APPENDIX D:
Biological Resources Report

This page intentionally left blank.

Envicom Corporation

County of Los Angeles

Biological Resources Report
LA County General Hospital
Campus Master Plan

Prepared for:
Centennial GH Partners, Inc.
9950 Jefferson Boulevard, Building 2
Culver City, CA 90232

Prepared by:
Envicom Corporation
4165 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Ste. 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
Attn: Mr. Travis Cullen
Email: tcullen@envicomcorporation.com
(818) 879-4700

April 2026

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Los Angeles County General Hospital Campus Master Plan

County of Los Angeles, CA

Prepared for:

CENTENNIAL GH PARTNERS, INC.
9950 Jefferson Blvd, Building 2
Culver City, CA 90232

Prepared by:

ENVICOM CORPORATION
4165 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd, Suite 290
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
(818) 879-4700

April 2026

SECTION **PAGE**

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Project Description 1
1.1.1 Project Location 1
1.1.2 Proposed Project 2
1.2 Project Site & Survey Area 2

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK **4**
2.1 Federal
2.1.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act 4
2.1.2 Federal Endangered Species Act 4
2.1.3 Clean Water Act 4
2.2 State 5
2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act 5
2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code 5
2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act 5
2.2.4 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act 6
2.3 Local 6
2.3.1County of Los Angeles General Plan 6
2.3.2 County of Los Angeles Significant Ecological Areas 6
2.3.3 County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance 6

3.0 METHODS 8
3.1 Literature Review 8
3.2 Plant Communities/Habitats Listed in CNDDB 8
3.3 Field Surveys 9

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 10

5.0 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 14
5.1 Vegetation and Sensitive Plant Communities 14
5.2 Plant Species 14
5.2.1 Plant Species Observed 14
5.2.2 Special-Status Plant Species 14
5.2.3 California Rare Plant Rank 4 Species 16
5.3 Protected Trees 18
5.4 Jurisdictional Waters/Habitat 18
5.5 Wildlife Species 18
5.5.1 Wildlife Observed 18
5.5.2 Special-Status Wildlife 19
5.6 Habitat Linkages and Wildlife Movement 22

6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION 23
6.1 Impacts and Mitigation Measures 23
6.2 Cumulative Impacts 28

7.0 REFERENCES 29

FIGURES

Figure 1	Project Location & Photo Locations Map	3
Figure 2	Biological Resources Map	17

TABLES

Table 1	Status Codes for Special-Status Plants	15
Table 2	Status Codes for Special-Status Wildlife	19

PLATES

Plate 1	Representative Photos of Project Site	11
Plate 2	Representative Photos of Project Site	12
Plate 3	Representative Photos of Project Site	13

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	CNDDB and CNPS Search Results
Appendix 2	Vascular Plant Species Observed, June & July 2025
Appendix 3	Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Vascular Plant Species
Appendix 4	Vertebrate Wildlife Species Observed, June & July 2025
Appendix 5	Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) has prepared this biological resources report and mitigation measure update for the Los Angeles (LA) County General Medical Center Healthy Village Project (Project) located at 1200 North State Street in the County of Los Angeles, CA.

This report provides an inventory of the biological resources currently present at the site. The report first covers the literature reviewed and field surveys conducted to identify the biological resources at the site, followed by a discussion of existing biological conditions including vegetation and plant communities, natural communities of special concern, observed plant species, special-status plant species, protected trees, jurisdictional areas, observed wildlife, special-status wildlife, and habitat linkages and wildlife movement. A landcover map and representative photographs of the site are provided as well. The existing biological conditions discussion is followed by mitigation measures recommended to update or revise those already included in the 2014 LAC+USC Medical Center Campus Master Plan Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (2014 Master Plan EIR). Lists of plant and wildlife species observed, as well as an assessment of the potential for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species at the site, are provided as appendices to this report.

The biological resources observed during surveys conducted to prepare this report are similar to the baseline condition described in the 2014 Master Plan EIR and associated 2017 and 2023 addendums. Specifically, the entire site is developed with several existing facilities as well as associated landscaping comprising primarily of ornamental vegetation and trees. Some individual protected coast live oak trees are present as detailed further in this report. No special habitats or biological features that are unique to special-status plants or wildlife were observed onsite. There is limited potential for some special-status wildlife species to occur onsite as discussed later in this report. Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in this report and the 2014 Master Plan EIR would reduce potential impacts associated with build out of the Project to special-status species and nesting birds to less than significant levels.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Project Location

The Project Site encompasses 81.9 acres that make up the Los Angeles General Medical Center at and around 1200 State Street, on 42 parcels of land owned by the County of Los Angeles within the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site includes a main campus and four areas separated from the main campus by local roadways; this is the same area evaluated in the 2014 Master Plan EIR. The main campus is generally bounded by Zonal Avenue, North Mission Road, Marengo Street, and North Chicago Street. State Street bisects the main campus. State Street is the only street that provides vehicular traffic that crosses the main campus. It bisects the Campus between Zonal Avenue on the north and Marengo Street on the south and provides bus, shuttle, and private vehicle access to the existing plaza at General Hospital.

Directly across the street from the main campus to the northwest, at the northwestern corner of Mission Road and Griffin Avenue, a cluster of Spanish Colonial buildings house facilities for administration, counseling, social work, facilities support, and clinical support. This area includes the College of Nursing and Allied Health as well as parking lot 14. At the northeast corner of this intersection is a vacant lot that previously was developed with several medical buildings, parking lot 15, Livingstone annex, and employee childcare center (since moved to State Street in the main campus).

At the southeast corner of Mission Road and Zonal Avenue at 1300 Mission Road is Building C of the Los Angeles General Medical Center (formerly known as the Rand Schrader Clinic); the Carpenter's Mill building, known as "Big Blue;" and parking lot 6A.

1.1.2 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project includes implementation of a new Master Plan that would guide future redevelopment of the Project Site into a mixed-use community. This would include development of residential uses, including affordable housing. Commercial/retail, hospitality, community benefits, educational facilities, warehouse, general office, medical office, hospital, and industrial uses would also be developed across the Campus. Implementation of the Master Plan would include the adaptive reuse of the 1.2-million-square-foot General Hospital to accommodate a range of uses as listed above. Parking, open spaces, and infrastructure improvements would be implemented across the Project Site. The new Master Plan would serve as a regulatory document with central concepts for design and connectivity in the Campus that would serve as a guide for future redevelopment of the Project Site.

1.2 PROJECT SITE & SURVEY AREA

For the purposes of this report, the Project Site and Survey Area are the same. The Project Site boundary is shown on **Figure 1, Project Location & Photo Locations Map**.

Image Source: Valtus Imagery Services, Hexagon Imaging Program (HxIP), 2024

envicom

Project Location & Photo Locations Map

0 200 400 ft

FIGURE 1

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Project Site is in the City of Los Angeles (City) on a property entirely owned by County of Los Angeles, and biological resources relevant to the Campus are subject to County and State regulatory frameworks. Accordingly, the regulatory setting for biological resources considers State regulations, the County of Los Angeles Code of Ordinances, and applicable policies in the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035 Conservation and Natural Resources Element, which addresses biological resources.

2.1 FEDERAL

2.1.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was enacted in 1918. Its purpose is to prohibit killing or transporting native migratory birds or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird unless allowed by another regulation adopted in accordance with the MBTA. The list of migratory bird species that are protected by the MBTA is maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), which regulates most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds. Under the MBTA, "take" means to kill, directly harm, or destroy individuals, eggs, or nests or to otherwise cause failure of an ongoing nesting effort. Permits are available under the MBTA through USFWS, and authorization for potential take under MBTA is addressed as part of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation process.

The Proposed Project must be analyzed to ensure consistency with the MBTA, including avoidance of take with respect to nesting birds, their eggs, or activities that may cause nest failure. This applies to all migratory species protected under the MBTA that may be directly or indirectly affected by a project. Any potential take must be either avoided or minimized through mitigation measures or permitted through consultation with USFWS.

2.1.2 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal ESA was enacted in 1973 to protect threatened and endangered species and their associated ecosystems. "Take" of a listed species is prohibited except when specific authorization has been granted through a USFWS permit under Sections 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the ESA. "Take" is defined as to harass, harm, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or to attempt to engage in any of these activities without a permit.

2.1.3 Clean Water Act

In 1948, Congress first passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This act was amended in 1972 and became known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), which regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States. Under Section 404, permits need to be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters of the United States. USACE-regulated activities under Section 404 involve a discharge of dredged or fill material, including, but not limited to, grading, placing of riprap for erosion control, activities that generally do not involve a regulated discharge (if performed specifically in a manner that avoids discharges) including driving pilings, some drainage channel maintenance activities, constructing temporary mining and farm/forest roads, and excavating without stockpiling. USACE issues Nationwide Permits for activities that require discretionary authority and do not exceed specific impact requirements (e.g., less than 0.5 acre of impacts, no impacts on special aquatic sites, etc.). USACE requires individual permits for activities that exceed the requirements of Nationwide Permits.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, Water Quality Certification from the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board needs to be obtained if an action could result in any impacts on jurisdictional waters of the United States.

2.2 STATE

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California ESA authorizes the California Fish and Game Commission to designate endangered, threatened, and rare species and regulate the taking of these species (California Fish and Game Code Sections 2050–2098). The act defines "endangered" species as those whose continued existence in California is jeopardized. State-listed "threatened" species are those that are not presently facing extinction but may become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking of state-listed plants and animals. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) also designates "fully protected" or "protected" species as those that may not be taken or possessed without a permit from the California Fish and Game Commission and/or CDFW. Species that have been designated as fully protected or protected may or may not be listed as endangered or threatened.

2.2.2 California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) is regulated by the California Fish and Game Commission, as authorized by Article IV, Section 20, of the Constitution of the State of California. Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505, 3800, and 3801.6 of the California Fish and Game Code protect all native birds, birds of prey, and all nongame birds, including their eggs and nests, that occur naturally within the state that are not already listed as fully protected. Section 3503.5 specifically states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (e.g., hawks, owls, eagles, falcons), including their nests or eggs. CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (Sections 1600–1607) requires any person who proposes a project that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake or use materials from a streambed to notify the CDFW before beginning the project.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) was enacted in 1977. It allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants that are designated as rare under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants but includes some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, and, after properly notifying CDFW, vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and certain other situations.

A consortium of scientists, botanists, and enthusiasts, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has a mission to review and categorize native plants in California. The resulting list of sensitive plant species produced by CNPS can be above and beyond the federal and state lists of threatened and endangered species. CNPS rankings can therefore be used as a criterion for environmental review in the CEQA process. If a property has suitable habitat, CEQA may require analysis of all CNPS Rank 1B, Rank 2, Rank 3, and Rank 4 plants that could occur in the vicinity. Surveys should be completed in accordance with CDFW and CNPS protocols during the plant species' blooming period to stand up to rigorous environmental review.

2.2.4 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act

The Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA) allows for the development of broad-based ecosystem-level plans for the protection and perpetuation of biological diversity. The primary objective of Natural Community Conservation Plans prepared under the NCCPA is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem level while accommodating compatible land use. Although plants that are protected under an approved Natural Community Conservation Plan may be "taken" by activities that are covered under the plan, they typically receive a high level of conservation and protection.

