

Appendix E

Biological Resources Evaluation

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August 1, 2007

Wendy Lockwood
Sirius Environmental, Inc.
1478 N. Altadena Drive
Pasadena, California 91107

RE: HABITAT ASSESSMENT - LEICSTER DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Dear Wendy:

Provided below is the habitat assessment for the Leicster Drive, Los Angeles, California property.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located at the terminus of Leicster Drive, Los Angeles, California and is shown in Attachment 1. Specifically, the project site is located within Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 14 West of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS), Hollywood, California (1966, Photo Revised, 1981, Minor Revisions, 1994).

ON-SITE TOPOGRAPHY

The survey site is located within the Hollywood Hills portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, an east-west trending mountain range. Specifically, the survey site is located within the upper portions of a northwest trending canyon containing steep slopes. On-site elevations range from 1,157 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on the east side of the property to 978 feet AMSL on the west side.

METHODOLOGY

Background Research

Standard database researches were performed prior to the site visit. The database searches were conducted in order to provide an assessment of sensitive plant and animal species that are known and/or which could potentially occur within the project vicinity and/or on-site, respectively. The California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) were utilized. A total of three USGS topographical quadrangles were

queried and included, Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Van Nuys, California. The results of these queries are contained within Attachment 2.

Site Visit

A site visit was performed on May 13, 2007 (7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.) to determine existing biological conditions on-site. A general assessment of wildlife usage and potential suitability for sensitive plant and animal species was undertaken. No focused vascular plant or animal surveys were conducted on-site. A cursory plant community map was prepared and is contained within Attachment 3. The site survey was performed by Gilberto Ruiz (United States Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Permit TE 840036-3). Survey conditions were suitable and included mild temperatures, clear skies and wind speeds of less than seven miles per hour. Portions of the project site (southwestern side) were inaccessible due to dense vegetation or steep slopes. Eight power binoculars were utilized to survey inaccessible portions of the site and to view on-site wildlife.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Plant Community

Attachment 4 contains on-site photos of the survey locale. As noted in the photographs, the survey local is best described as containing two dominant plant communities which include bigpod ceanothus-hollyleaf redberry (BCHR) and California annual grassland series (CAGS).

Bigpod Ceanothus- Hollyleaf Redberry – This plant community is dominated by bigpod ceanothus (*Ceanothus megacarpus*) and hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*). Species typically found within this plant community include birchleaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*) and or toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Considerable portions of the on-site BCHR series have been disturbed due to brush clearance and are largely remnant. However, the southwestern portion of the survey site contains pure intact stands of this plant community.

California Annual Grassland Series – This plant community is dominated by annual grasses and herbs in the ground layer. Species typically found within this plant community include bromes (*Bromus spp.*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), filaree (*Erodium spp.*), goldfields (*Lasthenia spp.*), lupines, (*Lupinus spp.*), mustards (*Brassica spp.*) oats, (*Avena spp.*), owl's clover (*Castilleja spp.*), ryegrasses (*Lolium spp.*) and/or star-thistles (*Centaria spp.*).

This plant community dominates large portions of the survey locale and is largely present due to brush clearance.

Vascular Plant Species

A number of vascular plant species typically present within the on-site plant communities were observed. Attachment 5 contains a list of vascular plant species observed.

Table 1: Rare Vascular Plants contains a description of species known to occur or potentially present from the USGS topographical quadrangles queried. It should be noted that most of the species noted are considered extirpated and/or extant within these quadrangles.

