yards. Scrub oaks and coast live oaks protected by the City of Calabasas Tree Ordinance also occur in these areas in landscaped yards and on roadsides.

2.4 Wildlife

Wildlife or there sign observed in the survey area includes dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), fox squirrel (*Schinus niger*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*). According to iNaturalist records (iNaturalist 2020) and eBird records (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2020) the following wildlife are expected to commonly occur in the survey area: Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*), western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and California mule deer (*Odocoileus hermionus californicus*); and over 100 birds are recorded within the region and many have the potential to use the survey area for a period of the year.

2.5 Special-Status Species

The survey area is not within any designated or proposed USFWS Critical Habitat units (USFWS 2020) and no special-status species were observed during the survey and none have been recorded to the CNDDB previously. According to the analysis presented in Appendix B there are 103 special-status species known to occur in the region, including 55-plants and 48-animals, and 15 special-status plants and 10 special-status animals have a medium or high potential to occur largely within the chaparral habitats on the survey area.

Special-Status Plants

The following special-status plants have a high or medium potential to occur in the native chaparral habitats in the survey area:

1. Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*) – CRPR 4.2 – Medium potential to occur on disturbed areas of the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
2. Club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *clavatus*) – CRPR 4.3 – Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
3. Late-flowered mariposa lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*) – CRPR 1B.3 – Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
4. Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) – CRPR 4.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
5. Peirson's morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*) – CRPR 4.2 - High potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
6. Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) – CRPR 1B.1 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
7. Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*) – CRPR 1B.2 - Medium potential to occur in sandstone outcrops on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
8. Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) – CRPR 1B.1 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
9. Decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziessii* var. *decumbens*) – CRPR 1B.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
10. Ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*) – CRPR 4.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
11. White-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*) – CRPR 1B.3 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
12. Ojai navarretia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*) – CRPR 1B.1 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
13. Chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*) – CRPR 1B.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
14. Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*) – CRPR 4.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
15. South coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*) – CRPR 3.2 - Medium potential to occur in the chaparral habitats in the survey area.

Special-Status Animals

The following special-status animals are present or have a high or medium potential to occur in the native chaparral habitats in the survey area:

1. Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*) – High potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.

2. Santa Monica grasshopper (*Trimerotropis occidentiloides*) – High potential to occur on trails through the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
3. Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) – High potential to nest in large oak trees in the survey area.
4. Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canascens*) – High potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
5. Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*) – High potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
6. Gertsch's socalchemmis spider (*Socalchemmis gertschi*) – Medium Potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
7. Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) – Medium potential to occur in the chamise-sage chaparral on the survey area.
8. coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) – Medium potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
9. coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – Medium potential to occur on the chaparral habitats in the survey area.
10. western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) – Medium potential to occur in tall trees and forage in chaparral habitats on the survey area.

2.6 Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW 2018 *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* defines sensitive natural communities as those that are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects." CDFW considers a natural community sensitive if it has a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3, which includes communities that are vulnerable (G3/S3), imperiled (G2/S2), and critically imperiled (G1/S1). CDFW uses the alliances and groups described in the Manual of California Vegetation Online to characterize California's natural communities, and provides the California Natural Communities List online (most current is dated September 9, 2020) to list the current global and state rarity rank for each natural community characterized in the Manual. Additionally, the City of Calabasas considers scrub oak habitat to be rare and provides it protection according to the City's Oak Tree Ordinance.

Scrub oak chaparral in the survey area is a sensitive natural community according to the Oak Tree Ordinance. Chamise-sage chaparral has a Global and State rarity rank of 4 and wild oats and annual brome grasslands is not ranked, and these communities are not considered sensitive natural communities as a result. The developed areas are not plant communities that are characterized in the Manual, and are disturbed or removed native plant communities, and as a

result they are not considered sensitive natural communities due to the level of disturbance and lack of naturally occurring native plants

2.7 Protected Trees

Per the oak tree report for the project (South Environmental 2020) there are 80 oak trees tagged with a unique ID number in the survey area. The surveyed oaks are shown in Figure 6 below and survey results are summarized below in Table 2. Oak Tree in the survey area include 16 protected coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), 49 protected scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*) trees, clumps, and groups, and 15 additional scrub oaks are not protected because they are not of the appropriate size for protection.