2.3 LOCAL

As the owner of the Project Site, the County of Los Angeles is bound only by its own policies and regulations when considering future development and activities that implement the Proposed Project, including projects and activities undertaken by private entities in furtherance of the Proposed Project. The County is generally exempt from a city's planning and zoning ordinances when County-owned property is in a city.

2.3.1 County of Los Angeles General Plan

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035 (LA County General Plan 2035) was updated in 2025 (County of Los Angeles 2025a). The Conservation and Natural Resources Element guides the long-term conservation of natural resources and preservation of available open space areas and includes policies to aid in the conservation and preservation of natural resources. Applicable policies from the Conservation and Natural Resources Element include:

- **Policy C/NR 3.1.** Conserve and enhance the ecological function of diverse natural habitats and biological resources.
- **Policy C/NR 3.10.** Require environmentally superior mitigation for unavoidable impacts on biologically sensitive areas, and permanently preserve mitigation sites.
- **Policy C/NR 3.11.** Discourage development in riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, and other native woodlands in order to maintain and support their preservation in a natural state, unaltered by grading, fill, or diversion activities.

2.3.2 County of Los Angeles Significant Ecological Areas

As part of the general plan's Conservation/Open Space and Land Use Elements, the County has identified and adopted policies for Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), which represent a wide variety of biological communities within the County. The SEAs are intended to preserve and protect regional biodiversity; however, SEAs do not preclude limited compatible development. The Project Site is not within a defined County SEA.

2.3.3 County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance

The County of Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (County of Los Angeles Ordinance Section 22.174.040) requires an Oak Tree Permit to be obtained to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach upon a protected oak tree or its protected zone. The ordinance protects any tree, shrub, or plant of the oak tree genus *Quercus* and with a diameter of 8 inches or more; for oaks with multiple trunks, a combined diameter of 12 inches or more, measured 4.5 feet above the natural grade, is required for the two largest trunks. The protected zone for oaks is defined as the area beneath the dripline or canopy of the tree

plus 5 feet beyond the dripline or 15 feet from the trunk, whichever distance is greater. Impacts can include pruning or cutting the trunk to apply pesticides to a protected tree for the benefit of the tree.

There are two types of permits, administrative and discretionary. Actions that would affect one protected tree on a property with a single-family residence require an approved administrative Oak Tree Permit. Actions that would affect protected oak trees on any other type of property require a discretionary Oak Tree Permit.

Oak Tree Permit requests require the property owner to file an application with the Department of Regional Planning and provide a filing fee, an oak tree report, site plans for the property, and maps of the surrounding area.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review was performed in preparation for field surveys that included information available in standard biological references (e.g., Baldwin et al. 2012; Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf, and Evens 2009; Reid 2006; and Stebbins 2003) and relevant lists and databases pertaining to the status and known occurrences of sensitive and special-status resources. Other sources of information included aerial photographs, topographic maps, soil survey maps, climatic data, and relevant policy and planning documents. The following sources were among those reviewed in preparation for field surveys, or that were consulted during preparation of this report (for a complete list see the references section):

- *Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS)*, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), data as of July 24, 2025;
- *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5* report for the 7.5' USGS Los Angeles quadrangle and eight (8) surrounding quadrangles, CDFW, data as of July 24, 2025;
- *California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* report for the 7.5' USGS Calabasas quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles, CNPS, data as of July 24, 2025;
- *FWS Critical Habitat Mapper for Threatened and Endangered Species*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), data as of July 24, 2025;
- *FWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper*, USFWS, data as of July 24, 2025;
- *Final Environmental Impact Report, LAC+USC Medical Center Campus Master Plan,* ICF International, November 14, 2024 (2014 Master Plan EIR);
- *List of Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens*, CDFW, July 2025;
- *California Natural Communities List*, CDFW, February 27, 2025; and,
- *Special Animals*, CDFW, July 2025.

The CNDDB & CNPS database search results are included as **Appendix 1**.

3.2 PLANT COMMUNITIES/HABITATS LISTED IN CNDDB

A review of the CNDDB Rarefind 5 application reveals seven (7) Sensitive Plant Communities/Habitats have been reported by other observers in the Los Angeles Quadrangle area, or within adjacent quadrangles. These Sensitive Plant Communities/Habitats include:

- California Walnut Woodland;
- Open Engelmann Oak Woodland;
- Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub;
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest;
- Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest;
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland; and,
- Walnut Forest.

None of the above communities were identified on the Project Site.

3.3 FIELD SURVEYS

Biological surveys of the site were conducted by Envicom biologists Ms. Erin Roberts, Ms. Jamie Perigo, and Mr. Cameron Cesa, in June and July of 2025. The surveys involved a search for protected and regulated biological resources, including rare, threatened, and endangered plant and wildlife species, special habitats, sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional waters and riparian habitat, and locally sensitive resources, as well as to evaluate the importance of the site for wildlife movement. The area surveyed included the entire extent of the Project Site. Areas of the site that were inaccessible on foot were reviewed via aerial imagery and/or from a distance using binoculars to determine whether they contained special-status biological resources.

The surveys were performed by traversing the site on foot. This methodology resulted in a thorough investigation of the plant communities and habitat types on the Project Site. An inventory of vascular plants and wildlife observed was recorded, with species identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine their status. Vascular plant species determinations were made using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd edition*. Natural community classifications were correlated with the *Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2025) and the *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, February 27, 2025). Vertebrate wildlife species observed at and in the vicinity of the site were identified by direct observation, sign (e.g., tracks, scat, or burrows), or vocalization. Wildlife species identification relied upon Reid (2006), Sibley (2009), and Stebbins (2003). Several photographs were taken as a record of site conditions at the time of the survey.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is in central Los Angeles, just northeast of the intersection of the I-5 and I-10 Freeways. It is entirely developed with existing structures and primarily ornamental vegetation and does not support any native vegetation communities. While most of the trees onsite are ornamental, some individual native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees have been planted on the medical center campus, which are interspersed with ornamental species in established landscaped areas. This onsite vegetation could support nesting habitat for several species of birds, most of which are common to the site and the region. Representative photographs illustrating the existing conditions within the Project Site are provided on **Plates 1-3, Representative Photos of Project Site**.

The topography onsite is comprised of multiple pad levels and varying elevations with slopes in between. The highest elevation on the site is approximately 390 feet in the northeast portion of the Project Site. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory does not identify any streams, drainages, or other jurisdictional features on the Project Site. Average high/low summer temperatures for the area are 84°F/66°F, respectively, and high/low winter temperatures are 68°F/49°F, respectively. The surrounding area is developed with several land-uses, including both urban residential and commercial properties. Several public parks are located in the general vicinity of the Project Site, including but not limited to Lincoln Park, Hazard Recreation Area, and Ascott Hills Park. The nearest open space area is the Montecito Heights Open Space, which is approximately 1.14 miles north of the Project Site. The Project Site does not overlap with any County designated Significant Ecological Areas.

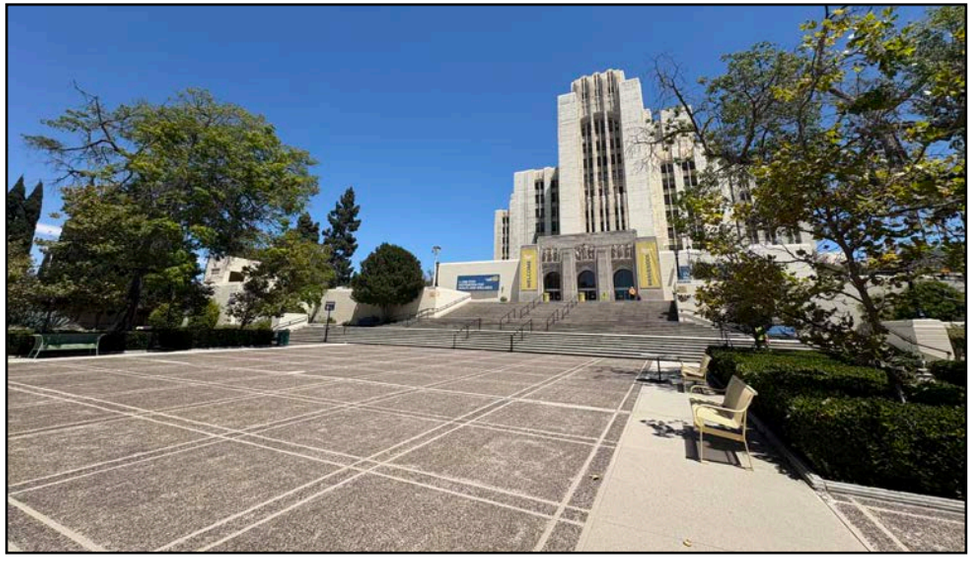


Photo 1A: Existing hospital building in central portion of Project Site.

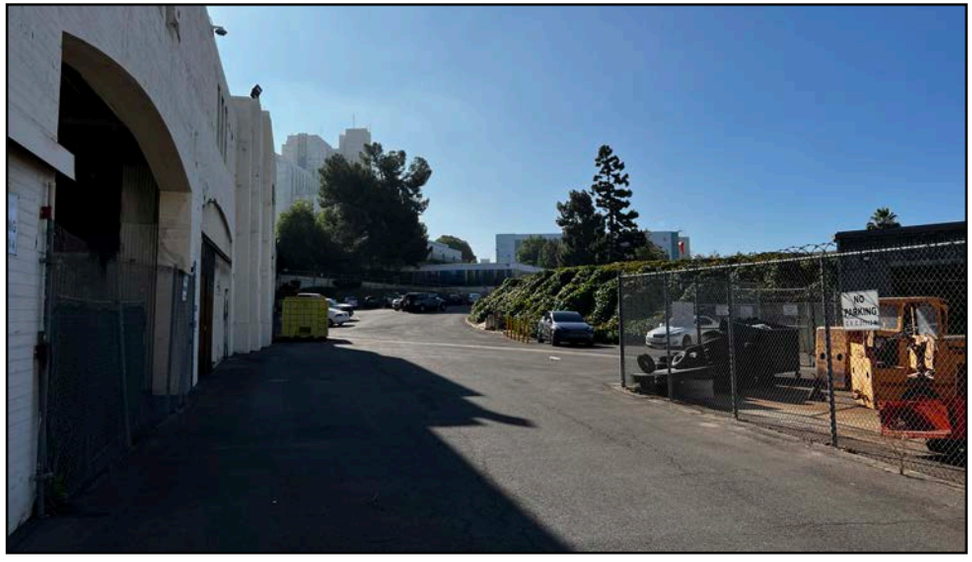


Photo 1B: Developed roadway and buildings in western portion of Project Site.