Table 1: Rare Vascular Plants

Species	Ranking	Plant Community	Blooming Period	Elevation	On-site Potential
Plummer's mariposa lily (<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>)	CNPS List 1B.2 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)/granitic, rocky 	May-Jul	100 - 1700 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.
coastal dunes milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal bluff scrub (CBScr)(sandy) •Coastal dunes (CoDns) •Coastal prairie (CoPrr)(mesic) 	Mar-May	1 - 50 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
Lewis' evening-primrose (<i>Camissonia lewisii</i>)	CNPS List 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal bluff scrub (CBScr) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal dunes (CoDns) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)/sandy or clay 	Mar-May(Jun)	0 - 300 meters	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
beach spectaclepod (<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal dunes (CoDns) •Coastal scrub (CoScr)(sandy) 	Mar-May	3 - 50 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
salt spring checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea</i>)	CNPS List 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chaparral (Chprl) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) 	Mar-Jun	15 - 1530 meters	Potentially present, but not

<i>neomexicana</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr) •Mojavean desert scrub (MDSr) •Playas (Plyas)/alkaline, mesic 			observed.
Braunton's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>)	Federally Endangered (FE) CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Closed-cone coniferous forest (CCFr) •Chaparral (Chprl) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)/recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers 	Feb-Jul	4 - 640 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.
Parish's brittlescale (<i>Atriplex parishii</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chenopod scrub (ChScr) •Playas (Plyas) •Vernal pools (VnPls) 	Jun-Oct	25 - 1900 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
southern tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(margins) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)(vernally mesic) •Vernal pools (VnPls) 	May-Nov	0 - 425 meters	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
mesa horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal scrub (CoScr)/sandy or gravelly 	Feb-Jul(Sep)	70 - 810 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.
mud nama (<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>)	CNPS List 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(lake margins, riverbanks) 	Jan-Jul	5 - 500 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
salt marsh bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>)	CNPS List 1B.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal dunes (CoDns) •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(coastal salt) 	May-Oct	0 - 30 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
round-leaved filaree (<i>California macrophylla</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Valley and foothill 	Mar-May	15 - 1200 meters	Low potential due to lack

		grassland (VFGrs)/clay			of suitable habitat.
many-stemmed dudleya (<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>)	CNPS List 1B.2 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chaparral (Chprl) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)/often clay 	Apr-Jul	15 - 790 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.
San Bernardino aster (<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>)	CNPS List 1B.2 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr) •Meadows and seeps (Medws) •Marshes and swamps (MshSw) •Valley and foothill grassland (VFGrs)(vernally mesic)/near ditches, streams, springs 	Jul-Nov	2 - 2040 meters	Low potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal dunes (CoDns) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(edges, coastal salt or brackish) 	Jun-Oct	1 - 35 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
Santa Barbara morning-glory (<i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>binghamiae</i>)	CNPS List 1A CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(coastal) 	Apr-May	0 - 20 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
Los Angeles sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>Parishii</i>)	CNPS List 1A CA-Endemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(coastal salt and freshwater) 	Aug-Oct	10 - 1675 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
white rabbit-tobacco (<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>)	CNPS List 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Riparian woodland (RpWld)/sandy, gravelly 	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	0 - 2100 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.
Gambel's water cress (<i>Rorippa gambelii</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(freshwater or brackish) 	Apr-Sep	5 - 330 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable

					habitat.
San Fernando Valley spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>)	CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	•Coastal scrub (CoScr)(sandy)	Apr-Jul	150 - 1220 meters	No potential due to lack of suitable habitat.
Nevin's barberry (<i>Berberis nevinii</i>)	FE, California Endangered, CNPS List 1B.1 CA-Endemic	•Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Coastal scrub (CoScr) •Riparian scrub (RpScr)/sandy or gravelly	Mar-Jun	295 - 825 meters	Potentially present, but not observed.

Source: CNPS, 2007.

Wildlife

The survey locale and adjacent areas are largely urbanized with single family homes and roadways situated within the intervening canyons. Native plant communities are highly fragmented and limited to ridgelines and slopes. These plant communities which provide refugia, travel, cover, forage and nesting opportunities are subject to human disturbances, including noise, lighting and startle. In addition, non-native species including landscape material, cats and dogs are common and affect the integrity and quality of the habitat. As such, most of the wildlife species expected to use the survey site and/or adjacent areas are tolerant of urban areas or are habitat generalist. In addition, due to the extent of urbanization in this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, most sensitive wildlife species have either been extirpated or are extant. A review of the CDFG's CNDDDB for the USGS's Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Van Nuys topographical quadrangle reflects this condition for most sensitive species known to occur within the on-site plant communities found in other areas of southern California.