Table 2. Summary of Protected Tree Report Findings Per Developer

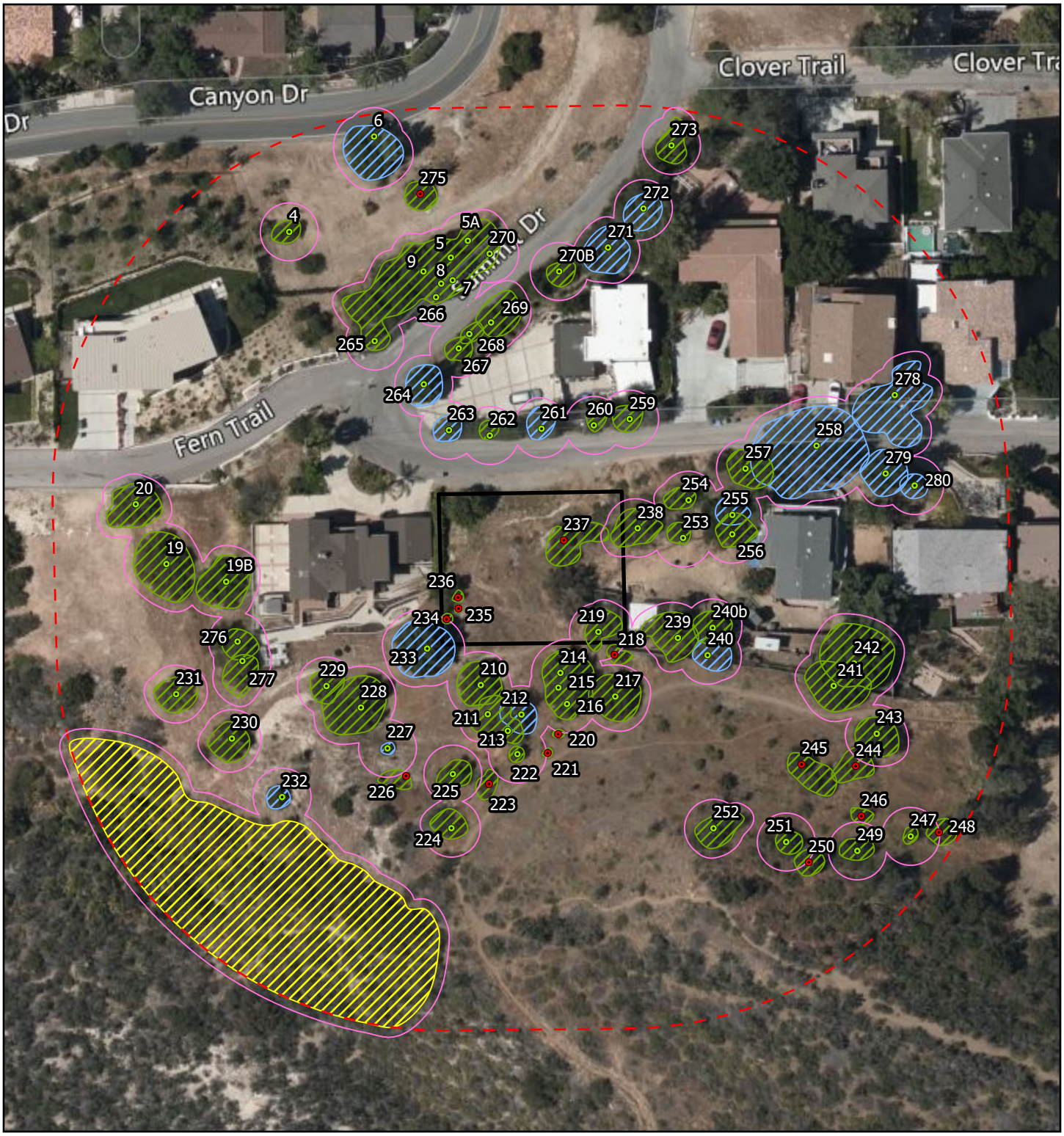
Species	# in survey area	# protected	# not protected	protected oak remove	protected oak encroach	protected oak remain
coast live oak	16	16	0	0	1	15
scrub oak	64	49	15	2	1	46
Total	**80**	**65**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**61**

2.8 Jurisdictional Features

There are no drainages, streams, or wetlands in the survey area, it is an upland habitat with non-hydric soils and upland vegetation. No jurisdictional features occur in the survey area or immediate adjacent areas. According to the National Hydrography Dataset the jurisdictional feature nearest the survey area is an oak lined stream located approximately 400-feet to the west along Canyon Drive.

2.9 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The project parcel is immediately adjacent to developed neighborhood and does not provide a habitat linkage or movement corridor for wildlife. However, the Santa Monica Mountain SEA south of the parcel (Calabasas Highlands Open Space) provides significant opportunities for wildlife movement and habitat linkages between areas with the Santa Monica Mountains and other open space to the north. This area of the Santa Monica Mountains is one of the most sensitive areas for wildlife habitat and movement due to the unique and rare habitats found along the coast that support a variety of endemic species. The linkage opportunities in the areas south of the parcel and natural habitats in the Santa Monica Mountains and beyond is invaluable to local and regional wildlife.



Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 6. Oak Tree Survey

0 30 60 120 Feet

N

- Oak Tree (not protected)
- Protected Oak Tree
- Coast Live Oak Canopy
- Scrub Oak Canopy
- Scrub Oak Chaparral
- Tree Protected Zone (TPZ)
- Survey Area (200-foot buffer)
- Parcel Boundary

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3. Impacts Analysis

For the purposes of this report, impacts to protected biological resources are analyzed within the context of the regulatory setting. Below is an overview of the federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to protected biological resources that occur on the parcel (protected trees and nesting birds), and an analysis of impacts to those resources from the proposed development.

3.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any part, nest, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

California Regulations

State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3515 states that is it unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

California Migratory Bird Protection Act

The California Migratory Bird Protect Act (MBPA) was enacted in September 2019 to reinforce the MBTA at the state level. The Act states:

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2017, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code." This section is inactive on January 20, 2025 and the following language below will be adopted.

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act." This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025.

Local Regulations

City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance

According to the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17.32.010 of the City of Calabasas Municipal Code) any "person or entity that owns, controls or has custody or possession of any real property within the city shall maintain all oak trees and scrub oak habitat located thereon in a state of good health pursuant to the most current Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines". In addition, no person "shall alter any oak tree or scrub oak habitat on any real property within the city, unless a valid oak tree permit is issued." The permit is required for impacts to stand-alone oaks in the genus *Quercus* that are two-inches in diameter when measures at 12-inches above grade, and for impacts to any sized oak that is within scrub oak habitat or that was planted as mitigation for a prior removal. An Oak Tree Report that includes the information described in the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines is required for the permit application.

3.2 Impacts and Recommendations

Fuel Modification, Protected Scrub Oak Habitat, and Wildlife Movement Corridors

The Los Angeles County Fire Department requires fuel modification such as vegetation removal and tree pruning at ground level in areas up to 200-feet from permitted structures such as house and garage. As shown in Figure 7 below, a 200-foot fuel modification buffer includes areas of protected scrub oak chaparral habitat as well as undisturbed native chamise-sage chaparral habitats that are important habitat and movement corridors for wildlife. To avoid impacting native and protected chaparral and sensitive wildlife movement corridors South Environmental recommends Mitigation Measure #1 below that would reduce fuel modification to the areas outside of native habitats that are currently modified for the adjacent properties. Appendix C includes correspondence with Los Angeles County Fire Department regarding the reduced fuel-modification for this project and they have agreed to limit the fuel modification areas.

