



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

2 Portuguese Bend Road
Rolling Hills, CA 90274

AGENDA
Special Fire Fuel Management
Committee Meeting

FIRE FUEL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE
Thursday, January 20, 2022

CITY OF ROLLING HILLS
6:30 PM

Executive Order

All Committee members will participate in-person wearing masks per Los Angeles County Health Department's Health Officer Order effective Saturday, July 17, 2021. The meeting agenda and live audio will be available on the City's website:

<https://www.rolling-hills.org/government/agenda/index.php>

Members of the public may come in to City Hall wearing masks, per the new Health Officer's Order. Zoom teleconference will not be available for this meeting, but members of the public can submit written comments in real-time by emailing the City Clerk's office at cityclerk@cityofrh.net. Your comments will become part of the official meeting record. You must provide your full name, but please do not provide any other personal information that you do not want to be published.

1. PARTICIPANTS

2. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

2.A. ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMUNAL BIN EVENT ON JANUARY 24, 2022 - JANUARY 31, 2022

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and File

[Communal Bin 2nd Event Placement 2022.pdf](#)

2.B. RECEIVE AND FILE AN UPDATE ON THE CALOES/FEMA GRANT VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RECOMMENDATION: Receive and File

[RHills - Vegetation Management Overview.pdf](#)

[Rolling Hills Vegetation Management_Bio Tech Memo.pdf](#)

2.C. DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF APPLICABILITY AND A STANDARDIZED SLOPE FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ON STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO CANYONS

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss and Consider

2.D. DISCUSS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NATIVE/ NONNATIVE AND INVASIVE /NONINVASIVE PLANTS AND DETERMINE MITIGATION MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss and Consider

2.E. CONSIDER AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE NEXT FIRE FUEL MEETING AND SET THE

NEXT MEETING DATE

RECOMMENDATION: Consider Agenda Items

3. COMMENTS WILL BE TAKEN BY EMAIL IN REAL TIME - PUBLIC COMMENT WELCOME

This is the appropriate time for members of the public to make comments regarding items not listed on this agenda. Pursuant to the Brown Act, no action will take place on any items not on the agenda.

4. ADJOURNMENT

Documents pertaining to an agenda item received after the posting of the agendas are available for review in the City Clerk's office or at the meeting at which the item will be considered.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting due to your disability, please contact the City Clerk at (310) 377-1521 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility and accommodation for your review of this agenda and attendance at this meeting.



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

Agenda Item No.: 2.A
Mtg. Date: 01/20/2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: ASHFORD BALL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

THRU: ELAINE JENG P.E., CITY MANAGER

**SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMUNAL BIN EVENT ON JANUARY 24, 2022
- JANUARY 31, 2022**

DATE: January 20, 2022

BACKGROUND:

In August 2021 the city engaged in its first Communal Bin event through the franchise agreement with Republic Services, the City's solid waste collection provider. Through Republic Services, the City provided five communal bins for residents to deposit green waste. The stipulations of the agreements allots ten communal bins per fiscal year (2 events). These bins are 7 feet high, 8 feet wide, and 22 feet long; The truck they are carried on is 13 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 36 feet long. The second five bins for this fiscal year will be deployed on Monday, January 24, 2021 by noon (12:00pm) and picked up on Monday, January 31, 2021 at noon.

DISCUSSION:

At the recent City Council meeting the Council approved the communal bin locations. The locations have been strategically placed based upon Very High Fire Hazard Severity (VHFHS) areas categorized by the Los Angeles County Fire Department and community feedback. The locations of the bins are the following.

Communal bins locations:

1. On Crest Road E. Right before 30 Crest Road on the Eastside of the street.
2. On Caballeros Road at the intersection of Crest Road E. on the Eastside of the street.
3. On Eastfield at the corner of Open Brand Road (after the mail box of 79/81) after the Stop sign.
4. On Chuckwagon Road next to Upper Willow Spring Trail.
5. On Eastfield Drive right after the intersection of Chuckwagon Road across the street from 28 Eastfield on the Westside of the street.

Please follow these directions to participate in this free program:

- Place all green waste inside the bins.
- Do not leave any debris outside the bins.
- Piles need to be kept free of rocks and dirt.
- Do not dump non-green waste materials.
- Do not dump construction materials.

Please contact **Senior Management Analyst, Ashford Ball** at aball@cityofrh.net or (310) 377-1521, if you have any questions about placement/locations of the bins

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

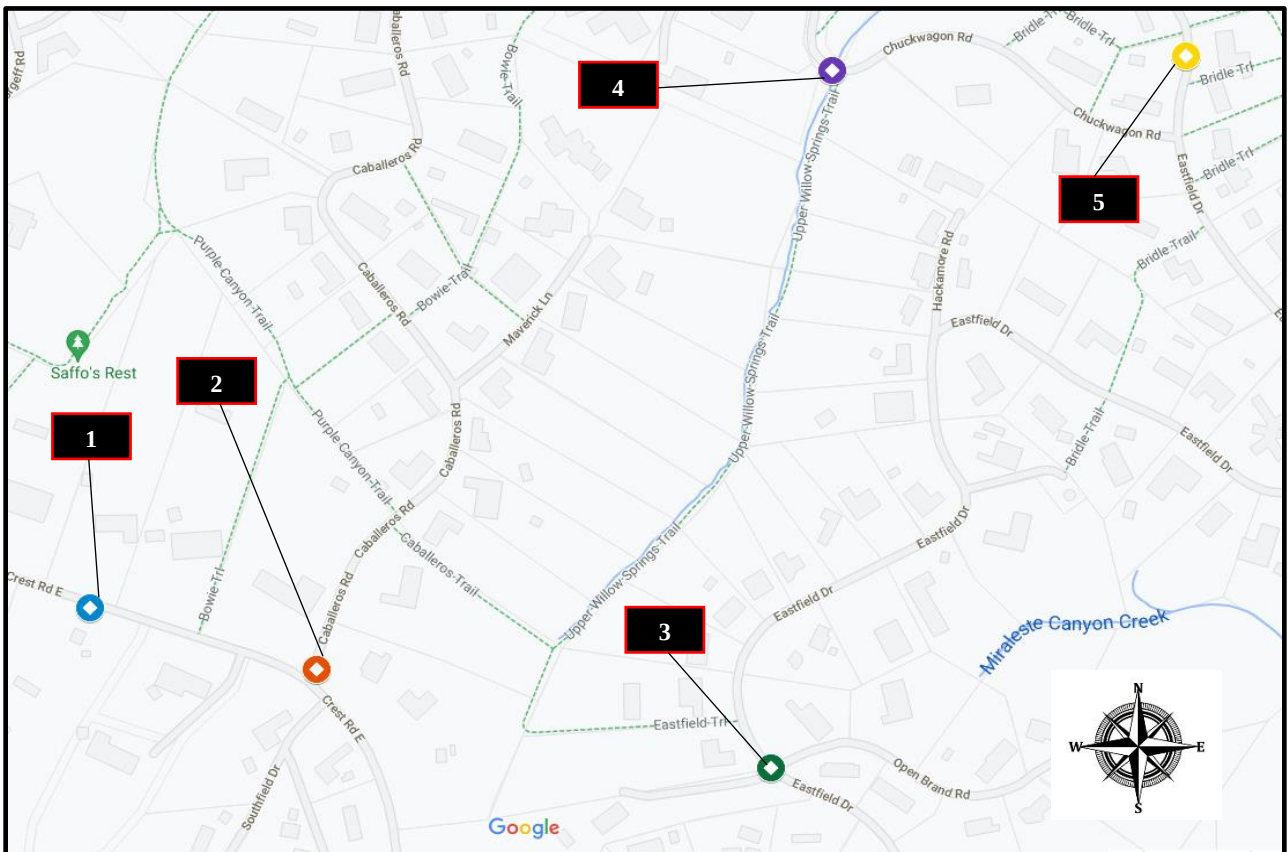
RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and File.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Communal Bin 2nd Event Placement 2022.pdf](#)

COMMUNAL GREEN WASTE BINS LOCATIONS AVAILABLE FOR ALL RESIDENTS ON JANUARY 24 - 31, 2021



Communal bins locations:

1. **Blue Diamond 2022:** On Crest Road E. Right before 30 Crest Road on the Eastside of the street.
2. **Red Diamond 2022:** On Caballeros Road at the intersection of Crest Road E. on the Eastside of the street.
3. **Green Diamond 2022:** On Eastfield at the corner of Open Brand Road (after the mail box of 79/81) after the Stop sign.
4. **Purple Diamond 2022:** On Chuckwagon Road next to Upper Willow Spring Trail.
5. **Yellow Diamond 2022:** On Eastfield Drive right after the intersection of Chuckwagon Road across the street from 28 Eastfield on the Westside of the street.

Please follow these directions to participate in this free program:

- Place all green waste inside the bins.
- Do not leave any debris outside the bins.
- Piles need to be kept free of rocks and dirt.
- Do not dump non-green waste materials.
- Do not dump construction materials.



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

Agenda Item No.: 2.B

Mtg. Date: 01/20/2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: ASHFORD BALL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

THRU: ELAINE JENG P.E., CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: RECEIVE AND FILE AN UPDATE ON THE CALOES/FEMA GRANT VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DATE: January 20, 2022

BACKGROUND:

On August 23, 2021 the City Council approved services to engage with GPA Consulting for environmental assessment services. GPA was tasked with providing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) surveys by performing archeological & biological studies to identify potential wildlife and environmental impacts, due to the City's Canyon Management Grant Project. The City contacted 37 residents and received consent from 30 to participate in the assessment. On 10/7/2021, 10/8/2021, 10/12/2021, and 10/13/2021 GPA visited the 30 residents and performed their assessments.

DISCUSSION:

At the January 10, 2022 meeting, the City Council approved to file a CEQA Categorical Exemption (CE) as recommended by GPA Consultants, indicating very little environmental impacts from project. The results of the assessment are shown on the map highlighting the ***Disturbed*** and ***Ornamental/Landscaped*** areas which allow vegetation trimming without CEQA impacts. All other descriptions on the legend within the map display various types of vegetation species, areas that were not surveyed, or developments.

Staff is recommending the committee receive and file this report.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and File.

ATTACHMENTS:

[RHills - Vegetation Management Overview.pdf](#)



Memorandum

To: Ashford Ball, Senior Management Analyst
City of Rolling Hills

From: Lizbeth Pliego, Biologist
GPA Consulting

Date: November 19, 2021

Subject: Biological Technical Memorandum for the Vegetation Management Mitigation Project

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This memorandum presents the findings of a biological resource assessment for the City of Rolling Hills (City) Vegetation Management Mitigation Project (Project). The purpose of this assessment is to describe the existing biological resources in the Biological Study Area (BSA) and assess the potential impacts associated with implementation of the Project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report incorporates the finding of a literature review and a biological field reconnaissance conducted on October 7, October 12-14, and November 11, 2021.

1.1 Project Description

The City is required to satisfy the environmental requirements for the Vegetative Management Mitigation Project funded by the Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The City is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and considered at-risk for wildfire events. The City has historically been subject to fires/wildfires threatening loss of life and property. The City applied for funding through the HMGP to create defensible space/fuel breaks to protect homeowners from wildfires. The City was awarded funds for Phase 1 of the Project, which includes design, a CEQA assessment, and legal services. The City must meet the grant requirements by completing the tasks for Phase 1 by November 16, 2021. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/California Governor's Office of Emergency Services will consider releasing additional grant funds for Phase 2 for implementation based on satisfactory work on completing Phase 1. The City will utilize federal funding (FEMA) for the Project; therefore, environmental documentation pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is required. A biological technical memorandum is required to support NEPA and FEMA Site Information, Environmental Review and Checklist, Section 106 and Section 7 Consultation.