Reptiles & Amphibians

Reptiles likely to occur on site and/or within the immediate area include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) (observed), common side blotched (*Uta Stansburiana*) (observed), western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), chaparral whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis lateralis*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*). Amphibian use of the site is expected to be limited and may include such species as western toad (*Bufo boreas*) and Pacific treefrog (*Hyla regilla*).

Birds

Birds likely to occur on site and/or within the immediate area include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) (observed), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) (observed), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), western screech owl (*Otus kennicottii*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) (observed), common poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)

(observed), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) observed, black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), common raven (*Corvus corax*) (observed), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) (observed), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*) (observed), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) (observed), wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) (observed), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*) (heard), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus galbula bullockii*), western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) (heard), sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), rufous-sided towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) (observed), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*) (observed), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

Mammals

Mammals likely to occur on site and/or within the immediate area include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), desert shrew (*Notiosorex crawfordi*), broad-footed mole (*Scapanus latimanus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), woodrat (*Neotoma spp.*) and various bats (*Myotis spp.*).

Sensitive Species

A review of the CDFG's CNDDDB for the Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Van Nuys topographical quadrangles indicates that the following species are known to occur and/or have historically occurred within these areas.

- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) - This species is considered Federally Endangered and State Endangered. It is known to occur in riparian habitat. It is considered extant and extirpated from the USGS topographical quadrangles queried for the survey locale. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) – This species is considered Federally Endangered and State Endangered. It is known to occur in riparian habitat. It is considered extant and extirpated from the USGS topographical quadrangles queried for the survey locale. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) – This species is considered Federally Threatened. This species is known to occur within coastal sage scrub. It is considered extant and extirpated from the USGS topographical quadrangles queried for the survey locale. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.

- South coast marsh vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*) – This species is considered a Species of Special concern by the CDFG. This species is known to occur in coastal shore areas. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- big free -tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) – This species is considered a Species of Special concern by the CDFG and is known to occur within southern California. The big free-tailed bat inhabits rocky country, where it roosts in crevices high up on cliff faces, but it has been known to roost in buildings. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) - This species is considered a Species of Special concern by the CDFG and is known to occur within southern California. This species prefers grasslands and friable soils. It is considered extant and extirpated from the USGS topographical quadrangles queried for the survey locale. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- southwestern pond turtle (*Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida*) - This species is considered a Species of Special concern by the CDFG and is known to occur within the Santa Monica Mountains, but in isolated locales. Although this species is normally associated with aquatic environments, it spends a considerable amount of time in upland areas. No suitable habitat for this species is contained on-site.
- Coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii)*) – This species is considered a Species of Special concern by the CDFG and is known to occur within the Santa Monica Mountains, but in isolated locales. This species is known to occur within a variety of habitats including chaparral (chamise). Suitable habitat is contained on-site although its presence is considered low.

Wildlife Movement/Corridors

Wildlife migration corridors are essential to maintain populations of healthy and genetically diverse plant and wildlife species. At a minimum, wildlife corridors promote colonization of habitat and genetic variability for both plant and wildlife species by connecting fragments of habitat that are separated by otherwise foreign or inhospitable habitats. Because the isolation of plant and wildlife populations can have many harmful effects and may contribute significantly to local species extinctions, wildlife corridors are important to sustain individual species distributions within these habitat fragments. Wildlife movement corridors are considered sensitive by local, state, and federal resource and conservation agencies because these corridors allow wildlife to move between adjoining open space areas that are becoming increasingly isolated as open space becomes fragmented from urbanization, rugged terrain, and/or changes in vegetation (Beier and Loe 1992). Studies have concluded that many wildlife species would not likely persist in these habitat fragments over time because isolation through fragmentation would prohibit the infusion of new individuals and genetic information into

the population (MacArthur and Wilson 1967; Soule 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989; Bennett 1990).