Mitigation Measure #1: Fuel Modification Zone Limits

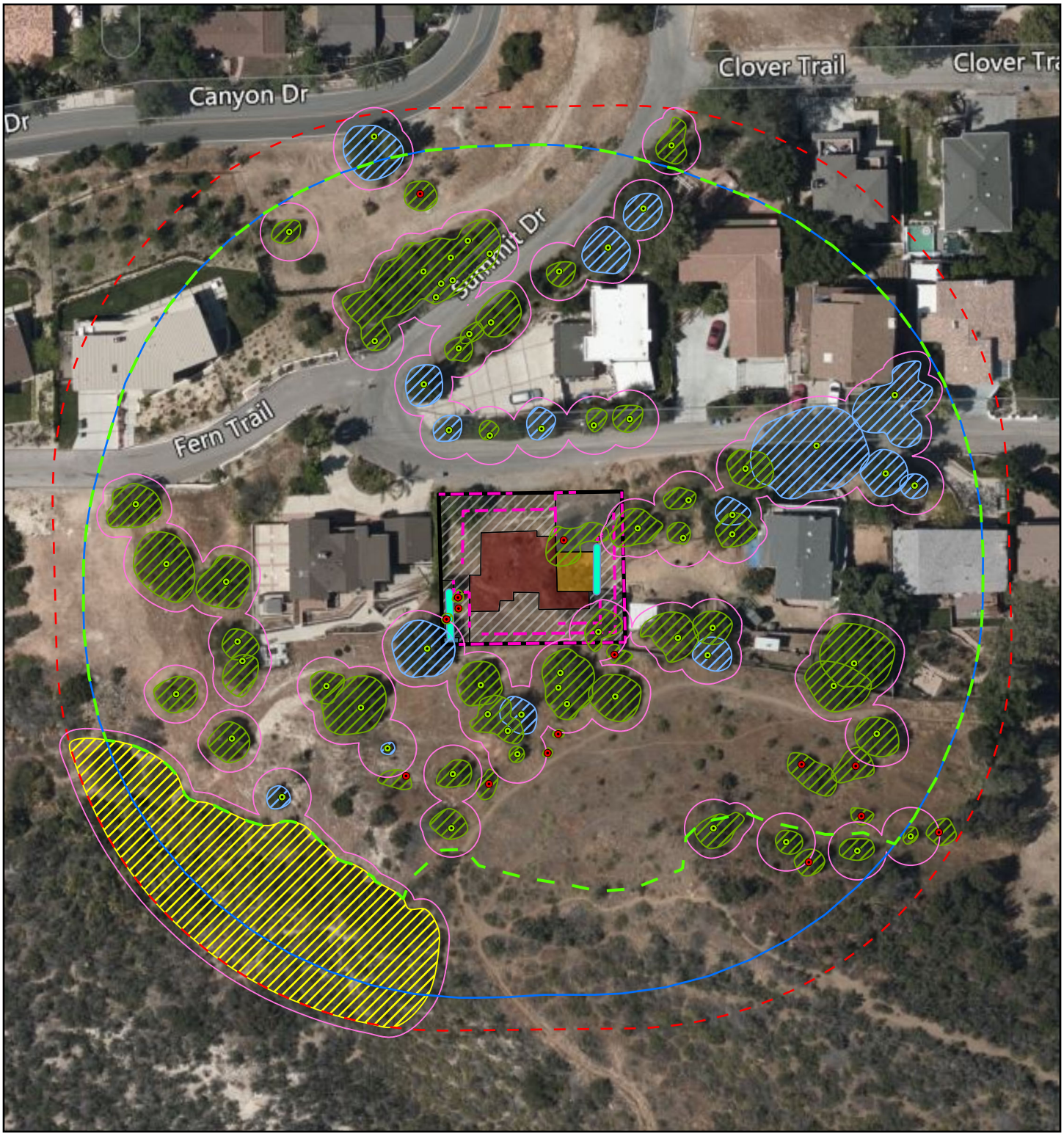
- To avoid impacts to protected scrub oak habitat and native chamise-sage chaparral the fuel modification zone for the project should include only the areas that are currently subject to fuel modification associated with the neighboring houses (as shown in Figure 7). No native undisturbed habitat should be impacted for fuel modification for the new development.

Nesting Birds

The proposed development would require removal of trees and shrubs that provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration has the potential to disturb an active bird nest to the point of failure if the nests is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required as described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 below.

Regulatory Compliance Measure #1: Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal (including tree trimming) should be timed to occur outside the bird nesting season (September 1 – January 31).



Source: BING Aerial Basemap 2020

23720 Summit Drive

Figure 7. Fuel Modification Zone

0 30 60 120 Feet

N

- Oak Tree (not protected)
- Protected Oak Tree
- Coast Live Oak Canopy
- Scrub Oak Canopy
- Scrub Oak Chaparral
- Tree Protected Zone (TPZ)
- Survey Area (200-foot buffer)
- Parcel Boundary
- Arborist Recommended Fuel Modification (equal to existing)
- LACFD Fuel Modification (200-feet from from structures)
- House
- Garage
- Driveway
- Drain
- Grading and Slope Control
- Retaining Wall
- Concrete Swale

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled during the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31) a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The survey area should include the project site and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

Special-Status Species

As described in Section 2.5 there are 15 special-status plants and 10 special-status animals with a medium or high potential to occur in the survey area. Most of these species would be found in the undisturbed native chaparral habitats on the south end of the survey area. These areas will be avoided by project activities, including fuel modification with the implementation of Mitigation Measure #1. Appendix C includes correspondence with Los Angeles County Fire Department regarding the reduced fuel-modification for this project and they have agreed to limit the fuel modification areas. Therefore, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 no impacts would occur to special-status species with potential to occur in the native chaparral habitats (plants: Brewer's calandrinia, club-haried mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, Perison's morning-glory, Parry's spineflower, Santa Susana tarplant, mesa horkelia, decumbent goldenbush, ocellated Humboldt lily, white-veined monardella, Ojai navarretia, chaparral nolina, Hubby's phacelia, and south coast branching phacelia; and animals: Santa Monica shieldback katydid, Santa Monica grasshopper, Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, Bell's sage sparrow, Gertsch's socalchemmis spider, Crotch's bumble bee, coastal whiptail, and coast horned lizard), which includes all the special-status plants and all but two special-status animals: Cooper's hawk and western mastiff bat.