The BSA is located within approximately 106 acres of the City. The site is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 5 South, Ranch 14 West in what would be Sections 9 and 16, as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) San Pedro and Torrance, California. 7.5-minute quadrangles (see **Appendix A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The BSA includes the following roads: Quail Ridge Road North, Crest Road West, Quail Ridge Road South, Cinchring Road, Wrangler Road, Running Brand Road, Portuguese Bend Road, and Ranchero Road. The BSA is bounded by residential properties to the north, west and east, Portuguese Bend Reserve, Filorum Reserve, and Three Sister's Reserve to the west, and Forrestal Nature Reserve to the south.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion provides a summary of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that pertain to sensitive and/or protected species, their habitats, and waterways within or near the BSA.

2.1 Federal and State Regulations

Clean Water Act

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the placement of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). No discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional features is permitted unless authorized under an USACE Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit. For all work subject to an USACE Section 404 permit, project proponents must obtain a Water Quality Certification from the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under CWA Section 401 stating that the project would comply with applicable water quality regulations.

Waters of the United States

The USACE Regulatory Program regulates activities within federal wetlands and waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Waters of the U.S. are divided into several categories as defined by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Under the CFR (CFR 33 Section 328.3), waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to:

1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce (including sightseeing or hunting), including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats; sand flats; wetlands; sloughs; prairie potholes; wet meadows; playa lakes; or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. This includes any such waters which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, and from which fish or shellfish could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, or which are used or could be used for industrial purposes in interstate commerce.

In streams and rivers where adjacent wetlands are absent, the USACE jurisdiction extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The OHWM is defined as “the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas” (33 CFR Section 328.3[e]). If the OHWM is not readily distinguishable, the USACE jurisdiction within streams extends to the “bankfull discharge” elevation, which is the level at which water begins to leave the channel and move into the floodplain (Rosgen, 1996). This level is reached at a discharge which generally has a recurrence interval of approximately 1.5 to two years on the annual flood series (Leopold, 1994).

Federal wetlands are transitional areas between well-drained upland habitats and permanently flooded (deepwater) aquatic habitats and are defined differently by different resource agencies. The USACE and the U.S. EPA define wetlands as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (33 CFR Section 328.3[b]).

Waters of the State

The term “waters of the state,” under jurisdiction of the RWQCB, is defined by California Water Code as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (California Water Code Section 13050(e)).

Currently, the RWQCB relies upon the definition used in the CWA to define wetlands. However, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is in the process of redefining wetlands as part of their proposed Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (State Water Resources Control Board, 2017). The new definition, which was adopted by the SWRCB on April 2, 2019, is “an area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area’s vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.” The SWRCB is currently in the process of developing updated guidance on the new definition. This report uses the updated definition of wetlands.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was established in 1973 to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Section 7 of the FESA required federal agencies to ensure that actions they engage in, permit, or fund do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for these species. Section 7 consultation provides for the “incidental take” of endangered and threatened species by federal entities if adverse effects to species cannot be avoided. Incidental take is defined by the FESA as take that is incidental to, and not purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. The term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance and/or destruction. “Migratory birds” under the MBTA include all bird species listed in 50 CFR Part 10.13, as updated in December 2013 (USFWS, 2013). In accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) included all species native to the U.S. (or U.S. territories) that are known to be present as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. In addition, the USFWS provided clarification that the MBTA does not apply to any nonnative species whose presence in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction (USFWS, 2018). Nonnative bird species not protected by the MBTA include, but is not limited to, the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Executive Order 13112

Executive Order 13112 directs all federal agencies to refrain from authorizing, funding, or carrying out actions or projects that may spread invasive species. This order further directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, control and monitor existing invasive species populations, restore native species to invaded ecosystems, research and develop prevention and control methods for invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species.

Porter-Cologne Act

The RWQCB also asserts authority over waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Act, which establishes a regulatory program to protect water quality and to protect beneficial uses of state waters. The Porter-Cologne Act empowers the RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Water Quality Control Plan that designates beneficial uses and establishes such water quality objectives that in its judgment will ensure reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Each RWQCB establishes water quality objectives that will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of water quality degradation. Dredge or fill activities with the potential to affect water quality in these waters must comply with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued by the RWQCB. Waters of the state are defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as any surface or subsurface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

California Fish and Game Code

Section 2126 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful for any person to take any mammal that are identified within Section 2118, including all species of bats.

Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of birds protected under the MBTA and protects their occupied nests. In addition, Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take of any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) and protects their occupied nests. Pursuant to Section 3801 and 3800, the only species authorized for take without prior authorization from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is the English sparrow and European starling.

State-listed species and those petitioned for listing by the CDFW are fully protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code, if a project would result in take of a species that is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination may be completed in lieu of undergoing a separate CESA consultation. Under Section 2081, if a project would result in take of a species that is state-only listed as threatened or endangered, then an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required. On April 16, 2020, the California Fish and Game Commission voted to push for the Southern California and Central Coast mountain lions (*Puma concolor*) to candidacy under CESA (CDFW, 2020). There will be a yearlong review to determine if these species should formally be protected under CESA. The protections listed under CESA are in place for this species during the review period (Mountain Lion Foundation, 2020).

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take or possession of 37 fully protected bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species. Each of the statutes states that no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to “take” the species, and states that no previously issued permit or licenses for take of the species “shall have any force or effect” for authorizing take or possession. The CDFW will not authorize incidental take of fully protected species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species.

California Environmental Quality Act

Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines requires that species of special concern be included in an analysis of project impacts. California Species of Special Concern include species that are native to California and are experiencing population declines but are not currently listed as threatened or endangered, all state and federally protected and candidate species, Bureau of Land Management, and United States Forest Service sensitive species. Species considered declining or rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) or National Audubon Society, and a selection of species which are considered to be under population stress but are not formally proposed for listing, are also included under species of special concern.

2.2 Local Regulations

City of Rolling Hills Estates General Plan

The City’s General Plan (General Plan) is a document with several elements including a Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open-Space, Noise, and Safety. The General Plan was adopted in 1992; the Housing Element was updated in 2014 and is valid through 2021. The City is currently engaged in a comprehensive update to the 1992 General Plan. The Conservation Element of the proposed 2040 General Plan includes goals, objectives, and policies that are relevant to the Project similar to the current 1994 General Plan. Relevant goals and policies include:

- Preserve local plant and animal life and their habitats.
- Preserve existing vegetation in open space corridors in its natural state while being sensitive to fire protection policies (City of Rolling Hills Estates, 2021).

County of Los Angeles Significant Ecological Areas Program

The County of Los Angeles amended Title 22 – Planning and Zoning, on October 17, 2019 to include protection to certain native California trees and shrubs. As defined in the Los Angeles County Municipal Code Section 22.102.070, trees serve a significant role in the significant ecological areas (SEA) by providing habitat and ecosystem services. An SEA Conditional Use Permit is required if removal of more than two SEA protected trees or removal of any protected tree (Los Angeles County, 2021). Protected trees vary by region but for the BSA include, but are not limited to, bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*).

3.0 METHODS OF STUDY

3.1 Literature Review

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), which is managed and updated monthly by CDFW, was queried for a list of special-status species that have been recorded within or near the BSA. A CNDDDB RareFind 5 database query was run on August 10, 2021, for the Torrance 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (quad) and surrounding six quads (CDFW, 2021) (see **Appendix B**). An official USFWS list of species designated as threatened or endangered and designated critical habitat under the FESA was obtained from the USFWS Carlsbad Office on August 11, 2021, (USFWS, 2021) (see **Appendix B**). A California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory database query was run on August 11, 2021, for the Torrance quad and surrounding six quads (CNPS, 2021) (see **Appendix B**). The CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) Habitat Connectivity Viewer was reviewed on August 11, 2021, to determine habitat connectivity in the BSA (CDFW BIOS, 2021).

3.2 Field Investigation

A biological field reconnaissance survey of the BSA was conducted by Mr. Glowacki and Ms. Pliego on October 7, 2021, Mr. Glowacki on October 12-14, 2021, and Mr. Neider and Ms. Pliego on November 11, 2021. The majority of the BSA was visually surveyed on foot; the steeper hillside areas and areas where access was not authorized were surveyed using binoculars from adjacent parcels when feasible. All vegetation communities, plant, and wildlife species within the BSA were inventoried to the extent feasible to verify the presence or absence of protected species (see **Appendix C**). Photographs of the BSA are provided in **Appendix D**.

3.3 Limitations That May Influence Results

- 1) Right of entry was obtained prior to the field reconnaissance survey for all but eight of the residential parcels. Parcels where right of entry was not given (via a signed right of entry (ROE) form) were not included in the survey.
- 2) The canyons within the BSA were not accessible on foot because of steep slopes and/or dense vegetation. Areas not accessible by foot were visually evaluated to the greatest extent feasible using binoculars during field evaluations.

3) The surveys were conducted outside of the blooming window for some special-status plant species. Therefore, the potential for many of the special-status plant species to be in the BSA cannot not be ruled out.

3.4 Existing Conditions

3.5 Delineation of the Biological Study Area

The BSA includes areas that could be directly or indirectly impacted by the Project, either temporarily or permanently. The limits of the BSA were determined by reviewing the general project area and aerial photography. The BSA includes 34 residential properties and three open space parcels (see **Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The BSA contains residential areas with large single family homes, unvegetated areas from vegetation clearing, and ornamental and agricultural areas with planted trees, shrubs, and manicured grass lawns. The BSA consists of a maintained hillsides buffer between 150 feet and 300 feet surrounding residential properties and undeveloped steep sloping hillsides. The elevation of the BSA varies from approximately 831 feet above mean sea level to approximately 1,320 feet above mean sea level. Three steep canyons within the BSA run north to south, conveying water during rainfall events.

3.6 Vegetation Community and Cover Classes

Vegetation communities within the BSA include a mix of native and non-native species. Two vegetation communities and three cover class were identified in the BSA, including *Rhus integrifolia* Shrubland Alliance (Lemonade Berry Scrub), *Artemisia californica* – *salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance (California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub), Developed, Bare and Ornamental and Agriculture (see **Appendix A, Figure 4**). There are also native trees scattered within the BSA that don't fall into a any of the communities, including, but not limited to, velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemose*), coastal live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*). Native tree areas include pockets of trees located along Quail Ridge Road South and within landscaped areas. Vegetation communities were classified using the *Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS, 2021). The vegetation communities and cover classes are described below.

Vegetation Community

***Rhus integrifolia* Shrubland Alliance (Lemonade Berry Scrub)**

Rhus integrifolia Shrubland Alliance (Lemonade Berry Scrub) communities are dominated by lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*). The co-dominants in this community include, but are not limited to, chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), sticky monkey-flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*), goldenbush (*Ericameria* spp.), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), chaparral mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), laurel sumac, and sumac (*Rhus* spp.). The canopy layer is intermittent to continuous and two tiered with a variable herbaceous layer. This community is found on dry slopes,

benches, and rarely flooded low-gradient deposits along streams. Within the BSA, this community is along the hillslopes adjacent to residential properties with a high density present along Quail Ridge Road North.

Artemisia californica - Salvia mellifera Shrubland Alliance (California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrub)

Artemisia californica – *Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance (California sagebrush – black sage scrub) communities are dominated by California sagebrush and black sage. The co-dominants in this community include, but are not limited to, chamise, sticky monkey-flower, California brittlebush, California buckwheat, Chaparral yucca, deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), laurel sumac, lemonade berry, sugar bush, and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). Shrubs are usually larger than 6.5 feet and sometimes two tiered with a intermittent to continuous canopy and a variable herbaceous layer. This community is found on steep, east- to southwest-facing slopes. Within the BSA, this community is along the hillslopes adjacent to the southern and western properties along Running Brand Road and Portuguese Bend Road.