Wildlife movement corridors can be classified as either regional corridors or local corridors. Regional corridors are defined as those linking two or more large areas of natural open space, and local corridors are defined as those allowing resident animals to access critical resources (i.e., food, cover, and water) in a smaller area that might otherwise be isolated by some form of urban development (i.e., roads, housing tracts, etc.). Both regional and local wildlife corridors reduce the effects of habitat fragmentation by (1) allowing wildlife to move between remaining habitat fragments, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on a population that may cause local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other life cycle requirements (Noss 1983; Farhig and Merriam 1985; Simberloff and Cox 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989).

Within these wildlife corridors, wildlife movement activities typically fall into one of three movement categories: (1) dispersal (i.e., juvenile animals from natal areas or individuals extending range distributions); (2) seasonal migration; and (3) movements related to home range activities (i.e., foraging for food or water, defending territories, searching for mates). A number of terms have been used in various wildlife movement studies, such as "travel route", "wildlife corridor", and "wildlife crossing" to refer to areas in which wildlife move from one area to another. To clarify the meaning of these terms and facilitate the discussion on wildlife movement in this analysis, these terms are defined as follows:

Travel Route. A travel route is a landscape feature - such as a ridgeline, drainage, canyon, or riparian strip) within a larger natural habitat area that is used frequently by animals to facilitate movement and provide access to necessary resources (i.e., water, food, cover, den sites). The travel route is generally preferred because it provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another. It contains adequate food, water, and/or cover, while moving between habitat areas and provides a relatively direct link between target habitat areas. Travel routes within the study area would include canyons and ridgelines.

Wildlife Corridor. A wildlife corridor is a piece of habitat, usually linear in nature, which connects two or more habitat patches that, otherwise, would be fragmented or isolated from one another. Wildlife corridors are often bounded by urban land uses or other areas that are unsuitable for wildlife. A corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as habitat or landscape linkages) can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species.

Wildlife Crossing. A wildlife crossing is a small, narrow area, relatively short in length and generally constricted in nature, that allows wildlife to pass under or through an obstacle or barrier that otherwise hinders or prevents movement. Crossings typically are manmade and include culverts, underpasses, drainage pipes, and tunnels that provide access across or under roads, highways, pipelines, or other physical obstacles.

The survey locale and adjacent areas are highly urbanized containing many habitat fragments, but are part of a local wildlife movement corridor linking the eastern and western portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. As noted previously, most intervening canyons and ridge lines (travel routes) within the survey locale and adjacent areas contain homes and are urbanized. In addition, most of the major historical canyons within this area have been converted to roadways. For instance, the survey locale is located approximately 1,000 feet west of Laurel Canyon Boulevard, a major north/south connector linking the San Fernando Valley with the Los Angeles Basin. During daytime and evening hours it experiences high travel volumes. No wildlife crossings were observed within the survey locale or adjacent areas.

Wildlife movement within the Santa Monica Mountains and the survey locale and adjacent areas in particular are largely affected by a species' mobility, habitat requirements, ability to adapt to urban edge environments and the presence of humans (and associated pets). For instance, most bird species are highly mobile and would be able to move easily throughout the survey locale and adjacent areas. Similarly, many mammal species including mule deer, bobcat, raccoon, striped skunk and woodrat could (and do) move through the local landscape. However, many reptile and amphibian species may not be able to move as easily. This is especially true for slow moving species which often are killed by passing motorist.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION

The survey locale was evaluated to determine if on-site areas contained resources subject to the United States Army Corps (ACOE) or CDFG jurisdiction. As noted previously, the topography of the site is steep. Precipitation is either percolated on-site or conveyed via sheet flow off-site to adjacent areas. A review of the USGS Hollywood, CA topographical quadrangle (see Attachment 6) in which the survey locale is located indicates that no USGS-designated "blue line" streams are contained on-site or within one-half mile. In addition, there were no drainages, riparian areas, wetlands or vernal moist areas observed on-site or plants or plant communities (see Attachment 4 and Table 1) generally associated with these resources. Based upon this information, the survey locale does not contain areas subject ACOE or CDFG jurisdiction.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey locale and adjacent areas are highly fragmented, containing habitat patches principally comprised of bigpod ceanothus-holly leaf redberry and California annual grassland series. Most of the plant and animal species observed on-site during the survey are those typically associated with these plant communities. Sensitive species

queries and the on-site habitat assessment indicate that eight vascular plant species could be present on-site (based upon historic records and/or actual observations) and one reptile species (Coast (San Diego) horned lizard). It should be noted however, that the database queries indicate that most of these species are either extant or extirpated. Moreover, due to abnormally low rainfall during the 2006/2007 rainy season, rare plant surveys are not recommended since many sensitive annual species may not be present. It is recommended that prior to site development or brush removal, a qualified biologist survey the area for on-site for sensitive plant and animal species. To the extent possible, wildlife should be relocated to adjacent areas not proposed for development.

As noted previously, the survey locale and adjacent areas are part of a local wildlife movement/corridor within the larger Santa Monica Mountains, but are highly fragmented. The proximity of Laurel Canyon Boulevard poses as a movement obstacle for most slow moving species. The survey locale is characterized by steep slopes and does not generally serve as a focal travel route for most species, although mule deer (observed) and other species do use the site periodically.

In addition, there were no drainages, riparian areas, wetlands or vernal moist areas observed on-site or plants or plant communities generally associated with these resources. Based upon this information, the survey locale does not contain areas subject ACOE or CDFG jurisdiction.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly at (323) 449-1050. Thank you.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gilberto B. Ruiz".

Gilberto Ruiz

ATTACHMENT 1

118° 22' 22.00" W | 118° 22' 20.00" W | 118° 22' 18.00" W | 118° 22' 16.00" W | 118° 22' 14.00" W | 118° 22' 12.00" W | 118° 22' 10.00" W

034° 07' 05.00" N

034° 07' 05.00" N

034° 07' 00.00" N

034° 07' 00.00" N

034° 06' 55.00" N

034° 06' 55.00" N



SURVEY LOCALE

Leicester Drive

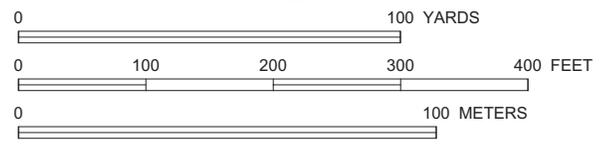
Woodstock Drive

Magnetic Declination



14° E

SCALE 1:1800



118° 22' 22.00" W | 118° 22' 20.00" W | 118° 22' 18.00" W | 118° 22' 16.00" W | 118° 22' 14.00" W | 118° 22' 12.00" W | 118° 22' 10.00" W

ATTACHMENT 2

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS/R-E-D
1 <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered		G2	S2.1	1B/3-3-3
2 <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1.1	1B/3-3-3
3 <i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G1T1	S1.1	1B/3-3-3
4 <i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle-scale	PDCHE041D0			G1G2	S1.1	1B/3-3-2
5 <i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	CTT71210CA			G2	S2.1	
6 <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	PMLIL0D150			G3	S3.2	1B/2-2-3
7 <i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090			G1G3	SH	
8 <i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4			G4T2	S2.1	1B/3-3-2
9 <i>Cicindela hirticollis grvida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101			G5T2	S1	
10 <i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010			G1	S1	
11 <i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T2	S2.1	1B/2-2-2
12 <i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010			G5	S3	
13 <i>Dithyrea maritima</i> beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020		Threatened	G2	S2.1	1B/3-3-2
14 <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0			G2	S2.1	1B/1-2-3
15 <i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045			G4T2	S2.1	1B/2-3-3
16 <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> South coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035			G5T1T2	S1S2	SC
17 <i>Nama stenocarpum</i> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0			G4G5	S1S2	2/3-2-1
18 <i>Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii)</i> Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	ARACF12021			G4T3T4	S2S3	SC
19 <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
20 <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0			G4?	S2S3	2/2-2-1
21 <i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i>	ILARAU7010			G1	S1	
22 <i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61310CA			G4	S4	