Cooper's Hawk

Cooper's hawk is a medium sized bird of prey that is frequently found nesting in riparian woodlands and is also a common nester in urbanized woodlands. This bird has a high potential to nest in the large coast live oak trees in the survey area. Cooper's hawk is a watchlist species and

is not considered rare, threatened, or endangered, and is therefore afforded no additional protection beyond those afforded to nesting birds in the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. The habitat on the site is not the preferred riparian natural woodlands that Cooper's hawk would typically be associated with and the development of the project would not be a significant reduction in habitat for this species because no tall trees occur on the parcel. Indirect impacts from noise or vibration has the potential to disturb an active Cooper's hawk nest to the point of failure if the nests is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. With the implementation of nesting bird surveys and monitoring described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 no significant impacts to Cooper's hawk are anticipated by the project.

Western Mastiff Bat

Western mastiff bat is California species of special concern. According to the CDFW Life History Account for Western Mastiff Bat in the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (Zeiner *et al*. 1988-1990) western mastiff bat occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including (but not limited to) chaparral and urban areas like those found in the survey area. Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations provided by crevices in rock outcrops and buildings. Nursery roosts are typically in buildings or rock crevices and disturbances to these would be a significant impact to the species. Other non-nursery roosting opportunities include the tall trees near the parcel. Buildings occur near the parcel where this species could be found in nursery roosts, but nursery roosts are more likely to be found in rock crevices that occur in the open space south of the survey area. This species has the potential to forage on or in the immediate vicinity of the parcel and could day roost in tall trees near the parcel but the project would have little to no impact to these opportunities due to the small and disturbed nature of the parcel and the lack of tall trees on the parcel. Because potential nursery sites in rock crevices occur more than 0.5-miles to the south of the survey area, this species is not expected to be impacted by project activities.

Special-Status Natural Communities

A total of 0.32-acre of scrub oak chaparral occurs in the southwestern portion of the survey area and is 120-feet outside of the parcel. This plant community is considered a sensitive natural community protected by the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance and any impacts such as removal would be considered a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 that limits the fuel modification zone to areas outside of protected scrub oak habitat would ensure no impacts to special-status natural communities would occur.

Protected Trees

According to the oak tree report for the project proposed construction would result in removal of 2 protected scrub oaks, encroachment into the protected zone and pruning of 1 protected coast live oak, and minor encroachment into the protected zone of 1 additional scrub oak. These impacts are considered significant according to the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Ordinance. Implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #2 that calls for obtaining an oak tree permit prior to construction would include a plan to avoid, mitigate, and otherwise reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

Regulatory Compliance Measure #2: Protected Oak Tree Permitting

- Prior to construction of the proposed developments a valid oak tree permit should be obtained from the City of Calabasas for the removal and encroachment of protected trees. The permit should include a plan to replace the trees that are removed, compensate or mitigate impacts to trees encroached or pruned, and include a plan to ensure impacts to trees that remain are avoided per the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines.

Cumulative Impacts Analysis

The proposed development includes a single family home that is sited between two other home developments and at the southern edge of a neighborhood where impacts from fuel modification, hiking trails, and invasive plants has minimized the biological value of the parcel. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure #1 that limits fuel modification to areas outside of protected scrub oak and native undisturbed chamise-sage chaparral the proposed project would avoid impacts to sensitive and high-quality native habitats and wildlife movement corridors. The potential for impacts to nesting birds and special-status species will be avoided with the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 and protected oak tree impacts would be mitigated, avoided, or reduced by Regulatory Compliance Measure #2. With implementation of these measures the project impacts would be avoided, mitigated, and reduced to a level that is insignificant alone, and also when considered cumulatively with the impacts of the other single-family developments that surround the property on the north, east, and west.

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Appendix A:

Photograph Exhibit

Image 1: Depicts the steeply sloped parcel. Photo taken from Summit Drive facing south.

Image 2: Depicts chamise-sage chaparral in the south end of the survey area. Photo taken from the south end of the survey area facing east.

Image 3: Depicts the scrub oaks immediately south of the parcel. Photo taken from 30-feet south of the parcel facing east.

Image 4: Depicts the scrub oak chaparral in the southwest of the survey area. Photo taken southwest of the parcel facing southwest.