Cover Classes

Developed

Developed areas includes areas where human disturbance has resulted in permanent impacts on natural communities. These include paved areas, buildings, and other structures. Within the BSA, developed areas include paved driveways, residential homes, barns, pools, tennis courts, concrete lined drainages, roads, and other concrete paved areas.

Bare

Bare areas consists of compacted soils with little to no vegetation. These areas are regularly maintained by weed whacking dry vegetation to reduce potential fire sources. Within the BSA, disturbed areas are adjacent to ornamental landscaped areas within residential properties.

Ornamental and Agricultural

Ornamental and agricultural areas includes vegetation that predominately consists of non-native horticultural plants and orchard trees, including trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass. A component of these areas may include mulch. Ornamental landscaping species within the BSA include, but are not limited to, jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), cherry tree (*Prunus* spp.), German ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*), and iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Within the BSA, Ornamental areas include front and back yards, lawns, and flower beds. Non-native trees within the BSA include, but are not limited to, Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), avocado tree (*Persea americana*), Meyer lemon tree (*Citrus x meyeri*), grapefruit tree (*Citrus paradisi*), orange tree (*Citrus sinensis*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Canary Island pine (*Pinus pinea*), and weeping fig (*Ficus benjamina*). Within the BSA, pockets of ornamental and agricultural vegetation was found on hill sides, residential orchards, and areas surrounding residential properties.

3.7 Wildlife

Trees within the BSA could provide nesting habitat for migratory birds and roosting habitat for bats. Coyote scat was observed during the field reconnaissance survey. Coyotes may use the adjacent hillsides

for local movement and foraging. Wildlife species observed during the field reconnaissance survey include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) (see **Appendix C**). No signs of mountain lion were observed during the field reconnaissance survey.

3.8 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

Wildlife movement corridors are defined as areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. A functional wildlife corridor allows for ease of movement between habitat patches. Corridors are important in preventing habitat fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is typically caused by human development and can isolate wildlife populations, which leads to a decrease in genetic diversity and increases the risk of extirpations. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetation cover provide corridors for wildlife movement. Wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to mates, food, and water; allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas; and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

According to the CDFW BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer, there are no essential wildlife connectivity areas in the BSA. However, the BSA is surrounded by open space that include important habitat areas and native vegetation. There are drainages within the BSA that may serve as a linkage for wildlife to pass through the BSA. Although wildlife movement may be limited by existing residential land uses that are close to the drainages, it is likely the drainages are used as corridors for local wildlife movement, including coyote, bobcat, gray fox, deer, skunk, racoon, and opossum. Mountain lions are not expected to use the area for migration as there are no known sightings of mountain lions within the Palos Verdes Peninsula and they are outside of the core management areas. Therefore, the BSA is not expected to be used for regional wildlife movement but is likely used for local wildlife movement.

3.9 Hydrology

The BSA is within the Los Angeles River Watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18070105). The Los Angeles River Watershed encompasses approximately 830 square miles in the County of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles River Watershed is surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, Santa Monica Mountains to the west, Pacific Ocean to the south, and Santa Ana Mountains to the east (USGS, 2021).

Three hydrological features are located within the BSA which include; an unnamed drainage, Ishibashi Canyon Creek, and Paintbrush Canyon Creek. The unnamed drainage is located along the Glory trail just west of Quail Ridge Road North and north of Crest Road West. The unnamed drainage connects to another unnamed drainage just upstream near Appaloosa Lane. Ishibashi Canyon Creek is located adjacent to the Ishibashi Trail near Portuguese Canyon within the Portuguese Bend Reserve. Paintbrush Canyon Creek is located adjacent to Rim Trail near Portuguese Canyon within the Portuguese Bend Reserve. All three of these hydrological features are identified as blue-line streams. A blue-line stream is a body of

concentrated flowing water in a natural low or natural channel on the land surface and may be any creek, stream or other flowing water feature, perennial or ephemeral, indicated on the U.S. Department of Interior Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, with the exception of man-made watercourses (RCFCWCD, 2021).

4.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

The following discussion describes the jurisdictional resources, special-status natural resource communities, SEA protected trees and shrubs, and special-status plant species and special-status wildlife species with potential to be in the BSA based on their geographical range. Also discussed are habitats of relatively limited distribution or of value to wildlife and sensitive jurisdictional resources. Determinations on whether special-status and other sensitive resources could be in the BSA are based on 1) a record reported in the CNDDDB, CNPS, and/or USFWS species lists, 2) the presence of suitable habitat, and 3) survey results.

4.1 Jurisdictional Resources

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The BSA was evaluated for wetlands and waters that may meet criteria to fall under jurisdiction of the USACE. No waters assessed within the BSA were observed to be connected to any nexus of navigable waters and no jurisdictional wetlands were identified. Although Paintbrush Canyon Creek, a blue line feature, conveys water through the BSA in a northeast to southwest direction, water is eventually dispersed as sheetflow throughout the relatively topographically flat southern portion of the BSA. During field surveys, historic piping was observed to be placed along topographic folds contiguous to the end of the “blue line” of Paintbrush Canyon Creek. This piping was assumed to have had a purpose of conveying water offsite and/or channeling it into other existing irrigation piping observed throughout the site. However, all observed piping (visible on aerial imagery) was either broken into pieces or rotted out, therefore, negating its original purpose. Therefore, the unnamed drainage, Ishibashi Canyon Creek, and Paintbrush Canyon Creek are not expected to fall under USACE jurisdiction.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

There was evidence of an OHWM in the unnamed drainage, Ishibashi Canyon Creek, and Paintbrush Canyon Creek. However, due to the inaccessible nature of the canyons no OHWM data was taken. Therefore, the unnamed drainage, Ishibashi Canyon Creek, and Paintbrush Canyon Creek are expected to fall under RWQCB jurisdiction (see **Appendix A, Figure 5**).

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The BSA was evaluated for areas under CDFW jurisdiction by delineating drainages from the top of bank to the top of bank and/or within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river system containing fish or wildlife resources. The unnamed drainage, Ishibashi Canyon Creek, and Paintbrush Canyon Creek have a defined bed and bank, therefore; they are expected to fall under CDFW jurisdiction (see **Appendix A, Figure 5**).

4.2 Special-Status Natural Resource Communities

According to the results of the CNDDDB, three special-status natural resource communities have the potential to be in the BSA based on previously recorded observations (see **Appendix B**). Based on habitat requirements and the biological survey two sensitive natural resource communities were identified in the BSA, Lemonade Berry Scrubland Alliance and California Sagebrush – Black Sage Scrubland Alliance.

4.3 Special-Status Plant Species

According to the results of the CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS searches, 20 special-status plant species have the potential to be in the BSA based on previously recorded observations (see **Appendix B**). Based on habitat requirements and the biological survey five special-status plant species have potential to be in the BSA, including Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), suffrutescent wallflower (*Erysimum suffrutescens*), southern California black walnut, California box-thorn (*Lycium californicum*), and Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*). Catalina mariposa lily, suffrutescent wallflower, California box-thorn and southern California black walnut have a CNPS ranking of 4.2. These species are of limited distribution and are moderately threatened in California. Lyon's pentachaeta is a federally endangered species. Only one special-status plant species was observed during the survey, the southern California black walnut..

4.4 SEA Protected Trees and Shrubs

Per the County of Los Angeles, an SEA conditional use permit is required for the removal of more than two SEA protected trees. The BSA contains six protected tree species, including California sycamore, coast live oak, southern California black walnut, velvet ash, toyon, and California black cottonwood (Los Angeles County Planning Department, 2021). Mature California sycamore trees, coast live oak, and velvet ash were observed as planted trees within residential landscaped areas. Coast live oak, toyon, and California black cottonwood were also observed interspersed within the Lemonade Berry Scrubland Alliance community. Eight southern California black walnuts were observed along Glory Trail behind a residential property (see **Appendix A, Figure 4**). No other protected trees or shrubs were observed in the BSA. However, there are protected trees, approximately 150 feet to 300 feet away, outside of the BSA.

4.5 Special-Status Wildlife Species

According to the CNDDDB and USFWS searches, 29 special-status wildlife species have the potential to be in the BSA based on previously recorded observations (see **Appendix B**). Based on habitat requirements and the field reconnaissance survey, 12 special-status wildlife species have potential to be in the BSA, including silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter stratus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), Pacific pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). No special-status wildlife species were observed within the BSA.

5.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

5.1 Jurisdictional Resources

Vegetation removal would result in temporary impacts on jurisdictional waters including loss of natural bed or bank and loss of bank stability during construction. In addition, construction materials, dust, and debris could result in temporary impacts on water quality if they were to enter flowing water within the channel. However, the project would be conducted in compliance with applicable water quality regulations and regulatory permits. With implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, temporary impacts on jurisdictional features would be reduced to a less than significant level.

5.2 Special-Status Natural Resource Communities

The special-status communities could be directly impacted by vegetation management activities. With implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0 for Special-Status Natural Resource Communities Species, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

5.3 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plants could be trampled or removed during vegetation management activities. In addition, vegetation and tree removal, excavation, and grading could temporarily increase dust in the work area, which could result in indirect impacts on special-status plant species. The Southern black walnut would not be removed; therefore, there would be no direct impact. However, if there is vegetation removal within the dripline of the tree there could be indirect impacts such as root damage. With implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

5.4 SEA Protected Trees and Shrubs

All protected trees will be preserved on site. In addition, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0 for SEA Protected Trees and Shrubs, there would be no impact on protected trees or shrubs.

5.5 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The BSA is located within critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher within the California sagebrush – black sage scrubland alliance community (see **Appendix A, Figure 6**). This community provides foraging and nesting habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher. There are two known populations adjacent to the BSA. Location 1 is around Burma Road and Peppertree Trail at the south end of the BSA. Location 2 is near Ishibashi trailhead on the east of the BSA adjacent to Portuguese Canyon Creek. Project activities could result in direct impacts on coastal California gnatcatcher by removal of vegetation. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Coastal Cactus Wren

The coastal cactus wren is a CDFW species of special concern. The BSA contains pockets of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.) within landscaped areas and the Lemonade Berry Shrubland Alliance. This community provides foraging and nesting habitat for the coastal cactus wren. Project activities could result in direct impacts on coastal cactus wren by removal of vegetation. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

Construction activities, including vegetation removal, could result in direct impacts such as destruction of nests if they were to be nesting in and/or adjacent to the BSA. Indirect impacts such as noise, vibration, dust, and human activity could result in indirect impacts on this species by disrupting nesting or foraging. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, no impacts and no disturbance on migratory birds and raptors are anticipated.

Mammals

Bats

Tree removal could result in direct impacts on bats and possibly lead to death if they were roosting in the trees. Noise and disturbance from adjacent vegetation maintenance activities via the use of chain saws could result in indirect impacts on bats, causing roost abandonment. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts on bats would be reduced.