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS/R-E-D
1 <i>Aster greatae</i> Greata's aster	PDAST0T1F0			G2	S2.3	1B/2-1-3
2 <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered		G2	S2.1	1B/3-3-3
3 <i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G1T1	S1.1	1B/3-3-3
4 <i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010			G4	S2	SC
5 <i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1			G5T2?	S2?	1B/3-2-2
6 <i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	CTT71210CA			G2	S2.1	
7 <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	PMLIL0D150			G3	S3.2	1B/2-2-3
8 <i>Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae</i> Santa Barbara morning-glory	PDCON040E6			G5TH	SH	1A/ *
9 <i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090			G1G3	SH	
10 <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0			G2	S2.1	1B/1-2-3
11 <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	
12 <i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102			G5TH	S1.1	1A/ *
13 <i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045			G4T2	S2.1	1B/2-3-3
14 <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> South coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035			G5T1T2	S1S2	SC
15 <i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0			G2?	S2.1?	1B/2-3-3
16 <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free -tailed bat	AMACD04020			G5	S2	SC
17 <i>Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii)</i> Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	ARACF12021			G4T3T4	S2S3	SC
18 <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
19 <i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	CTT62400CA			G4	S4	
20 <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0			G3	S3.2	1B/2-2-3
21 <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010			G5	S4	SC

California Department of Fish and Game
 Natural Diversity Database
 Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS/R-E-D
1 <i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2.2	1B/3-3-3
2 <i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	CTT71210CA			G2	S2.1	
3 <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	PMLIL0D150			G3	S3.2	1B/2-2-3
4 <i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Candidate	Endangered	G2T1	S1.1	1B/3-3-3
5 <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0			G2	S2.1	1B/1-2-3
6 <i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida</i> southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032			G3G4T2T3 Q	S2	SC
7 <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush mallow	PDMAL0Q040			G1	S1.1	1B/2-2-3
8 <i>Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii)</i> Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	ARACF12021			G4T3T4	S2S3	SC
9 <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened		G3T2	S2	SC
10 <i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i>	CTT32720CA			G1	S1.1	
11 <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

ATTACHMENT 3

118° 22' 22.00" W | 118° 22' 20.00" W | 118° 22' 18.00" W | 118° 22' 16.00" W | 118° 22' 14.00" W | 118° 22' 12.00" W | 118° 22' 10.00" W

034° 07' 05.00" N

034° 07' 05.00" N

034° 07' 00.00" N

034° 07' 00.00" N

034° 06' 55.00" N

034° 06' 55.00" N

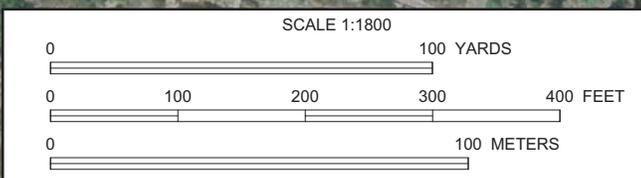


Bigpod Ceanothus-Hollyleaf Redberry (BCHR)
California Annual Grassland Series (CAGS)

Magnetic Declination

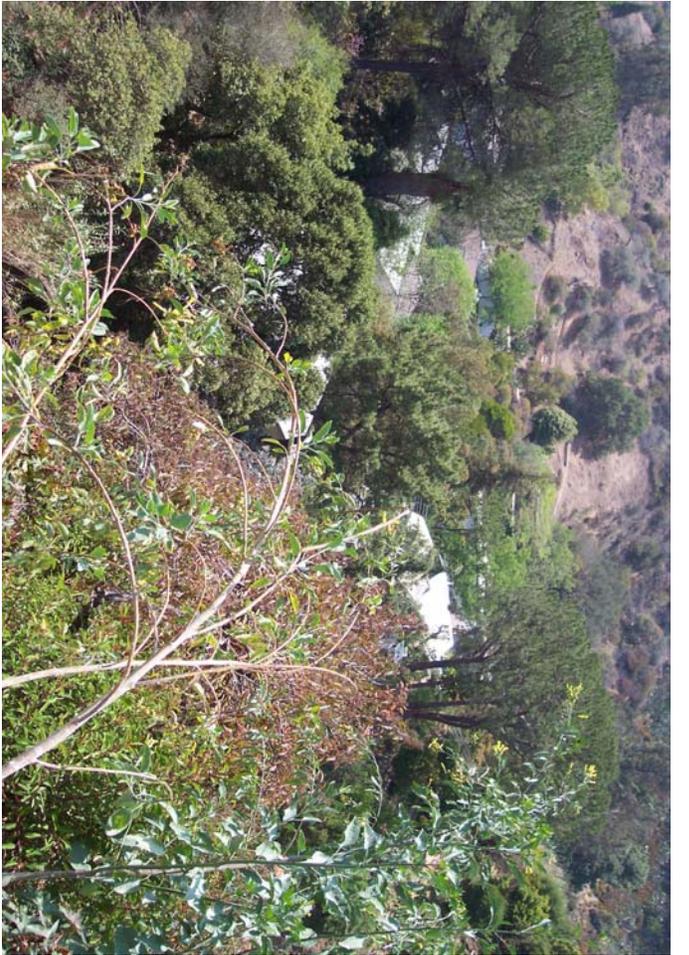


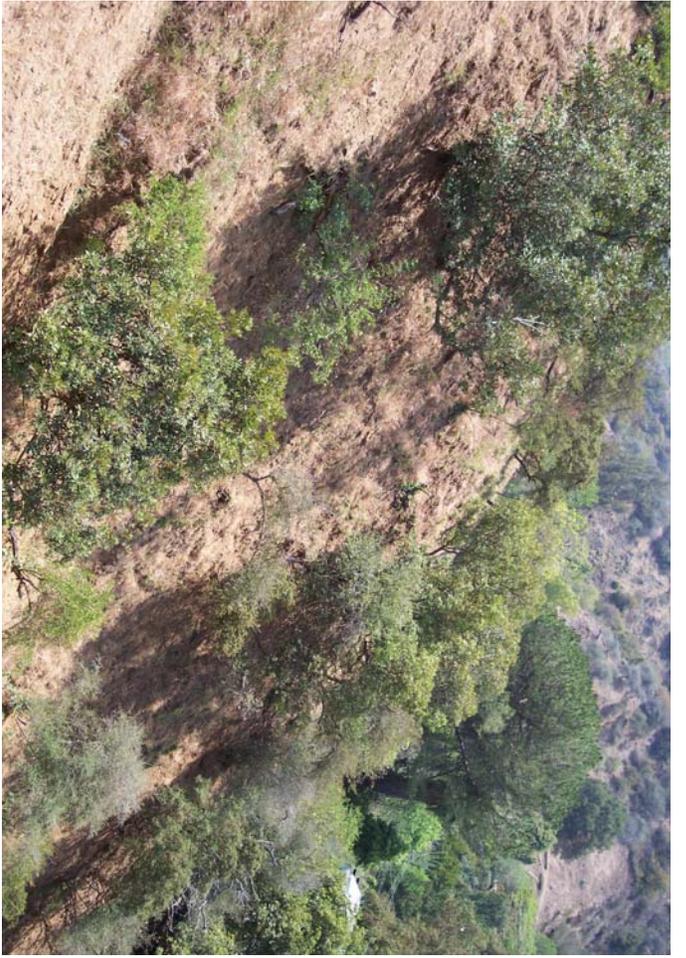
14° E

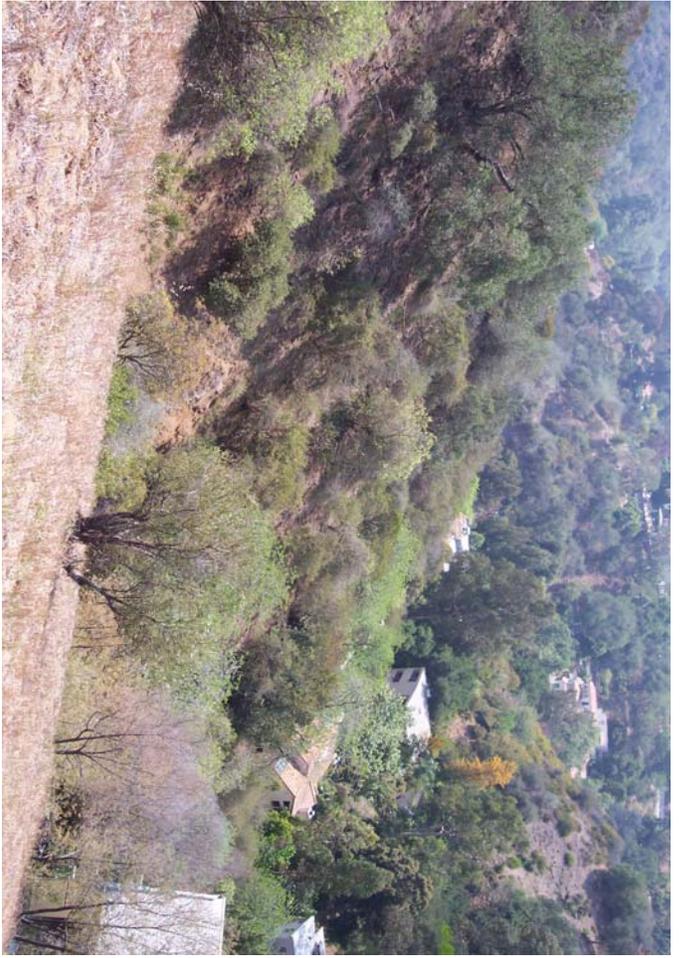


118° 22' 22.00" W | 118° 22' 20.00" W | 118° 22' 18.00" W | 118° 22' 16.00" W | 118° 22' 14.00" W | 118° 22' 12.00" W | 118° 22' 10.00" W

ATTACHMENT 4







ATTACHMENT 5

VASCULAR PLANTS OBSERVED ON-SITE

- Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)
- Castor bean (*Ricinis communis*)
- Malosma (*Malosma laurina*)
- Wildoats (*Avena spp.*)
- Bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*)
- Bigpod ceanothus
- Greenbark ceanothus (*Ceanothus spinosus*)
- California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*)
- Jimson-weed (*Datura stramonium*)
- Pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*)
- Buck-brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*)
- Toyon
- Farwell to spring (*Clarkia bottae*)
- Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
- Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*)
- Yellow monkey flower (*Mimulus brevipes*)
- Ice plant (*Aptenia cordifolia*)
- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- Scrub oak
- Gnaphalium (*Gnaphalium spp.*)
- Deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*)
- Telegraphweed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
- Yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*)
- Cliff aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis*)
- Dodder (*Cuscuta californica*)
- Perezia (*Acourtia microcephala*)
- Mountain mahogany
- Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*)
- Chamise
- Lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*)
- Tansy mustard (*Descurainia pinnata*)
- Mediterranean mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
- California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*)
- Hollyleaf redberry
- Our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*)
- Minute-flowered popcorn flower (*Cryptantha micromeres*)
- Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)

ATTACHMENT 6

118° 22' 30.00" W

118° 22' 00.00" W

118° 21' 30.00" W