Appendix B:

Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status based on adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status species include:

- Plants or wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act;
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.
- Plants or wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP;
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (List 1A, 1B and 2 plants) in California;
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants in which there is limited information about distribution (List 3);
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.);
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050); and
- Wildlife protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

Federally-Protected Status

All references to Federally-protected species in this BRA include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species, as applicable:

FE Federally-listed as Endangered

FT Federally-listed as Threatened
FPE Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
FPT Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
FPD Federally proposed for delisting
FC Federal candidate species (former C1 species)

State-Protected Status

For the purposes of this BRA, the following acronyms are used for State status species, as applicable:

SE State-listed as Endangered
ST State-listed as Threatened
SR State-listed as Rare
SCE State candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT State candidate for listing as Threatened
SFP State Fully Protected
SSC California Species of Special Concern

California Rare Plant Rank

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of special-status species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (CNPS 2018). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed six categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR), of which Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are particularly considered sensitive:

Rank 1A Presumed extinct in California.
Rank 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
Rank 2A Presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 3 Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
Rank 4 Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS recently added "threat ranks" which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., Rank 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

.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);
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Potential to Occur Assessment

Special-status species that are **present** or are **high** or **medium** potential to occur within the parcel are a based on one or more of the following:

- the direct observation of the species within the parcel during any field survey;
- a record reported in the CNDDB; and
- the parcel is within known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.
- present means the species is known to occur, high potential indicates the habitat is ideal and near known occurrences of the species, and medium indicates that the habitat may be less than ideal due to some lacking element but still usable by the species and within the known range.

Special-status species that are **low** potential) to occur are based on one of the following:

- the parcel has the general habitat types but lacks necessary habitat elements such as suitable microhabitat or soils; or
- the parcel is outside the known elevation range or distribution of the species, and has otherwise suitable habitats;

Special-status species that have no potential to occur on the parcel are labeled as **none** due to the absence of suitable habitat.

Special-Status Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None	None	4.2	Feb-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	rocky180-590	
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered	None	1B.1	Jan-Aug	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Recent burns or disturbed areas; usually on sandstone with carbonate layers. Soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. 3-640 m.	None. Suitable soils are not present on the survey area
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	(Jun)Aug-Oct	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-60 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Mar-May	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean; one site on a clay terrace. 1-45 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Alkaline or clay soils. 2-460 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Oct	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, playas, coastal dunes.	Alkali soils. 1-400 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None	None	1B.1	Jun-Oct	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-1420 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	None	None	1B.1	Aug	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland.	In Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed roadcuts. Sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. 150-320 m.	None. No suitable Conejo volcanic substrates or oak woodlands occur and the survey area is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	None	None	4.2	(Jan)Mar-Jun	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns	Medium. Disturbed areas of chaparral occur on the survey area that are suitable for this species.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	None	None	4.2	(Feb)Mar-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		None. This species is typically found on Catalina island

Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	club-haired mariposa lily	None	None	4.3	(Mar)May-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	usually serpentinite, clay, rocky	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Jun(Nov)	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. 210-1815 m.	Low. There are no shaded foothill canyons on the survey area.
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.3	Jun-Aug	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland.	Dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral; on serpentine. 270-1645 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	4.2	May-Jul	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	None	None	4.2	Apr-Jun	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland		High. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None	None	3	Mar-May(Jun)	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	sandy or clay	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain-mahogany	None	None	4.3	Feb-May	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral		None. This species was not observed in the survey area during the field survey.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered	1B.2	May-Oct(Nov)	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes.	Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	None	Endangered	1B.1	Apr-Jul	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy soils. 15-1015 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1	Apr-Jun	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	Medium. Suitable chaparral habitat occurs in the survey area for this species.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None	None	4.2	Mar-Jul	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	clay, serpentinite seeps	None. No clay or serpentine seeps occur in the survey area.
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	None	Rare	1B.2	Jul-Nov	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland. 280-705 m.	Medium. Some sandstone outcrops occur in the chaparral habitat on the survey area that is suitable for this species to occur.
Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae	dune larkspur	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Jun	Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime).	On rocky areas and dunes. 18-305 m.	None. No suitable rocky areas or dunes occur on the survey area and it is outside