Pacific Pocket Mouse

The Pacific pocket mouse is a federally endangered species. The BSA is located within the California sagebrush – black sage scrubland alliance community on marine terraces. This community provides foraging and nesting habitat for Pacific pocket mouse. Project activities could result in direct impacts on Pacific pocket mouse by removal of vegetation. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

San Diego Desert Woodrat

The San Diego desert woodrat is a CDFW species of special concern. The BSA provides steep rocky slopes along drainages. The geology provides foraging and nesting habitat for the San Diego desert woodrat. Project activities could result in direct impacts on San Diego desert woodrat by removal of vegetation and therefore leading to erosion. However, with implementation of mitigation measures in Section 7.0, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mountain Lion

Mountain lions are not expected to use the area for migration as there are no known sightings of mountain lions within the Palos Verdes Peninsula and they are outside of the core management areas. Therefore, no further discussion on mountain lions is warranted since mountain lions are not anticipated within the BSA.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Jurisdictional Resources

Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures

To avoid/minimize impacts on jurisdictional areas, the following measures would be implemented:

- Prior to the initiation of any work, including installation of Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or clearing and grubbing activities, a qualified biologist would conduct an environmental worker awareness training for all project personnel. The training would discuss the sensitive habitats and special-status species with the potential to be within the construction site and would review the project's avoidance and minimization measures, and permitting conditions associated with biological resources.
- Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, and staging areas would be located away from the creeks.
- Best management practices (BMP), such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, straw bales, or other measures would be implemented during construction to minimize dust, dirt, and construction debris from entering the creeks and/or leaving the construction area.
- Appropriate hazardous material BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the creeks including any non-stormwater discharge.
- All equipment refueling and maintenance would be conducted in the staging area away from the creeks. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.
- Access routes would be limited to pre-existing trails or deer paths to the extent feasible to avoid further disturbance of the hillside.
- Work areas, access routes, and vegetation removal would be minimized to the maximum extent feasible to prevent further erosion of the hillsides and further disturbance of the jurisdictional areas.

6.2 Special-Status Natural Resource Communities

Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures

To avoid/minimize impacts on the lemonade berry scrubland alliance community and the California sagebrush – black sage scrubland community, the following measures would be implemented:

- Removal of the lemonade berry scrubland alliance community and the California sagebrush – black sage scrub community would be avoided to the maximum extent possible.
- Prior to vegetation management activities, high visibility Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed at the limits of work to prevent staff or equipment from further encroaching on the lemonade berry scrubland alliance community and the California sagebrush – black sage scrubland community.

6.3 Special-Status Plant Species

Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures

To avoid/minimize impacts on special-status plants, the following measures would be implemented:

- Prior to construction, a qualified botanist would conduct focused surveys for Catalina mariposa lily, suffrutescent wallflower, California box-thorn, and Lyon's pentachaeta within the construction area. Surveys would be conducted during the appropriate blooming period, as feasible, for these species.
- In the event that a special-status plant species is found during surveys, the plants would be avoided. If the plants are within or near the active vegetation removal area, they would be protected in place, if feasible, and monitored by a qualified biologist during removal activities to ensure they would not be directly or indirectly impacted.
- ESA fencing would be installed around the southern California black walnut trees to be preserved. The ESA fencing would be placed as far from the base of the trees as possible, at least 0.75 foot per inch of trunk diameter for trees less than eight inches diameter breast height (DBH), one foot per inch of trunk diameter for trees eight to 18 inches DBH, and 1.25 feet per inch of trunk diameter for trees over 18 inches DBH, beyond the drip-line. The fencing would be maintained in good repair throughout the duration of the project and would not be removed, relocated, or encroached upon without permission from a qualified biologist.

6.4 SEA Protected Trees and Shrubs

Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures

To avoid/minimize impacts on SEA Protected Trees and Shrubs, the following measures would be implemented:

- If the SEA protected tree or shrub is within or near the active vegetation removal area, they would be protected in place, if feasible, and monitored by a qualified biologist during removal activities to ensure they would not be directly or indirectly impacted.

6.5 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Avoidance and Minimization Mitigation Measures

Migratory Birds and Raptors

To avoid/minimize impacts on migratory birds and raptors the following measures would be implemented:

- Trimming and removal of trees and vegetation would be minimized and performed outside of the bird nesting season (typically February 1 to September 15), to the extent feasible.
- In the event trimming or removal of trees and vegetation must be conducted during the bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 300 feet (for song birds) and 500 feet (for raptors) of the project area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or removal

activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. In the event nesting birds/raptors are found within 500 feet of the project area during the nesting bird survey, appropriate buffers (typically 300 feet for songbirds and 500 feet for raptors) as determined by a qualified biologist, would be implemented, to ensure that nesting birds and active nests are not harmed. Buffers shall include fencing or other barriers around the nests to prevent any access to these areas and shall remain in place until birds have fledged and/or the nest is no longer active, as determined by a qualified biologist. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.

- A qualified biologist will complete coastal California gnatcatcher focused surveys no more than 48 hours prior trimming or removal of trees and vegetation within the critical habitat of coastal California gnatcatcher to determine presence or absence in the work area. Surveys would be repeated if vegetation activities are suspended for five days or more. If coastal California gnatcatcher is identified, a no-work buffer will be installed around the species. The size of the buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist. Work will be suspended until the species leaves the site on their own or is relocated by a qualified biologist to an area of suitable habitat at least 100 feet outside of the construction area. Work will be resumed only once it has been determined that coastal California gnatcatcher has left the site, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- A qualified biologist will complete coastal cactus wren focused surveys no more than 48 hours prior trimming or removal of trees and vegetation within the potential habitat containing prickly pear cactus to determine presence or absence in the work area. Surveys would be repeated if vegetation activities are suspended for five days or more. If coastal cactus wren is identified, a no-work buffer will be installed around the species. The size of the buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist. Work will be suspended until the species leaves the site on their own or is relocated by a qualified biologist to an area of suitable habitat at least 100 feet outside of the construction area. Work will be resumed only once it has been determined that coastal cactus wren has left the site, as determined by the qualified biologist.

Mammals

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on bats, the following measures would be implemented:

- Where feasible, tree removal would be conducted in October, which is outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats.
- Prior to vegetation management activities, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment would be conducted of all proposed trees and within 500 feet of the proposed removal or vegetation maintenance location. Visual surveys would be conducted five days prior to tree removal or maintenance. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis would be completed to help assess the type of colony and usage.
- All removal of trees with potential bat habitat would be conducted using a 2-step process over two consecutive days under the supervision of a qualified biologist. On the first day, any trees that do not contain crevice or cavity roosting habitat, as determined by a qualified biologist, will be trimmed or

removed (only if necessary). In addition, limited trimming of trees (branches and small limbs with no potential roosting features) would be completed. Construction crews would only use hand tools (i.e. chainsaws or similar). On the calendar day immediately following the trimming, all trees that were previously trimmed would be removed (only if necessary).

- If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist would be onsite during habitat removal or disturbance of this area. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work would be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own or can be safely excluded under direction of the biologist. Work would resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.
- A qualified biologist will complete pre-construction surveys no more than 48 hours prior to vegetation activities within the BSA to determine presence or absence of wildlife in the work area. Surveys will be repeated if vegetation activities are suspended for five days or more. If sensitive wildlife species are identified, a no-work buffer will be installed around the species. The size of the buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist and will be species specific. Work will be suspended until the species leaves the site on their own or is relocated by a qualified biologist to an area of suitable habitat at least 100 feet outside of the construction area. Work will be resumed only once it has been determined that all sensitive wildlife species have left the site, as determined by the qualified biologist.

Compensatory Mitigation Measures

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on special-status natural resource communities, plants, and wildlife species are not anticipated; therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The project would not result in impacts on jurisdictional resources (blue line features). The project could result in indirect impacts on special-status natural resource communities (lemonade berry scrubland alliance community and California sagebrush – black sage scrubland alliance community); however, direct impacts on special-status natural resource communities are not anticipated. The project could result in indirect impacts on special-status plants (Catalina mariposa lily, suffrutescent wallflower, southern California black walnut, California box-thorn, and Lyon's pentachaeta); however, direct impacts on special-status plants are not anticipated. There are trees in the BSA that are subject to protection under the County of Los Angeles SEA conditional use permit. Work would not be conducted within the vicinity of protected trees, and direct impacts are not anticipated.

The project could result in direct impact on special-status wildlife species if they were in the project impact area and their habitat was destroyed via vegetation management. There is the potential for nesting birds and roosting bats to be within the trees and buildings in the BSA. The project may require tree removal, and there is the potential for direct impacts on nesting birds and roosting bats if they were to be in the

trees to be removed. There is also potential for small mammals such as the Pacific pocket mouse and San Diego desert woodrat. Vegetation management could result in loose soils and lead to erosion which can damage nests. In addition, noise and disturbance from vegetation management activities could result in indirect impacts on nesting birds, bats, and small mammals causing nest/roost abandonment and failed nests. Furthermore, special-status wildlife, could be indirectly impacted as a result of vegetation management activities conducted. With adherence to the City's SEA Ordinance, and the implementation of regulatory compliance measures and mitigation measures listed above in Section 7.0, impacts on special-status natural communities, special-status plants, and special-status wildlife species, including nesting birds, roosting bats, small mammals, and protected trees would be less than significant.

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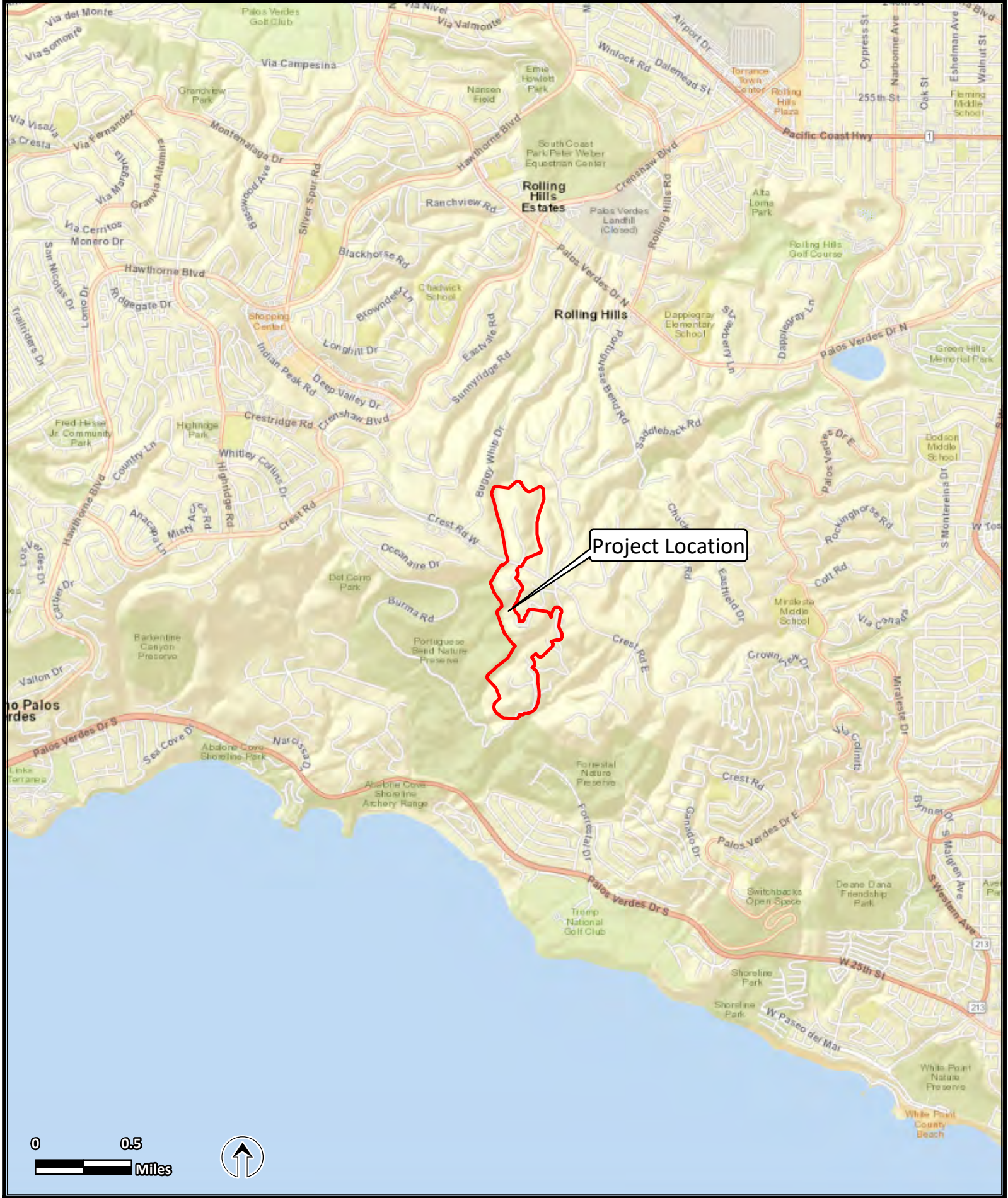
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Appendix A. Figures