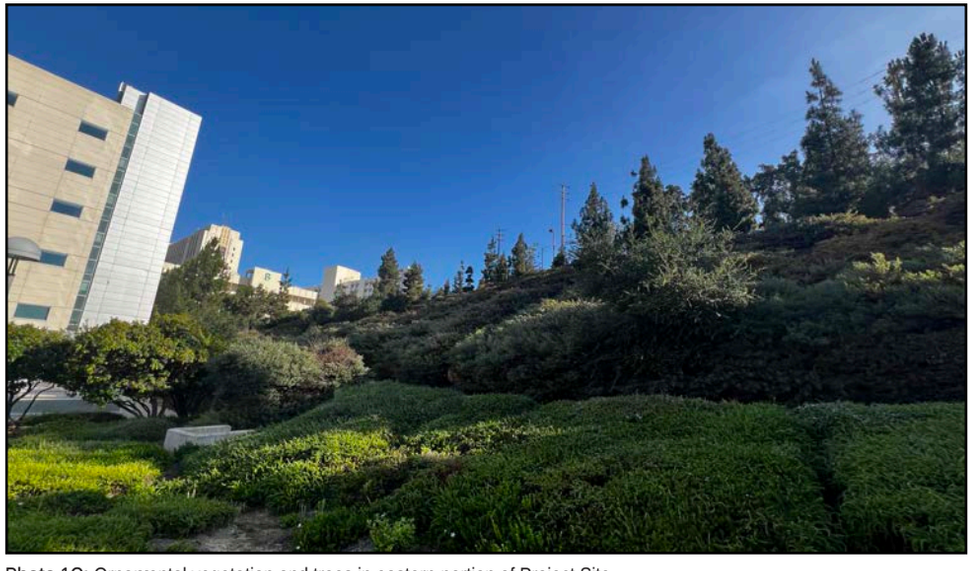


Photo 1C: Ornamental vegetation and trees in eastern portion of Project Site.

Photo 1D: Existing hospital building in eastern portion of Project Site.

Representative Photos of Project Site

Photo 2A: Active construction area near the intersection of N Mission Rd and Zonal Ave.

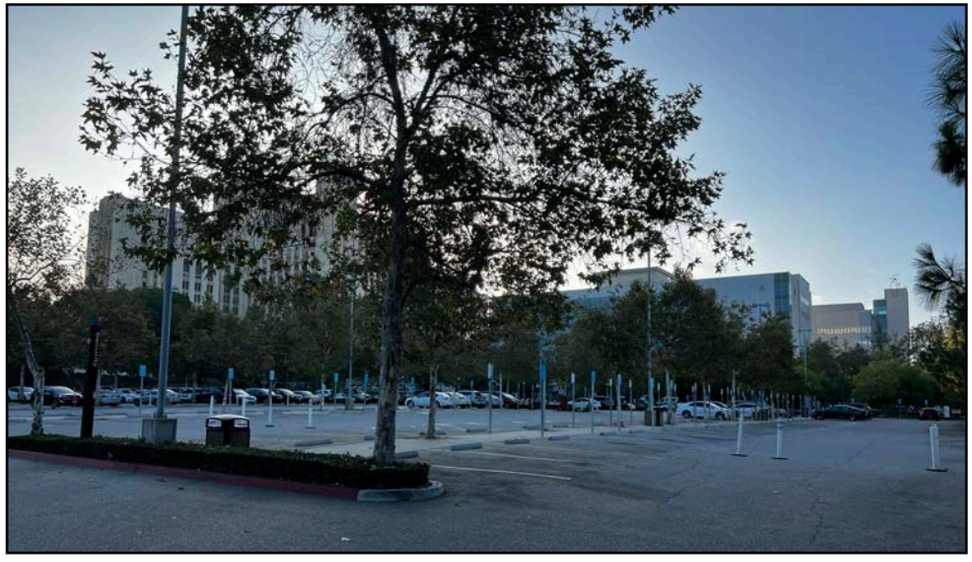


Photo 2B: Parking lot adjacent to Marengo St.

Photo 2C: Parking lot adjacent to Zonal Ave.

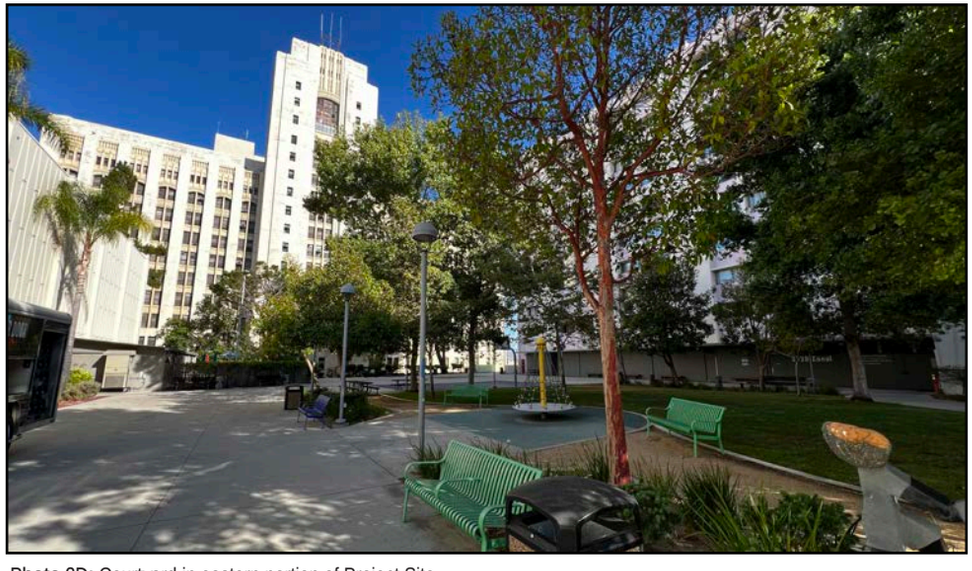


Photo 2D: Courtyard in eastern portion of Project Site.

Representative Photos of Project Site

Photo 3A: Portion of Project Site northwest of the intersection of North Mission Rd and Zonal Ave.

Photo 3B: Portion of Project Site northeast of the intersection of North Mission Rd and Zonal Ave.

Photo 3C: Portion of Project Site southeast of the intersection of North Mission Rd and Zonal Ave.

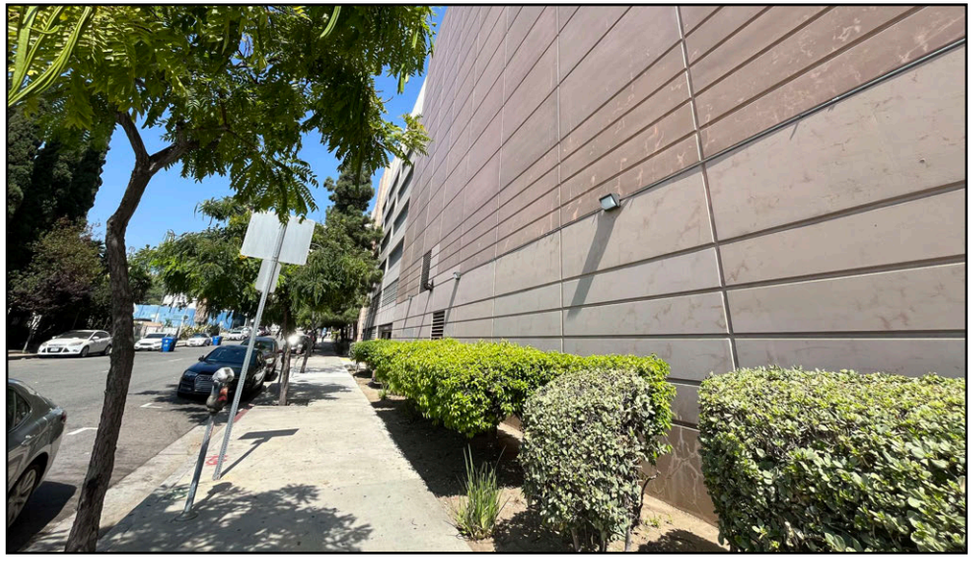


Photo 3D: Portion of Project Site in between Kingston Ave and Brittania Street.

Representative Photos of Project Site

5.0 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1 VEGETATION AND SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

The vegetation at the Project Site consists predominantly of ornamental trees and shrubs that have been planted as part of the landscaping associated with the existing development. Ornamental trees range in size from juvenile to large, mature trees with robust canopy growth. Some individual native trees are present which are interspersed with ornamental vegetation, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). Individual native shrub species such as white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and yarrow (*Achillea*) have been planted as ornamentals in various areas throughout the site but do not constitute native habitat. Ubiquitous native species common to urban areas were also observed, including giant horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*) and common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). However, no native vegetation communities or areas that could be reasonably classified as a California Natural Community per the *Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2025) were observed. Individual native trees do not provide either oak or walnut woodland habitat. No special habitats or sensitive plant communities were observed. Therefore, no further discussion regarding vegetation and sensitive plant communities is provided in this section of the report.

5.2 PLANT SPECIES

5.2.1 Plant Species Observed

A total of 83 vascular plant taxa were identified during the June and July 2025 surveys of the site, including 70 dicots and 13 monocots. Of the total species observed, 43 were non-native and 17 were native. Native individuals observed, such as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), are interspersed with planted ornamental trees. Other individual native species observed, such as giant horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), are common, ubiquitous plant species that are resilient to urban disturbances. A complete list of the vascular plant species observed June & July 2025 on the Project Site is provided in **Appendix 2**.

5.2.2 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species either have unique biological significance, limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. For the purposes of this report, special-status plant species are those plants listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); those listed or proposed for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); and plants on the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A (plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere), 1B (plants considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered species in California and elsewhere), 2A (plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere), 2B (plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere), and 3 (review list: plants about which more information is needed). CRPR 3 plants are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Special-status plant species also include CRPR 4 species, as discussed in more detail below.

The status codes for special-status plants are described in **Table 1, Status Codes for Special-Status Plants**.

Table 1
Status Codes for Special-Status Plants

FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES	
FE (Federal Endangered)	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
FT (Federal Threatened)	A species that is likely to become Endangered in the foreseeable future.
FC (Federal Candidate)	A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
STATE PROTECTED SPECIES	
CE (California Endangered)	A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
CT (California Threatened)	A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an Endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by CESA. Any animal determined by the commission as "Rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "Threatened species."
CR (California Rare)	A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is rare under the Native Plant Protection Act when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become Endangered if its present environment worsens. Animals are no longer listed as Rare; all animals listed as Rare before 1985 have been listed as threatened.
CALIFORNIA RARE PLANT RANK (CRPR) (formerly CNPS Lists)	
CRPR 1A	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
CRPR 1B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
CRPR 2A	Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 2B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 3	A review list for plants for which there is inadequate information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them.
CRPR 4	A watch list for plants that are of limited distribution in California.
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS) THREAT RANK	
The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank and designates the level of endangerment, as follows: • 0.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) • 0.2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) • 0.3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)	

Special-Status Species Observed

No federally or stated listed special-status plant species, or species with a CRPR rank of 1-3, were observed during the June and July 2025 surveys. Also, based on the literature review conducted in preparation for field surveys and during preparation of this report, no special-status plant species are known to occur at the Project Site.

Potential for Occurrence Analysis

An evaluation of the potential for occurrence at the site of special-status plant species known to occur in the region was undertaken through a search of the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 8th ed. (CNPS 2025) and CDFW CNDDB Rarefind 5 application (CDFW 2025) for sensitive "elements" reported within the Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topographical quadrangle, and eight (8) adjacent quadrangles including El Monte, Mt. Wilson, Burbank, Pasadena, South Gate, Inglewood, Whittier, and Hollywood. Additional special-status species not reported by the CNDDB that are anticipated to occur in the region were also considered. The CNDDB/CNPS derived lists are provided in Appendix 1. The analysis of the potential for occurrence of special-status vascular plants is presented in **Appendix 3**, which includes their growth form, blooming period, protection status, primary habitat associations, and an assessment of their potential for occurrence as observed, potentially present, presumed absent, or absent. CRPR 4 "watch list" species were also included in the analysis which are discussed in the next section.

As discussed in Appendix 3, most special-status plant species known to occur in the region are precluded from occurring at the site due to lack of suitable habitat or because the site is outside of the known range of the species. Other species, particularly perennial shrubs and many of the perennial herbs, are presumed absent as they were not found during the survey. Further, round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*) was originally considered in the potential for occurrence analysis in the 2014 Master Plan *EIR*. However, in 2017 CNPS determined this species "Considered but Rejected," meaning it was considered for classification as a CRPR species but was ultimately determined to be too common to meet CRPR listing requirements. Therefore, this species is not considered in this report's potential for occurrence analysis.

After reviewing the habitat requirements, range, and distribution of the special-status plants that have been reported within the Los Angeles quadrangle and eight (8) surrounding quadrangles, there is no potential for any special-status plant species to occur on the Project Site. The Project Site does not contain the habitat, conditions, underlying abiotic characteristics, or resources necessary to support any special-status plant species.

5.2.3 California Rare Plant Rank 4 Species

Plants with a CRPR of 4 are not rare but rather are included on a "watch list" of species with limited distribution. However, while plants in this category cannot be called "rare" from a statewide perspective, and very few, if any, are eligible for state listing, many of them are significant locally. For this reason, CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents, which may be particularly appropriate for: the type locality of a CRPR 4 plant; populations at the periphery of a species' range; areas where the taxon is especially uncommon; areas where the taxon has sustained heavy losses; or populations exhibiting unusual morphology or occurring on unusual substrates.

One (1) CRPR 4 species, southern California black walnut, was observed on the Project Site. The locations of individuals observed are indicated on **Figure 2, Biological Resources Map**. The individuals observed do not constitute a locally or regionally significant population or woodland. Rather, they are individual trees that are resilient to urban disturbances in developed areas.

Image Source: Valtus Imagery Services, Hexagon Imaging Program (HxIP), 2024

envicom

Biological Resources Map

0 200 400 ft

FIGURE 2

5.3 PROTECTED TREES

Per Los Angeles County Ordinance 22.174.030, the County of Los Angeles (County) protects any tree of the oak genus (*Quercus*) which meets the following criteria:

- 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter) as measured four and one-half feet above mean natural grade; in the case of an oak with more than one trunk, whose combined circumference of any two trunks is at least 38 inches (12 inches in diameter) as measured four and one- half feet above mean natural grade, on any lot within the unincorporated area of the County; or
- Any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, pursuant to Section 22.174.070 (Conditions of Approval), on any lot within the unincorporated area of the County, unless an Oak Tree Permit is first obtained as provided by [the] Chapter.

Envicom's arborist conducted a thorough survey of the project site to identify, locate and tag protected trees within the Project Site. A total of 42 individual protected oak trees meeting the County size requirements were observed as indicated on Figure 2. For detailed observation of the protected trees, please refer to the Project's tree report.

5.4 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS/HABITAT

Jurisdictional waters/habitat include surface waters, wetlands, other water features and/or riparian habitats which are regulated by one or more state and/or federal agencies including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). These agencies regulate jurisdictional waters under California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) Sections 1600-1607, Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401, CWA Section 404, and/or the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Development within jurisdictional waters/habitat requires applicable permits from these resource agencies.

The entire Project Site is developed, and no surface waters, wetlands, or other water features were observed onsite. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, which identifies known surface waters and wetlands, does not identify any such resources on the Project Site.[1] Furthermore, no potential riparian habitats were observed during the surveys.

5.5 WILDLIFE SPECIES

5.5.1 Wildlife Observed

Wildlife species observed at the Project Site were species common or relatively common to the region, including year-round residents and potential summer migrants. A list of these species is included as **Appendix 4**. Other non-special-status wildlife species may also be expected to utilize habitats at the site for cover, foraging, and reproduction. Furthermore, in general, this list includes species that are more easily detected during daytime surveys. A few species (e.g., reptiles, birds, small mammals) can be expected to occur on the Project Site, and a wide range of larger or mobile urban species can be expected to utilize the site's resources, such as foraging raptors, and medium to large-sized mammals (e.g., striped skunk, opossum, or coyote). Several bird species may nest on the Project Site during the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31).

[1] https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/)

5.5.2 Special-Status Wildlife

For the purposes of this assessment, special-status wildlife species are those species that are listed, proposed for listing, or that meet the criteria for listing as endangered, threatened, or rare under the FESA or CESA; and those that are listed on the CDFW Special Animals list with a designation of SSC (California Species of Special Concern) or CFP (California Fully Protected). Bird species identified as either LA County Sensitive Bird Species or being on the Los Angeles County Bird Watchlist[2] are also considered special-status. The status codes for special-status wildlife are described in **Table 2, Status Codes for Special-Status Wildlife**.

Table 2
Status Codes for Special-Status Wildlife

FEDERALLY PROTECTED SPECIES	
FE (Federal Endangered)	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
FT (Federal Threatened)	A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
FC (Federal Candidate)	A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
FSC (Federal Species of Concern)	A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as "Category-2 Candidate" species.
STATE PROTECTED SPECIES	
CE (California Endangered)	A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
CT (California Threatened)	A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by CESA. Any animal determined by the commission as "rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "threatened species."
SC (State Candidate Endangered/Threated)	A native species that is currently under consideration for listing as a special-status species under the CESA. While under review, State Candidate species are afforded the same protections as "listed" species pursuant to CESA and require mandatory special consideration under CEQA.

[2] *Western Tanager, Volume 75, Number 3 January/February 2009*. Los Angeles Audubon.

SSC (California Species of Special Concern)	Animals that are not listed under the California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.
CFP (California Fully Protected)	This designation originated from the State's initial effort in the 1960s to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Most fully protected species have also been listed as threatened or endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. California Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.
CDFW WL	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List Species. These species are taxa that were previously SSCs but do not currently meet SSC criteria, and for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.
LA County	Species identified as either County Sensitive or on the Los Angeles County Bird Watchlist, per *Western Tanager, Volume 75, Number 3 January/February 2009*. Los Angeles Audubon.

Special-Status Species Observed

No wildlife species that are designated or are candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered under State or Federal law; species that are designated as California Fully Protected or Species of Special Concern under State law or regulations; or LA County Sensitive/LA County Watch List species were observed during the site surveys. The *CNDDB* was also searched prior to the surveys and showed several records for special-status wildlife species that overlap with the Project Site (see below for a discussion of these records). A potential for occurrence analysis, discussed below, provides an assessment of the potential for occurrence of special-status animals at a site based on their known distribution and habitat requirements.

Potential for Occurrence Analysis

A potential for occurrence analysis for special-status wildlife is presented in **Appendix 5**, which includes the species' protected status, primary habitat associations, and an assessment of their potential for occurrence. The potential for occurrence for special-status wildlife was undertaken through research of the CNDDB using the Rarefind 5 application for special-status "elements" on the USGS 7.5' Los Angeles topographical quadrangle and eight (8) adjacent quadrangles. Additional special-status species were also considered which are known to occur in the region based on the author's research and experience. The potential for occurrence analysis considers the potential for special-status wildlife to occur at the Project Site. It should be noted that the 2014 Master Plan EIR previously considered American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) in its potential for occurrence analysis because, at the time of analysis (2014), it was considered a California Fully Protected (CFP) species. However, in 2023, Senate Bill No. 147[3] rescinded this species' status as CFP because populations have successfully recovery. Nonetheless, if nesting onsite,

[3] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB147.

this species would be protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) as well as several sections of the California Code of Regulations.

Per the potential for occurrence analysis, four (4) species of birds and four (4) species of mammals have potential to occur at the Project Site with varying probabilities ranging from moderate to very low. As discussed in Appendix 5, these species are as follows:

Birds

The following birds have some potential to occur onsite primarily while either foraging over the Project Site or while migrating through the region. The only species that has a moderate potential to occur onsite is Cooper's hawk, which is a common urban raptor species. This species could potentially nest onsite in trees and would be protected under the MBTA and California Code of Regulations while nesting. The other species have no potential to nest onsite and only have a very low potential to forage over or occur temporarily on the Project Site as migrants.

- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) [CT] (Very Low Potential)
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) [CT] (Very Low Potential)
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) [CDFW WL] (Moderate Potential)
- black swift (*Cypseloides niger*) [SSC] (Very Low Potential)

Mammals

The following special-status mammals would potentially occur onsite while either roosting and/or foraging. There is some potential for pallid bat and yellow bat to roost in crevices or cavities of either trees and/or buildings, though unlikely. There is also some potential for western mastiff bat to roost in crevices or cavities of onsite buildings, though also unlikely. Big free-tailed bat would only potentially forage over the Project Site but would not roost as the site lacks suitable roosting habitat.

- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) [SSC] (Low Potential)
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) [SSC] (Low Potential)
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) [SSC] (Low Potential)
- big free-tailed bat [*Nyctinomops macrotis*) [SSC]

According to the CDFW's CNDDB Rarefind 5 application, there are four (4) records of occurrence for special-status species that overlap with the Project Site, as follows:

- bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) [CT] from 1894, with a non-specific location accuracy of 5 miles;
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) [FE, CE] from 1894, with a non-specific location accuracy of 5 miles;
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) [SSC] with an unknown date, and a non-specific location accuracy of 5 miles; and,
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) [SC] from 1921, with a non-specific location accuracy of 5 miles.

None of the CNDDB-identified special-status species would potentially occur at the Project Site, as discussed in further detail in Appendix 5. Most of these records are from over a century ago and some of them are presumed extirpated. The habitat and conditions necessary to support these species are absent from the Project Site.

5.6 HABITAT LINKAGES AND WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Habitat linkages are physical connections that allow wildlife to move between areas of suitable habitat in both undisturbed and fragmented landscapes. These can be critical at both the local and regional level. Habitat linkages are necessary not only to access essential resources, such as water sources or habitat for foraging, breeding, or cover, but also for dispersal and migration, to ensure the mixing of genes between populations, and so wildlife can respond and adapt to environmental stress and thus are necessary to maintain healthy ecological and evolutionary processes. Wildlife corridors are areas of open space of sufficient width to permit the movement of larger, mobile species to move from one major open space region to another. Regional habitat linkages are larger wildlife corridors or regions of connectivity that are important for movement of multiple species and maintenance of ecological processes at a regional scale. Habitat loss and fragmentation are the leading threats to biodiversity, both globally and in southern California. Efforts to combat these threats include identifying and conserving large "core" areas of habitat and well as habitat linkages between them.

Wildlife crossings are generally small, narrow areas allowing wildlife to pass through an obstacle or barrier, such as a roadway to reach another patch of habitat. Examples of barriers or impediments to movement include housing and other urban development, roads, fencing, or open areas with little vegetative cover. Examples of wildlife crossings include culverts, drainage pipes, underpasses, and tunnels.

Based on a review of the following documents, the Project site is not within an area that has been identified as important to wildlife movement, such as a regional-scale habitat linkage or a wildlife movement corridor:

- *Los Angeles County General Plan 2035, adopted October 6, 2015*
- *South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica Mountains-Sierra Madre Connection* (Penrod, K. et. al., 2006)
- *California Essential Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California* (Spencer et al., February 2010)

The potential importance of the Project Site to wildlife movement was also evaluated both in the field and by reviewing recent aerial photographs of the site and the surrounding area. Although common wildlife species could potentially move through the Project Site, as it contains some vegetative cover and foraging opportunity for primarily common wildlife species, the site is not of particular importance to wildlife for movement. For example, the site is not situated within a bottleneck of habitat between larger areas of core suitable habitat, it does not contain an important wildlife crossing, and it is not necessary for wildlife to pass through the site to access essential resources for water, foraging, breeding, or cover. The Project Site is situated within an area that is centrally located in urban Los Angeles and near major freeways and frequently trafficked roads.

6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This impacts analysis is based upon standard CEQA thresholds of significant for biological resources, as provided in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Where potential impacts to sensitive biological resources have been identified, mitigation measures have been provided to avoid or reduce the level of impact.

6.1 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact BIO-1: Would Implementation of the Proposed Project Have a Substantial Adverse Effect, either Directly or through Habitat Modifications, on Any Species Identified as a Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-status Species in Local or Regional Plans, Policies, or Regulations or by CDFW or USFWS?

Construction

The Project Site is centrally located in urban Los Angeles and is developed with existing structures, amenities, and associated ornamental vegetation. No native vegetation communities, or sensitive or special-status plant species, have been documented onsite or have the potential to occur onsite. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or indirectly through habitat modification, on any special-status plant species identified as candidate, endangered, threatened, with a CRPR rank of 1-3, identified as special-status in a local or regional plan, policy or regulation, or by CDFW or USFWS. Construction could potentially affect the southern California black walnut trees, which receive a rank of CRPR 4.2; however, these trees do not represent a regionally or locally significant population. Damage to or removal of these trees during construction would be a less-than-significant impact.

There is some limited potential for special-status wildlife species to occur on the Project Site, including four (4) birds and four (4) bats. The bird species include tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk, and black swift. These species are highly mobile and are not likely to be directly harmed by construction activities. Potential impacts to special status birds would be limited to potential take of active nests. Impacts to nesting birds are addressed under Impact BIO-3. Special-status bats that could potentially be impacted by the Project include pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and western yellow bat, all of which are SSCs. Pallid bat and western yellow bat would potentially roost in cavities, crevices, or exfoliating bark of onsite trees, though the potential is quite low. There is a very low potential for western mastiff bat to roost in cavities or crevices of onsite buildings. Potentially occurring big free-tailed bat would not be impacted by the Project as there is no potential for it to roost on site due to a lack of suitable roosting habitat; rather, there is only limited potential for it to forage aerially over the Project Site and, if present, would likely escape harm. Should individual development projects under the proposed master plan require removal of onsite trees or other potential roost sites, a potentially significant impact to roosting special-status bats could occur.

Operation

There are no special-status plant species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, or with a CRPR rank of 1-3, on the Project Site. Furthermore, there is no potential for any such species to occur onsite. There are southern California black walnut trees located onsite; however, they do not represent a locally or regionally significant population. If the southern California black walnut trees remain on-site, it is not anticipated that operational activities would have an adverse effect on these trees. As discussed above, the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur on the project site is limited to four (4) species of birds and four (4) species of bats. The bird species include tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk, Cooper's hawk, and black swift. These species are highly mobile and are not likely to be directly harmed by operational activities.

Potential impacts to special status birds would be limited to potential take of active nests. Impacts to nesting birds are addressed under Impact BIO-3.

Special-status bats that could potentially be impacted by the Project include pallid bat, western mastiff bat, and western yellow bat. As operational activities of any projects developed under the master plan would not differ significantly from current operational activities, it is not expected that any potentially roosting special-status bat species would be substantially adversely impacted by operational activities. Therefore, operation of the facilities and buildings proposed under the master plan would not have an adverse impact on any special-status animal or plant species. Impacts of operational activities associated with buildout of the master plan would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of **MM-BIO-1** would reduce the potential construction impacts to roosting special-status bat species described above under Impact BIO-1 to a less than significant level.

MM-BIO-1 Mitigation for Impacts to Special-Status Bats

To avoid impacts on roosting bats, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist prior to the on-set of work within the vicinity of vacant buildings and prior to tree removal. During surveys, biologists shall avoid unnecessary disturbance of potentially occupied roosts. Full-spectrum acoustic detectors shall be used during emergence surveys to assist in species identification. If it is determined that trees or structures in the project area are being used by bats as roost sites, the following protective measures shall be implemented:

- Disturbance of maternity roosting structures or trees (e.g., structure removal, construction equipment operation near roosts, tree trimming or removal) shall not occur during the maternity period (April 15 to September 15) to avoid impacts on reproductively active females and active maternity roosts (whether colonial or solitary). The maternity roost shall remain undisturbed from the time it is located until the following September 15 or until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active. No construction work shall occur at the roost or within a 100-foot buffer zone (or an alternative buffer zone, as determined by the biologist) until September 15.
- Exclusion devices may be installed outside of the maternity period (September 16 to April 14) to preclude bats from occupying buildings during, or prior to the on-set of, construction. Exclusionary devices shall be installed only by or under the supervision of an experienced bat biologist. Eviction of bats roosting in trees outside the maternity season shall be done in favorable weather under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist and adhering to the following two-step removal process:
    - On Day 1, for trees with cavities, crevices, and exfoliating bark, and that are found to support roosting bats, Step 1 would be removal of branches and limbs with no cavities. These limbs shall be removed by hand (e.g., using chainsaws). This will create a disturbance (noise and vibration) and physically alter the tree. Bats roosting in the tree, which may not have been detected during the preconstruction survey, will either abandon the roost immediately (rarely) or, after emergence, will avoid returning to the roost.

For foliage roosting bats, Step 1 would be to remove adjacent, smaller, or non-habitat trees to create noise and vibration disturbance that would cause abandonment. On Day 2, under the supervision of a qualified biological monitor familiar with the life history of subject bat species, the tree may be removed.

- Qualified biologists should search all downed roost trees for dead and injured bats. The presence of dead or injured bats that are species of special concern shall be reported to CDFW.

- Non-maternity roost trees should ideally be removed or trimmed in the fall between September 16 and October 31. If the removal or trimming of non-maternity roost trees cannot be timed to occur within this period, tree trimming and removal of non-maternity roost trees shall be timed to avoid periods of inclement or unseasonably cold weather to avoid impacts on bats in torpor (a period of seasonal inactivity). In all circumstances, qualified biologists shall monitor non-maternity tree removal.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of MM-BIO-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts to special-status bat species to a less-than-significant level. This would be accomplished by ensuring that a qualified biologist has confirmed the presence/absence of bat roosts prior to construction activities have potential to disturb them. If bat roosts are active during the maternity roosting season, they will remain undisturbed until completion of the maternity roost season.

Impact BIO-2: Would Implementation of the Proposed Project Have a Substantial Adverse Effect on Riparian Habitat, Federally Protected Wetlands, as Defined by Section 404 of the CWA, through Direct Removal, Filling, Hydrological Interruption, or Other Means?

Construction and Operation

No riparian habitat or federally protected surface waters, wetlands, or other aquatic resources, as defined under Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA, or CFGC Section 1600 are located within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. Additionally, projects implemented under the master plan would be required to obtain and comply with a General Construction Permit through the State Water Resources Control Board. This permit and associated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements include development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevent Plan (SWPPP), with associated monitoring and reporting. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) would also be required to control erosion, minimize sedimentation, and control stormwater runoff that would potentially affect water quality during construction activities. Additional source-control BMPs would also be required to prevent runoff contamination from potentially hazardous materials and eliminate non-stormwater discharges. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any riparian habitat or federally protected wetlands.

Mitigation Measures

The Project would not impact any riparian habitat or federally protected surface waters, wetlands, or other aquatic features. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Impact BIO-3: Would Implementation of the Proposed Project Result in Substantial Interference with the Movement of any Native Resident or Migratory Fish or Wildlife Species or with Established Native Resident or Migratory Wildlife Corridors or Impede the Use of Native Wildlife Nursery Sites?
Construction and Operation

The Project Site is centrally located in urban Los Angeles and does not contain any native vegetation communities and/or native habitats. Further, it is not located within a wildlife movement corridor and does not contain any wildlife movement features that would facilitate the movement of wildlife through the area. For example, it is not located within a bottleneck or critical connection point between two large areas of core natural habitat or open space, and it does not contain any culverts, bridges, or other connective features between large natural areas. Therefore, construction and operational activities proposed under the master plan would not inhibit the ability of wildlife to move through the area or create barriers or other impediments to wildlife movement. As such, impacts to wildlife movement corridors would be less than significant.

Birds would potentially nest on the Project Site during the nesting season, including within trees, shrubs, on or in buildings, on the ground concealed in herbaceous/low-lying vegetation, and other suitable nesting features. Bird species that are resilient to ambient urban disturbances, such as American peregrine falcon or common raven, would potentially nest on ledges or other features of tall buildings on the Project Site. While nesting, nearly all species of birds would be protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or CFGC Section 3503 and 3503.5. Removal of vegetation and the demolition of buildings during construction, if conducted during the nesting season, could result in "take" of active nests which would be a violation of the MBTA and/or Fish and Game Code. The CFGC defines "take" as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to kill, directly harm, or destroy individuals, eggs, or nests or otherwise cause failure of an ongoing nesting effort. Take of an active nest would be considered a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of **MM-BIO-2** would reduce the potential for significant impacts to nesting birds to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

The following measure is proposed to mitigate construction impacts to nesting birds described above under Impact BIO-3.

MM-BIO-2 Mitigation for Impacts to Nesting Birds

The County shall avoid the nesting season for birds or conduct preconstruction nesting bird surveys if construction activities are carried out during the nesting season. To ensure compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, the County of Los Angeles, through the general contractor, shall conduct all vegetation removal during the non-breeding season, between September 1 and January 31, or implementation the following:

- If the removal of vegetation, demolition of buildings, or noise-generating construction activities are scheduled between February 1 and August 31, the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works or the construction contractor shall retain a qualified biologist (i.e., experienced with conducting nesting bird surveys) who shall conduct a focused nesting bird survey prior to the start of vegetation removal, building demolition, or noise-generating construction activities within any potential nesting habitat (i.e., all vegetation, buildings, eaves on buildings, etc.) The size of the nesting bird survey area shall be determined by a qualified biologist at the time of the survey and include the entire limits of

disturbance. It may also include a buffer area if deemed necessary by the biologist. The preconstruction nesting bird surveys shall be conducted no more than seven (7) days prior to initiation of vegetation removal, building demolition activities, or noise-generating construction activities. If no active nests are detected during these surveys, no restrictions on Project activities shall be necessary.

- If active nests are found, a qualified biologist shall identify and flag an appropriate buffer around the nest, and no construction activities shall occur within the buffer until the qualified biologist has determined that young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. The specific buffer width shall be determined by a qualified biologist at the time of discovery and vary according to the bird species, site conditions, and the type of work activities to be conducted.
- The survey results shall be submitted to the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works for review and approval of the recommended nest buffer areas, if any, prior to the commencement of any vegetation removal, building demolition, or noise-generating construction activities on the Project Site.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of MM-BIO-2 would ensure that the potential impacts of construction activities on nesting birds that are protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Codes would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. This would be accomplished by either avoiding the nesting season or ensuring that a qualified biologist has confirmed the presence/absence of active nest prior to disturbance during the nesting season. If active nests occur onsite during construction, they will be identified by the qualified biologist and avoided with a buffer remain undisturbed until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active.

Impact BIO-4: Would Implementation of the Proposed Project Conflict with Any Local Policies or Ordinances to Protect Biologist Resources, such as a Tree Preservation Policy or Ordinance?

Construction

Individual native oak trees have been planted onsite as part of the Project Site's associated landscaping and are interspersed with non-native ornamental vegetation. Oak trees measuring 8 inches or greater in diameter, or oaks with multiple trunks with a combined diameter of 12 inches or more for the largest two trunks, as measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade, are protected under the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (Ordinance). In total, there are 42 protected coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees on the Project Site. Construction and buildout of the proposed master plan facilities and structures could result in encroachment into the root protection zones or removal of protected coast live oak trees. Significant encroachment into the root protection zone or removal of oak trees that are protected by the Ordinance would be a significant impact.

Operation

Operation of facilities proposed under the master plan, including routine maintenance and pruning of vegetation and trees has the potential to impact protected oak trees which are protected under the Ordinance. Maintenance activities that result in removal/relocation, encroachment, or significant pruning of protected oak trees would be a significant impact

Mitigation Measures

The following measure is proposed to mitigate the impact to oak trees described above under Impact BIO-4:

MM-BIO-3 Mitigation for Impacts to Protected Trees

Prior to removal, relocation or maintenance of protected oak trees, a qualified arborist shall inventory and evaluate the health of protected oak trees on the Project Site and evaluate the potential for impacts. If the arborist determines that the proposed activity would cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into a protection zone of a protected oak tree, the Project Applicant shall submit an application for approval to the Department of Regional Planning and obtain approval prior to impacting a protected oak tree. The Project Applicant shall be required to implement the conditions of the approval, including planting and care of replacement trees as well as protections for non-impacted oak trees. When planting of replacement trees is required, replacement trees shall be in the ratio of two trees planted for each tree impacted. Replacement trees shall be indigenous oak tree species and shall be at least 15-gallon size and measure at least one inch in diameter one foot above the base. Replacement trees shall be properly cared for and maintained for a period of two years and replaced if mortality occurs within that period.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of MM-BIO-3 would ensure that potential significant impacts to protected oak trees as a result of construction and/or operational activities would be mitigated by obtaining an Oak Tree Permit from the County and planting replacement trees to offset significant impacts consistent with the County's Tree Protection Ordinance. This would result in less than significant impacts.

6.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The Study Area for cumulative biological resource impacts consists of the general Project Site and a one-mile radius encompassing the cumulative projects identified in the Project's EIR. As discussed, construction of individual projects under the proposed master plan could result in impacts to resources requiring mandatory special consideration under CEQA, including special-status roosting bats, take of active bird nests, and/or removal of/damage to County protected oak trees. It is possible that other related projects could also result in similar impacts and that the cumulative impacts on these resources could be significant. However, with implementation of the mitigation measures specified in this report, in combination with avoidance of potential impacts to the species specified, the proposed master plan project would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts. Additionally, because the majority of the Project Site and surrounding area is centrally located in an urban area and is currently developed or disturbed, the proposed master plan is not anticipated to result in significant cumulative impacts to biological resources. Therefore, the proposed Project would not contribute to any significant cumulative impacts to biological resources.

7.0 REFERENCES

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 1998. Check-list of North American birds. Seventh edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. [as modified by subsequent supplements and corrections published in The Auk]. Also available online: http://www.aou.org/.

Baldwin, B. G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, editors. 2012. The Jepson manual: vascular plants of California, second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Baker, R. J., L. C. Bradley, R. D. Bradley, J. W. Dragoo, M. D. Engstrom, R. S. Hoffman, C. A. Jones, F. Reid, D. W. Rice, and C. Jones. 2003. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico, 2003. Museum of Texas Tech University Occasional Papers 229:1-23.

Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, data as of July 24, 2025.

Birds of North America Online, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, data as of July 2025. http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna.

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5 Element Occurrence Report for Calabasas and eight surrounding USGS quadrangles, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, data as of July 24, 2025.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, California Natural Communities List. February 27, 2025. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural_comm_list.asp.

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 8th ed., California Native Plant Society, data as of July 24, 2025.

Constantine, D.G. 1998. Range extensions of ten species of bats in California. Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 97(2):49-75.

Crother, B. I. (editor). 2008. Scientific and standard English names of amphibians and reptiles of North America north of Mexico, with comments regarding confidence in our understanding. Sixth edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Herpetological Circular 37:1-84.

Evens, J. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 2006 (January). Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California. California Department of Fish and Game and California Native Plant Society.

Final Environmental Impact Report, LAC+USC Medical Center Campus Master Plan. ICF International, November 2014.

Garrett, K., Dunn, J., and Morse, B. 2006. Birds of the Los Angeles Region. R.W. Morse Company. Olympia, WA.

Garrett, K. and J. Dunn. 1981. Birds of Southern California; Status and distribution. Los Angeles Audubon Society, Los Angeles, California.

Hall, E.R., and K.R. Kelson. 1959. The mammals of North America. Ronald Press Co., New York.

Jennings, M.R., and M.P. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. Final Report to the California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division, Rancho Cordova, California.

Jepson Online Interchange: California Floristics, U.C. Berkeley, data as of August 2025. http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange/.

List of Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, July 2025.

Penrod, K., C. Cabanero, P. Beier, C. Luke, W. Spencer, E. Rubin, R. Sauvajot, S. Riley, and D. Kamradt. 2006. South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection. Produced by South Coast Wildlands, Idyllwild, CA. www.scwildlands.org, in cooperation with National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, California State Parks, and The Nature Conservancy.

Reid, Fiona. A Field Guide to Mammals of North America, 4th ed., Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York, 2006.

Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens, A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed., California Native Plant Society Press, Sacramento, California, 2009.

Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Sibley, D.A., 2003. The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America. A.A. Knopf, New York.

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed August 2025.

Special Animals, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, July 2025.

Stebbins, Robert C. (Robert Cyril). A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, 3rd ed., Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York, 2003.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS Critical Habitat Mapper for Threatened and Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, data as of July 24, 2025.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetland Inventory (NWI). http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html. Accessed July 2025.

Western Bat Working Group, Species Info, Species Accounts, data as of August 2025. http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/species_accounts.html.

Williams, D.F. 1986 (June). Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California. Calif. Dept. Fish and Game Wildlife Management Division Admin. Rept. 86-1.

Zeiner, D.C, W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White. 1988 (May). California's Wildlife. Vol. I Amphibians and Reptiles. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, Calif.

Zeiner, D.C, W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White. 1990a (April). California's Wildlife. Vol. III Mammals. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, Calif.

Zeiner, D.C, W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White. 1990b (November). California's Wildlife. Vol. II Birds. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, Calif.

.

Appendix 1
CNDDB & CNPS Search Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Actinemys pallida southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	SNR	SSC
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
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	G4	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	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S2	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's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Brennania belkini Belkin's dune tabanid fly	IIDIP17010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
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	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
Calystegia felix lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
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	None	Endangered	G3T1	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	G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S3	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	S3	
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eugnosta busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	S2S3	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
Galium grande San Gabriel bedstraw	PDRUB0N0V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Glyptostoma gabrielense San Gabriel chestnut	IMGASB1010	None	None	G2	S3	
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S4	SSC
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G4	S3S4	
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasiurus frantzii western red bat	AMACC05080	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	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 bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0V0	None	None	GNR	S2	1B.2
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	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

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
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
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	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
Palaeoxenus dohrni Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	IICOL5K010	None	None	G3?	S1S2	
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorense Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	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	S2	WL
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
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	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
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	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Spermolepis lateriflora western bristly scaleseed	PDAPI23080	None	None	G5	SH	2A
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
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
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1 south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	CTT81600CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	

Record Count: 94

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

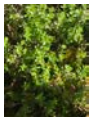
Search Results

66 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3411811:3411812:3411821:3411823:3411822:3311882:3311883:3311881:3411813]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii*	Parish's oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4? T3T4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	2007-04-05	 © 2014 Keir Morse
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2016 Neal Kramer
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3?	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Astragalus tener var. *titi*	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available

Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2012 Anuja Parikh and Nathan Gale
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2010 Aaron Schusteff
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	Mar-Sep	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	Yes	2014-07-16	No Photo Available
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	CE	G3T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2012 Keir Morse
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2006-08-17	No Photo Available

Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2007-05-04	No Photo Available
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. *glandulosa*	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2		2011-08-24	No Photo Available
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G5T1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2019 Keir Morse
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gracillimum*	slender bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2011 Duncan S. Bell
Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Brian Bielfelt
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Jul	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 © Lauramay Dempster and CNPS
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse

Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun–Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar–May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *parishii*	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug–Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May–Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar–Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb–Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar–Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb–Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar–Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2014 Debra L. Cook
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan–Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse

Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2008 Thomas Stoughton
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2019 RT Hawke
Malacothamnus davidsonii	Davidson's bushmallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	None	None	GNR	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © Anuja Parikh and Nathan Gale
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	2007-02-02	No Photo Available
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2006-11-03	 © Anuja Parikh and Nathan Gale
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii*	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Rupertia rigida	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	2006-12-21	No Photo Available
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	Apiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G5	SH	2A		2016-01-21	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2006 Michael Charters

Showing 1 to 66 of 66 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 24 July 2025].

}

Appendix 2
Vascular Plant Species Observed
June & July 2025

* indicates a non-native or introduced species

GROUP **Family** ***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**
FLOWERING PLANTS-DICOTS	
Anacardiaceae	
**Schinus terebinthifolius*	Brazilian pepper tree
Amaranthaceae	
**Amaranthus albus*	tumbleweed
Apiaceae	
**Cyclospermum leptophyllum*	
Apocynaceae	
**Nerium oleander*	oleander
Araliaceae	
**Hedera helix*	English ivy
Asteraceae	
**Achillea* sp.	yarrow (ornamental)
Baccharis pilularis	
Baccharis salicifolia	mule fat
**Bidens pilosa*	beggarticks
**Erigeron bonariensis*	little horseweed
Erigeron canadensis	giant horseweed
Helianthus annuus	common sunflower
**Helminthotheca echioides*	bristly ox-tongue
**Lactuca serriola*	prickly lettuce
**Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*	Jersey cudweed
**Sonchus asper*	prickly sow thistle
Bignoniaceae	
**Catalpa* sp.	catalpa
**Chilopsis linearis*	desert willow
**Jacaranda mimosifolia*	black poui
Bombaceae	
**Ceiba* sp.	silk floss tree
Chenopodiaceae	
**Chenopodium album*	nettle-leaf goosefoot
**Salsola* sp.	Russian thistle
Cupressaceae	
**Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian cypress
**Juniper* sp.	juniper
Ericaceae	
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone
Euphorbiaceae	
**Ricinus communis*	castor bean
Fagaceae	
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak
Fabaceae	

GROUP **Family** ***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**
**Ceratonia siliqua*	carob
**Gleditsia* sp.	honeylocust
**Medicago polymorpha*	burclover
**Melilotus indicus*	yellow sweet clover
Juglandaceae	
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut
**Juglans major*	Arizona walnut
Lamiaceae	
Salvia apiana	white sage
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage
**Stachys* sp.	nettle (ornamental)
Lythraceae	
**Lagerstroemia indica*	crapemyrtle
Magnoliaceae	
**Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia
Malvaceae	
**Hibiscus* sp.	hibiscus
**Malva parviflora*	cheeseweed
Menispermaceae	
**Pachygone laurifolia*	laurel-leaved snail tree
Moraceae	
**Ficus benjamina*	weeping fig
Myrtaceae	
**Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	red river gum
**Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	silver dollar gum
**Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	red iron bark
**Melaleuca viminalis*	weeping bottlebrush
**Sizygium* sp.	waterberry tree
Nyctaginaceae	
**Bougainvillea glabra*	paperflower
Oleaceae	
**Fraxinus uhdei*	shamel ash
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona ash
**Olea europea*	European olive
Pinaceae	
**Pinus caneriensis*	Canary Island pine
**Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo pine
Pittosporaceae	
**Auranticarpa rhombifolia*	stiffleaf cheesewood
**Pittosporum tobira*	Japanese cheesewood
Platanaceae	
**Platanus* x *acerifolia*	London plane tree
Podocarpaceae	

GROUP **Family** ***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**
**Podocarpus macrophyllus*	yellow plum pine
Portulacaceae	
**Portulaca oleracea*	common purslane
Rhamnaceae	
**Prunus* sp.	holly
**Ziziphus* sp.	jujube
Rosaceae	
**Cotoneaster* sp.	cotoneaster
**Eriobotrya japonica*	loquat
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon
**Pyrus calleryana*	Callery pear
**Rosmarinus officinale*	rosemary
Sapindaceae	
**Koelreuteria* sp.	rain tree
Salicaceae	
Populus sp.	cottonwood
Sterculiaceae	
**Brachychiton populneum*	whiteflower kurrajong
Ulmaceae	
**Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese elm
Verbenaceae	
**Lantana camara*	lantana
FLOWERING PLANTS-MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae	
**Yucca gigantea*	spineless yucca
Arecaceae	
**Chamaerops humilis*	European fan palm
**Syagrus romanzoffiana*	queen palm
**Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm
Cycandaceae	
**Cycad revoluta*	sago palm
Cyperaceae	
**Cyperus involucratus*	umbrella sedge
Poaceae	
**Avena* sp.	oats
**Bromus diandrus*	ripgut brome
**Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass
**Ehrharta erecta*	veldt grass
**Paspalum dilitatum*	Dallis grass
**Pennisetum setaceum*	crimson fountaingrass
**Stipa milieacea*	smilo grass

Appendix 3
Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Vascular Plant Species

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
Federal or State-Listed Species					
FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS					
marsh sandwort (*Arenaria pludicola*)	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Absent.** No marshes or swamps present on the Project Site.
Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	perennial herb	Jan – Aug	Recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 4 and 640 meters. A soil specialist in saline, somewhat alkaline soils high in calcium, manganese, with some potassium.	FE/1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** This perennial species was not observed on the Project Site during the biological survey of the site. Species does not typically grow in highly developed urban areas such as central Los Angeles. Would not potentially occur as a dormant seedbank anywhere within the Project Site.
coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*)	annual herb	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.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Absent.** No coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, or coastal prairies within the Project Site.
Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb) Mar – Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 90-1,590 m.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Absent.** This perennial species was not observed within the Project Site during the biological survey of the site. Also, no chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian scrub is present at the site.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*)	annual herb	Apr – Jul	Sandy soils in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 3 and 1,035 meters.	FC/CE/1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable soils in coastal scrub of grasslands within the Project Site.
slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahama leptoceras*)	annual herb	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.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, woodland, or coastal scrub habitat present onsite. No flood deposited terraces or washes on the site.
San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*)	annual/perennia l herb	Apr-Jun	Vernal pools, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. San Diego mesa hardpan and claypan vernal pools and southern interior basalt flow vernal pools; usually surrounded by scrub. 15-880 m.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Absent.** No vernal pools, other suitable habitat, or suitable soils are present onsite.
Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gabelii*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-305 m.	FE/CT/1B.1	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No marshes or swamps within the Project Site.
FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS					
California orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	annual herb	Apr – Aug	Vernal pools. 10-660 m.	FE/CE/1B.1	**Absent.** No vernal pools onsite.
Non-Listed Special-Status Species					
FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS					
Parish's oxytheca (*Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *parishii*)	annual herb	Jun-Sep	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly places. 1220-2600 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral or forests present onsite.
San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*)	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	Chaparral. Rocky outcrops; can be dominant shrub where it occurs. 960-2015 m.	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable rocky outcrops in chaparral present onsite.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
western spleenwort (*Asplenium vespertinum*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Rocky sites. 180-1000 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable chaparral, woodland, or coastal scrub habitats present in the Project Site.
Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	perennial herb	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.	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or grasslands on the Project Site.
Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)	annual herb	Jun – Oct	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-1420 m.	1B.1	**Absent.** No vernal pools, chenopod scrub, or playas on the Survey Area.
Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*)	annual herb	Apr – Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	1B.2	**Absent.** No coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub on the Project Site.
lucky morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*)	annual rhizomatous herb	Mar – Sep	Meadows and seeps, riparian scrub. Sometimes alkaline, alluvial. 9-205 m.	1B.1	**Absent.** No meadows, seeps, or riparian scrub on the Project Site.
Santa Barbara morning-glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae*)	perennial herb	Apr – May	Marshes and swamps (coastal). 0-30 m.	1A	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No marshes or swamps present on the Project Site.
Lewis' evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis lewisii*)	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy or clay soil. 0-300 m.	3	**Presumed Absent.** No grasslands, coastal bluff scrub, woodlands, or coastal dunes on the Project Site.
southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)	annual herb	May – Nov	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline	1B.1	**Absent.** No marshes, swamps, grasslands, or vernal pools on the Project Site.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
			soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. 0-975 m.		
smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*)	annual herb	Apr-Sep	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable grassland, scrub, woodland habitats, or soils on the Project Site.
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*)	annual herb	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. 90-1,220 m.	1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane, woodland, or valley and foothill grass in Survey Area. No suitable soils on the Project Site.
monkey-flower savory (*Clinopodium mimuloides*)	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	North coast coniferous forest, chaparral. Streambanks, mesic sites. 305-1800 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable forest or chaparral habitats are present on the Project Site.
small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*)	annual herb	Mar-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Wet clay, serpentine ridges. 30-700 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or grasslands present on the Project Site.
Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*)	annual herb/vine	Jul - Oct	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 15-280 m.	2B.2	**Absent.** No suitable marshes or swamps present on the Project Site.
Johnston's monkeyflower (*Diplacus johnstonii*)	annual herb	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest. On screen, in rocky or gravelly sites. Also in disturbed areas. 975-2920 m.	4.3	**Absent.** No screen, rocky, or gravelly sites in forests present on the Project Site.
Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	perennial herb	Apr – Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
			between 15 and 790 meters, in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes.		No chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or suitable soils present on the Project Site.
San Antonio Canyon bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gabrielense*)	perennial herb	Apr – Aug	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry rocky or sandy granitic slopes and ridges. 1200-2650 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable chaparral or forest habitats present on the Project Site.
slender bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gracillimum*)	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	Sonoran desert scrub, Joshua tree woodland. Shaded places among granite boulders in canyons, and on outcrops. 130-1550 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable desert scrub or Joshua tree woodland habitats are present on the Project Site.
Santa Barbara bedstraw (*Galium cliftonsmithii*)	perennial herb	May – Jul	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Light shade, coastal canyons, dry banks. 200-1220 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable woodland or chaparral habitats present on the Project Site.
San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*)	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Jul	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Open chaparral and low, open oak forest; on rocky slopes; probably undercollected due to inaccessible habitat. 425-1450 m.	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable woodland, chaparral, or forest habitats on the Project Site.
Jepson's bedstraw (*Galium jepsonii*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. On granite; gravelly hillsides and slopes. 1540-2500 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable granite or gravelly hillsides/slopes on the Project Site.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
Johnston's bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*)	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland. Open, mixed forest. 1650-2300 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable chaparral, forest, or woodland habitats are present on the Project Site.
Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*)	annual herb	Mar-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or grassland habitats are present on the Project Site.
Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug - Oct	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater). 35-1525 m.	1A	**Absent.** No marshes or swamps on the Project Site.
urn-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera caespitosa*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, riparian forest (montane). Rocky sites. 1155-2650 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable forest or woodland habitats are present on the Project Site.
mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*)	perennial herb	Feb – Sep	Sandy or gravelly substrates in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations between 70 and 810 meters.	1B.1	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitats present on the Project Site. No sandy or gravelly soils present.
Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Slopes, canyons, alluvial habitats. 50-900 m.	4.2	**Observed.** Individuals observed within the northeastern portion of the Project Site as well as xxx (the area they were mapped within tree survey area).

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*)	annual herb	Feb – Jun	Found in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools at elevations between 1 and 1,220 meters.	1B.1	**Absent.** No coastal salt marshes, swamps. playas, or vernal pools present on the Project Site.
fragrant pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*)	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	Chaparral. 20-1310 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during survey. No suitable chaparral habitats are present on the Project Site.
Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)	annual herb	Jan - Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral or scrub habitats are present on the Project Site.
San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*)	annual herb	Apr-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Dry rocky slopes, often in Jeffrey pine/canyon oak forest. 1310-2560 m.	1B.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable forest or chaparral habitats are present on the Project Site.
Davidson's bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*)	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun – Jan	Coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandy washes. 150-1,525 m.	1B.2	**Presumed Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral, or cismontane woodland present onsite. No sandy washes either. Would not potentially occur in seedbank given extensive development of the site.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)	annual herb	Apr-Jun	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas. San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrouded by other habitat types. 15-850 m.	FT/None/1B.1	**Absent.** No suitable vernal pool, scrub, marsh, swamp, or playa habitats are present on the Project Site.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*)	annual herb	Apr – Jul	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 3-1235 m.	1B.2	**Absent.** No coastal scrub, grasslands, vernal pools, meadows, or seeps on the Project Site.
Sonoran maiden fern (*Pelazoneuron puberulum* var. *sonorense*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan – Sep	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 60-930 m.	2B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No meadows or seeps on the Project Site.
Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)	annual herb	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Gravelly, rocky areas and talus slopes. 0-1000 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable gravelley or rocky chaparral, coastal scrub, or grassland habitats are present on the Project Site.
Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*)	annual herb	Mar-Jun	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Open areas. 3-370 m.	1B.1	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable scrub or coastal dune habitats are present on the Project Site.
white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug – Nov(Dec)	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	2B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or chaparral present on the Project Site. No sandy, gravelly soils present either.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*)	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb – Apr(May – Aug)	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-640 m.	1B.1	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during survey.
San Gabriel oak (*Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*)	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. 450-1000 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during survey. No suitable chaparral or woodland habitats are present on the Project Site.
Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 50-1300 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during survey. No suitable woodland, chaparral, or grassland habitat is present in the Survey Area.
Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divericatum* var. *parishii*)	perennial shrub	Feb-Apr	Riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m.	1A	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during survey. No suitable riparian habitats are present on the Project Site.
Coulter's Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In washes and on slopes; also after burns. 20-1200 m.	4.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the Survey. No suitable scrub or chaparral habitats present on the Project Site.
Parish's rupertia (*Rupertia rigida*)	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, pebble plain, valley and foothill grassland. 700-2500 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable chaparral, forest, woodland, grassland, or meadows/seeps present on the Project Site.
southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. In gravelly soils on streambanks or in	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable chaparral,

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
			mesic sites in oak or pine woodland. 425-2000 m.		woodland, or forest habitats present on the Project Site.
San Gabriel ragwort (*Senecio astephanus*)	perennial herb	May-Jul	Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub. Rocky slopes. 400-1500 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during the survey. No suitable rocky slopes in chaparral or scrub habitats are present on the Project Site.
salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*)	perennial herb	Mar – Jun	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	2B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane forest, or Mojavean desert scrub on the Project Site.
San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	1B.2	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No meadows, seeps, woodland, scrub, marsh, forest, or grassland habitats present on the Project Site.
Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun – Oct	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. 335-2,015 m.	1B.3	**Absent.** Perennial species not observed during field surveys. No chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, montane coniferous forest, or riparian woodland present onsite.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
FLOWERING PLANTS - MONOCOTS					
slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar – Jun(Nov)	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland at elevations from 320 to 1,000 meters amsl.	1B.2	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral or coastal scrub, present onsite. Not expected to occur due to history of development at the site.
Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	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.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable rocky, sandy, or gravelly scrub, chaparral, woodland, or grassland habitats are present on the Project Site.
intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops. 60-1575 m.	1B.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable rocky scrub, chaparral, or grassland habitats present on the Project Site.
California saw-grass (*Cladium californicum*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater). Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. -40-2150 m.	2B.2	**Absent.** No suitable meadows, seeps, marshes, or swamps present on the Project Site.
vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*)	annual herb	Mar-Jun	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Vernal pools, dry, saline streambeds, alkaline flats. 5-1000 m.	3.2	**Absent.** No suitable vernal pools or streambeds within grassland, dune, or scrub habitats present on the Project Site.
ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*)	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest. Yellow-pine forest or openings, oak canyons. 30-1800 m.	4.2	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, scrub, woodland, or forest habitats are present on the Project Site.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*)	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	Coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Usually found near streams or seeps. 100-2000 m.	4.3	**Absent.** Perennial grass species not observed during the survey. No suitable streams or seeps are present onsite.
western bristly scaleseed (*Spermolepis lateriflora*	annual herb	Mar – Apr	Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky or sandy. 365-670 m.	2A	**Presumed Absent.** No Sonoran desert scrub is present on the Project Site.

The following status codes are applicable to special-status plants:

Federally Protected Species

FE (Federal Endangered): A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
FT (Federal Threatened): A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
FC (Federal Candidate): A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.

State Protected Species

CE (California Endangered): A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
CT (California Threatened): A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "Rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "Threatened species."
CR (California Rare): A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is Rare under the Native Plant Protection Act when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Animals are no longer listed as Rare; all animals listed as Rare before 1985 have been listed as Threatened.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 3: A review list for plants for which there is inadequate information to assign them to one of the other lists or to reject them.
CRPR 4: A watch list for plants that are of limited distribution in California.

Common Name (*Scientific Name)*	**Form**	**Blooming Period**	**Primary Habitat Associations**	**Status** (Federal/State/ CNPS)	**Potential to Occur** (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, No Potential)
CNPS Threat Rank The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank and designates the level of endangerment, as follow: • 0.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat). • 0.2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat). • 0.3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).					

Appendix 4
Vertebrate Wildlife Species Observed
June & July 2025

* by direct observation, sign, or vocalization

Common Name	*Scientific Name*
INSECTS	
cabbage white	*Pieris rapae*
monarch butterfly (individual)	*Danaus plexippus*
BIRDS	
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*
common raven	*Corvus corax*
dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis*
house finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
*house sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
house wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
*red-whiskered bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*
rock dove	*Columbia livia*
white-throated swift	*Aeronautes saxatilis*
REPTILES	
western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*
MAMMALS	
eastern red-fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger*

Appendix 5
Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
Federal and State Listed Species			
Insects and Crustaceans			
Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)	None / SC	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia,* and *Eriogonum*.	**No Potential.** No suitable food plant genera present at the site. Further, this species would typically occur in more natural areas with a significant component of coastal sage scrub, and is unlikely to occur in highly urban areas that lack nectar sources such as the Project Site.
Reptiles and Amphibians			
southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*)	None / CT	Inhabits permanently or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types, below 6,000 feet in elevation. Requires basking sites, such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Needs suitable nesting sites with a proper thermal and hydric environment for incubation of the eggs. Nests sites are typically located on relatively dry, exposed slopes within 200 meters of the aquatic site, and usually much closer.	**No Potential.** No suitable aquatic habitats present on the Project Site.
southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*)	FE / CE	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes. Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	**No Potential.** No streams, pools or other water bodies present on the Project Site.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
Birds			
tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	None / CT	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.	**Very Low Potential.** No breeding habitat present on the Project Site. Species could forage at site, but with low probability.
burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	None / SC	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.	**No Potential.** No suitable burrows or other habitats present onsite. Species is very unlikely to occur even temporarily, as the Project Site is centrally located in a highly urbanized area.
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	None / CT	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.	**Very Low Potential.** Species would potentially forage over the Project Site or occur as a migrant. Species prefers swaths of natural areas or agricultural lands as opposed to developed, urban environments such as the Project Site.
western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)	FT / FE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	**No Potential.** Species primarily occurs in riparian areas which are not present within Project Site.
southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	FE / CE	Riparian woodlands in southern California. Habitat consists of dense, willow-dominated cottonwood willow riparian woodland, with a thick understory & both flowing & pooled water.	**No Potential.** No riparian woodlands with subject species present on the Project Site.
coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	None / CE	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern	**No Potential.** Species exclusively nests in coastal sage scrub which is not on

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
		California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	the Project Site. Further, the site is out of the nesting range of this species.
bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	None / CT	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.	**No Potential.** No rivers or streams present on the Project Site.
least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	FE / CE	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.	**No Potential.** No riparian areas present on the Project Site.
Other Special Status Species			
Insects			
monarch – California overwintering population (*Danaus Plexippus* pop. 1)	FC / None	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Closed-cone coniferous forest.	**No Potential.** One (1) individual observed foraging the site. However, site is out of the widely accepted overwintering range for this species. Only overwintering roost populations are protected as sensitive habitats. May occur temporarily as an individual to forage or pass through the site but would not overwinter at the site.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
Reptiles and Amphibians			
California legless lizard/Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella* spp. /*Anniella stebbinsi*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species requires moist, loose soils which are absent from the Project Site.
California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species would only occur in natural areas that are not highly urbanized or surrounded by residential development.
coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species does not occur in highly urbanized areas surrounded by residential development.
coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species would only occur in natural areas that are not highly urbanized or surrounded by residential development.
western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	None / SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**No Potential.** Necessary vernal pool breeding habitat is absent from the Project Site.
coast range newt (*Taricha torosa*)	None / SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in	**No Potential.** No drainages, ponds, reservoirs, or slow-moving

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
		terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.	streams are present on the Project Site.
two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** No streams or aquatic habitats present at the site.
south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1)	None / SSC	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	**No Potential.** No streams or aquatic habitats present on the Project Site.
Birds			
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	None / CDFW WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**No Potential.** Species typically inhabits rocky areas in chaparral and scrub habitats, which are not present at the site.
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	None / CDFW WL	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. Species is often known in urban areas with high tree cover and high perches for foraging.	**Moderate Potential.** Species has been widely documented in urban Los Angeles. Would potentially forage and/or nest in trees located on the Project Site and vicinity, or forage for prey routinely.
yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveborecansis*)	None / SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.	**No Potential.** No suitable freshwater marshlands on the Project Site.
black swift (*Cypseloides niger*)	None / SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons	**Very Low Potential.** Project Site is not within the documented nesting range for this species and therefore would not nest. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the site. May occur temporarily as a

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
		and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	migrant or forage over the Project Site.
yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	None / SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	**No Potential.** No riparian areas or other dense native brush present at the site.
Mammals			
pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	None / SSC	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.	**Low Potential.** Although unlikely given the Project Site's central urban location and proximity to frequently trafficked roads and major highways, there is some limited potential for this species to roost in crevices, cavities, or exfoliating bark of onsite trees. Species may also potentially forage over the Project Site.
Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	None / SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**No Potential.** Preferred habitat for this species is arid desert habitats. Also, requires caves or old mines for roosting. Not expected to forage over the Project Site.
western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	None / SSC	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.	**Low Potential.** Species is unlikely to roost in the area as it prefers crevices and caves in cliffs. Though not typical, there are some documented occurrences of this species roosting in high buildings. The historical hospital building could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat, though unlikely. Species would potentially forage over the Project Site.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
western red bat (*Lasiurus frantzii*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species primarily roosts and forages in riparian areas, which are absent from the Project Site.
western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)	None / SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	**Low Potential.** Limited potential for this species to roost within palm trees on the Project Site. Would potentially forage the Project Site.
south coast marsh vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*)	None / SSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	**No Potential.** No tidal marshes on the Project Site.
San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** No woodrat nests observed in Survey Area. No coastal scrub observed on the Project Site.
pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)	None / SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	**No Potential.** Site is out of range of the currently known range of species.
big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	None / SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	**Low Potential.** Preferred roosting habitat is not present on the Project Site; therefore, it would not roost. May potentially forage over the Project Site.
southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)	None / SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	**No Potential.** Species would only occur within more natural areas that are not surrounded by urban development.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Status on Site / Potential to Occur (Observed, High Potential, Moderate Potential, Low Potential, Very Low Potential, No Potential)
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	None / SSC	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.	**No Potential.** Species would only occur within more natural areas that are not surrounded by urban development.

The following status codes are applicable to special-status animals:

Federally Protected Species

FE (Federal Endangered): A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FT (Federal Threatened): A species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

FC (Federal Candidate): A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.

FSC (Federal Species of Concern): A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as "Category-2 Candidate" species.

State Protected Species

CE (California Endangered): A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

CT (California Threatened): A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "Rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "Threatened species."

SC (State Candidate Endangered/Threatened: A native species that is currently under consideration for listing as a special-status species under CESA. While under review, State Candidate species are afforded the same protections as "listed" pursuant to CESA and require mandatory consideration under CEQA.

SSC (California Species of Special Concern): Animals that are not listed under the California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

CFP (California Fully Protected): This designation originated from the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Most fully protected species have also been listed as Threatened or Endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. California Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

CDFW WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List Species.