								the known range for this species.
Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum	Mt. Pinos larkspur	None	None	4.3	May-Jun	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland		Low. This species typically occurs in more arid areas and not on the habitats found on the survey area.
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	None	Threatened	1B.1	Mar-May	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	Sea shores, on sand dunes, and sandy places near the shore. 3-60 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Apr-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	None. No suitbale washes, alluvial areas, or flood deposited terraces occur and none of the associated plants were onserved in the survey area.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	None	None	1B.1	Apr-Jun	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. 5-290 m.	None. The survey area is outside the known elevation range for this species.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis	Agoura Hills dudleya	Threatened	None	1B.2	May-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Rocky, volcanic breccia. 260-460 m.	None. No volcanic breccis occus on the survey area
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens	marcescent dudleya	Threatened	Rare	1B.2	Apr-Jul	Chaparral.	On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 145-670 m.	None. No sheer rock surfaces or rocky volcanic cliffs occcur in the survey area.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia	Santa Monica dudleya	Threatened	None	1B.1	Mar-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	In canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes. 150-335 m.	None. The survey area is outside the known elevation range for this species and no canyons occur in the survey area.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 1-910 m.	None. No heavy, clayey soils occur in the survey area.
Dudleya parva	Conejo dudleya	Threatened	None	1B.2	May-Jun	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	In clay or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides. 90-380 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Eriogonum crocatum	conejo buckwheat	None	Rare	1B.2	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Conejo volcanic outcrops; rocky sites. 90-580 m.	None. No Conejo volcanic outcrops occur on the survey area.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	None	None	4.2	Mar-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.	None. No clay soils or open grassy areas within shrubland occurs in the survey area.

Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	None	None	3.2	Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools		None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Jul(Sep)	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Nov	Coastal scrub, chaparral.	Sandy soils; often in disturbed sites. 1-915 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None	None	4.2	Mar-Aug	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	alluvial	None. No suitable alluvial habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Jun	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	None	None	4.2	Mar-Jul(Aug)	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland	openings	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	None	None	1B.1	Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy. 220-425 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca	white-veined monardella	None	None	1B.3	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Dry slopes. 50-1280 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	None	None	1B.1	May-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Openings in shrublands or grasslands. 275-620 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	None	None	1B.2	(Mar)May-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. 140-1100 m.	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Apr-Aug	Vernal pools.	10-660 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	(Feb)Mar-Aug	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub.	Edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. 30-670 m.	Low. There are no clearings in chaparral on the survey area that this species is found in.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	None	None	4.2	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	gravelly, rocky, talus	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.

Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	None	None	3.2	Mar-Aug	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	sandy, sometimes rocky	Medium. The chaparral habitat on the survey area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	None	None	1B.1	Feb-Mar	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub.	Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-640 m.	None. This species was not observed in the survey area according to focused Oak Tree Report in Appendix D.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None	None	2B.2	Jan-Apr(May)	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Drying alkaline flats. 20-1020 m.	None. There are no drying alkaline flats on the survey area.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Jun	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	None. There are no alkali springs or marshes in the survey area.
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	None	None	2A	Mar-Apr	Sonoran desert scrub.	Rocky or sandy. 365-670 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	None	None	2B.2	Jan-Sep	Meadows and seeps.	Along streams, seepage areas. 60-930 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.
Tortula californica	California screw moss	None	None	1B.2		Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Moss growing on sandy soil. 45-750 m.	None. No suitable habitat for this species occurs on the survey area.

Special-Status Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	OthrStatus	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential to Occur
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Endangered	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	**None.** No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Socalchemmis gertschi	Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	None	None		Known from only 2 localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood (type locality) and Topanga Canyon.		**Medium**. This species is known to occur in Topanga Canyon approximately 0.5-mile east of the survey area, but not know to occur on or near the survey area.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	**High**. This species has the potential to nest in large oak trees in the survey area and is often found in urbanized settings.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**High**. This species has the potential to be found on the chamise-sage chaparral habitat in the survey area.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern |	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.

				USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern			
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	**High**. This species has the potential to be found on the chamise-sage chaparral habitat in the survey area.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures.	Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	Endangered	None	AFS_EN-Endangered | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.	Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None	None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins.	Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.

Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered	None	AFS_EN-Endangered	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Aglaothorax longipennis	Santa Monica shieldback katydid	None	None	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mtns of Southern California.	Inhabit introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.	**High**. This species has the potential to be found on the chamise-sage chaparral habitat in the survey area.
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	None	None		Aquatic; found in riffles of rapid, small to medium clear mountain streams; 2000-5000 ft elev.	Strong preference for inhabiting submerged aquatic mosses	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered		Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**Medium**. Eriogonum fasciculatum is found in the chaparral habitat in the survey area and that is a food plant genera for this species.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None		Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico.	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered	None		Sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties.	Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Trimerotropis occidentiloides	Santa Monica grasshopper	None	None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Known only from the Santa Monica Mountains.	Found on bare hillsides and along dirt trails in chaparral.	**High**. This species has the potential to be found on the dirt trails through the chaparral on the survey area.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive | WBWG_H-High Priority	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**None**. No suitable roosting habitat is in the survey area.
Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests.	Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.	**None**. No suitable water or washes for feed or roosting habitat is in the survey area.

Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Medium**. Tall oak trees occur in the survey area for roosting and chaparral areas provide foraging habitat.
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests.	Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Low**. Tall oak trees adjacent to open chaparral habitat occur in the survey area. However, CWHR system life history account for this species says that it requires a nearby water source, which does not occur in the vicinity of the survey area.
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None	None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.	Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	**None**. No suitable water is on or near the survey area.
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats.	Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Myotis ciliolabrum	western small-footed myotis	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded & brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines, and crevices.	Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands. Requires drinking water. Feeds on a wide variety of small flying insects.	**None**. No suitable water is on or near the survey area.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed.	Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	**None**. No suitable water is on or near the survey area.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**Low.** This species is typically found in more arid scrub habitat areas of southern California.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Low**. The chaparral on the survey area is dense and not as open as this species prefers.
Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None		Primarily creeks & rivers & less often lakes. Originally in most of state, now extirpated from Central & Southern Calif.		**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Anniella spp.	California legless lizard	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats.This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex.	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Low.** The survey area lacks moist soils that this species prefers.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Low.** The survey area lacks moist soils that this species prefers.

					the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.		
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	**Low.** The survey area lacks native scrub and grassland habitats and is highly disturbed or is too dense in the chaparral for this species to occur.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Medium**. This species has the potential to occur in the chaparall habitats on the site.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFS_S-Sensitive	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Medium**. This species has the potential to occur in the chaparall habitats on the site.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**None**. No habitat for this species occurs in the survey area.

Appendix C:

Los Angeles County Fire Department Fuel Modification Correspondence

Matthew South

From: Sheng, Daniel <Daniel.Sheng@fire.lacounty.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 1, 2021 4:28 PM
To: Matthew South
Subject: Re: Fuel Modification submittal

Hi Matt,

Fuel modification is only enforced up to the property boundary. In terms of annual brush clearance, the 200ft required are within and overlap the 200ft of brush clearance zones of the two adjacent parcels (on either side that already have existing homes and annual brush clearance requirements). Let me know if you have additional questions.

Thank you,

Daniel Sheng
Fuel Modification Unit
Forestry Division
Los Angeles County Fire Dept.
323-213-0537

Please visit the fuel modification website for additional information
https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/forestry-fuel-modification/

From: Walton, Robert <Robert.Walton@fire.lacounty.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 1, 2021 11:10 AM
To: Sheng, Daniel <Daniel.Sheng@fire.lacounty.gov>
Subject: Fw: Fuel Modification submittal

Daniel,

Calabasas is requesting a zone reduction for one of your reviews. FM 660. See the chain and the exhibits provided by Matt South. If you have any questions, give me a call.

Thank you,

Robert Walton
Fuel Modification Unit
Los Angeles County Fire Department
213.247.9830
Forestry Fuel Modification – Fire Department (lacounty.gov)

From: Matthew South <msouth@southenvironmental.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 1, 2021 10:53 AM
To: Walton, Robert <Robert.Walton@fire.lacounty.gov>
Subject: RE: Fuel Modification submittal

Hi Robert,

Thanks for your help today.

The project applicant is seeking a reduction in the fuel modification associated with his proposed new home development. The City of Calabasas has requested that I receive approval from LAFD to reduce the modification area to avoid potential impacts to sensitive plants and animals.

There are 3 attachments:

- The City Biologist/Planner review document of the project is attached. Page 3 at the top in the Impacts and Recommendations section and in Section 3 there is reference to the fuel modification approval needed prior to approval of the project.
- Figure 7 pdf is attached and shows the proposed development, a 200-foot buffer fuel modification zone from the proposed home as a solid blue line, and the proposed reduced fuel modification area shown as a dashed green line. The dashed green line is what we are seeking as the reduction and the solid blue line is what is in the code (i.e. 200-feet from building).
- The final attachment is the entire Biological Resources Assessment for the report, and it includes Figure 7 in it. It is the document that the City of Calabasas has reviewed and commented on the findings.

Please let me know that you received this. Also let me know if there is any other information that you need.

Thanks again for your help!

Matthew South, CWB
Principal Biologist
ISA Certified Arborist (WE-12564A)

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Mobile: 303.818.3632
www.southenvironmental.com

From: Walton, Robert <Robert.Walton@fire.lacounty.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 1, 2021 10:41 AM
To: Matthew South <msouth@southenvironmental.com>
Subject: Fuel Modification submittal

Robert Walton
Fuel Modification Unit
Los Angeles County Fire Department
213.247.9830
Forestry Fuel Modification – Fire Department (lacounty.gov)