Source: ESRI 2021
CONSULTING



FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management P32n



Source: ESRI 2021



FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management Plan

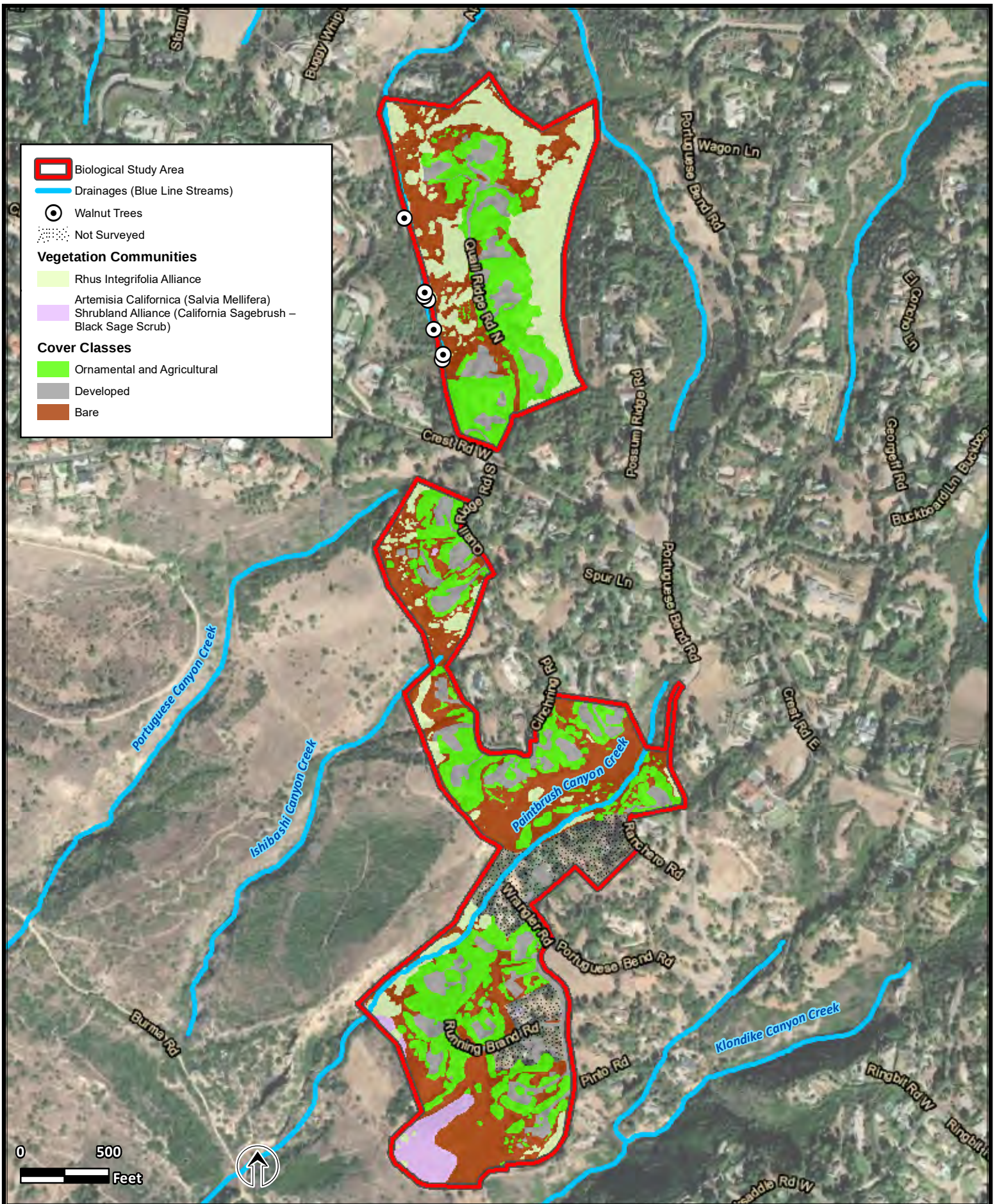
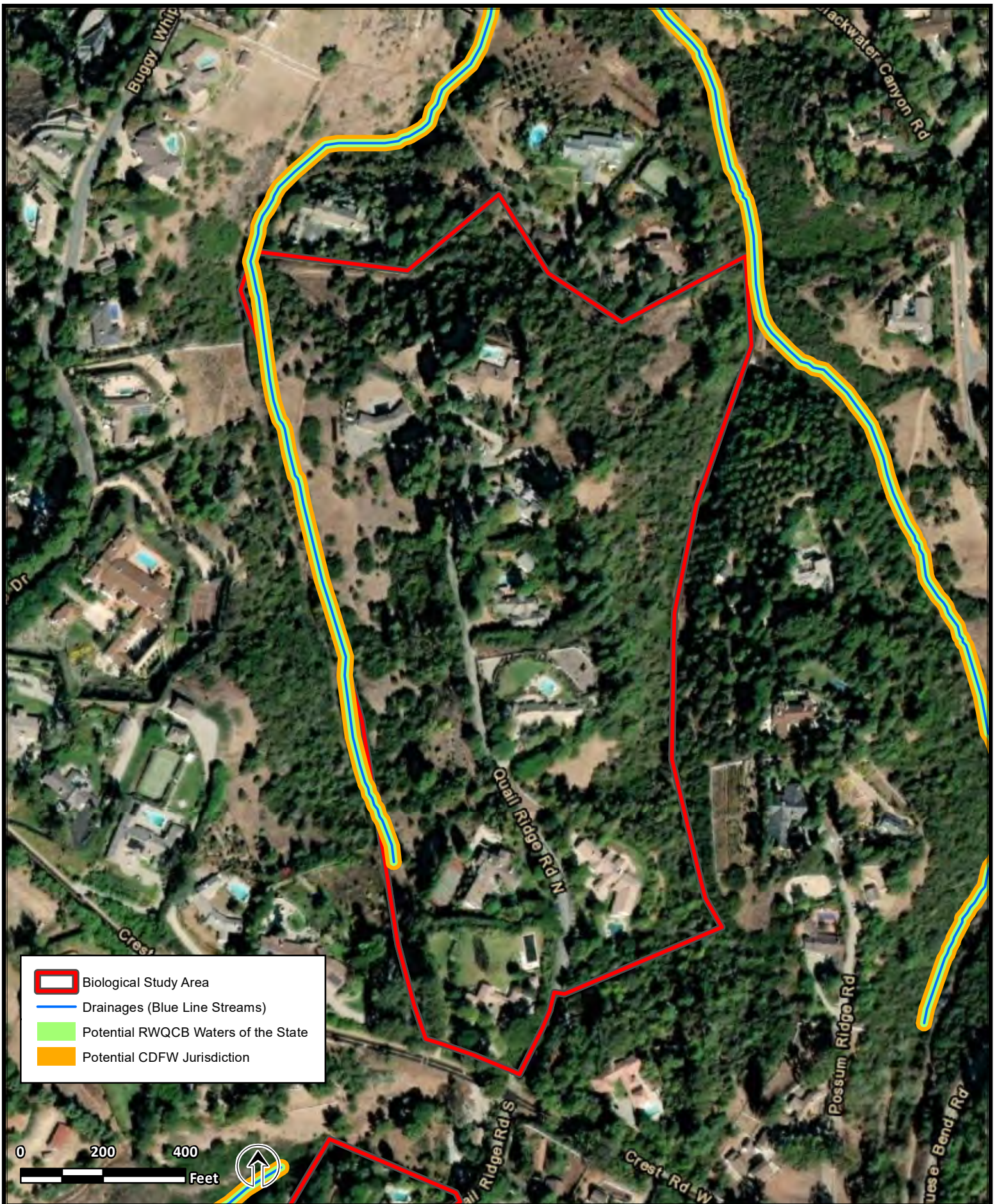


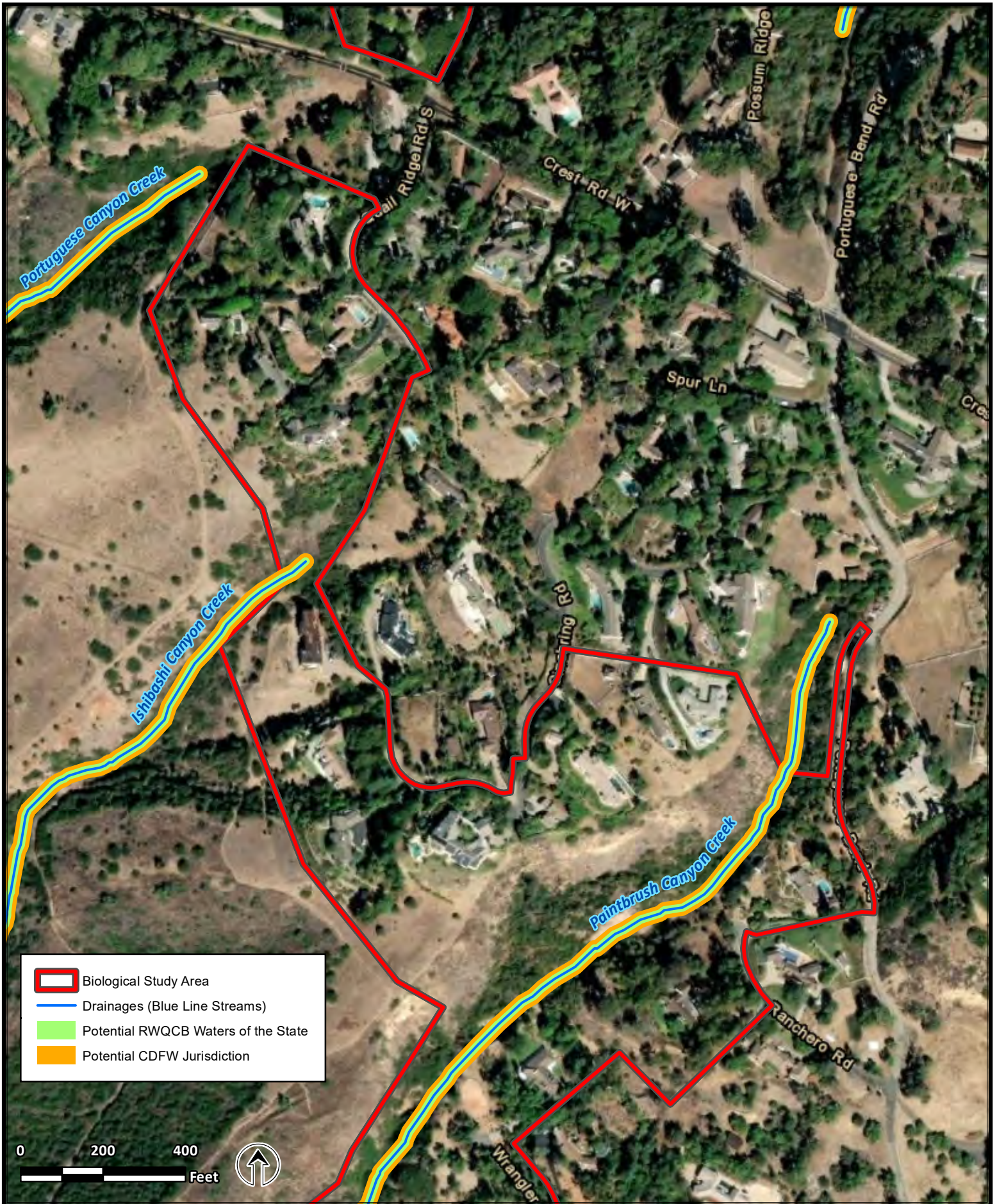
FIGURE 4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management Plan



Source: ESRI 2021



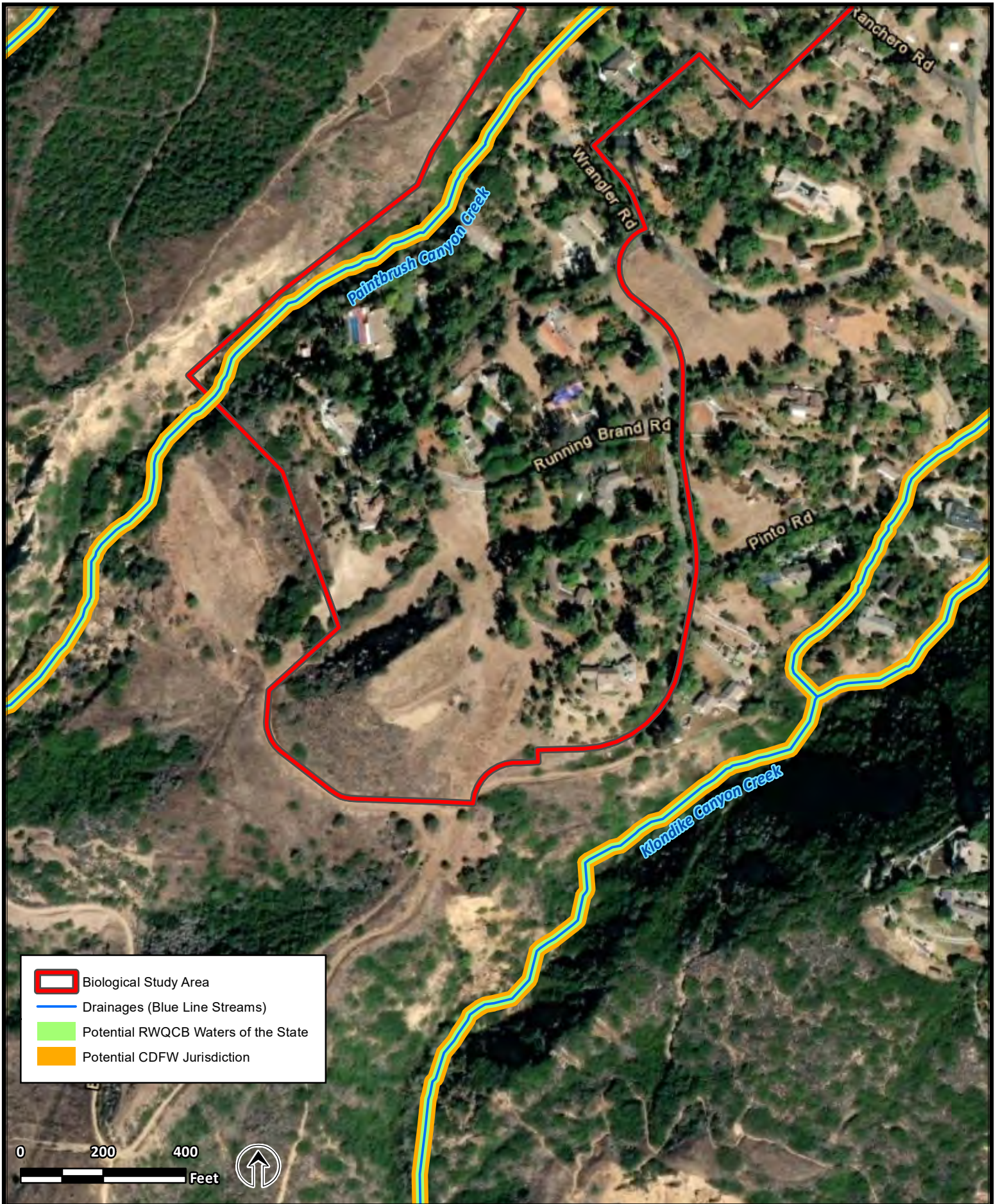
FIGURE 5A. JURISDICTIONAL LOCATIONS
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management Plan



Source: ESRI 2021



FIGURE 5B. JURISDICTIONAL LOCATIONS
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management Plan



Source: ESRI 2021



FIGURE 5C. JURISDICTIONAL LOCATIONS
City of Rolling Hills - Vegetation Management Plan

Appendix B. California Natural Diversity Database, California Native Plant Society Database, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service Species Lists



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Torrance (3311873) OR Venice (3311884) OR Inglewood (3311883) OR South Gate (3311882) OR Redondo Beach (3311874) OR San Pedro (3311863) OR Long Beach (3311872))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
aphanisma <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
Ballona cinquefoil <i>Potentilla multijuga</i>	PDROS1B120	None	None	GX	SX	1A
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
beach spectaclepod <i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Belding's savannah sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	
Belkin's dune tabanid fly <i>Brennania belkini</i>	IIDIP17010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Busck's gallmoth <i>Eugnosta busckana</i>	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	FP
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Catalina crossosoma <i>Crossosoma californicum</i>	PDCRO02020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coast woolly-heads <i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	PDPGN0G011	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
coastal dunes milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
coastal goosefoot <i>Chenopodium littoreum</i>	PDCHE091Z0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Coulter's saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
decumbent goldenbush <i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil <i>Trigonoscute dorothea dorothea</i>	IICOL51021	None	None	G1T1	S1	
El Segundo blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>	IILEPG201B	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
El Segundo flower-loving fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus</i>	IIDIP05022	None	None	G1T1	S1	
estuary seablite <i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Henne's eucosma moth <i>Eucosma hennei</i>	IILEM0R390	None	None	G1	S1	
Horn's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
island green dudleya <i>Dudleya virens</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i>	PDCRA040S2	None	None	G3?T3	S3	1B.2
Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil <i>Onychobaris langei</i>	IICOL4W010	None	None	G1	S1	
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
Lyon's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	PDR0S0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
Mohave tui chub <i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i>	AFCJB1303H	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	FP



Selected Elements by Common Name

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
monarch - California overwintering population <i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
Orcutt's pincushion <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i>	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
Pacific pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Palos Verdes blue butterfly <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>	IILEPG402A	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
Parish's brittle scale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i>	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
salt spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Diego button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i>	PDAP10Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i>	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
San Gabriel chestnut <i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>	IMGASB1010	None	None	G2	S2	
sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn <i>Lycium brevipes var. hassei</i>	PDSOL0G0N0	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1
senile tiger beetle <i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i>	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
south coast marsh vole <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T2T3	S1S2	SSC
south coast saltscale <i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California saltmarsh shrew <i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub <i>Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub</i>	CTT31200CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh <i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i>	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Dune Scrub <i>Southern Dune Scrub</i>	CTT21330CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Ventura Marsh milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i>	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper <i>Panoquina errans</i>	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S2	
western beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i>	IICOL02113	None	None	G2G4T1T2	S1	
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western ridged mussel <i>Gonidea angulata</i>	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
western snowy plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
western tidal-flat tiger beetle <i>Habroscelimorpha gabbii</i>	IICOL02080	None	None	G2G4	S1	
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC

Record Count: 83

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California



Search Results

49 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3311873:3311874:3311872:3311863:3311883:3311884:3311882]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	None	None	G4	S3?	4.2	 ©2003 Christopher L. Christie
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	FE	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	3	No Photo Available
Centromadia	southern	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	

<i>parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	tarplant										No Photo Available
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1		No Photo Available
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<i>Chenopodium littoreum</i>	coastal goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		No Photo Available
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May- Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2		No Photo Available
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	CE	G2T1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2		No Photo Available
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<i>Crossosoma californicum</i>	Catalina crossosoma	Crossosomataceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-May	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		No Photo Available
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr- Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar- Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2		No Photo Available
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	None	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<i>Dudleya virens</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i>	island green dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3?T3	S3	1B.2		No Photo Available
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G5T1	S1	1B.1		No Photo Available
<i>Erysimum insulare</i>	island wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		No Photo Available
<i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i>	suffrutescent wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jan- Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		No Photo Available
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		No Photo

											Available
<u>Horkelia cuneata</u> <u>var. puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb- Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Isocoma menziesii</u> <u>var. decumbens</u>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Juglans californica</u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Juncus acutus</u> <i>ssp.</i> <u>leopoldii</u>	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May- Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Lasthenia glabrata</u> <i>ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Lycium brevipes</u> <i>var. hassei</i>	Santa Catalina Island desert- thorn	Solanaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun(Aug)	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Lycium</u> <u>californicum</u>	California box- thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	Mar- Aug(Dec)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Nama stenocarpa</u>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Navarretia fossalis</u>	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Navarretia</u> <i>prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Nemacaulis</u> <i>denudata</i> <i>var.</i> <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly- heads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Orcuttia</u> <i>californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Pentachaeta lyonii</u>	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Phacelia</u> <i>ramosissima</i> <i>var.</i> <i>austrolitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G5?T3Q	S3	3.2	No Photo Available	
<u>Phacelia stellaris</u>	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available	
<u>Potentilla</u> <i>multijuga</i>	Ballona cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	GX	SX	1A	No Photo	

Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	(Jan-May)Jul-Oct	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Dec	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 49 of 49 entries

Suggested Citation:
California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 1.0). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 16 November 2021].

CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to rareplants@cnps.org.



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- [The California Lichen Society](#)
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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901

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



In Reply Refer To:

August 11, 2021

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2021-SLI-1346

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-03051

Project Name: Rolling Hills Vegetative Management Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and

[http://](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html)

www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2021-SLI-1346

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2021-E-03051

Project Name: Rolling Hills Vegetative Management Project

Project Type: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Project Description: The City of Rolling Hills (City) is proposing to conduct vegetation management to create defensible space/fuel breaks to protect homeowners from wildfires within the city. Vegetative management is currently proposed within Paintbrush Canyon below Running Brand Road and along the Paintbrush Canyon Creek, and within Portuguese Canyon, south of Crest Road near Fire Station 56 and end of Quail Ridge Road.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.75395075000006,-118.35450548394357,14z>



Counties: Los Angeles County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Pacific Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8080	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8535	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered

Critical habitats

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178#crithab	Final

Appendix C. Species Observed During Biological Survey

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MITIGATION PROJECT - List of Species Observed in the BSA on October 7, 2021 (REGION 1)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i>	black elderberry	native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian peppertree	non-native
APIACEAE	CELERY FAMILY	
<i>Foeniculum</i>	fennel	non-native
<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	common periwinkle	non-native
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	non-native
ARALIACEAE	CELERY FAMILY	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	common ivy	non-native
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm	non-native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	non-native
ASPARAGACEAE	ASPARAGUS FAMILY	
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	foxtail agave	non-native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	native
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	native
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	orchid tree	non-native
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German ivy	non-native
BEGONIACEAE	BEGNONIA FAMILY	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	non-native
BUXACEAE	BOX FAMILY	
<i>Buxus</i> sp.	boxwood hedge	non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	prickly pear	native
CUCURBITACEAE	CUCURBITS FAMILY	
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild cucumber	native
EBENACEAE	PERSIMMON FAMILY	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon tree	non-native
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Persian silk tree	non-native
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	red-eyed wattle	non-native
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coast coral tree	non-native
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i>	tanoak	native

<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	native
GINKGOACEAE	GINKO FAMILY	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo	non-native
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Juglans californica</i>	California black walnut	native
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	non-native
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	native
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage	native
LAURACEAE	LAURELS FAMILY	
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado tree	non-native
LYTHRACEAE	LYTHRACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	pomegranate tree	non-native
MALVACEAE	MALLOWS FAMILY	
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	lime tree	non-native
MORACEAE	FIG FAMILY	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig	non-native
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	rubber plant	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	lemon scented gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	silver dollar eucalyptus	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	velvet ash	native
<i>Olea europaea</i>	European olive	non-native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar	non-native
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	non-native
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	non-native
PITTOSPORACEAE	CHEESEWOODS FAMILY	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	non-native
PLATANACEAE	PLANE-TREE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	native
PODOCARPACEAE	CONIFER FAMILY	
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	common yellowwood	non-native
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	yew plum pine	non-native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat tree	non-native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
<i>Malus domestica</i>	apple tree	non-native

<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	apricot tree	non-native
<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach tree	non-native
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry tree	non-native
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	common pear	non-native
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	non-native
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	non-native
RUTACEAE	CITRUS FAMILY	
<i>Citrus meyeri</i>	Meyer lemon tree	non-native
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	grapefruit tree	non-native
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	orange tree	non-native
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	non-native
ULMACEAE	ULMACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	non-native
VITACEAE	GRAPES FAMILY	
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grapes	non-native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)		
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass	non-native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Wildlife Species		
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	native
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	non-native
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	non-native

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MITIGATION PROJECT - List of Species Observed in the BSA on October 7 , 2021 (REGION 2)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Aizoaceae</i>	ice plant	non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian peppertree	non-native
APIACEAE	CELERY FAMILY	
<i>Foeniculum</i>	fennel	non-native
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	non-native
ARAUCARIACEAE	ARAUCARIANS FAMILY	
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine	non-native
ARALIACEAE	CELERY FAMILY	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	common ivy	non-native
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	king palm	non-native
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm	non-native
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California fan palm	native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	non-native
ASPARAGACEAE	ASPARAGUS FAMILY	
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	foxtail agave	non-native
<i>Yucca gigantea</i>	spineless yucca	non-native
<i>Yucca</i> sp.	yucca	native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German ivy	non-native
BEGNONIACEAE	BEGNONIA FAMILY	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	non-native
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Echium</i> sp.	echium	non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	prickly pear	native
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROPS FAMILY	
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant	non-native
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY	
<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	juniper bush	non-native
DIDIERACEAE	RADLK FAMILY	
<i>Portulacaria Afra</i>	dwarf jade plant	non-native
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	red-eyed wattle	non-native
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coast coral tree	non-native

LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	native
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage	native
LAURACEAE	LAURELS FAMILY	
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado tree	non-native
MORACEAE	FIG FAMILY	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig	non-native
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	red ironbark eucalyptus	Non-native
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	velvet ash	native
<i>Olea europaea</i>	European olive	non-native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	non-native
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	non-native
PITTOSPORACEAE	CHEESEWOODS FAMILY	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	non-native
PLUMBAGINACEAE	LEADWOOD FAMILY	
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	blue plumbago	non-native
PODOCARPACEAE	CONIFER FAMILY	
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	yew plum pine	non-native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
STRELITZIACEAE	HUTCH FAMILY	
<i>Strelitzia</i>	bird of paradise	non-native
ULMACEAE	ULMACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	non-native

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MITIGATION PROJECT - List of Species Observed in the BSA on October 12 -13, 2021 (REGION 3)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
ACTINIDIACEAE	ACTINIDIACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	kiwi	non-native
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY	
<i>Viburnum</i> sp.	Korean Spice	non-native
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Aizoaceae</i>	ice plant	non-native
ALTINGIACEAE	SWEET GUM FAMILY	
<i>Liquidambar</i> sp.	liquid amber maple tree	non-native
AMARYLLIDACEAE	AMARYLLIS FAMILY	
<i>Agapanthus</i>	lily of the Nile	non-native
<i>Kali tragus</i>	prickly Russian thistle	non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Natal plum	non-native
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	non-native
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	star jasmine	non-native
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY	
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	paperplant	non-native
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	king palm	non-native
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	monstera	non-native
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy date palm	non-native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	non-native
ASPARAGACEAE	ASPARAGUS FAMILY	
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	foxtail agave	non-native
<i>Agave</i> sp.	agave	varies
<i>Asparagus Densiflorus</i>	bottle brush fern	non-native
<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	asparagus fern	non-native
<i>Hesperaloe parvifolia</i>	red yucca	non-native
<i>Yucca</i> sp.	yucca	native
ASPHODELACEAE	ALOE FAMILY	
<i>Aloe</i> sp.	aloe	non-native
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	daylilies	non-native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	common daisy	non-native
<i>Osteospermum</i> sp.	African daisy	non-native
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German ivy	non-native
BIGNONIACEAE	BIGNONIA FAMILY	

<i>Begonia</i> L.	begonia	non-native
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	non-native
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	cape honeysuckle	non-native
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Echium</i> sp.	echium	non-native
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROPS FAMILY	
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant	non-native
<i>Sedum</i> sp.	sedum	non-native
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY	
<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	juniper	varies
CYCADACEAE	CYCAS FAMILY	
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm	non-native
EBENACEAE	PERSIMMON FAMILY	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon tree	non-native
ERICACEAE	HEATH FAMILY	
<i>Arbutus</i>	madrones	non-native
<i>Calluna</i>	heather	non-native
<i>Rhododendron</i> L.	azalia	non-native
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	acacias	non-native
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coast coral tree	non-native
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	wisteria	varies
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Fagus</i>	beech tree	non-native
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	native
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	geranium	varies
GINKGOACEAE	GINKO FAMILY	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo	non-native
HYDRANGEACEAE	HYDRANGEA FAMILY	
<i>Hydrangea</i>	hydrangea	non-native
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY	
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	African iris	non-native
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Lavandula</i> sp.	lavender	non-native
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	non-native
<i>Salvia</i> sp.	sage	native
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage	native
LAURACEAE	LAURELS FAMILY	
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado tree	non-native
LYTHRACEAE	LYTHRACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	hopi crape myrtle	non-native
<i>Punica granatum</i>	dwarf pomegranate	non-native
MAGNOLIACEAE	MAGNOLIA FAMILY	

<i>Magnolia</i>	magnolia	non-native
MORACEAE	FIG FAMILY	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig	non-native
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	non-native
MUSACEAE	BANANA FAMILY	
<i>Musa</i>	banana	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	lemon scented gum	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	ash	varies
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Fuchsia</i>	fuchsia	non-native
PAPAVERACEAE	LOPSEED FAMILY	
<i>D. rigida</i>	California poppy bush	native
<i>Romneya</i>	matilija poppy	native
PHRYMACEAE	POPPY FAMILY	
<i>Erythranthe cardinalis</i>	Scarlet monkeyflower	native
PITTOSPORACEAE	CHEESEWOODS FAMILY	
<i>Pittosporum</i>	green pittosporum	non-native
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	non-native
PLUMBAGINACEAE	LEADWORT FAMILY	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	purple statice	non-native
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	blue plumbago	non-native
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Ceylon leadwort	non-native
PODOCARPACEAE	CONIFER FAMILY	
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	yew plum pine	non-native
POLYGALACEAE	MILKWORTS FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum cinerum</i>	ashy buckwheat	native
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	myrtle	non-native
POLYPODIACEAE	FERN FAMILY	
<i>Fern</i> sp.	fern	varies
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
<i>Ceanothus</i> sp.	blue lilac bush	native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat tree	non-native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
<i>Malus domestica</i>	apple tree	non-native
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	apricot tree	non-native
<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach tree	non-native
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry tree	non-native
<i>Pyracantha</i>	firethorn	non-native
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	callery pear	non-native

<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	pink lady indian hawthorn	non-native
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	non-native
RUTACEAE	CITRUS FAMILY	
<i>Citrus meyeri</i>	Meyer lemon tree	non-native
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	orange tree	non-native
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	lime tree	non-native
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	golden rain tree	non-native
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood	native
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Lycianthes rantonnetii</i>	blue potato bush	non-native
STRELITZIACEAE	HUTCH FAMILY	
<i>Strelitzia</i>	Bird of paradise	non-native
THEACEAE	TEA FAMILY	
<i>Camellia</i> L.	camellia	non-native
ULMACEAE	ULMACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	non-native
VERBENACEAE	VERBENA FAMILY	
<i>Lantana</i> L.	lantana	non-native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)		
JUNCACEAE	RUSH FAMILY	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rush	varies
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Stipa speciosa</i>	stipa bunchgrass	native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Wildlife Species		
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit	native
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mocking bird	native

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MITIGATION PROJECT - List of Species Observed in the BSA on October 13-14, 2021 (REGION 4)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elderberry	native
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Aizoaceae</i>	ice plant	non-native
ALTINGIACEAE	SWEET GUM FAMILY	
<i>Liquidambar sp.</i>	liquid amber maple tree	non-native
AMARYLLIDACEAE	AMARYLLIS FAMILY	
<i>Agapanthus</i>	lily of the Nile	non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian peppertree	non-native
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	periwinkle	non-native
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	non-native
<i>Plumeria</i>	plumeria	non-native
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	common ivy	non-native
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	monstera	non-native
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	date palm	non-native
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm	non-native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	non-native
ASPARAGACEAE	ASPARAGUS FAMILY	
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	foxtail agave	non-native
<i>Agave tequilana</i>	blue agave	non-native
<i>Yucca sp.</i>	yucca	native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	native
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	common daisy	non-native
<i>Isocoma</i>	goldenbush	native
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German ivy	non-native
BEGNONIACEAE	BIGNONIA FAMILY	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	non-native
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Echium sp.</i>	echium	non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	prickly pear	native
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROPS FAMILY	
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant	non-native

CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY	
<i>Cupressus</i>	cypress	non-native
<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	juniper	varies
EBENACEAE	PERSIMMON FAMILY	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon tree	non-native
ERICACEAE	HEATH FAMILY	
<i>Calluna</i>	heather	non-native
<i>Rhododendron</i> L.	azalia	non-native
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	coastal wattle	non-native
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coast coral tree	non-native
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	locust tree	non-native
<i>Vachellia sieberiana</i>	paperbark acacia	non-native
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Fagus</i>	beech tree	non-native
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coastal live oak	native
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	live oak	varies
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	geranium	varies
GINKGOACEAE	GINKO FAMILY	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo	non-native
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY	
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	African iris	non-native
<i>Iris</i> sp.	iris	non-native
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Juglans californica</i>	California black walnut	native
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Lavandula</i> sp.	lavender	non-native
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	non-native
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	native
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	native
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage	native
LAURACEAE	LAURELS FAMILY	
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado tree	non-native
MALVACEAE	MALLOWS FAMILY	
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	hibiscus	non-native
MORACEAE	FIG FAMILY	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	silver dollar eucalyptus	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	lemon scented gum	non-native
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum	non-native
<i>Callistemon</i>	bottlebush	non-native

<i>melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	paper bark tea tree	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	European olive	non-native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	non-native
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine	native
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar	non-native
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	non-native
PITTOSPORACEAE	CHEESEWOODS FAMILY	
<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	pittosporum	non-native
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	non-native
PLATANACEAE	PLANE TREE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	native
PLUMBAGINACEAE	LEADWORT FAMILY	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	purple statice	non-native
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	blue plumbago	non-native
POLYGALACEAE	MILKWORTS FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum cinerum</i>	ashy buckwheat	native
POLYPODIACEAE	FERN FAMILY	
<i>Platyserium</i>	staghorn fern	non-native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat tree	non-native
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	native
<i>Malus domestica</i>	apple tree	non-native
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	apricot tree	non-native
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	purple plum tree	non-native
<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach tree	non-native
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry tree	non-native
<i>Pyracantha</i>	firethorn	non-native
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	callery pear	non-native
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	non-native
RUTACEAE	CITRUS FAMILY	
<i>Citrus meyeri</i>	Meyer lemon tree	non-native
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	orange tree	non-native
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	lime tree	non-native
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	non-native
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORTS FAMILY	
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	myoporum	non-native
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Lycianthes rantonnetii</i>	blue potato bush	non-native
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco	non-native, invasive

STRELITZIACEAE	HUTCH FAMILY	
<i>Strelitzia</i>	bird of paradise	non-native
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	giant bird of paradise	non-native
THEACEAE	TEA FAMILY	
<i>Camellia</i> L.	camellia	non-native
ULMACEAE	ULMACEAE FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	non-native
VERBENACEAE	VERBENA FAMILY	
<i>Lantana</i> L.	lantana	non-native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)		
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass	non-native
<i>Stipa speciosa</i>	stipa bunchgrass	native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Wildlife Species		
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	native
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	native
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	native
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	native
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	native

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 1. Rear View of 7 Quail Ridge Road North



Photo 2. Rear View of 3 Crest Road West

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 3. Rear View of 1 Quail Ridge Road North



Photo 4. Rear View of 4 Quail Ridge Road North

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021

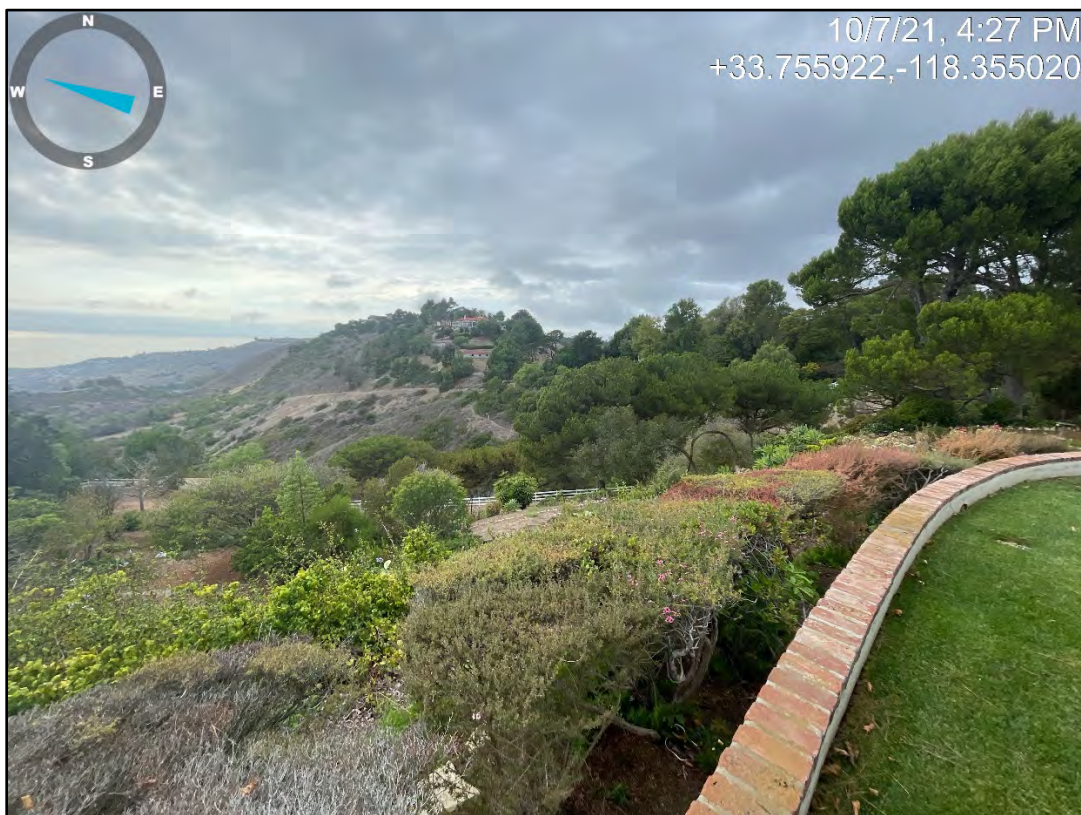


Photo 5. Rear View of 3 Quail Ridge Road South



Photo 6. Rear View of 7 Quail Ridge Road South

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 7. Side View of 9 Quail Ridge Road South



Photo 8. Rear View of 5 Quail Ridge Road South

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 9. View of 24 Cinchring Road



Photo 10. View of 15 Cinchring Road

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 11. View of 16 Cinchring Road

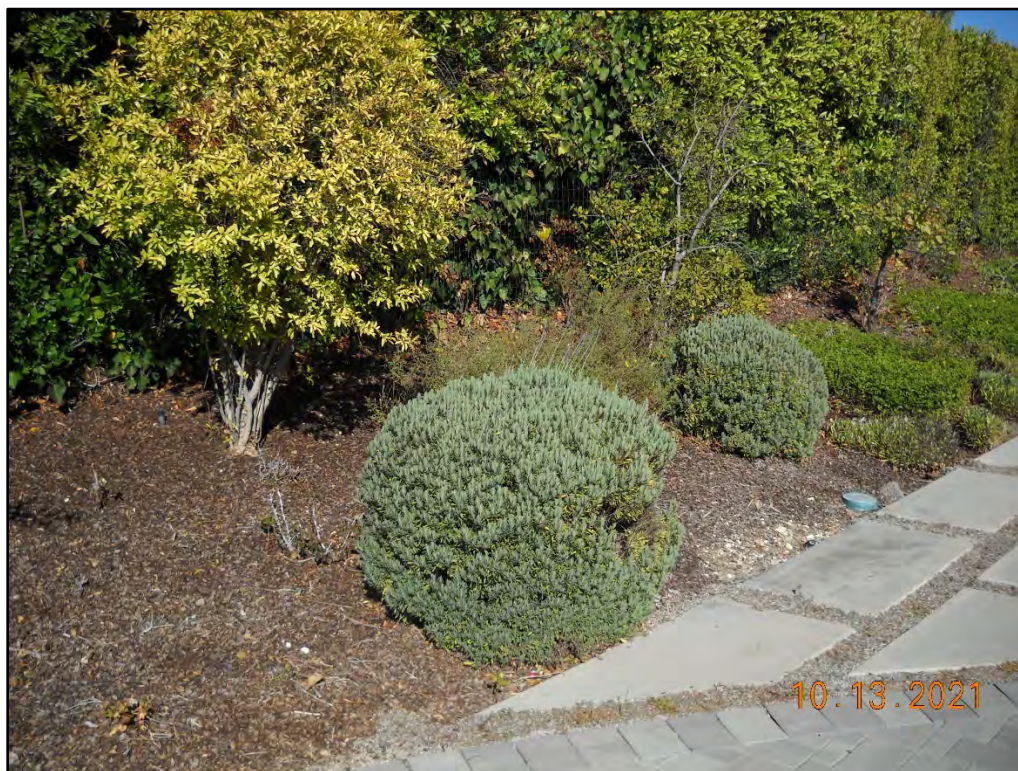


Photo 12. View of 10 Cinchring Road

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 13. View of 2 Wrangler Road



Photo 14. View of Paintbrush Canyon Creek at 7 Ranchero Road

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 15. View of 77 Portuguese Bend Road



Photo 16. View of 71 Portuguese Bend Road

Appendix D. Photographs of the Biological Study Area
October 7, 12-14, 2021 and November 11, 2021



Photo 17. View of Unnamed drainage along Glory Trail



Photo 18. Damaged pipe near Paintbrush Canyon Creek within the Portuguese Bend Natural Reserve



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

Agenda Item No.: 2.C
Mtg. Date: 01/20/2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: ASHFORD BALL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

THRU: ELAINE JENG P.E., CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF APPLICABILITY AND A STANDARDIZED SLOPE FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ON STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO CANYONS

DATE: January 20, 2022

BACKGROUND:

At the Fire Fuel Committee meeting on December 15, 2021 The Committee spent most of the meeting deliberating on the two hour public comments received at the November 17, 2021 Fire Fuel Committee meeting. The Committee decided to divide the comments into five categories: (1) applicability, (2) environmental, (3) appropriate standards for mitigation, (4) cost, and (5) mandatory versus voluntary.

DISCUSSION:

The following descriptions summarizes the Committee's focus on the draft vegetation management in the canyon ordinance from the December 15, 2021 meeting:

1. Vegetation near a structure on an adjacent property, clarifying which resident has responsibility to a canyon.
2. Applicability of canyon management on a property, determining how far into the canyon residents need to reduce fuel and what the slope should be.
3. Environmental concerns and regulations, which is determining CEQA regulations, types of vegetation species, wildlife habitat, etc.
4. Costs to residents for performing canyon management
5. City Council consideration of using technology use for wildfire detection
6. Defining appropriate measurement for mitigation: Considering whether to use tons per acre,

distance/space between mitigation and the development of other

For this agenda item the Committee will be discussing applicability. Staff is asking the Committee to consider and discuss how applicability should be determined.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Discuss and Consider.

ATTACHMENTS:



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

Agenda Item No.: 2.D

Mtg. Date: 01/20/2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: ASHFORD BALL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

THRU: ELAINE JENG P.E., CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: DISCUSS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NATIVE/ NONNATIVE AND INVASIVE /NONINVASIVE PLANTS AND DETERMINE MITIGATION MEASURES

DATE: January 20, 2022

BACKGROUND:

At the previous Fire Fuel Management Committee meeting on December 15, 2021 the committee spent time discussing public input received at the November 17, 2021 meeting about the draft vegetation ordinance. From the discussion the Committee considered many variables, one of them being the environmental impacts of native/nonnative plants. Native and Non-native plants both can be considered hazardous in the event of a potential wildfire, however, some plants are more invasive and hazardous than others. The community has voiced their concerns of keeping certain vegetation in the community and differentiating invasive and noninvasive and how to determine possible solutions.

DISCUSSION:

Today the committee will be assessing environmental impacts by discussing the following:

1. Denuding slope & Erosion
2. Removing trees for views & loss of privacy
3. Wild-life habitat
4. Removing native plants and the possibility of CEQA requirements
5. Shade

Staff is recommending the Committee discuss and consider these environmental impacts to form mitigation measures

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

Discuss and Consider.

ATTACHMENTS:



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

Agenda Item No.: 2.E

Mtg. Date: 01/20/2022

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: ASHFORD BALL, SENIOR MANAGEMENT ANALYST

THRU: ELAINE JENG P.E., CITY MANAGER

**SUBJECT: CONSIDER AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE NEXT FIRE FUEL MEETING
AND SET THE NEXT MEETING DATE**

DATE: January 20, 2022

BACKGROUND:

None

DISCUSSION:

None

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

RECOMMENDATION:

Consider agenda items and set next meeting date.

ATTACHMENTS: