

APPENDIX M

Biological Assessment

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

IN REPLY REFER TO:
08EVEN00-2013-I-0372

December 13, 2013

Allen Elliott, Santa Susana Program Director
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

Subject: Demolition and Cleanup of National Aeronautics and Space Administration-
Administered Portions of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County,
California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

We are responding to your request, dated July 11, 2013, and revised on November 6, 2013, for our concurrence with your determination that the demolition and cleanup activities at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) property at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County, California, may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), Bruanton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) and Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), and the federally threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). Your request and our response are made pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act).

You have also determined that the proposed project will have no effect on the federally endangered Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) and Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*), and the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *parva*), Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*), Marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*), and the candidate San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*). As NASA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) are not required to consult on species for which NASA has determined that the project will have no effect, this letter will not address these species further.

The purpose of the proposed action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA's environmental cleanup responsibilities and to undertake the demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition of the NASA-administered portion of the SSFL. On December 6, 2010, NASA and the Department of Toxic Substance Control executed an Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) that stipulates specific remedial requirements, including the characterization and cleanup of soil contamination on the NASA-administered

areas of SSFL to background concentrations. The cleanup of groundwater beneath SSFL and of surface water is not stipulated in the AOC. In December 2009 the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued an order to NASA and Boeing to improve the quality of storm water discharges by removing contaminated sediments associated with two outfalls. Storm water from the NASA-administered property exits SSFL through one of the two outfalls. Demolition and cleanup activities would occur on 451.2 acres, designated as Area I, the Liquid Oxygen Area II, as well as additional outlying areas that would be affected by NASA's proposed activities (Figure 1).

The project description presented in NASA's Biological Assessment (NASA 2013) describes the proposed action as it appears in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A number of potential treatment options are presented in the EIS, although currently it has not been decided which specific treatments would be used. Potential groundwater cleanup technologies that could be implemented include pump and treat, vacuum extraction, iron particle injection, heat-driven extraction, in-situ chemical oxidation, in-situ enhanced bioremediation, monitored natural attenuation and institutional controls. The potential methods for soil cleanup are presented in Table 1.

NASA conducted field surveys including vegetative community mapping, plant surveys, wildlife surveys, and wetland delineation between 2010 and 2012. These field surveys included species-specific surveys for Braunton's milk-vetch throughout the project area, a habitat assessment and surveys for California red-legged frogs, and opportunistic surveys for least Bell's vireos, Riverside fairy shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp as described further below.

Braunton's milk-vetch

Braunton's milk-vetch and its critical habitat occurs within Area IV and the undeveloped areas of SSFL, administered by the Department of Energy. Targeted surveys for Braunton's milk-vetch were conducted on NASA-administered properties of SSFL during 2010 and 2011. Reference locations within SSFL were visited prior to the surveys on the NASA properties in order to calibrate the biologist's search image for these plants. No Braunton's milk-vetch were observed within areas that are subject to NASA-administered cleanup activities; however, soil conditions indicate that suitable habitat may exist in the northeastern portion of NASA's Area II and in the southern portion of Area I.

California red-legged frog

California red-legged frogs and their critical habitat occur south of NASA administered portions of SSFL in Las Virgenes Canyon and upper Las Virgenes Creek. A habitat assessment was conducted on NASA-administered portions of the property in 2012 in accordance with the Service's guidance (Service 2005), and opportunistic surveys for the species were conducted in 2010, 2011, and 2012 during reconnaissance activities in suitable habitat. The habitat assessment indicated that suitable habitat for the California red-legged frog exists primarily around the R-2 ponds and the detention basin north of the Coca test stand. No individuals were detected during any survey and assessment activities; however, suitable habitat exists on the site that could support California red-legged frogs at some point during the project duration.

Allen Elliott

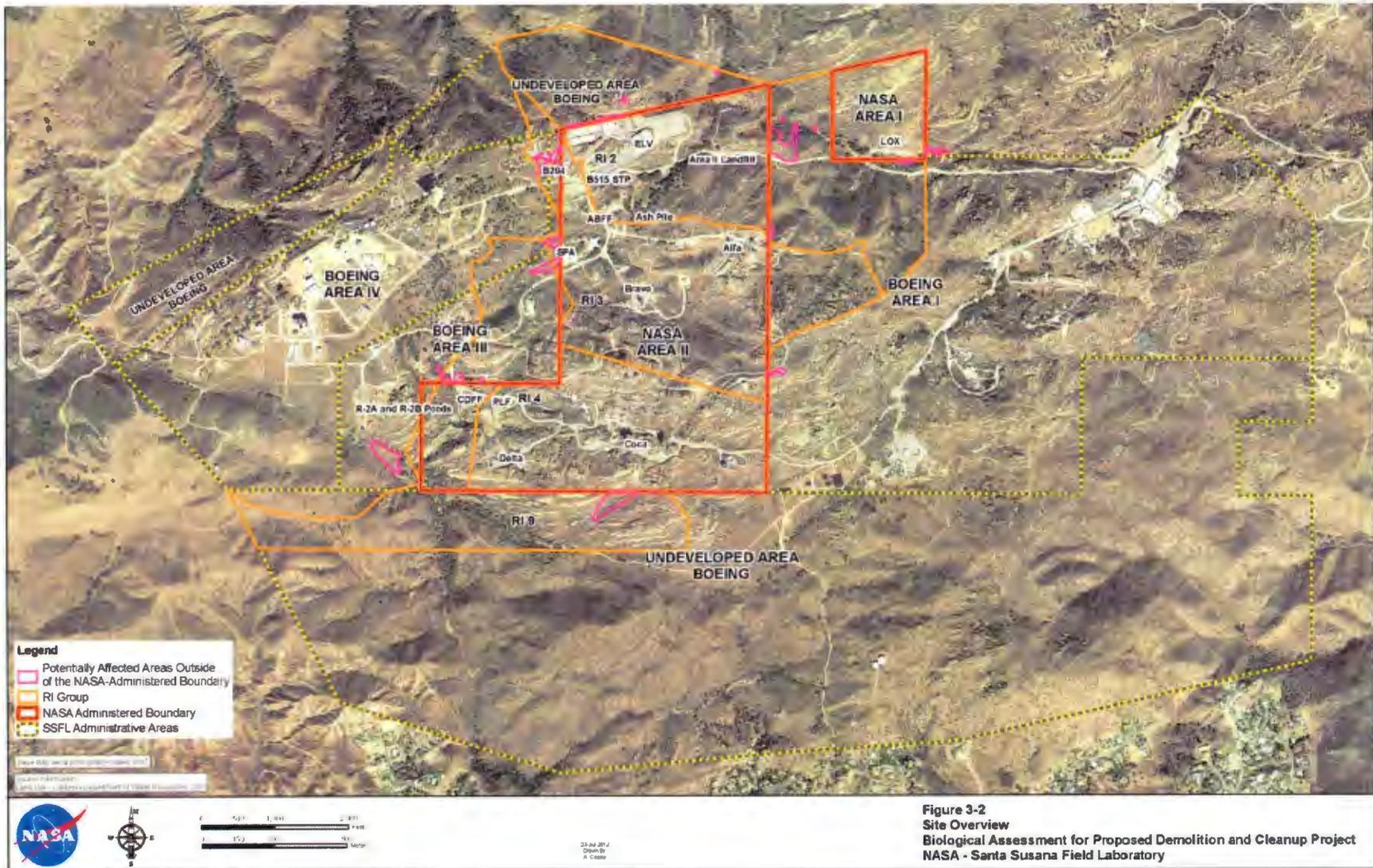


Figure 1. Site overview with NASA-administered lands outlined in Red (NASA 2013).

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Table 1. Soil Remediation Technologies (NASA 2013).

Technology	Constituent Treatment	Excavation	Site Restoration	Onsite Trucks	Stockpiling	Offsite Trucks	Permits Required?	Construction	Energy Needs	Monitoring	Duration
Excavation and Offsite Disposal	All	Yes	Backfilling and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Staging Area	No	No	Excavation - Several Years Transport - 5 to 10 years
Excavation, Onsite CAMU, and Encapsulation	All	Yes	Backfilling and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	No	Landfill Siting Permit	CAMU	No	Yes	Excavation - Several Years CAMU - 18 months
Soil Vapor Extraction	VOCs	No	No	Yes	No	No	VOC Emission Permit	SVE Wells	Yes	Yes	Months to Years
Ex-situ Treatment Using Land Farming	VOCs	Yes	Replacement of soils and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	No	No	Staging/ Treatment Area	No	Yes	Months to Years
Ex-situ Treatment Using Thermal Desorption	VOCs, SVOCs	Yes	Replacement of soils and reseed with native grasses	Yes	No	No	VOC/ SVOC Emission Permit	Temporary Thermal Desorption Chamber	Yes	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Physical Treatment Using Soil Mixing	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	No	No	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Chemical Oxidation or Reduction	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	Injection Wells or Boreholes	No	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Anaerobic or Aerobic Biological Treatment	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	Injection Wells or Boreholes	No	Yes	Months to Years
Phytoremediation	VOCs, some metals, and PCBs	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Tree/Vegetation Planting	No	Yes	Decades
Monitored Natural Attenuation	VOCs, SVOCs	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Hundreds of Years

Notes:

CAMU = corrective action management unit

N/A = not applicable

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

SVOC = semivolatile organic compound

VOC = volatile organic compound

Least Bell's vireo

Least Bell's vireos are known to occur within Ventura County in the Calleguas Creek and Santa Clara River watersheds. The closest reported nesting location occurs approximately 9 miles northwest of the site. Habitat for least Bell's vireo within NASA's portion of SSFL consists of approximately 2.1 acres of fragmented mulefat riparian scrub, of this approximately 1.5 acres may be impacted by the cleanup. Opportunistic surveys for least Bell's vireos were conducted during 2010 and 2011. A single least Bell's vireo was sighted during August 2011, and was determined to possibly be a migrating individual.

Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp

Suitable habitat for Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp typically consists of vernal pool features, which usually occur in areas of heavy clay. The predominant soil type at SSFL is sand, and prominent rock outcrops covering the landscape are sandstone features. No vernal pools exist in the project area. Surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011 indicated that suitable habitat may exist for the Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp within the project area, near small rock basins in sandstone outcrops and two seasonally ponded wetland areas. Opportunistic surveys for the Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp were conducted in January 2012; however, due to low winter rainfall, the basins were dry. Although the species were not observed during surveys, Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp have the potential to occur within the project area. However, the quality and quantity of suitable habitat appears to be very limited onsite.

NASA proposes to implement the following measures to avoid adverse effects to listed species from the proposed project:

1. NASA will conduct protocol-level surveys in suitable habitats for least Bell's vireo prior to the anticipated construction startup date. If the surveys indicate the presence of least Bell's vireos, then consultation with the Service will be initiated before clearing or any construction activities that may adversely affect least Bell's vireo begin;
2. NASA will conduct protocol-level surveys within suitable habitat for California red-legged frogs before the anticipated construction startup date and during construction. If the surveys indicate the presence of the California red-legged frog before or during construction, then any construction activities that could adversely affect the species will be halted and consultation with the Service will be initiated before construction activities are restarted;
3. NASA will conduct surveys for Braunton's milk-vetch in suitable habitat prior to construction and will avoid any occurrence of the species during construction by erecting fences and demarcating exclusion areas; and
4. NASA will avoid the rock basins where Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp may occur during construction. The rock basins will not be affected by excavation for soil remediation. Where rock basins occur near construction areas, exclusion fencing will be set up. Consultation with the Service will occur if the rock basins are to be affected.

Allen Elliott

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We concur with your determination that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the least Bell's vireo, California red-legged frog, Braunton's milk-vetch, Riverside fairy shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp. Our concurrence is based on the following:

Braunton's milk-vetch

- Braunton's milk-vetch is not known to occur within the portion of SSFL subject to cleanup by NASA; and
- NASA proposes to conduct surveys in suitable habitat prior to construction and will avoid any occurrences of the species.

California red-legged frog

- Suitable habitat for California red-legged frogs within the project area is of limited quantity and the species has not been previously documented within the project area; and
- NASA will conduct surveys in accordance with Service guidance in all suitable habitats prior to construction and will initiate formal consultation if the species is detected.

Least bell's vireo

- The suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo within the project area is of limited quality and quantity, and nesting has not been previously documented within the project area; and
- NASA will conduct surveys in accordance with Service guidance in all suitable habitats prior to construction and will initiate formal consultation if the species is detected.

Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp

- The suitable habitat for Riverside and vernal pool fairy shrimp within the project area is of limited quality and quantity, and the species was not observed during opportunistic surveys;
- Rock basins, where the species may occur, will be avoided completely during construction. Where rock basins occur near construction areas, exclusion fencing will be erected. The rock basins will not be affected by excavation for soil remediation during SSFL project activities; and
- Additional dialogue and consultation with the Service will occur if rock basins would be affected.

This concludes informal consultation on the subject project pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act. If the proposed action changes in any manner or if new information reveals that listed species in the project area may be affected by the proposed action, NASA should contact us

Allen Elliott

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immediately and suspend all activities that may affect listed species until the appropriate level of consultation is completed. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Jenny Marek of my staff at (805) 644-1766, extension 325.

Sincerely,



Jeff Phillips

Deputy Assistant Field Supervisor

cc:

John Jones, Department of Energy

Ray Leclerc, California Department of Toxic Substance Control

Mary Meyer, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

REFERENCES

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 2013. Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project at Santa Susana Field Laboratory in Ventura County, California. George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama. Dated November 2013.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Revised guidance on site assessment and field surveys for the California red-legged frog.

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812

November 6, 2013

Reply to Attn of: AS01

Ms. Jenny Marek
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003

Re: Final Biological Assessment

Dear Ms. Marek:

Thank you for your recent clarifications on the Biological Assessment (BA) for NASA's portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). A CD with the revised BA addressing those clarifications is enclosed and submitted as part of our consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. We look forward to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Biological Opinion for this project.

Please contact me at 256-544-0662 or allen.elliott@nasa.gov should you have any questions regarding this matter.

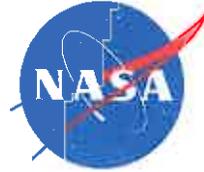
Thank You,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Allen Elliott".

Allen Elliott
Santa Susana Program Manager

cc: Amy Keith/AS10
Beth Vaughan/CH2M HILL

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812

July 11, 2013

Reply to Attn of:

AS01

Ms. Jenny Marek
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003

Ms. Marek:

Thank you for your review and comments on the Biological Assessment (BA) for NASA's portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). We appreciate your time on the call on February 15 to discuss your review comments. The revised BA addressing those comments is attached and submitted as part of our consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. We look forward to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (FWS) Biological Opinion for this project.

Your comments were addressed in the revised BA as summarized below:

Least Bell's vireo (section 7.1.1)

Comment: Although the amount of suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo that would be affected by demolition and cleanup is small (1.5 acres) and fragmented, the identification of a transient least Bell's vireo at the site combined with the overall expansion of the species in Ventura County, indicates that the species may be found at the site in the future. NASA has proposed generalized measures to minimize the effects of the project on the species, specifically, the establishment of 500 ft. buffers around any active nests.

The BA does not state whether surveys would be conducted to identify any least Bell's vireo nests, and what the nature of those surveys would be. We recommend that for any demolition and cleanup activities that will be conducted during the breeding season (generally April 15 – September 15) in suitable habitat for the species, that NASA perform surveys in accordance with Fish and Wildlife Service guidance (FWS). Please let me know whether this is acceptable or if you propose an alternative survey methodology.

Response: With respect to least Bell's vireo, it was agreed that FWS would accept the surveys to date that indicate that no least Bell's vireo are currently present; however, least Bell's vireo protocol surveys (USFWS 2001) will be conducted in areas with suitable habitat prior to construction where brush clearing activities will occur.

Comment: We also need to clarify what will happen if the species is detected during these surveys. The text referenced above indicates that NASA proposes to establish buffers of at least 500 feet around any active nests. When buffers are proposed we also recommend that a qualified biologist (i.e. one that is familiar with the species) monitor the nest to ensure that the buffer area is being preserved and to also ensure that the buffer is sufficient to avoid adverse effects to the nest. The problem is that if a bird is flushed or if a nest is abandoned, then that is considered to be an "adverse effect" and potentially "take" of the species. We generally do not concur that

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actions that require a 500 foot buffer around active least Bell's vireo nest are "not likely to adversely affect" the species.

There are a few options that you have for addressing this issue:

1. NASA may include a provision to work outside of the breeding season for Least Bell's vireos (i.e., no work in suitable habitat between April 15 -- September 15), and we would concur with your "not likely to adversely affect" determination for the species.
2. NASA may propose to conduct surveys in accordance with FWS guidance prior to working in suitable habitat during the breeding season, and may proceed with work only if the species is not detected. If the species is detected, you would need to post-pone work until nesting is complete. Under this scenario, we would concur with your "not likely to adversely affect" determination.
3. If you would like to preserve the ability to work within the breeding season, we recommend that NASA change its effects determination for least Bell's vireo to "likely to adversely affect" and we can issue a biological opinion and incidental take statement that would allow you to conduct activities with the above-described buffers and biological monitoring in place.

Response: NASA will follow Option 2 above, where the effect determination will remain as "not likely to adversely affect". However, if subsequent survey data indicate the presence of nesting least Bell's vireo, then an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for this species will be sought if construction is to occur during the nesting season.

California red-legged frog (Section 7.1.2)

Comment: The BA states, "Although no signs of the red-legged frog were observed during the surveys, the habitat could support red-legged frog, and therefore, its presence is assumed." NASA proposes to avoid affecting California red-legged frog habitat where possible, and to have a qualified biologist monitor work in these areas when avoidance is not possible.

Please clarify what would happen if the biologist detected a California red-legged frog onsite. There are a couple of options:

1. NASA may propose to stop any activities that could injure or kill the California red-legged frog until it has left the area on its own, and we would be able to concur with your "not likely to adversely affect" determination.
2. NASA may propose to relocate California red-legged frogs to an alternative suitable habitat, which would require NASA to change the effects determination to "likely to adversely affect" and FWS to issue a biological opinion and incidental take statement.

Response: With respect to California red-legged frogs, it was agreed that FWS would accept the surveys to date that indicate that no California red-legged frogs are currently present on NASA-administered property at SSFL and that a "not likely to adversely affect" determination is appropriate at this time. However, to assure that the unlikely event of California red-legged frog migration into the proposed work areas has not occurred, pre-construction surveys (USFWS 2005) and construction monitoring will be done. If California red-legged frog is discovered in proposed work zones, then construction activities would be immediately halted and consultation initiated with the FWS to determine an appropriate response, which could include seeking an ITP for California red-legged frog.

Vernal pool branchiopods (vernal pool fairy shrimp and riverside fairy shrimp) (Section 7.1.3)

Comment: The BA states that federally listed vernal pool branchiopods are inferred to be present and could exist in rock outcrops at SSFL. NASA proposes to avoid rock basis that contain pools

suitable for vernal pool branchiopod species, but states, “in the unlikely event that rock basins are affected during SSFL project activities, primarily, excavation during soil remediation, it is likely they would be destroyed. In this event, NASA will provide compensation to the USFWS for this loss and/or mitigation.”

We cannot concur with a “not likely to adversely affect” determination for vernal pool branchiopod species if there is a potential for occupied habitat (and the individuals that live there) to be destroyed. There are a couple of options for addressing this issue:

1. NASA may propose to conduct surveys according to FWS guidance for vernal pool branchiopods prior to working in areas where occupied habitat could be affected, and if vernal pool branchiopods are detected, NASA must take measures to ensure that you will not destroy or adversely affect the species, and we will concur with the “not likely to adversely affect” determination.
2. NASA may change your effects determination to “likely to adversely affect” and FWS will issue a biological opinion that considers the potential destruction of occupied vernal pool branchiopod habitat.

Response: NASA has revised the language in the BA to state that no work will occur in the rock outcrop areas where the rock basins, representing potential vernal pool crustacean habitat, are located. NASA also has added text to the BA discussing dust control during construction as a mitigation measure to minimize sediment contamination in the rock basins. Based on these changes, the final determination of impact will be changed to state that there will be “no effect” to these species.

Please contact me at 256-544-0662 if you have any questions about this.



Allen Elliott
Santa Susana Program Director

Enclosure

Cc: Amy Keith/AS10
Beth Vaughan/CH2M HILL

Final

Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project at Santa Susana Field Laboratory in Ventura County, California

Prepared for
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Huntsville, Alabama

November 2013

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIP	Agreement in Principle
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
BA	Biological Assessment
bgs	below ground surface
Boeing	The Boeing Company
°C	degrees Celsius
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAMU	corrective action management unit
CCR	<i>California Code of Regulations</i>
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CECR	Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFOU	Chatsworth Formation Operable Unit
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
cm	centimeter
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CoF	Construction of Facilities
CRLF	California red-legged frog
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ECP	Erosion Control Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELV	Expendable Launch Vehicle
ESA	Endangered Species Act
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FML	flexible membrane liner
FSP	Field Sampling Plan
ft	feet
GAC	granular activated carbon
GETS	groundwater extraction and treatment system
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
GSA	General Services Administration
ha	hectare
in litt.	in litteris (in correspondence)
km	kilometer
LOX	liquid oxygen
m	meter
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mL	milliliter
MNA	monitored natural attenuation
NAA	North American Aviation
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation District
NRPH	National Register of Historic Properties
O&M	operation and maintenance
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PLF	Propellant Loading Facility
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFS	Riverside fairy shrimp
RI	Remedial Investigation
RL	reporting limit
ROI	radius of influence
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMOU	Surficial Media Operable Unit
SPA	Storable Propellant Area
SRAM	Standardized Risk Assessment Methodology
SSFL	Santa Susana Field Laboratory
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAIC	Technology Associates International Corporation
TCE	trichloroethene
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VPFS	vernal pool fairy shrimp
VOC	volatile organic compound
yd ³	cubic yard
ZVI	zero valent iron

SECTION 1

Purpose and Summary of Effects

The purpose of this Section 7 Consultation package is to review the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) proposal for demolition and environmental cleanup activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) Project in sufficient detail to evaluate the potential effects of the Proposed Action on threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species and designated or proposed critical habitats discussed in this report. In addition, the following information is provided to comply with statutory requirements using the best scientific and commercial information available when assessing the risks posed to listed and/or proposed species and designated and/or proposed critical habitats by proposed federal actions. This Section 7 initiation package is prepared in accordance with legal requirements set forth under regulations implementing Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (50 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 402; 16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 1536 (c)).

In preparation of the SSFL Project and before official consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), NASA conducted rare plant studies, opportunistic wildlife surveys, and a wetland delineation over a 2-year period. Before the field surveys, NASA obtained an inventory of federally listed and proposed-for-listing plant and animal species potentially occurring within the Action Area (the NASA-administered property within SSFL and outlying areas that would be affected by NASA's proposed environmental cleanup activities) from the USFWS Species List Database (USFWS, 2012a) for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle Calabasas. In addition, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (2010; 2011; 2012) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) were consulted for known occurrences of listed species in the Action Area and vicinity. Protocol-level rare plant surveys and opportunistic wildlife surveys were conducted in the fall of 2010 and spring and summer of 2011 surveys (NASA, 2011a; 2011b). A Wetland and Waters of the United States Delineation (Wetland Delineation) was conducted in January 2012 (NASA, 2012). During this survey, a habitat assessment for the California red-legged frog (CRLF) was conducted and surveys for vernal pool fairy shrimp (VPFS) and Riverside fairy shrimp (RFS) were conducted. A Quino Checkerspot Butterfly survey was conducted in March 2012. The results of the surveys are incorporated into this Biological Assessment (BA).

1.1 Summary of Effects

1.1.1 Findings for Federally Listed and Proposed Threatened and Endangered Species

In response to NASA's December 27, 2011, request for a species list for federally listed species and critical habitats that might occur at or near portions of SSFL, the USFWS generated a list (January 6, 2012) comprising eight plants, two birds, one amphibian, and three invertebrates. Using this list as a baseline to meet requirements under Section 7 of the ESA, the assessment concluded that suitable habitat found within the Action Area was inferred to be occupied by federally endangered Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*), federally threatened CRLF (*Rana draytonii*), federally threatened VPFS (*Branchinecta lynchi*), and federally endangered Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*). Given the conservation measures described in this document and/or the locations of potential occurrence of these species to the SSFL Project footprint, the Project might affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, these species. The federally endangered Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) was not observed in the Action Area during the protocol-level surveys; however, because soil conditions indicate that habitat could be supported in the Action Area, it is included in this analysis. The SSFL Project might affect, but is not likely to affect, the Braunton's milk-vetch.

Federally endangered Lyon's petachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*), federally threatened Spreading Navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), federally threatened California orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), federal candidate species San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), federally threatened Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *parva*), federally threatened Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp.

Ovatifolia), and federally threatened Marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymossa* ssp. *Marcescens*) potentially could occur in the general vicinity of the project. However, these species were not identified during the protocol-level rare plant surveys conducted in the spring, summer, and late summer/fall 2011. Therefore, the SSFL Project is not likely to adversely affect these species and they are not discussed further in this document.

Although the federally endangered Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) potentially was observed in 2010, the results of species-specific surveys conducted in July 2011 and March 2012 indicated that the existing habitat conditions for the Quino checkerspot butterfly within the study sites at NASA-administered Areas I (LOX Plant Area) and II are of such poor quality that the species is not likely to be present. Appendix A provides the complete habitat assessment for the Quino checkerspot butterfly. Therefore, this species is not discussed further in this document.

Although the federally threatened Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) potentially could occur in the general vicinity of the project, no suitable habitat exists in the Action Area. Ventura County is at the northwestern extent of the California gnatcatcher's range and contains relatively low numbers in comparison to other counties in the region. At least one observation of California gnatcatcher has been recorded within the Santa Monica Mountains, but most known occurrences in Ventura County are clustered around the Moorpark area. California gnatcatchers tend to be more abundant near coastal sage scrub-grassland interface than where coastal sage scrub grades into chaparral. Areas of dense scrub are occupied less frequently than more open sites. The coastal sage-scrub habitat at SSFL was mostly adjacent to chaparral, sandstone bluffs, and ruderal areas near existing buildings rather than grassland, and therefore, is not considered prime habitat. No gnatcatchers were seen or heard during any of the surveys conducted and the CNDDDB inquiry did not identify any sightings in the vicinity of SSFL. Therefore, this species is not discussed further in this document. Table 1-1 lists the species discussed previously.

TABLE 1-1
Listing Status of Federal Species
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered	No effect
California red-legged frog	Threatened	Not likely to adversely affect
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	Not likely to adversely affect
Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered	Not likely to adversely affect
Least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Not likely to adversely affect
Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered	Not likely to adversely affect
Coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	No effect
Lyon's petachaeta	Endangered	No effect
Spreading Navarretia	Threatened	No effect
California orcutt grass	Threatened	No effect
San Fernando Valley spineflower	Candidate	No effect
Conejo dudleya	Threatened	No effect
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	Threatened	No effect
Marcescent dudleya	Threatened	No effect

1.1.2 California Department of Fish and Game Species

The California state rare Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), also known as tarweed, occurred in more than 3,600 documented locations within the Action Area at SSFL during the fall 2010 survey. Although this plant is not a federally listed species, it potentially could become listed within the duration of the project, and therefore will be analyzed in this document. Given the conservation measures described in this document and/or locations of potential occurrence of these species to the project footprint, the SSFL Project might affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, this species.

1.1.3 Critical Habitat

No critical habitat occurs within the Action Area.

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SECTION 2

Consultation to Date

2.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with Input from California Department of Fish and Game

2.1.1 Informal Consultation

NASA sent letters to the USFWS, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on August 12, 2011, providing a brief introduction of the project and a summary of biological issues at the site.

A coordination meeting among NASA, USFWS, and CDFG was held on December 1, 2011, to introduce the SSFL Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and to develop a dialogue and plan for successfully completing Section 7 activities associated with NASA's EIS for SSFL. Participants included Amy Keith and Jeremiah Kolb of NASA, Leslie Tice and Gary Santolo of CH2M HILL, Jenny Marek of USFWS, and Mary Meyers of CDFG. Past biological surveys, including habitat and wildlife surveys and protocol-level rare plant surveys, were discussed. The initial schedule for the BA and timeline for Section 7 Consultation with the USFWS also were discussed. This subsection provides details of those discussions.

On December 21, 2011, NASA sent the USFWS a letter requesting a species list pertaining to the NASA-administered property at SSFL. The USFWS responded with the list and informal consultation was initiated.

A conference call was conducted on February 15, 2013, with Jenny Marek of USFWS; Allen Elliot of NASA; and Gary Santolo, Steve Long, Laurel Karren, and Beth Vaughn of CH2M HILL. The results of that conference call are included in the following discussions.

2.1.1.1 Species Discussion

Items discussed at the meeting pertinent to the BA were species specific. Gary Santolo discussed the methodology, schedule, and findings of past biological surveys on the NASA-administered property, including habitat and wildlife surveys and protocol-level rare plant surveys. Issues discussed were the remaining surveys to be completed, including a wetlands delineation that would include CRLF surveys and opportunistic dip net sampling for two species of sensitive fairy shrimp and other invertebrate species. The wetlands delineation was scheduled for the first week of January 2012.

A Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat survey was scheduled to be conducted by Dr. Dick Arnold for spring 2012. Jenny Marek noted that although it is unlikely that the Quino checkerspot is present, she would like the habitat survey to be completed so that it can be documented adequately.

Mary Meyers suggested that although Braunton's milk vetch was not found on the NASA-administered property, the lack of habitat would be better justified based on whether the soil type found where the offsite milk vetch was located differs from soils onsite. CH2M HILL will look at the Natural Resources Conservation District (NRCS) data and update its findings.

Gary confirmed that no habitat for the threatened Coastal California gnatcatcher was identified. Gary also confirmed that no nests were found for the least Bell's vireo. Jenny added that USFWS is still concerned that habitat might be possible in this area. The level of impact would depend on the level of riparian impacts.

Mary noted—and Jenny agreed—that although the tarplant is prevalent on the NASA-administered property, it is a species of concern and could be listed during the life of the project; therefore, it should be protected.

Jenny and Mary both agreed that development of a restoration plan as a form of mitigation is a good idea. NASA might consider coordinating with The Boeing Company (Boeing) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to

consider what species should be included, what impacts are anticipated, what others are finding, and what mutual restoration actions could best benefit the species and ecosystem.

2.1.1.2 Other Discussions

Timeline for the Biological Assessment

Leslie Tice provided the initial schedule for the BA development. Jenny added that she had not yet received a request for a species list, which would be needed to initiate consultation. Jeremiah agreed to submit this information. Jenny added that the BA should not be submitted until all information was available (specifically the findings of the Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat survey). Furthermore, Jenny said that because the BA will only discuss the Proposed Action, if there is a chance that the Proposed Action could change or aspects of the project might change, she suggested not submitting until this is final. In other words, it might be worth waiting for submittal until after the Draft EIS goes through public review. Leslie asked if the BA is submitted for the Proposed Action and the ultimate action is a lower level of impact, would the BA stand. Jenny confirmed that the BA would stand; however, NASA would have to uphold the higher level of mitigation agreed to in the BA. Leslie and Amy said they would discuss these options with the team and refine the schedule.

Jenny offered to share the USFWS Ventura Field Office template for the BA.

Permit Requirements

NASA has prepared this BA to assess the potential for take of a protected species. Although preliminary survey results indicate that no federally protected species occur on the site, it is recognized that subsequent surveys might change the conclusion with respect to their presence. In such a case, NASA might need to obtain an Incidental Take Permit(s) from the USFWS if it is determined that take of a protected species might occur.

A field verification was made by Antal Szijj, USACE, on December 20, 2012. On the basis of the approved jurisdictional determination for the wetlands delineation (USACE, 2013), NASA will require a Section 404 permit for impacts to wetlands or waters of the United States (U.S.). This permit would include sediment removals from the R2 ponds or work within Bell Creek, the Northern Drainage, or within intermittent drainages, as mapped. The jurisdictional determination concluded, however, that the mapped feature, SW-2, in NASA Area 1 was an "intrastate isolated water with no apparent interstate or foreign commerce connection. As such, this water is not currently regulated by the Corps of Engineers" (USACE, 2013).

Additional Coordination and Consultation

The group confirmed that NASA will coordinate directly with the USFWS for this project. CDFG will be part of the public review process and through Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) coordination, as appropriate. On February 15, 2013, a conference call was conducted with Jenny Marek, USFWS Ventura Field Office; Allen Elliot, NASA; and CH2M HILL staff.

During the February 15 conference call, it was agreed that impacts to vernal pool crustaceans would be avoided entirely because there will be no remediation work on the rock outcrops, on which the potential habitat (rock basins) was found. With respect to Least Bell's Vireo (LBVI; *Vireo bellii pusillus*), USFWS agreed to accept that the surveys to date indicate that no LBVI currently are present; however, LBVI protocol surveys (USFWS, 2001) will be conducted before construction in potential habitats where brush clearing activities will occur. The designation will remain as "Not Likely to Adversely Affect," and only in the case where subsequent survey data indicate the presence of nesting LBVI will an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) be sought. Similarly, the conclusion for California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*) was that the frogs currently are not present on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, to check that in the unlikely event of CRLF migration into proposed work areas has not occurred, pre-construction surveys (USFWS, 2005) and construction monitoring will be done. If CRLF are discovered in proposed work zones, then construction activities would be halted immediately and consultation initiated with the USFWS to develop an appropriate response. Such a response could include seeking an ITP for the CRLF.

2.1.2 Formal Consultation

This consultation package requests formal Section 7 consultation between NASA and the USFWS. Appendix B provides copies of the letters between NASA and the USFWS.

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SECTION 3

Description of the Proposed Action

The project description in this section is taken from the draft EIS for the SSFL Project. The project description presented in this BA describes the EIS Proposed Action and specifically focuses on impacts from soil and groundwater cleanup activities, demolition, and impacts from areas that will be used as stockpile or laydown areas during construction. Using the EIS project description for the Proposed Project in the BA analysis allows for the largest project footprint (and most conservative impact areas) that could occur in the Action Area. A number of potential treatment options are presented in the Proposed Project, although currently it has not been decided which specific treatment will be used.

3.1 Project Location and Study Area

SSFL is approximately 46.7 kilometers (km) (29 miles) northwest of downtown Los Angeles, California, in the southeastern corner of Ventura County and occupies approximately 1,153 hectares (ha) (2,850 acres) of hilly terrain with approximately 335 meters (m) (1,100 feet [ft]) of topographic relief near the crest of the Simi Hills. The study area analyzed in this BA is the NASA-administered property in Areas I (LOX Plant Area) and II at SSFL and any adjacent areas directly affected by the Proposed Project. Figure 3-1 shows SSFL's geographic location and property boundaries, including NASA-administered property analyzed in the BA and the additional outlying areas that would be affected by NASA's proposed project activities.

3.2 Action Area

The Action Area includes areas to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed SSFL Project. The Action Area consists of the 182.5 ha (451.2 acres) of NASA-administered property at SSFL, designated as Area I (the Liquid Oxygen [LOX] Plant Area) and Area II, as well as additional outlying areas that would be affected by NASA's proposed environmental cleanup activities described in this BA (Figure 3-2). The outlying areas make up approximately 3.7 ha (9.1 acres) of potential soil remediation impacts and 0.8 ha (1.9 acres) of laydown area impacts, for a total of 107.1 ha (462.2 acres) that define the Action Area. Within the directly affected project areas, there are short-term and long-term effects. Although both demolition and remediation efforts would be multi-year activities, short-term effects are those incurred during demolition, soil remediation activities that have construction (habitat-disturbing activities), and construction of the groundwater monitoring components, while long-term effects include the long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) groundwater program within the Action Area. A significant portion of the Action Area consists of rock outcrops that would not be affected by the proposed activities.

3.3 Background

3.3.1 Historical Site Use

Since 1948, research, development, and testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and associated components (such as pumps and valves) were the primary site activities at SSFL (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 1994). The vast majority of rocket engine testing and ancillary support operations occurred from the 1950s through the early 1970s; Rocketdyne (the predecessor to Boeing) conducted these operations in Areas I (LOX Plant Area) and III in support of various government space programs and in Area II on behalf of the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and then of NASA. NASA gradually discontinued test activities beginning in the 1980s and conducted the final tests in 2006. Boeing has maintained the NASA portion of SSFL since 1996.

In Area II, rocket engine testing occurred at the four test stand areas (Alfa, Bravo, Coca, and Delta) constructed between 1954 and 1957. Additional buildings for support activities and infrastructure also exist within these areas. NASA has recommended the test stands, along with other nearby structures and features, as eligible for listing based on the historical importance of the testing achievements completed at the site and the engineering and design of the structures.

Engine testing at SSFL primarily used petroleum-based compounds as the “fuel” and LOX as the “oxidizer.” Trichloroethene (TCE) was the primary solvent used for cleaning rocket engine components and for other cleaning purposes.

3.3.2 Property Administered by NASA

SSFL is at approximately 640 m (2,100 ft) of elevation and is 46.6 km (29 miles) northwest of downtown Los Angeles, California, in the southeastern corner of Ventura County. SSFL is owned in part by Boeing and in part by the U.S. Government. The land management is designated by Administrative Areas. NASA administers part of Area I (LOX Plant Area) and all of Area II (182.5 ha [451.2 acres]). Boeing owns the remainder of the SSFL property (Figure 3-2).

Before SSFL’s development, the land was used for ranching. In 1948, North American Aviation (NAA), a predecessor company to Boeing, began using (by lease) what is now known as the northeastern portion, or administrative Area I (LOX Plant Area), of SSFL. Most of SSFL was acquired with the NAA’s purchase of the Silvernale property in 1954 and the development of the western portion of SSFL began soon thereafter. Rocketdyne was established as a separate division by NAA in 1955. In December 1958, the property was deeded from Rocketdyne to the USAF and operated as USAF Plant 57. In the 1970s, the General Services Administration (GSA) transferred custody and accountability from the USAF to NASA; NASA currently administers both Area I (LOX Plant Area) and Area II. From 1968 to 1976, Boeing acquired undeveloped land parcels to the south of SSFL with the intent of creating an unused zone between testing operations and areas outside the SSFL boundaries. In 1998, Boeing acquired additional undeveloped properties to the north of SSFL.

3.3.3 Site Characterization

NASA has conducted environmental sampling to characterize site conditions on its portion of SSFL for more than 20 years, and continues to conduct such sampling. The results of these studies indicate that primarily metals, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), volatile organics including TCE, and semivolatile organics are present in the soils and upper groundwater, known as the Surficial Media Operable Unit (SMOU). Volatile organics, metals, and semivolatile organics also are present in the deeper groundwater, known as the Chatsworth Formation Operable Unit (CFOU).

NASA has documented contamination on the NASA-administered property through five remedial investigation (RI) reports for the SMOU—which was divided into four study areas—and for the CFOU (NASA, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; MWH, 2007a, 2009). The RI reports include descriptions of the site characterization, along with human health and ecological risk assessments performed for the various sites on the NASA-administered property. Likewise, the RI reports describe the characterization of the groundwater conditions, which is being used to explore effective groundwater remedial technologies to meet cleanup goals to levels reasonable to support property transfer. NASA developed the Standardized Risk Assessment Methodology (SRAM) (MWH, 2005), which, based on these characterizations, outlines various remedial approaches to implementing risk-based remedial protocols. Additional sampling to refine the extent of contamination based on current background values is detailed in site-specific field sampling plans (FSPs). Groundwater treatability studies (as defined in the *Groundwater Interim Measures Work Plan* [MWH, 2007b]), which was submitted to the DTSC, are being evaluated and implemented.

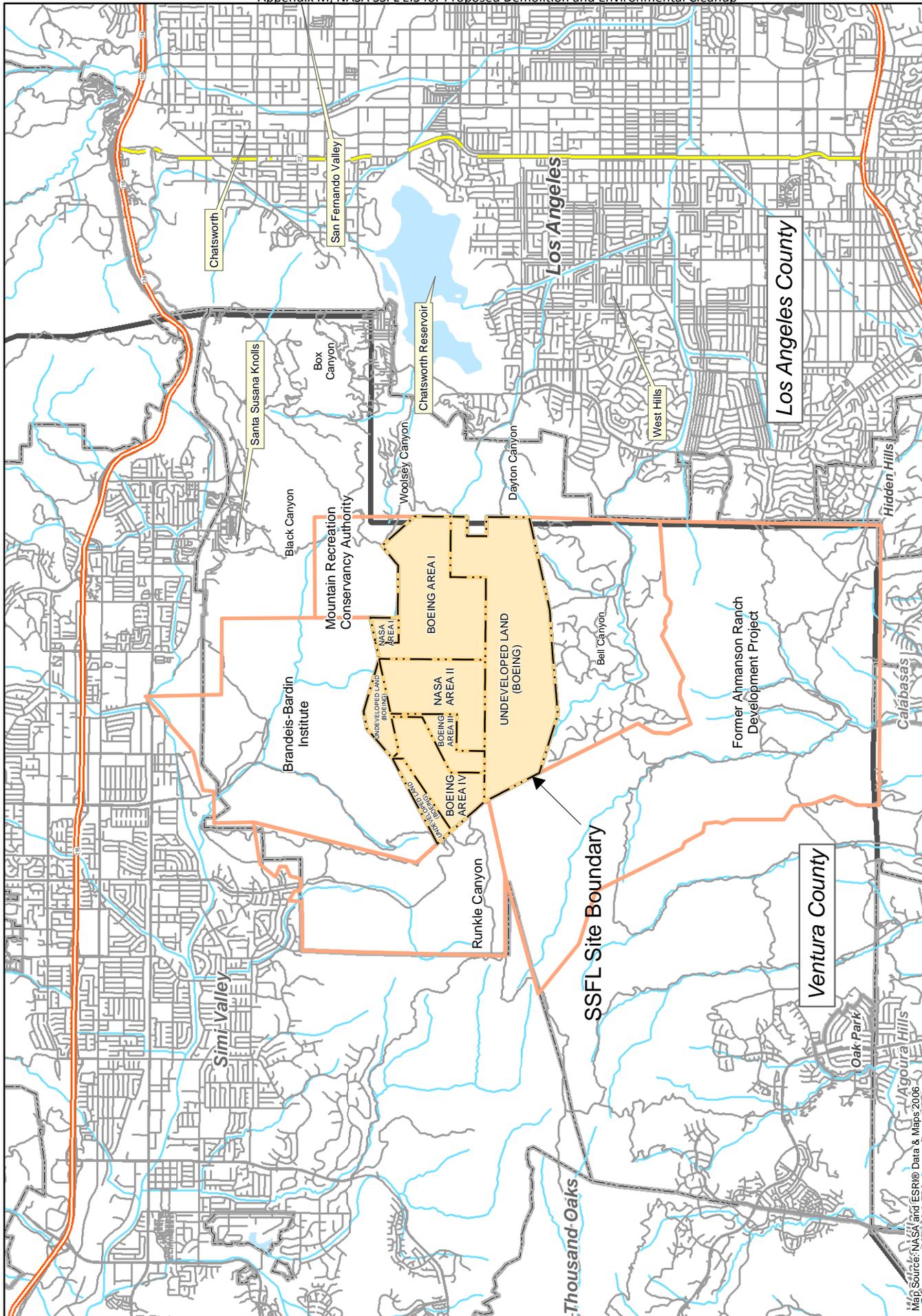
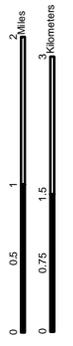


Figure 3-1
 Site Location Map
 Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
 NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

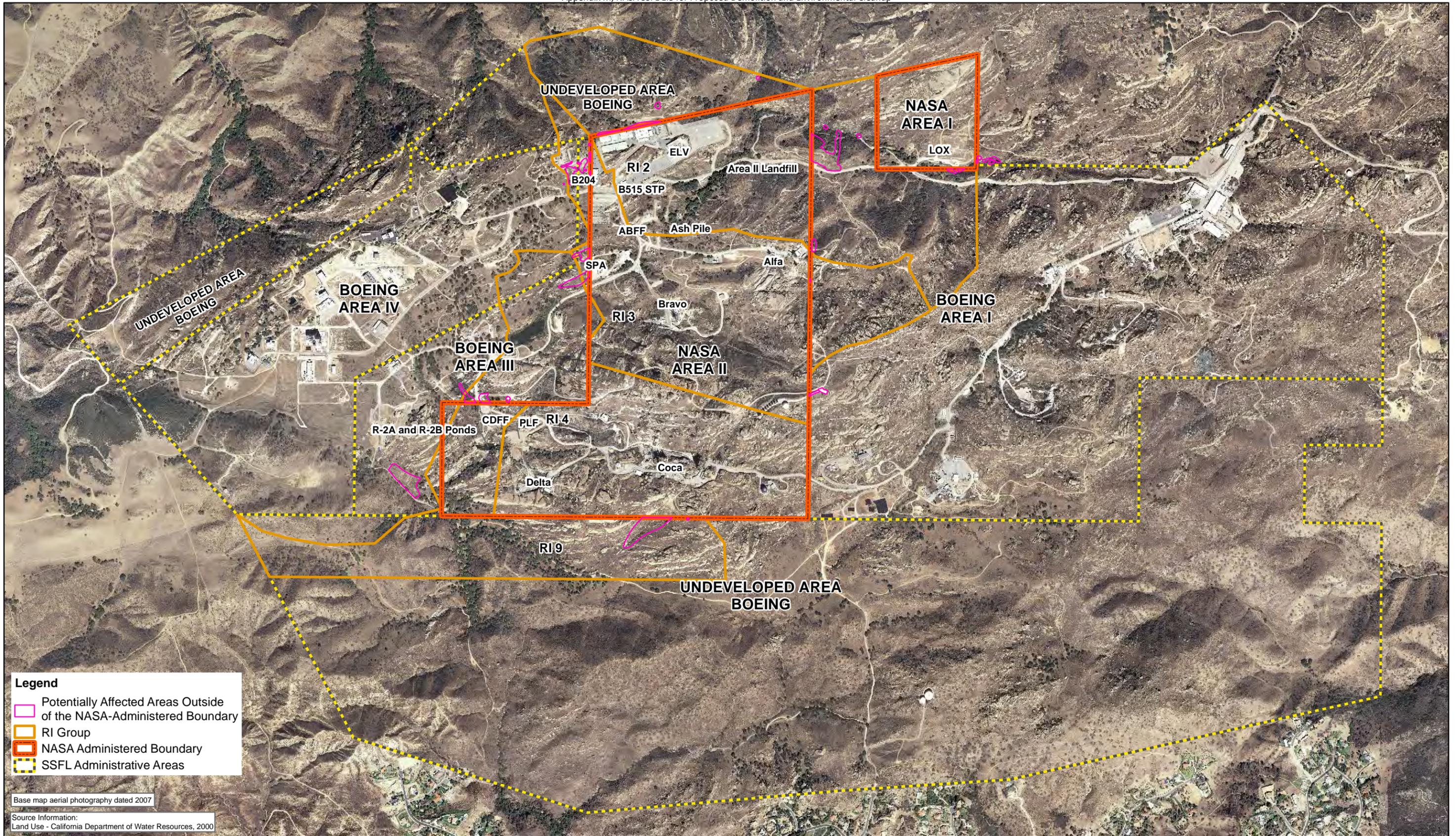
21-Mar-2012
 A. Cooley



Map Source: NASA and ESRI® Data & Maps 2006

Map Document: O:\NASA\SSFL\maps\EIS_2011\BA_SiteLocation.mxd

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Legend

- Potentially Affected Areas Outside of the NASA-Administered Boundary
- RI Group
- NASA Administered Boundary
- SSFL Administrative Areas

Base map aerial photography dated 2007
 Source Information:
 Land Use - California Department of Water Resources, 2000

23-Jul-2012
 Drawn By:
 A. Cooley

Figure 3-2
Site Overview
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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3.3.4 Property Administration and Commitments

NASA's Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (CECR) Program includes demolition of facilities as part of NASA's Construction of Facilities (CoF) Program, managed by the Capital Facility Investment Program (NASA, 2011c). The CoF Program strives to reduce operating costs, maintenance burdens, and utility costs to make more of NASA's funding available for missions. The CECR Program accomplishes this goal by eliminating inactive and obsolete facilities that no longer support NASA's mission.

With the property and structures inactive at SSFL, NASA decided that neither the property nor the structures are required to support its mission and on September 14, 2009, NASA reported the property to the GSA as excess. GSA conditionally accepted NASA's report of excess pending NASA's certification that remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances on the property has been completed, or that the Governor concurs with the suitability of the property for transfer in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 120(h)(3)(C).

In August 2007, NASA, Boeing, DOE, and DTSC signed a Consent Order that addressed the cleanup of soils and groundwater at SSFL (California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA] DTSC, 2007). The Consent Order identified activities for the cleanup of soil, groundwater, and surface water at SSFL. In 2010, NASA and DTSC executed an Agreement in Principle (AIP) for the soil cleanup. Subsequently, on December 6, 2010, NASA and DTSC executed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) that stipulates specific remedial requirements, including the characterization and cleanup of soil contamination on the NASA-administered areas of SSFL to background concentrations (CalEPA DTSC, 2010). The AOC also requires that NASA complete a federal environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of the impacts of implementing the soil and groundwater remedial activities. The cleanup of groundwater beneath SSFL and of surface water is not stipulated in the 2010 AOC. On the basis of the results of the RIs (NASA, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; MWH, 2007a, 2009), NASA is considering various remedial approaches that meet the NEPA requirement for the Proposed Action.

In addition to the DTSC orders, in December 2009, the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued an order to NASA and Boeing to improve the quality of stormwater discharges by removing contaminated sediments associated with two outfalls. Stormwater from the NASA-administered property exits SSFL through one of these outfalls in this order.

3.4 Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA's environmental cleanup responsibilities and to undertake the demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition of the NASA-administered portion of SSFL.

Contamination is known to exist at NASA's SSFL property because of previous mission activities, and NASA has declared the property excess to its mission needs. Therefore, the Proposed Actions are needed to protect human health and the environment, to reduce ongoing maintenance costs, and to prepare the property for disposition.

Meeting this project purpose and these project needs would allow NASA to safely, efficiently, and responsibly support property disposition consistent with the NASA CECR Program.

3.5 Description of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Actions evaluated in this BA are to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. These specific project components are described in Sections 3.5.1 through 3.5.3.

The methods that will be implemented for demolition of existing structures and for soil and groundwater cleanup have been evaluated in accordance with relevant regulations. Because the methods for implementing the Proposed Action are still under review by NASA and state regulatory agencies, this Proposed Action identifies the broad range of remedial technologies for soil and groundwater.

3.5.1 Proposed Demolition Activities

Structures not included in the demolition component of the Proposed Action (and therefore not evaluated in this BA) include the following:

- Utility equipment still needed to provide electrical service, such as poles, lines, and substations
- Stormwater management infrastructure such as groundwater extraction and treatment system (GETS) pipeline infrastructure
- Remedial infrastructure such as retention basins, wells, or pump and treat systems
- Roadways needed to gain access to other areas within SSFL that might remain in place
- Security fencing

3.5.1.1 Structures Evaluated for Demolition

All structures on the NASA-administered property at SSFL are proposed for demolition. Therefore, this BA facilitates the broadest assessment of potential impacts.

Dismantled components would be contained, as appropriate, and transported for offsite recycling or disposal, as appropriate. The types of structures that could be demolished or dismantled include test stands, which are the historical structures used since the 1950s for rocket engine testing located in the Alfa, Bravo, Coca, and Delta Test Areas of SSFL, and inactive ancillary structures that could include the following:

- Aboveground and subsurface structures
- Building foundations
- Utility poles that are no longer needed for electrical distribution or communications
- Piping
- Administrative and operations buildings
- Water tanks
- Aboveground and belowground storage tanks
- Observation lookouts, roadways, and drainageways

Table 3-1 lists the NASA structures considered for demolition and notes the location of each structure. This list was developed including structures that currently are not used and are not needed by NASA; therefore, they are considered excess. Corresponding to the areas identified in Table 3-1, Figure 3-3 shows the locations of the structures that could be demolished as part of the Proposed Action and highlights those structures that have specific historical value or eligibility, as designated by the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP).

3.5.1.2 Pre-demolition Activities

Before initiating demolition, NASA would characterize nonhazardous and hazardous wastes in the proposed Action Area in accordance with the framework established by applicable federal, state, and local regulations. These activities will be coordinated with DTSC and the Ventura County Environmental Health Division, Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), which is the local entity responsible for oversight of the hazardous waste generator program.

NASA prepared and submitted to DTSC the *Standard Operating Procedures: Building Demolition Debris Characterization and Management for Santa Susana Field Laboratory* (NASA, 2011c). This standard operating procedure provides building surveys and procedures for sampling and characterizing NASA's remaining buildings to evaluate whether they are contaminated and to assess appropriate handling methods for managing and disposing of demolition debris.

TABLE 3-1
SSFL Structures Considered for Demolition
NASA SSFL BA for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Property No.	Area Numbers	Building Description	Considerations
Alfa Area			
208	2208	ALFA RECORDING CENTER BUILDING (IO200039)	Individually NRHP Eligible
208	2208	ALFA RECORDING CENTER BUILDING (IO200039)	
208A	2208A	ALFA CC ENGINEERING TRAILER	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
209	2209	ALFA TERMINAL HOUSE BUILDING (IO200040)	
209A	2209A	ALFA 2 ECS SHACK	
212	2212	ALFA PRETEST SHOP BUILDING (IO200043)	
212B	2212B	ALFA OLD GUARD SHACK	
507	2507	FUEL FARM (PROPELLANT STORAGE) (IO200096)	
727	2727	ALFA 1 TEST STAND (IO200063)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
727A	2727A	ALFA I ECS SHACK	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
729	2729	ALFA III TEST STAND (IO200067)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
729A	2729A	ALFA 3 ECS SHACK	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
739	2739	ALFA STAND TALKER SHACK	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
2R	2R	ALFA BRAVO GHE COMPRESSOR SHELTER 1	
2S	2S	ALFA BRAVO GHE COMPRESSOR SHELTER 2	
2T	2T	GN2 CASCADE STORAGE BUILDING	
2X	2X	ALFA 1 PILLBOX	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
2Y	2Y	ALFA 3 PILLBOX	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
		ALFA LANDSCAPE/SPILLWAY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
ASH Pile and STP Area			
515	2515	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (IO200095)	
776	2776	SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT (IO200175)	
Bravo Area			
213	2213	BRAVO RECORDING CENTER BUILDING (IO200045)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
214	2214	BRAVO TERMINAL HOUSE BUILDING (IO200047)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
2214A	2214A	BRAVO-3 ELECTRICAL CONTROL STATION SHACK	
730	2730	BRAVO I TEST STAND (IO200069)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts

TABLE 3-1
SSFL Structures Considered for Demolition
NASA SSFL BA for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Property No.	Area Numbers	Building Description	Considerations
730A	2730A	BRAVO 1 ECS SHACK	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
731	2731	BRAVO II TEST STAND (IO200071)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
731A	2731A	BRAVO 2 ECS SHACK	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
732	2732	BRAVO STORAGE	
2Z	2Z	BRAVO PILLBOX	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
		BRAVO LANDSCAPE/SPILLWAY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
Coca Area			
218	2218	COCA RECORDING CENTER (IO200416)	Individually NRHP Eligible
219	2219	COCA TERMINAL HOUSE BUILDING (IO200050)	
2219D	2219D	COCA T-HOUSE, "D"	
222	2222	COCA PRETEST SHOP BUILDING (IO200051)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
235	2235	COCA ELECTRICAL CONTROL STATION (IO200458)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
236	2236	COCA ELECTRICAL CONTROL STATION (IO200459)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
237	2237	ELECTRICAL CONTROL STATIONS (IO200460)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
239	2239	COCA HYDROGEN COMPRESSOR BLDG (IO200346)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
240	2240	HYDRAULLIC PUMP HOUSE CONTROL BUILDING (COCA) (IO200478)	
241	2241	PUMP HOUSE (COCA) (IO200477)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
451	2451	STORAGE CAGE (COCA) NEAR 234 (JO107900)	
520	2520	UNDERGROUND VAULT (COCA TEST STAND FLAME BUCKET) (IO200476)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
614	2614	PILLBOX OFF SKYLINE DRIVE (COCA) (IO504003)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
733	2733	COCA 1 TEST STAND (IO504749)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
734	2734	FLAME BUCKET FROM COCA II TEST STAND (IO200077)	Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
787	2787	COCA IV TEST STAND (IO504750)	Individually NRHP Eligible; Contributes to NRHP-eligible district; Potential for Bird Nests; Bat Roosts
919	2919	LN2 SHELTER (COCA) (IO200486)	
933	2933	GN2 STORAGE SYSTEM (COCA) (IO504731)	
933	2933	GN2 STORAGE SYSTEM (COCA) (IO504731)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
933	2933	GN2 STORAGE SYSTEM (COCA) (IO504731)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district

TABLE 3-1
SSFL Structures Considered for Demolition
NASA SSFL BA for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Property No.	Area Numbers	Building Description	Considerations
933	2933	GN2 STORAGE SYSTEM (COCA) (IO504731)	
933	2933	GN2 STORAGE SYSTEM (COCA) (IO504731)	
V99	V99	COCA GH2 VESSEL PERSONAL PROPERTY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
V100	V100	COCA LH2 VESSEL #1 PERSONAL PROPERTY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
V108	V108	COCA LOX VESSEL #1 PERSONAL PROPERTY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
		COCA CABLE TUNNEL	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
		COCA LANDSCAPE/SPILLWAY	Contributes to NRHP-eligible district
Delta Area			
223	2223	DELTA PRETEST BUILDING (IO200053)	
225	2225	DELTA TERMINAL HOUSE BUILDING (IO200057)	
601	2601	DELTA OBSERVATION BUNKER (IO200319)	
2H	2H	DELTA PILLBOX #1	
2J	2J	DELTA - PILLBOX #2	
2K	2K	DELTA T-HOUSE	
	9904	DELTA LANDSCAPE/SPILLWAY	
ELV and Maintenance Area			
201	2201	ENGINEERING BUILDING (IO200025)	
202	2202	MAINTENANCE STOCK BUILDING (IO200027)	
203	2203	SERVICE BUILDING (IO200029)	
204	2204	MAINTENANCE BUILDING (IO200031)	
205	2205	MAINTENANCE PAINT BUILDING (IO200033)	
206	2206	CALIBRATION & TEST BUILDING (IO200035)	
207	2207	SECURITY CONTROL CENTER BUILDING (IO200037)	
211	2211	ENGINEERING OFFICES (IO200042)	
231	2231	ROTARY TEST BUILDING (IO200471)	
232	2232	LIQUID NITROGEN SHELTER (IO200169)	
233	2233	MAINTENANCE PAINT STORAGE	
760	2760	MAINTENANCE SUPPLY SHED	
796	2796	MAINTENANCE PAINT SHOP	

TABLE 3-1
SSFL Structures Considered for Demolition
NASA SSFL BA for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Property No.	Area Numbers	Building Description	Considerations
<i>Skyline Area</i>			
818	2818	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200180)	
819	2819	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200181)	
820	2820	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200116)	
821	2821	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200117)	
822	2822	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200118)	
823	2823	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200119)	
824	2824	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200120)	
825	2825	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200121)	
826	2826	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200122)	
827	2827	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200123)	
828	2828	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200443)	
829	2829	SKYLINE WATER TANK (IO200378)	
777	2777	SPA OXIDIZER STORAGE SHELTER (IO200465)	
925	2925	SPA FUEL STATION (IO200467)	
927	2927	SPA STORAGE SHELTER (IO200464)	
928	2928	STORAGE SHELTER SPA	

Notes:

CC = (Alfa – CC Engineering Trailer) control center

ECS = Electric Control Station

ELV = Expendable Launch Vehicle

GHe = gaseous helium

GN2 = gaseous nitrogen

LEOS = Laser and Electro-Optical System

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

RNTF = Rocket Nozzle Test Facility

SPA = Storable Propellant Area

STP = Sewage Treatment Plant

Property Number, Area Number, and Building Description are taken from the updated real property listing provided in e-mails by Debra Hendon/NASA Real Property Accountable Officer on August 15 and August 30, 2012.

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NASA would inspect the area around each building for flaking paint, soil staining, or other conditions that could affect the potential remediation or demolition of the building. Structural components would be contained and asbestos-containing material and lead from non-metal components would be removed prior to demolition or deconstruction. Recyclable material, including metal components, would be separated from materials requiring hazardous or nonhazardous landfill disposal.

Active utility infrastructure connected to structures targeted for demolition or in areas anticipated for ground disturbance would be identified and rerouted before site work occurred. These include both aboveground and underground conduits and piping. Rerouting prior to site work would maintain uninterrupted service to electricity, natural gas, communications, potable water supply, and sewer service.

3.5.1.3 Demolition of Structures

Demolition would include removal of the structure up to 1.5 m (5 ft) below grade. Demolition of structures in Area II is estimated to take up to 1 year to complete. An estimated crew of up to 30 personnel would access the site each day, with additional supervisors overseeing demolition work. Heavy equipment would include up to five excavators, a crawler crane, two all-terrain cranes, two people-lifts, two wheel loaders, two 40-ton off-highway trucks, a bulldozer, a vacuum truck, a motor grader, and up to four skid steer loaders. Smaller equipment would include compressors, pumps, lighting plants, and dust control equipment. These pieces of equipment would remain onsite for the duration of the demolition activities and be staged near ongoing demolition activities.

Tractor trailers, dump trucks, and flatbed trucks would be used over the course of the demolition activities to haul scrap metal, usable salvaged equipment, recyclable asphalts, and contaminated concrete to authorized facilities. Clean concrete could remain onsite to be used for grading materials.

3.5.1.4 Stockpile/Laydown Areas

During construction activities, stockpile/laydown and staging areas will be designated for construction equipment and materials, vehicles, and temporary stockpiling of demolition materials. These designated areas will be located primarily in areas that are currently parking lots or other relatively flat paved areas adjacent to buildings or structures that are proposed for demolition. These areas currently are linked through the existing road system and scattered throughout the NASA-administered property at SSFL. Other proposed stockpile/laydown areas would occur in non-paved areas that have a minimal footprint on vegetation (such as non-native grasslands) (Figure 3-4). Material and equipment staging would occur in the immediate vicinity of ongoing demolition. Consistent with current SSFL procedures, trucks would be dispatched to and from SSFL at set intervals to avoid traffic problems along Woolsey Canyon Road. Between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., trucks traveling on City of Los Angeles' streets would be staggered at a minimum of 5-minute intervals. This staggered traffic flow would allow up to 144 one-way trips per day or 72 round trips (including both incoming and outgoing).

3.5.1.5 Waste Disposal and Recycling

NASA would characterize materials proposed for demolition and removal in one of two ways. The first approach, in situ characterization, would be to characterize materials in place before demolition to assist in efforts to segregate nonhazardous from hazardous wastes or from incompatible wastes during demolition. In the second approach, contained materials would be characterized before being loaded onto trucks or trailers for transport to an offsite approved construction waste facility. Material content, including the presence of mixed waste, which typically includes low-level radioactively contaminated industrial or research waste and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-listed or characteristic hazardous waste, would be managed in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Waste contents would be confirmed before transfer offsite and wastes would be managed in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The handling and management of waste generated during this process would follow a hierarchical approach of source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal, to the extent possible. Nonhazardous metals, concrete, and asphalt that are candidates for recycling would be separated from other materials and transported to a licensed recycling facility. Offsite disposal would be used only for residual wastes that could not be reused, recycled, or treated. Scrap metal that could be recycled would be separated and transported to an approved recycling facility

to reduce the amount of waste being disposed in landfills. Likewise, soils that were tested as acceptable for use as backfill would remain onsite.

Depending on the types, sizes, volumes, hazardous contents, or ultimate destinations of materials, containment would be in drums, cubic yard boxes, roll-off bins, lined trucks or trailers, or tanks to prevent the release of materials or hazardous contents. Bins containing hazardous wastes would be kept securely closed, except when wastes were being transferred into or out of them, and would be transported for offsite disposal within the prescribed 90-day accumulation period (NASA, 2011c).

Nonhazardous metals, concrete, and asphalt that might be candidates for recycling would be separated from other materials and transported to a licensed recycling facility. Potentially usable electronic and electrical devices and components (such as wiring) would be segregated for reconditioning.

Up to an estimated 94,536 tons of test stands, buildings, and structures could be demolished and hauled to the following facilities for export, resale, disposal, or reuse:

- Materials for export would be transported to the Port of Los Angeles in San Pedro, California.
- Materials for resale would be transported to an equipment dealer in Los Angeles County, California.
- Hazardous concrete would be transported to Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kettleman City, California.
- Asphalt for reuse would be transported to a recycling firm in Simi Valley, California.

Table 3-2 summarizes the number of haul trips by type of waste.

TABLE 3-2
Proposed Demolition Hauling
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Material Type	Material Quantity	Total Haul Trips Required
Scrap Metal for Export	8,250 tons	330
Equipment for Resale	8,134 tons	20
Hazardous Concrete	43,152 tons	1,726
Asphalt for Reuse	35,000 tons	1,400

3.5.1.6 Demolition Schedule

NASA would not begin demolition until completion of the federal and state environmental review processes and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation process. For the purpose of this analysis, demolition is anticipated to occur between 2014 and the end of 2016. Demolition and transport activities would occur during daylight hours, only within the SSFL operation hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. These activities probably would occur in parallel with remedial activities occurring at SSFL.

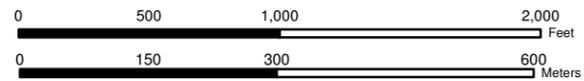
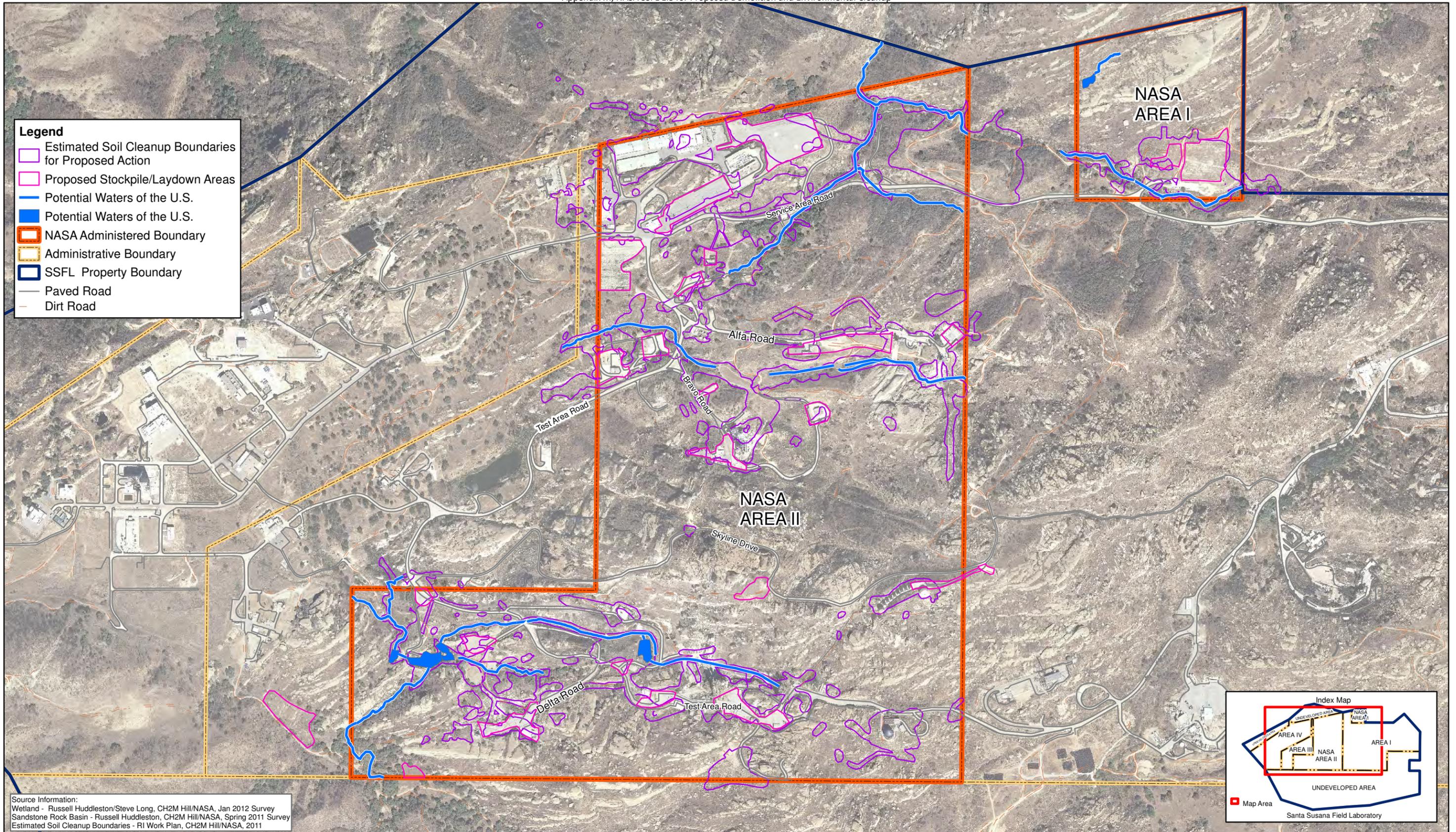
3.5.2 Proposed Soil Remedial Activities

This subsection describes the level of soil cleanup proposed under this action and discusses the potential remedial technologies that might be used to reach these cleanup goals.

3.5.2.1 Cleanup of Soil to Background Levels

For the purpose of this BA, soils are defined in the 2010 AOC (CalEPA DTSC, 2010) as saturated and unsaturated soil, sediment, and weathered bedrock, debris, structures, and other anthropogenic materials. Surface water, groundwater, air, and biota are not included as "soils."

Under the Proposed Action, NASA would remediate the soils on the NASA-administered property of SSFL to background values. Cleaning up the soils to background means the removal of soils contaminated at levels above



22 Apr 2013
 Drawn By:
 A. Cooley

Figure 3-4
 Cleanup Activities and Stockpile/Laydown Areas
 Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
 NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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the local background levels. For example, the soil would be cleaned to naturally occurring levels of metals, radionuclides, and dioxins from wildfires. For analytes that do not naturally occur in soil, the soils would be cleaned to laboratory method reporting limits (RLs)¹.

DTSC would provide NASA with a look-up table to be used for screening in the background scenario. Cleanup of soils would not include the cleanup of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in the groundwater or in the soil or bedrock as a result of groundwater contamination. Cleanup of soils also would not include the cleanup of VOCs emanating from contaminated groundwater that migrate into and through the saturated and unsaturated soil and bedrock beneath SSFL.

3.5.2.2 Soil Cleanup Technologies

Figure 3-4 shows the general footprints of the proposed remediation areas under the Proposed Action. The soil depth that would require cleanup generally would be less than 1.5 m (5 ft), but could reach 6 m (20 ft) in some areas. Viable cleanup technologies were identified based on their effectiveness to clean up the specific contaminants within the Action Area under the environmental conditions present at SSFL. These technologies are identified in the RIs (NASA, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; MWH, 2007, 2009). The soil cleanup methods evaluated in this BA, therefore, represent a broad array of possible cleanup approaches for the Proposed Action. Each of these technologies is described in this subsection, including the contaminant analyses group each addresses, the approach and application of technology implementation, and the general timeline. Table 3-3 generally compares the soil cleanup technologies. NASA might apply one or a combination of these technologies.

The 2010 AOC (CalEPA DTSC, 2010) requirements specify excavation, but allow for treatment of soils onsite (referred to as *in situ* treatment) or for removing, treating, and replacing the remediated soils (referred to as *ex situ* treatment) as long as the cleanup goals are achieved.

NASA might find that active utility infrastructure (such as gas or electricity) are connected to structures targeted for demolition or are located in areas expected to undergo ground disturbance. Such infrastructure, including both aboveground and underground conduits and piping, would be identified and rerouted before site work, as necessary, to maintain uninterrupted service to electricity, natural gas, communications, potable water supply, and sewer service. Utility services that could be retained without rerouting might simply be turned off for the duration of site work in coordination with the utility provider and service recipients.

Where cleanup areas are separated from existing roadways, NASA would develop temporary access roads and also would designate staging areas and locations for stockpiles. These locations would be identified in a Remedial Action Plan prior to remediation activities.

The soil would be stockpiled in multiple designated areas at SSFL (Figure 3-4) and loaded onto dump trucks. Each stockpile would be limited to an area of 0.05 ha (0.14 acre) with a height limit of 2.4 m (8 ft), per Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) Rule 74.29 and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1157.

Soil would be transported in bulk using dump trucks or similar vehicles, each with a capacity of 24 tons of material. Hazardous materials would be placed in labeled U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved, 20-cubic yard (yd³) transport bins or other DOT-approved containers. The following landfills were identified for possible offsite disposal of excavated soil:

- Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kettleman City, California
- Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill in Buttonwillow, California
- U.S. Ecology Landfill in Beatty, Nevada
- Antelope Valley Landfill in Lancaster, California
- Energy Solutions Landfill in Clive, Utah

¹ The laboratory method RL is the lowest concentration at which an analyte confidently can be detected in a sample and its concentration could be reported with a reasonable degree of accuracy and precision.

TABLE 3-3
Soil Remediation Technology Comparison Table
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Technology	Constituent Treatment	Excavation	Site Restoration	Onsite Trucks	Stockpiling	Offsite Trucks	Permits Required?	Construction	Energy Needs	Monitoring	Duration
Excavation and Offsite Disposal	All	Yes	Backfilling and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Staging Area	No	No	Excavation - Several Years Transport – 5 to 10 years
Excavation, Onsite CAMU, and Encapsulation	All	Yes	Backfilling and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	No	Landfill Siting Permit	CAMU	No	Yes	Excavation - Several Years CAMU – 18 months
Soil Vapor Extraction	VOCs	No	No	Yes	No	No	VOC Emission Permit	SVE Wells	Yes	Yes	Months to Years
Ex-situ Treatment Using Land Farming	VOCs	Yes	Replacement of soils and reseed with native grasses	Yes	Yes	No	No	Staging/ Treatment Area	No	Yes	Months to Years
Ex-situ Treatment Using Thermal Desorption	VOCs, SVOCs	Yes	Replacement of soils and reseed with native grasses	Yes	No	No	VOC/ SVOC Emission Permit	Temporary Thermal Desorption Chamber	Yes	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Physical Treatment Using Soil Mixing	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	No	No	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Chemical Oxidation or Reduction	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	Injection Wells or Boreholes	No	Yes	Months to Years
In-situ Anaerobic or Aerobic Biological Treatment	VOCs, SVOCs	No	Grading of disturbed soils	Yes	No	No	Injection Permit	Injection Wells or Boreholes	No	Yes	Months to Years

TABLE 3-3
Soil Remediation Technology Comparison Table
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Technology	Constituent Treatment	Excavation	Site Restoration	Onsite Trucks	Stockpiling	Offsite Trucks	Permits Required?	Construction	Energy Needs	Monitoring	Duration
Phytoremediation	VOCs, some metals, and PCBs	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Tree/Vegetation Planting	No	Yes	Decades
Monitored Natural Attenuation	VOCs, SVOCs	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Hundreds of Years

Notes:

CAMU = corrective action management unit
 N/A = not applicable
 PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

SVOC = semivolatle organic compound
 VOC = volatle organic compound

Soil transport would occur concurrently with soil excavation activities and would be completed by the end of 2017 in accordance with the 2010 AOC. Table 3-4 summarizes the volumes of soils and numbers of trucks required for transport to meet this timeframe under the Proposed Action. Table 3-4 also provides the estimated volumes of backfill soils needed to restore excavated areas. The backfill material could be from an onsite or offsite source. The following potential offsite sources were identified in the project vicinity in southern California:

- P.W. Gillibrand Company in Simi Valley, California
- Rindge Dam in Malibu Canyon, California
- Santa Paula Materials, Inc., in Santa Paula, California
- Grimes Rock, Inc., in Fillmore, California
- Tapo Rock and Sand Products in Simi Valley, California

TABLE 3-4

Estimated Soil Volumes and Truck Requirements under the Proposed Action Excavation and Offsite Disposal Cleanup Technology

NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Removal Parameters	Amounts
Removal Volume	502,000 yd ³
Trucks Required for Soil Removal	26,441
Truck Frequency for Soil Removal Hauling ^a	53 trucks/day
Backfill Volume— 1/3 of total volume	167,000 yd ³
Trucks Required for Backfill Hauling	8,814
Truck Frequency for Backfill Hauling ^a	18 trucks per day
Hauling Duration	23 months
Daily Material Handled ^a	1,698 tons/day

Notes:

yd³ = cubic yards

^a Assumes completion of cleanup and soil hauling by the end of 2017.

Excavation and Offsite Disposal

This method would include the excavation, transport, and disposal of surface and subsurface contaminated soil. Construction equipment, including but not limited to backhoes, bulldozers, front-end loaders, and dump trucks, would be used to reduce the levels of contamination to background or laboratory RIs. In areas of SSFL where oak trees or other protected species, habitat, or sensitive resources occur, NASA would work with the appropriate regulatory agency to develop an acceptable soil removal process or to develop mitigation, as necessary, to offset impacts to sensitive resources or habitat. This technology could be used to remove soil contaminated with multiple types of contamination. Excavation might be used to address contaminants not treatable by other technologies. Excavation also might be used as a back-up approach to other technologies that were used first in an attempt to avoid other environmental impacts, if the other technology did not meet the cleanup goals effectively. As such, this BA will consider excavation in the various analyses.

The soil would be excavated to bedrock in some areas because the top of bedrock is shallow. Rock outcrops would be retained, as possible. The estimated volume of soil requiring excavation under the Proposed Action is approximately 502,000 yd³. Confirmatory sampling would verify that the contaminated soils necessary to meet the cleanup goals were removed. After excavation was complete, no other monitoring would be required.

Excavation activities could take several years to complete. The soil would be staged in multiple designated areas at SSFL and loaded onto dump trucks. Excavated soils would be sampled prior to transport to confirm appropriate handling and disposal. The soil would be disposed at an approved offsite facility. Transport of the soils might occur concurrently with excavation activities and is estimated to take up to an additional 2 years following excavation.

This timeframe assumes that the current SSFL truck limitations would be enforced. That is, trucks would be dispatched to and from SSFL at set intervals to avoid traffic problems along Woolsey Canyon Road. Between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., trucks traveling on City of Los Angeles' streets would be staggered at a minimum of 5-minute intervals. This staggered traffic flow would allow up to 144 one-way trips per day, or 72 round trips (including both incoming and outgoing).

The soil would be transported in bulk using dump trucks or similar vehicles, each with a capacity of 15 to 18 tons of material. Hazardous materials would be placed in labeled DOT-approved, 20-yd³ transport bins or other DOT-approved containers and transported to an approved landfill.

Soil Vapor Extraction

Soil vapor extraction (SVE) is used to remediate VOCs that typically are found in cleaning solvents and light petroleum fuels such as gasoline. NASA would install a series of vapor recovery wells using mechanical drilling techniques and would apply a vacuum to the wells using a blower and associated piping and manifolds. The vapors in the pore spaces of the soil would then be removed into the air. If required, the air stream from the vapor wells would be transported via pipelines to be treated with granular activated carbon (GAC) (or another treatment system such as a flare) to absorb the organic vapors before the air stream was released to the atmosphere. To increase the pore space in the soil (including weathered bedrock) and to increase the radius of influence (ROI), the matrix could be fractured pneumatically before installation of the SVE wells. Pneumatically fracturing the soil matrix widens the pore space, creates fractures, and enlarges existing fractures to increase the effective porosity of the matrix, which results in an increased air flow and allows more vapors to be recovered. NASA would have to monitor the contamination removed in the air stream as part of the O&M efforts. In addition, a power source would be required to operate the system. The VCAPCD will specify the monitoring and reporting requirements. Using this technology, it could take months to years to meet the cleanup standards.

Ex Situ Treatment Using Land Farming

This method of onsite treatment could be used to biologically degrade organic contamination such as the constituents found in petroleum products (semivolatile organic compounds [SVOCs] and VOCs). Land farming would entail excavating and hauling soil to a designated onsite area using ordinary construction equipment such as front end loaders, backhoes, and dump trucks. Consistent with the excavation approaches previously discussed, the estimated volume of soil requiring excavation under the Proposed Action is approximately 500,000 yd³. The treatment areas typically would be flat and have asphalt or concrete as a base, which could be lined with polyethylene plastic sheeting. Soil could then be placed in the treatment area and nutrients and moisture added to stimulate biodegradation of the organic constituents, using water trucks and tractors with disc attachments to blend in the additives. Once the levels of contamination met criteria, the soil could be hauled back to the site and placed in the excavation area as backfill. Soil monitoring would be required to assess the rate and amount of contamination reduction using this technology. This technology could take months to a few years to meet the remediation goals. Monitoring would continue for the duration of the ex situ treatment period until cleanup goals were met. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the soils (in other words, more frequent at the beginning and less frequent as soils were cleaned). Once the goals had been met, soils would be returned to the excavation area and monitoring would be complete.

Ex Situ Treatment Using Thermal Desorption

This method could be used to treat organic contaminants using onsite heat source. The soils would be heated in a chamber known as a rotary dryer (or similar technology) to target temperatures of about 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) using natural gas to volatilize organic contaminants. A carrier gas or vacuum system transports the volatilized organics to a gas treatment system. An area for thermally treating soil would be established at the site. Soils contaminated with organic constituents, primarily petroleum products (VOCs and SVOCs), would be excavated and treated. Consistent with the excavation approaches described previously, the estimated volume of soil requiring excavation under the Proposed Action is approximately 502,000 yd³. Typical equipment includes a rotary dryer, natural gas tanks, soil excavation and transportation trucks, blower, heat exchanger, and gas treatment system (usually a GAC). Monitoring would continue for the duration of the ex situ treatment period until the cleanup goals had been met. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of

contamination reduction in the soils. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued and soils would be left in a stockpile to cool. The soils could then be returned to the excavation area, probably within about a month. The treated soil would be placed in the excavation areas and used as backfill. The entire cycle of this technology could take months to a few years to meet the remediation goals.

In Situ Physical Treatment Using Soil Mixing

This technology would entail using large-diameter augers or Lang-tool mixers to physically disturb the soil using a series of borehole locations. Hot air, steam, hydrogen peroxide, zero valent iron (ZVI) (see description in the Iron Particle Injection subsection), or other fluids would be mixed into the soil to treat the contamination in place. Typical equipment includes large drilling rigs, tanks, piping, valves, and tanks. If a heat source is required, equipment would be needed to heat either air or water. This technology primarily is used to treat organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs). The soil would require monitoring to assess the amount of contamination reduction achieved. Monitoring would continue until the cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the soils. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued. This technology could take months to years to reduce the contamination levels enough to meet the cleanup standards.

In Situ Chemical Oxidation or Reduction

This technology could be used to treat organic contamination such as VOCs and SVOCs in the soil. A network of injection wells or boreholes would be drilled using mechanical drilling techniques and fluids such as oxidants (such as hydrogen peroxide and permanganate or ozone) or reducing agents (ZVI slurry [see description in the Iron Particle Injection subsection]) would be pumped into the subsurface to treat the contamination. The soil could be pneumatically fractured, as described for SVE, to enhance the process before the injection of fluids. In addition, nitrogen could be used as a carrier gas to more effectively distribute reducing agents into the subsurface. Typical equipment for this process includes drilling rigs, tanks to hold the fluids, pumps, hoses, valves, and a nitrogen source (for ZVI). Soil monitoring would be required to assess the rate and amount of contaminant reduction. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process until cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the soils. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued. Using this technology, it could take months to years to reduce the contamination levels enough to meet the cleanup standards, and multiple injections might be required.

In Situ Anaerobic or Aerobic Biological Treatment

This method would treat organic contamination in the soil using microorganisms. NASA would drill a network of injection wells or boreholes using mechanical methods and would inject fluids into the subsurface to stimulate microbial growth. The fluids could be augmented with microorganisms to increase their populations and accelerate the treatment process. For aerobic bioremediation, fluids containing inducer and electron acceptors (oxygen) to enhance aerobic biodegradation would be injected into the subsurface. In the presence of sufficient oxygen and other nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, microorganisms would convert many organic contaminants to carbon dioxide and water. For anaerobic bioremediation, electron donors would be injected into the subsurface to stimulate the reduction of chlorinated organic compounds. In the absence of oxygen, the organic contaminants ultimately would metabolize to methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen gas. Common electron donors are sugars such as lactate and corn syrup and vegetable oils. Typical equipment used includes a drilling rig, tanks to hold the fluids, and pumps. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process until the cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the soils. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued. Using this technology, it could take months to years to reduce the contamination levels enough to meet the cleanup standards, and multiple injections might be required.

Phytoremediation

This method is for use in wetland areas or where the depth to groundwater is about 0.9 to 1.5 m (3 to 5 ft) below the surface. Phytoremediation has been known to treat VOCs, some metals, and PCBs. Trees such as cottonwoods or poplars can uptake moisture that contains contaminants and metabolize the contaminants. NASA would coordinate with the appropriate regulatory agency to develop an acceptable approach to phytoremediation, including types of plants to use, site preparation requirements, and monitoring protocol. An irrigation system using treated groundwater and fertilizers might be required to enhance plant growth. This technology would be considered for use at SSFL; however, because of the dry climate and groundwater depths, it is unlikely that the risk-based cleanup goals could be met. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process until the cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. Using this technology, it could take decades to reduce the contamination levels enough to meet the cleanup standards.

Monitored Natural Attenuation

Monitored natural attenuation (MNA) typically is applied in coordination with another remedial technology, such as when an alternative remedial technology has been applied to remove VOCs and is no longer effective in further reducing VOC levels. MNA might be applied to remove residual contamination over time. The data collected during the natural attenuation study can be used to evaluate if contamination levels would reach the cleanup goal within an established timeframe or if treatment, additional treatments, or other remedial technologies would need to be implemented.

Using MNA, it could take hundreds of years to meet the prescribed cleanup goals independently. However, if MNA were applied following alternative remedial approaches, the timeframe would depend on the remaining levels of contamination to be attenuated. Monitoring would continue until the cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the soils. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued.

Institutional Controls

NASA could use such controls to restrict access to contaminated areas of SSFL. Access could be restricted primarily through fencing, with signage and security being present at the site. By erecting fences with visible hanging signage warning trespassers to keep out of the area and restricting access to SSFL through security measures, potential exposure to humans would be limited or eliminated. The fencing and signage would require inspections at a frequency that would allow NASA to make repairs as needed.

3.5.3 Proposed Groundwater Remedial Activities

This subsection describes the proposed cleanup of groundwater and summarizes the potential remedial technologies that might be used to reach these cleanup goals.

3.5.3.1 Cleanup of Groundwater

For the purpose of this report, groundwater is defined specifically by the 2007 Order (CalEPA DTSC, 2007) as the water level within the alluvium or weathered bedrock layers and the Chatsworth formation aquifer, and both saturated and unsaturated unweathered (competent) bedrock. As defined in the 2010 AOC (CalEPA DTSC, 2010), groundwater also can include soils contaminated by soil vapor (VOCs) from groundwater. Under the Proposed Action, groundwater would be cleaned up consistent with the risk-based protocol level using the guidelines in the SRAM (MWH, 2005), as described in the 2007 Order (CalEPA DTSC, 2007).

“Risk-based protocols” are used to help NASA and other decision makers assess the possible ways in which people and animals (receptors) could be exposed to groundwater contaminants. For a risk to be present, receptors present at SSFL must have the potential for exposure to the contaminated groundwater. After the potential for exposure to receptors has been confirmed, the extent of exposure can be evaluated using different criteria, including the duration of exposure, the type of contamination to which a sensitive receptor would be exposed, the frequency of exposure, and the relative toxicity of the contaminant.

NASA has conducted numerous studies and surveys to characterize the existing groundwater contamination at SSFL. Many of these studies document viable technologies that could be effective in meeting these risk-based protocols.

3.5.3.2 Groundwater Cleanup Technologies

Viable remediation technologies were identified based on their effectiveness to clean up the specific contaminants at the site. Site conditions, including weather, soil conditions, or terrain, were considered in evaluating the viability of the technologies. These technologies are identified in the RIs (NASA, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; MWH, 2007a, 2009) and the *Groundwater Interim Measures Work Plan* (MWH, 2007b). Each technology is described in this subsection, including the contaminant classification each addresses, the approach and application of the technology implementation, and the timeline of each. One or a combination of these technologies might be applied. In addition to or in conjunction with the technologies described in the following subsections, in locations where new pumps would be installed, impacts to habitats would occur from well installation and from O&M. Although specific locations or numbers of new wells to be installed have not been identified (studies are in progress), they will occur in areas that have been identified as having groundwater contaminants. Generally these areas are located in alluvial valleys that coincide with test pads and stands and impoundments from which releases have occurred. In addition to demolition activities in these areas, impacts from well installation include construction of well pads, approximately 15.2 by 15.2 m (50 ft by 50 ft), that will store frac tanks, water tanks, and casings during construction; the permanent impact from installed well pads would be approximately 0.9 by 0.9 m (3 ft by 3 ft). Figure 3-5 shows the Action Area general location and the groundwater contaminants. Table 3-3 provides a comparison of the groundwater cleanup technologies.

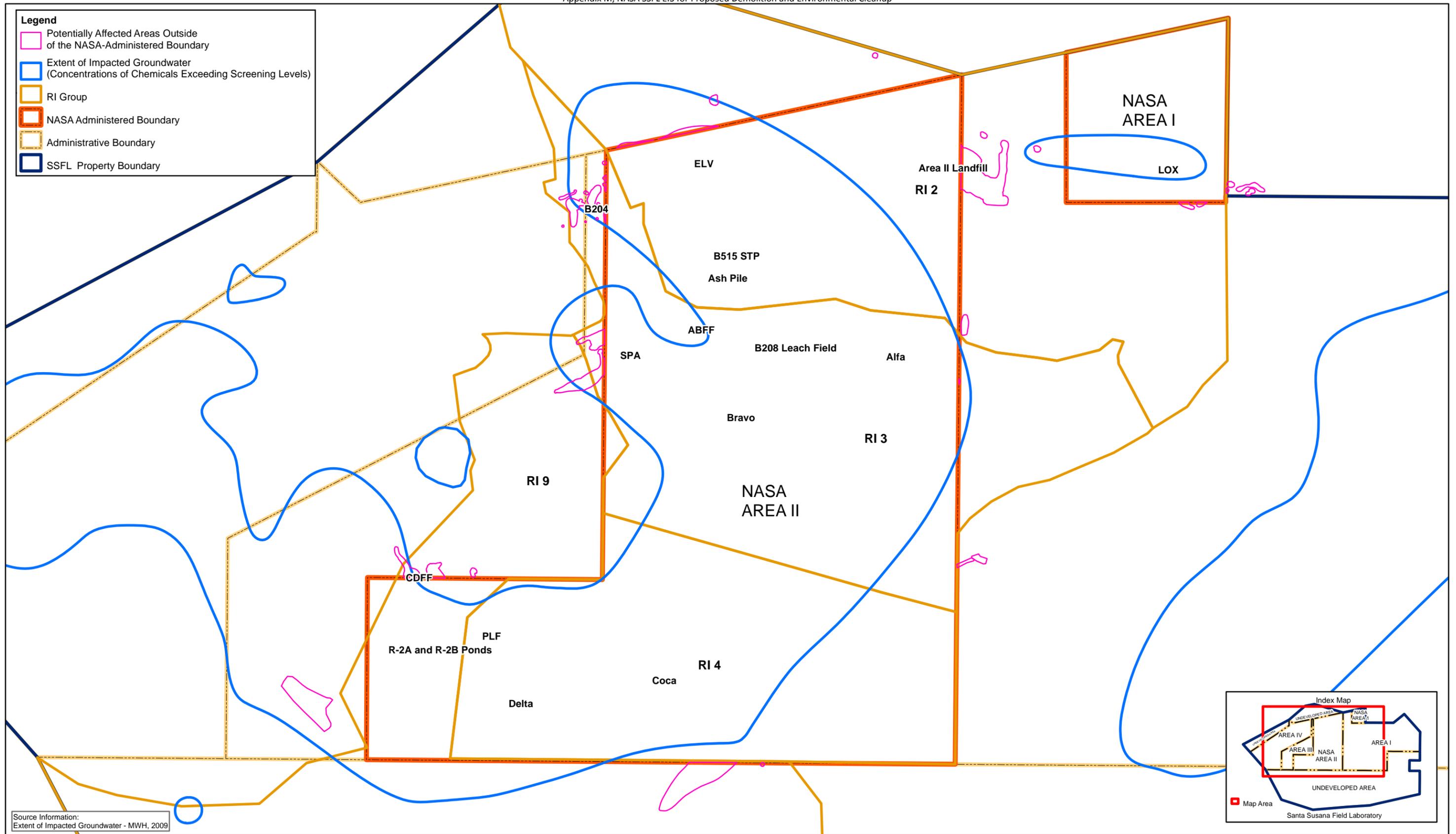
Pump and Treat

This technology currently is being used at SSFL to recover contaminated groundwater with SSFL's groundwater extraction and treatment system (GETS). Pump and treat technology is used to capture contaminated groundwater and to treat the contaminants using an ex situ treatment technology such as an ion exchange column (for metals), GAC, or oxidation. A GAC system contains carbon that has been manufactured such that the grains have a large surface area with many "active sites" that can absorb organic constituents. However, pump and treat systems primarily are used to create a hydraulically induced capture zone for groundwater to prevent it from migrating further. On occasion, this groundwater capture zone can dry up seeps and springs that are a source of water to the plants and wildlife. In addition, a power source would be required to operate the system.

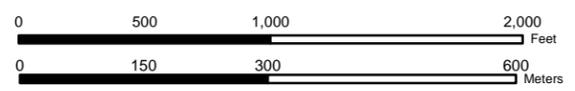
NASA could use alternative sources of energy such as solar arrays to provide some of the power requirement. Some pump and treat infrastructure is in place as part of the existing GETS system; however, the installation of additional wells at depths ranging from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) below ground surface (bgs) and 3,962.4 m (13,000 ft) of aboveground pipeline would be added to the existing system for this remedial technology to cover the full area noted in Figure 3-4. With this technology, it could take many years before the groundwater would meet the cleanup standards. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process.

Vacuum Extraction

This approach could be used to recover VOCs and includes installing a network of extraction wells using mechanical drilling methods in the target zone for treatment. Depths of new wells installed could range from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) bgs. The groundwater would be extracted from the well along with the vapors (SVE) in the saturated matrix using blowers, pipelines, and manifolds. The groundwater would be treated onsite and injected into the subsurface or released to surface drainage. The vapors that would be recovered could be treated by a GAC system (or other treatment system), which would require piping and manifolds, before release to the atmosphere. The contamination removed in the air and groundwater streams would require monitoring as part of the O&M efforts. In addition, a power source would be required to operate the system. NASA could use alternative sources of energy such as solar arrays to provide some of the power requirement. Using this technology, it could take months to years to meet the cleanup standards. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process.



Source Information:
Extent of Impacted Groundwater - MWH, 2009



23-Jul-2012
Drawn By:
A. Cooley

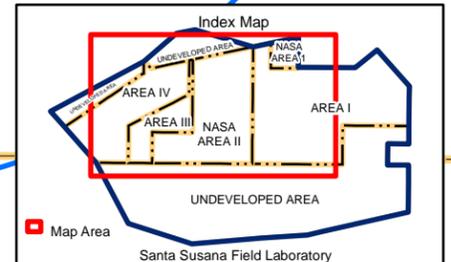


Figure 3-5
Areas of Impacted Groundwater
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Iron Particle Injection

This technology is used to treat chlorinated VOCs and also could be used to lower the oxidation state of metals to make them less soluble in water and render them less mobile. Similar to chemical oxidation, NASA would install a network of injection wells or boreholes using mechanical methods and ZVI slurry (water and iron powder). Depths of new wells installed could range from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) bgs. The slurry is mixed in tanks onsite and delivered to the subsurface either by pumping or by combining it with nitrogen as a carrier gas to disperse the ZVI slurry as fine particles in the subsurface. The byproducts of treating chlorinated VOCs include methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen gas. This process could be enhanced by pneumatically fracturing the subsurface before injection of the ZVI slurry. Typical equipment for this process includes drilling rigs, tanks to hold the fluids, pumps, hoses, valves, and a nitrogen source. Groundwater monitoring would be required to assess the rate and amount of contaminant reduction that occurred. Using this technology, it could take months to years to reduce the contamination to levels that would meet the cleanup standards and multiple injections might be required. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process.

Heat-driven Extraction

This treatment is used to recover VOCs and entails heating the subsurface to near or at the boiling point of water using a series of wells or boreholes installed using mechanical drilling methods. Depths of new wells installed could range from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) bgs. The groundwater and surrounding matrix would be heated using steam, electrical resistance heating, or heating elements (or other source of heat). The entire matrix would be heated and the groundwater, along with the VOCs in the surrounding matrix, could be recovered using an SVE system, as described previously under Vacuum Extraction in Section 3.5.2.2. The recovered vapors would be cooled and treated onsite as a liquid, vapor, or both, before being released. Typical equipment used includes piping, manifolds, heat source (steam, electric resistance heating, or heating elements), SVE system, heat exchangers, GAC system (or other vapor treatment system), and tanks. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process until the cleanup goals had been met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach. The frequency of monitoring would be established based on the rate of contamination reduction in the groundwater. Once the goals had been met, monitoring would be discontinued. This technology could take months to years to reduce the contamination levels enough to meet the cleanup standards.

In Situ Chemical Oxidation

Chemical oxidation is used to treat VOCs. This treatment method requires a series of injection wells or boreholes installed using mechanical drilling methods into the area targeted for treatment. Depths of new wells installed could range from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) bgs. Oxidants would be delivered to the subsurface either by gravity feed or pumping via the injection wells. The oxidants react with the VOCs in the groundwater and surrounding matrix to create carbon dioxide and water as byproducts. This process could be enhanced by pneumatically fracturing the subsurface before the oxidants are introduced into the subsurface, as previously described. Typical equipment for this process includes drilling rigs, tanks to hold the fluids, pumps, hoses, and valves. The groundwater would require monitoring to assess the rate and amount of contaminant reduction that occurred. Monitoring would occur throughout the treatment process. With this technology, it could take months to years to reduce the contamination to levels that would meet the cleanup standards, and multiple injections might be required.

In Situ Enhanced Bioremediation

This technology is used to treat organic contamination in the groundwater using microorganisms. NASA would install a network of injection wells and inject fluids into the subsurface to stimulate microbial growth. Depths of new wells installed could range from approximately 15.2 to 274.3 m (50 to 900 ft) bgs. The fluids could be augmented with microorganisms to increase their populations and accelerate the treatment process. For aerobic bioremediation, fluids containing inducer and electron acceptors (oxygen) to enhance aerobic biodegradation would be injected into the subsurface. In the presence of sufficient oxygen and other nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, microorganisms would convert many organic contaminants to carbon dioxide and water. For anaerobic bioremediation, NASA would inject electron donors into the subsurface to stimulate the reduction of chlorinated organic compounds. In the absence of oxygen, the organic contaminants ultimately would metabolize

to methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen gas. Typical equipment for this process includes drilling rigs, tanks to hold the fluids, pumps, hoses, and valves. Groundwater monitoring would be required to assess the rate and amount of contaminant reduction that occurred, with monitoring continuing throughout the treatment process. Using this technology, it could take months to years to reduce the contamination to levels that would meet the cleanup standards, and multiple injections might be required.

Monitored Natural Attenuation

NASA could use MNA to evaluate the reduction in contamination over a period of time once a treatment technology had been implemented or the naturally occurring attenuation processes had proven effective in reducing contamination in the subsurface. The data collected during the MNA study could be used to evaluate if contamination levels would reach the cleanup goal within an established timeframe or if other remedial technologies need to be implemented. MNA could be implemented as an independent approach or in coordination with any other remedial technology. As an independent technology, MNA could take hundreds of years to meet the cleanup goals. Monitoring would continue until the cleanup goals were met or a decision was made to implement an alternative remedial approach.

Institutional Controls

NASA would use institutional controls to restrict access to contaminated water bodies by including specific restrictive provisions in dig permits, utility clearances, or other development permits in designated areas where contaminated groundwater is known to exist. With these restrictions, NASA could limit or eliminate potential exposure.

3.5.4 Schedule of Soil and Groundwater Remedial Activities

The AOC (CalEPA DTSC, 2010) mandates that soil remediation on the NASA administered property be completed by the end of 2017. Soils characterization should be complete by 2013, followed by reporting and developing remedial action implementation plans and designs. Implementation of the soil remedial actions should occur in 2016 and 2017. As discussed in Section 3.5.1.6, proposed demolition probably would occur between 2014 and 2016, concurrently with the proposed soil and groundwater cleanup activities.

NASA is continuing to collect data based on the initial results of the groundwater RI reports (NASA, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; MWH, 2007a, 2009). The groundwater investigations are scheduled for planning and implementation through 2017. Groundwater response actions should occur in 2017 and 2018, with long-term groundwater O&M following.

SECTION 4

Environmental Setting

4.1 Environmental Baseline

This section provides an overview of the regional setting, vegetation and land cover types, and general wildlife use associated with the habitats, as well as an evaluation of the waters of the United States, including wetlands on the NASA-administered property at SSFL.

SSFL is in the Simi Hills in an unincorporated portion of Ventura County, although its easternmost portion extends slightly into an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County. The site is within the central portion of the Southern California Coast ecological subregion in the Simi Valley-Santa Susana Mountains (261Be) ecological subsection. This subsection includes steep mountains, moderately steep to steep hills, and nearly level to gently sloping floodplains, terraces, and alluvial fans (Miles and Goudey, 1998).

The Simi Hills are part of an expanse of open space that provides several linkages for wildlife movement among the Santa Monica Mountains to the south, the San Gabriel Mountains to the east, and the Los Padres National Forest to the north. SSFL is within a larger landscape linkage area and wildlife movement corridor identified by the Ventura Planning Division (Ventura County Planning Division, 2005) and within the proposed Santa Susana-Simi Hills Significant Ecological Area, as designated by the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Division (Los Angeles County Regional Planning Division, 2012).

Several open space preserves and parklands are in the immediate vicinity of the NASA-administered property including the Sage Ranch preserve, which is along the eastern border of the NASA-administered Area I (LOX Plant Area). Other significant protected areas in the vicinity of the site include the Upper Las Virgenes open space preserve, Chatsworth nature preserve, Corrigan Park, among others. In addition portions of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area including Cheeseboro Canyon, Polo Comado Canyon, and Long Ranch-Jordan Ranch are to the southwest of SSFL.

No habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans have been developed for the region and there currently is no designated critical habitat in the NASA-administered areas of SSFL (USFWS, 2011a).

4.1.1 Vegetation and Land Cover Types

The vegetation surveys identified eight natural terrestrial habitat types, two aquatic habitat types, sandstone rock outcrops, and ruderal and developed areas (NASA, 2011a; 2011b). These habitat and land cover types are described in the following text. Table 4-1 provides the acreages of each type as well as a cross-walk between the mapped vegetation types and the current California vegetation classification system (Sawyer et al., 2009). Figure 4-1 shows the distribution of the vegetation and land cover types.

4.1.1.1 Chaparral

Chaparral is the most abundant and widespread natural community at the site. This habitat covers 69.8 ha (172.6 acres) (approximately 38 percent) of the NASA-administered property. Characteristic species include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), thicketleaf yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolia*), Mendocino bushmallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), and chaparral yucca (*Yucca whipplei*). The abundance of these species is variable within this habitat type depending on soils, aspect, past disturbance, and other environmental factors.

4.1.1.2 Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub

Venturan coastal sage scrub covers about 26 ha (64.4 acres) (approximately 15 percent) of the site. Characteristic species include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), Eastern Mojave buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*), black sage, chaparral yucca, thicketleaf yerba santa, and common deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*).

TABLE 4-1
Mapped Vegetation and Land Cover Types and Current California Vegetation Classification System
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Vegetation/Land Cover Types	Hectares (Acres)	Current California Vegetation Classification System*
Chaparral	69.8 (172.6)	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> – <i>Salvia mellifera</i> Shrubland Alliance <i>Malosma laurina</i> Shrubland Alliance <i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> Shrubland Alliance <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> Provisional Shrubland Alliance
Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub	26 (64.4)	<i>Artemisia californica</i> – <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Shrubland Alliance
Non-native Grassland	7.5 (18.6)	<i>Avena (barbata, fatua)</i> Semi-natural Herbaceous Stands
Coast Live Oak Woodland	5.3 (13.2)	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Woodland Alliance
Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	3.7 (9.2)	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Woodland Alliance
Baccharis Scrub	1.0 (2.6)	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> Shrubland Alliance
Mule-fat Scrub	0.8 (2.1)	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> Shrubland Alliance
Southern Willow Scrub	(0.4) 1.0	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Shrubland Alliance
Aquatic Habitats	0.16 (0.4)	None
Sandstone Rock Outcrops	34.3 (85.0)	None
Ruderal	6.8 (17)	None
Developed	23.4 (58)	None

Note:

*Sawyer et al. (2009)

4.1.1.3 Non-native Grassland

Grassland habitat covers 7.5 ha (18.6 acres) (approximately 4 percent) of the site and often occurs in a mosaic with other habitat types. Most of the grasslands are characterized by slender oat (*Avena barbata*), intermixed with other introduced annual grasses such as ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), and fescue (*Vulpia* spp). Native grasses including needlegrass (*Nassella* spp.), littleseed muhly (*Muhlenbergia microsperma*), and deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*) are present in a few areas, but generally provide only minimal cover. Common herbaceous species include suncup (*Camissonia* spp.), winecup clarkia (*Clarkia purpurea*), longbeak stork's bill (*Erodium botrys*), and winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*).

4.1.1.4 Coast Live Oak Woodland

Coast live oak woodland is distributed widely across the site but only makes up 5.3 ha (13.2 acres) (approximately 3 percent) of the NASA-administered property. This habitat is characterized by mature coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees. The understory generally consists of annual grasses such as ripgut brome and slender oat, with occasional native grasses including blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*) and California brome (*Bromus carinatus*). The understory shrub layer is poorly developed and, where present, generally consists of scattered Pacific poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).

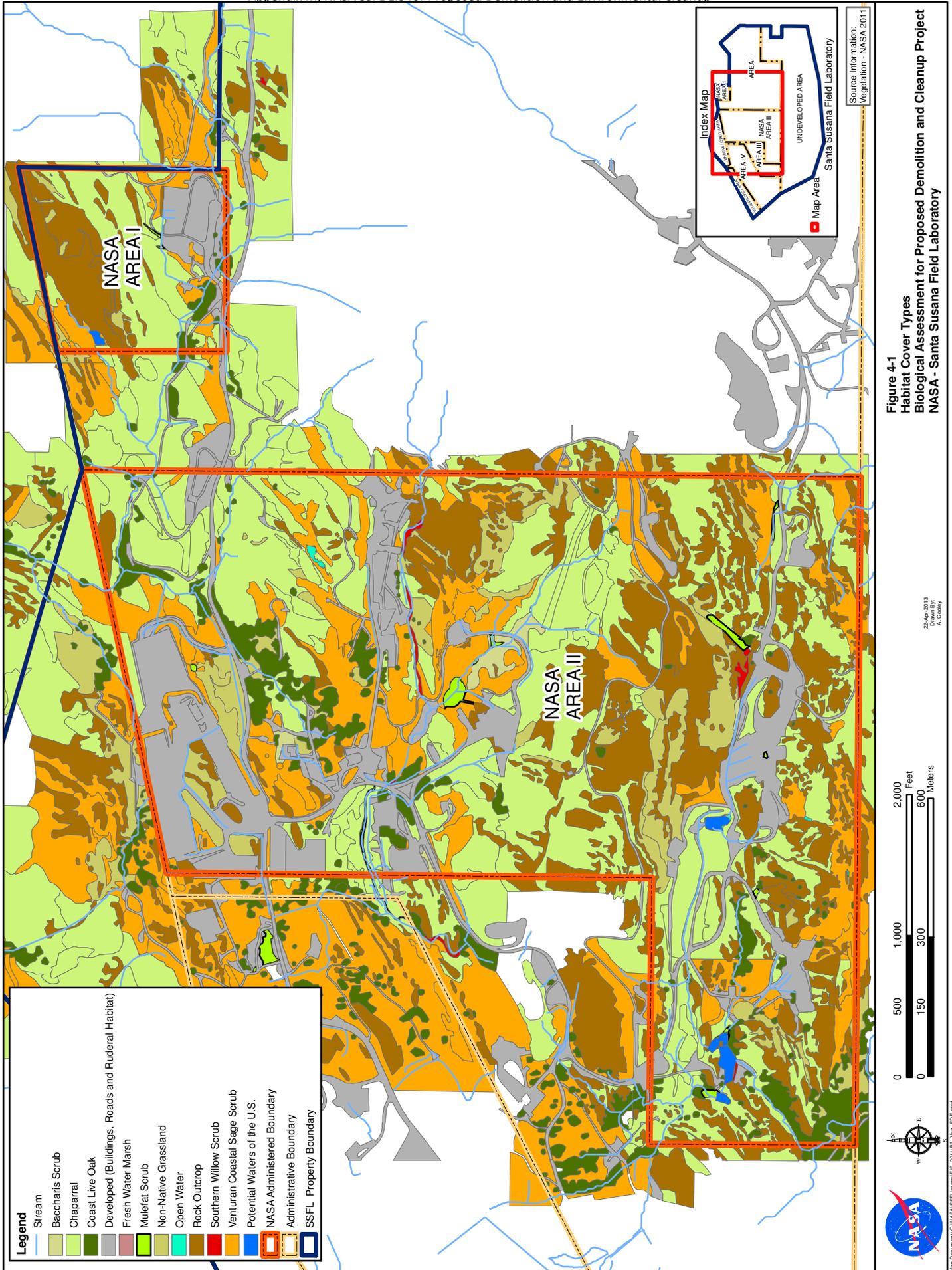


Figure 4-1
Habitat Cover Types
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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4.1.1.5 Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest

Coast live oak riparian forest is found along the edges of the seasonal streams on the site. This habitat type covers 3.7 ha (9.2 acres) (approximately 2 percent) of the NASA-administered property. The composition of this community generally is similar to the coast live oak woodland habitat described previously, although the understory typically is more diverse in these areas and includes species such as Douglas' sagewort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*), and American black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*).

4.1.1.6 Baccharis Scrub

Baccharis scrub is limited, covering only 1.0 ha (2.6 total acres) (less than 1 percent) of the site. This community is characterized by generally pure stands of coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*). In these areas, coyotebrush ranges from dense cover with a sparse herbaceous layer to more open stands with an understory composed of annual grasses and scattered forbs.

4.1.1.7 Mule-fat Scrub

Mule-fat scrub is limited, covering 0.8 ha (2.1 acres) (less than 1 percent) of the site. This habitat type is characterized by localized, dense stands of mule-fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

4.1.1.8 Southern Willow Scrub

Southern willow scrub habitat on the NASA-administered property is characterized by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) intermixed with occasional red willow (*Salix laevigata*) and narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*). This habitat type is uncommon on the site, covering only 0.4 ha (1 acre) (less than 1 percent). Southern willow scrub occurs in localized patches around scattered ponds and detention basins and along portions of the seasonal drainages within the site.

4.1.1.9 Aquatic Habitats

Aquatic habitats identified on the NASA-administered property include 0.15 ha (0.4 acre) of open water and 0.08 ha (0.2 acre) of freshwater marsh habitat associated with various ponds and detention basins. Freshwater marsh is limited to the outer edges of ponds and detention basins and is characterized by southern cattail (*Typha domingensis*). Several intermittent stream channels also occur throughout the site.

4.1.1.10 Sandstone Rock Outcrops

Approximately 34.3 ha (85 acres) (19 percent) of the NASA-administered property is composed of sandstone outcrops. In many areas the outcrops are devoid of vegetation, while in other areas, the rocks are covered with a diverse assemblage of lichens. In some areas, scattered vascular plants are present. Common plants associated with these rock outcrops include bushy spikemoss (*Selaginella bigelovii*), lanceleaf liveforever (*Dudleya lanceolata*), chalk dudleya (*Dudleya pulverulenta*), cliffbrake (*Pellaea* spp.), orange bush monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), and Santa Susana tarplant.

4.1.1.11 Ruderal

Ruderal habitat is common around developed areas and areas that have been subject to human disturbance. Ruderal habitats cover approximately 6.8 ha (17 acres) (4 percent) of the site. Common species observed in these areas include telegraphweed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Maltese star-thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*), silver bird's-foot trefoil (*Acemison argophyllus*), stork's bill (*Erodium* spp.), and common deerweed.

4.1.1.12 Developed

Developed areas include paved roads, parking areas, buildings, test structures, and other developments. Approximately 23.4 ha (58 acres), or 13 percent, of the NASA-administered property have been developed.

4.1.2 General Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats

4.1.2.1 Wildlife Observations

Observations of wildlife and associated habitat were recorded by wildlife biologists during fall 2010 and spring and summer 2011 surveys (NASA, 2011a; 2011b). The animal species were identified within the Action Area via sightings, calls, and other evidence of occurrence. During the surveys, 11 butterfly species, 12 herpetile (reptiles and amphibians) species, 60 bird species, and at least 15 mammal species were identified (NASA, 2011a; 2011b). Signs of large mammals including California mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus californicus*), wild pig (*Sus scrofa*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and bobcat (*Felis rufus*) were found throughout the Action Area.

4.1.2.2 Grassland and Ruderal Habitats

Grasslands and some ruderal habitats within the Action Area support a variety of small mammals and provide important foraging and nesting habitat for raptors and other birds. Birds that forage in grasslands include the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). Ruderal vegetation occurring within and along the margins of disturbed areas often is used by birds such as the American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*) and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). Mammal species that occur in grasslands and ruderal habitats include the desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Rodent burrows in these habitats provide essential upland refuge sites for certain amphibians and reptiles, including the western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

4.1.2.3 Wooded Areas

Wooded areas within the study area provide foraging, nesting, and shelter habitat for many bird and mammal species. Birds that occur in wooded areas include the Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis* and *S. pygmaea*) and acorn (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) and Nuttall's (*Picoides nuttallii*) woodpeckers and a variety of warbler (*Vermivora celata*, *Dendroica coronate*, *Oporonis tolmiei*, and *Wilsonia pusilla*) and vireo (*Vireo cassinii*) species. Mammals, including various rodent species (*Peromyscus* spp., *Perognathus* spp., and *Mus musculus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), mule deer, and bobcat use the woodlands within the study area for foraging and denning.

4.1.2.4 Rock Outcrops

Rock outcrops within the study area serve as breeding habitat for a variety of birds and mammals and provide cover for small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. During the 2011 surveys, two nests occupied by red-tailed hawks were observed in the rock outcrops. Both of the nests successfully fledged young. Rock outcrops also provide cover and nesting habitat for small mammals including the desert cottontail and California ground squirrel; and for reptiles including the California whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris munda*), western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), western fence lizard, and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus heller*). Reptiles and small mammals attracted to rock outcrops provide prey opportunities for larger mammals including the coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat, and gray fox, as well as for various raptors.

4.1.2.5 Marshes, Ponds, Riparian Habitat, and other Water Features

Freshwater marshes and ponds, and to a certain extent, seasonal wetlands within the study area are highly productive wildlife habitats for amphibians, aquatic reptiles, waterfowl, wading birds, and certain songbirds. Many wildlife species depend on the ponds and associated marshes for their entire life cycles; others use them as temporary refuges or migratory stopover areas. The ponds and associated marshes within the study area provide foraging, nesting, and resting habitat for mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and herons, including the green heron (*Butorides virescens*) and the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). These habitats serve as foraging and breeding habitat for various frogs, salamanders, and aquatic reptiles, and also provide prey opportunities for hawks, owls, coyotes, raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and foxes.

Intermittent streams and associated riparian habitat, such as coast live oak riparian forest, provide valuable habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Wading birds such as the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), waterfowl such as the mallard, and other birds including the red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) use the intermittent streams when they are inundated during the wet season. The associated riparian habitats provide foraging habitat and cover for raptors, owls, and a variety of mammal species.

4.1.3 Waters of the United States (Including Wetlands)

A wetland delineation field survey was completed between January 3 and January 6, 2012. The purpose of the survey was to identify the limits of wetlands and other waters in the Action Area. NASA has written a Wetland Delineation Report. After a field verification by the USACE on December 20, 2012, USACE issued an Approved Jurisdictional Determination on February 12, 2013 (USACE, 2013), which concluded that jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. do occur in the NASA-administered properties at SSFL. The Approved Jurisdictional Determination concluded that the wetlands and waters of the U.S. were correct as shown in the Wetland Delineation Report, with the exception that feature SW-2 in NASA Area 1 was considered as an isolated wetland, not subject to federal jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Because it is likely that direct impacts will occur to some of these areas (such as the R2 Ponds and some of the drainages) as a result of proposed remediation, a Section 404 permit for those activities will be sought from the USACE.

4.1.3.1 Classification

Classification of wetlands and other waters identified during the survey follow the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979). This classification methodology was developed by the USFWS as part of the National Wetland Inventory program. The hierarchical classification includes systems, subsystems, and classes to generally categorize the various aquatic habitats. Modifiers are used to denote specific water regimes and/or highly altered areas (excavated or impounded wetlands).

4.1.3.2 Survey Methodology

The survey methodology followed the *Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (USACE, 2008).

Wetland determination data points were established at 10 locations, including 5 wetland data points and 5 upland data points (Figures 4-2 through 4-7). Wetland determination data sheets are included in Appendix E of the Wetland Delineation Report.

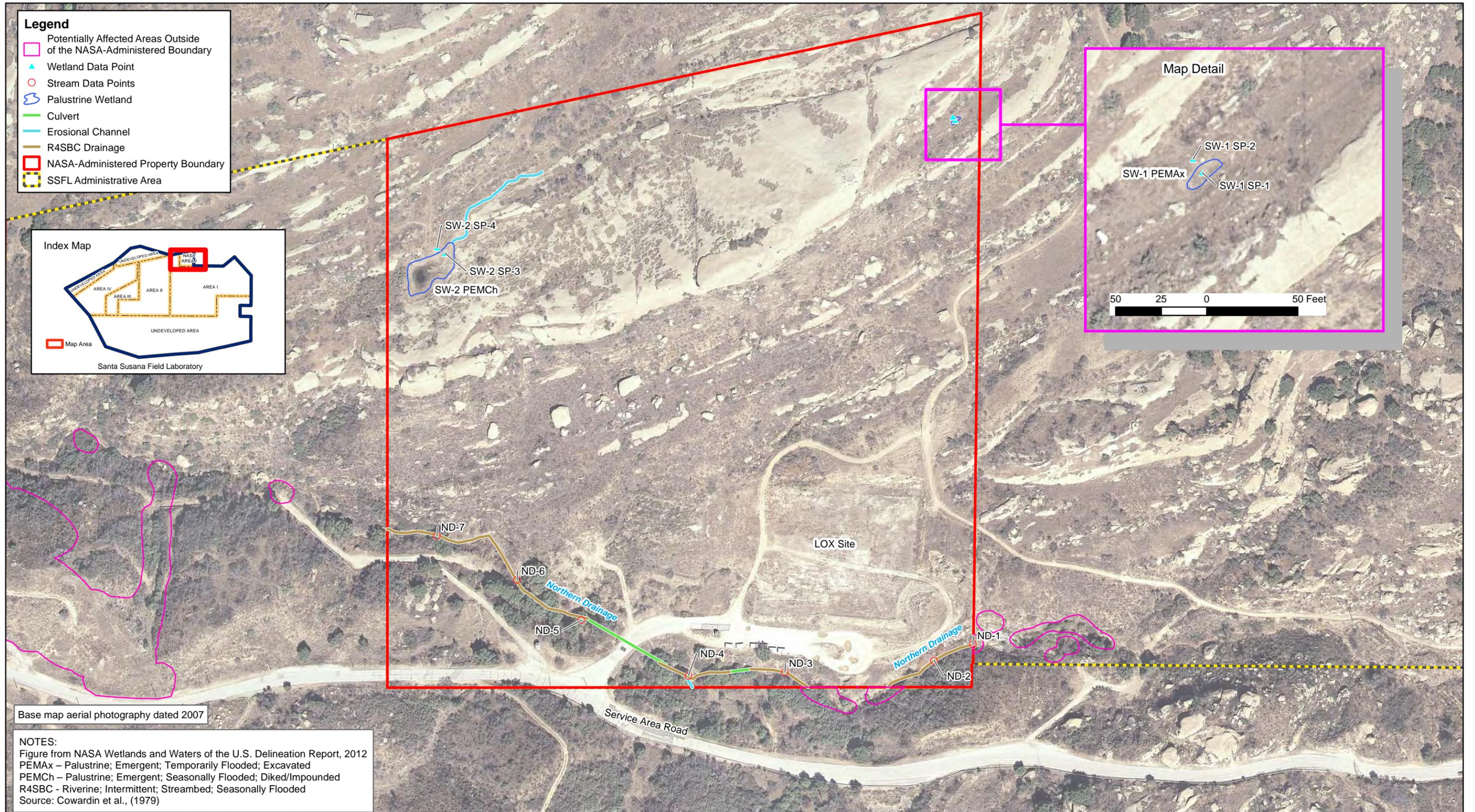
Vegetation

At each sample point, plant species were identified and the percent cover was estimated visually and recorded. Herbaceous vegetation was sampled in an approximately 5-ft radius around the sample point. Taxonomic designations follow *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al., 2012). The *National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands* (Reed, 1988) was used to evaluate the wetland indicator status of each plant species identified. Dominant species included the most abundant species whose cumulative cover accounted for at least 50 percent of the total cover and any single species that accounted for at least 20 percent of the total vegetative cover. A list of plant species observed at the sample points and of other common species observed throughout the wetland study area during the field survey is provided in Appendix F of the Wetland Delineation Report.

Soils

Descriptions of soils were made by examining test pits, ranging from 12.7 centimeters (cm) (5 inches) to 60.9 cm (24 inches) deep, that had been excavated using a tile spade. In some areas, the depth of excavation was limited by shallow sandstone contact. At each data point, soil morphological features such as texture, color, and

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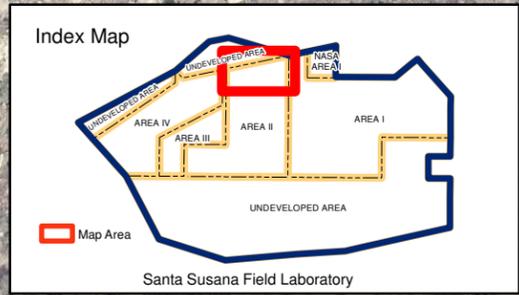
Wetland Delineation:
 CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012

Drawn By:
 A. Cooley
 23-Jul-2012

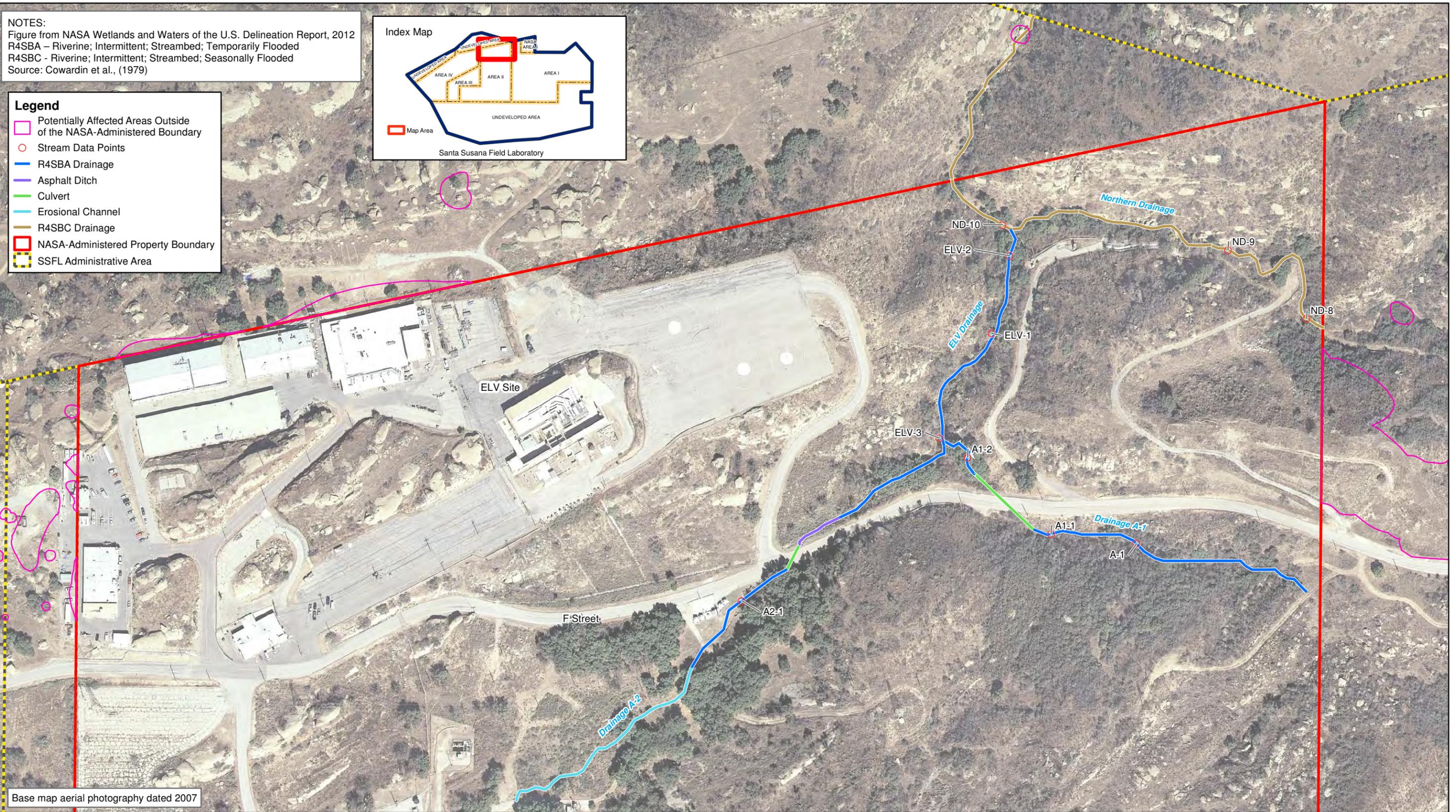
Figure 4-2
Area I
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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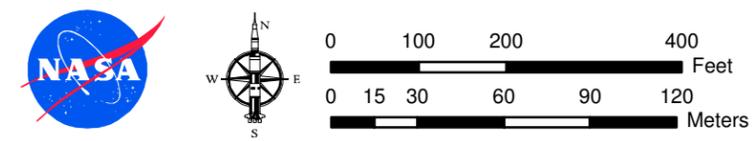
NOTES:
 Figure from NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation Report, 2012
 R4SBA - Riverine; Intermittent; Streambed; Temporarily Flooded
 R4SBC - Riverine; Intermittent; Streambed; Seasonally Flooded
 Source: Cowardin et al., (1979)



- Legend**
- Potentially Affected Areas Outside of the NASA-Administered Boundary
 - Stream Data Points
 - R4SBA Drainage
 - Asphalt Ditch
 - Culvert
 - Erosional Channel
 - R4SBC Drainage
 - NASA-Administered Property Boundary
 - SSFL Administrative Area



Base map aerial photography dated 2007



Wetland Delineation:
 CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012
 Drawn By:
 A. Cooley
 22-Apr-2013

Figure 4-3
Area II - North
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Base map aerial photography dated 2007

NOTES:
 Figure from NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation Report, 2012
 R4SBA – Riverine; Intermittent; Streambed; Temporarily Flooded
 Source: Cowardin et al., (1979)



Wetland Delineation:
 CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012

Drawn By:
 A. Cooley
 23-Jul-2012

Figure 4-4
Area II - Central North
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Legend

- Potentially Affected Areas Outside of the NASA-Administered Boundary
- Stream Data Points
- ~ Palustrine Wetland
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- NASA-Administered Property Boundary
- SSFL Administrative Area

Index Map

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Base map aerial photography dated 2007

0 100 200 400 Feet
0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

Wetland Delineation:
CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012

Drawn By:
A. Cooley
23-Jul-2012

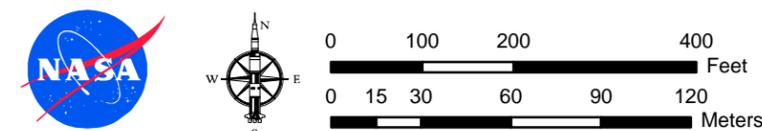
Figure 4-5
Area II - Central South
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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NOTES:
 Figure from NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation Report, 2012
 PUBHx – Palustrine; Unconsolidated Bottom; Permanently Flooded; Excavated
 Source: Cowardin et al., (1979)

Base map aerial photography dated 2007

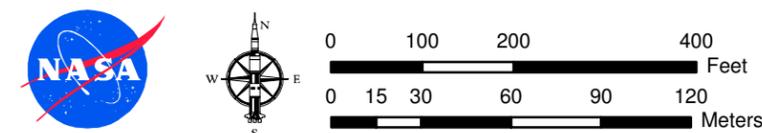
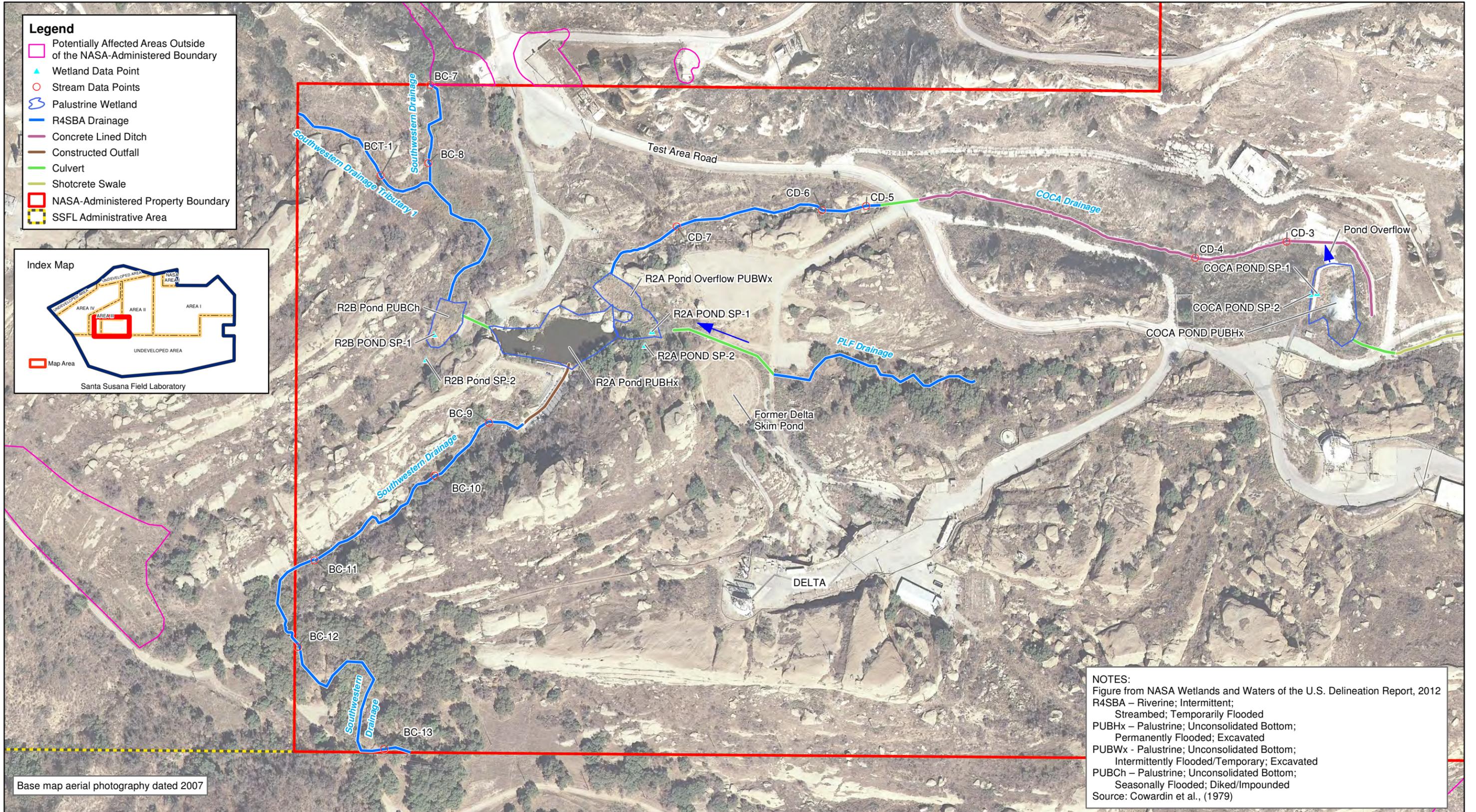


Wetland Delineation:
 CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012

Drawn By:
 A. Cooley
 23-Jul-2012

Figure 4-6
Area II - Southeast
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Wetland Delineation:
 CH2M HILL Staff Russell Huddleston and CH2M HILL Staff Steve Long, January 2012

Drawn By:
 A. Cooley
 22-Apr-2013

Figure 4-7
Area II - Southwest
NASA Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Delineation
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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redoximorphic features (if present) were noted. Soil texture was estimated in the field by feel (Thien, 1979), and moist soil colors were determined using Munsell color charts. In areas where no hydric soil indicators were observed, hydric conditions were assumed to be present where the following conditions existed:

- Dominant vegetation was composed entirely of obligate and facultative wetland plant species.
- There was evidence of seasonal wetland hydrology.
- There was a noticeable difference between the wetland and adjacent upland habitat.

Hydrology

The presence of wetland hydrology was evaluated based on current as well as previous field observations of saturation and/or inundation, water staining, sediment deposits, and drift deposits. Seasonal rainfall, site drainage, landscape position, and general site topography also were taken into consideration during the process of making wetland hydrology determinations.

Wetland and Water Boundary Mapping

A Trimble Geo-XT global positioning system (GPS) device was used to map the limits of the wetland boundaries. Wetland boundaries were established in the field based on observations of hydrophytic vegetation, evidence of wetland hydrology, and onsite microtopography. Soil characteristics generally were not useful in differentiating wetland boundaries.

4.1.3.3 Survey Conditions

No significant recent disturbance was observed; however, the rainfall between November 1 and December 31, 2011, was approximately 30 percent below average; therefore, the wetlands and drainages might have been drier than normally would be expected for the time of year. In most areas, the ordinary high-water mark was expressed clearly as water marks and/or drift lines. Additionally, the drainages generally had clearly expressed and well-defined channels. For these reasons, the dry seasonal conditions did not preclude an effective delineation of the wetland boundaries and ordinary high-water marks.

4.1.3.4 Results

From the observations made during the wetland delineation field surveys, a total of 0.5 ha (1.3 acres) of Palustrine wetlands and 0.7 ha (1.9 acres) of Riverine wetlands were identified within the Action Area. An additional 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) of other features (such as swales, asphalt drainage ditches, and over flow culverts) also were identified in this area. The wetland locations within the study area are shown in Figures 4-2 through 4-7. Table 4-2 summarizes the wetland features and acreage of each feature.

TABLE 4-2
Summary of Wetland Features
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Feature ID	Area
Palustrine Wetlands	
	Hectares (Acres)
SW-1 (PEMAx)	0.001 (0.003)
SW-2 (PEMCh) ¹	0.061 (0.152)
R2A Pond (PUBHx)	0.206 (0.511)
R2A Pond Overflow (PUBWx)	0.091 (0.226)
R2B Pond (PEMCh)	0.052 (0.129)
Coca Pond (PUBHx)	0.132 (0.327)
Total Palustrine Wetlands	
	0.545 (1.348)
Riverine Wetlands	
	Hectares (Acres) [Linear Feet]
Northern Drainage (R4SBC)	
	0.197 (0.488) [3,193 LF]
Northern Drainage Natural Channel	0.18 (0.465) [2,176 LF]
Northern Drainage Culverts	0.009 (0.023) [1,017 LF]
ELV Drainage (R4SBA)	
	0.055 (0.138) [862 LF]

TABLE 4-2
Summary of Wetland Features
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Feature ID	Area
Southwestern Drainage (R4SBA)	0.23 (0.586) [8,826 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Nature Drainage	0.159 (0.394) [8,049 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Concrete Ditch	0.04 (0.100) [542 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Culvert	0.001 (0.004) [65 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Constructed Outfall	0.035 (0.088) [170 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Tributary (R4SBA)	0.013 (0.034) [371 LF]
Coca Drainage (R4SBA)	0.194 (0.479) [1,899 LF]
Coca Drainage Natural Channel	0.082 (0.203) [655 LF]
Coca Drainage Concrete Ditch	0.107 (0.265) [1,155 LF]
Coca Drainage Culverts	0.004 (0.011) [89 LF]
PLF Drainage (R4SBA)	0.016 (0.040) [758 LF]
PLF Drainage Natural Channel	0.011 (0.029) [511 LF]
PLF Drainage Culverts	0.004 (0.011) [247 LF]
Drainage A-1 (R4SBA)	0.024 (0.060) [911 LF]
Drainage A-1 Natural Channel	0.020 (0.050) [724 LF]
Drainage A-1—Culvert	0.004 (0.010) [187 LF]
Drainage A-2 (R4SBA)	0.019 (0.046) [935 LF]
Drainage A-2 Natural Channel	0.012 (0.030) [324 LF]
Drainage A-2 Erosional Feature	0.005 (0.013) [547 LF]
Drainage A-2 Culvert	0.001 (0.003) [64 LF]
Total Riverine Wetlands	0.757 (1.871) [17,755 LF]
Other Features	Hectares (Acres) [Linear Feet]
Southwestern Drainage Swale (Alfa)	0.063 (0.157) [6,860 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Swale Culverts	0.005 (0.013) [218 LF]
Southwestern Drainage Swale Overflow Culvert	0.009 (0.024) [344 LF]
Coca—Shotcrete Swale	0.096 (0.236) [1,027 LF]
Coca—Shotcrete Swale Culverts	0.003 (0.009) [68 LF]
ELV Asphalt Drainage Ditch	0.010 (0.027) [1,155 LF]
ELV Asphalt Drainage Culvert	0.001 (0.004) [89 LF]
Total Other Features	0.190 (0.470) [9,761 LF]

Notes:

LF = linear foot

PLF = Propellant Loading Facility

¹ Palustrine feature, SW-2 was considered to be an isolated, non-jurisdictional wetland feature (USACE, 2013).

4.1.3.5 Delineation of Nonwetland Waters of the United States

Nonwetland waters of the U.S. include such features as rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds. In the absence of adjacent wetlands, the USACE's jurisdiction extends to the limits of the ordinary high-water mark, which is defined as "the line on the shore established by 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 328.3 [e]).

Linear features such as creeks and drainages were delineated by surveyors walking the channel bed, to the extent possible, and noting the characteristics of the feature such as substrate, in channel and adjacent vegetation, evidence of flow, and hydrologic modifications such as culverts or weirs. To the extent possible, the channel bed was mapped in the field with a Trimble Geo-XT. The ordinary high water was determined and measured at representative cross sections (Figures 4-2 through 4-7) based on observed water staining, drift and debris deposits, sediment deposits, scouring, and other indicators of ordinary high-water flows. Stream data sheets are provided in Appendix F of the Wetland Delineation report, and representative site photographs are provided in Appendix G of the Wetland Delineation Report.

Nonlinear features including ponds and impoundments were delineated based on the extent of the ordinary high-water mark as determined by indicators such as water staining and sediment deposits. Emergent wetland vegetation was present in some areas but occurred below the limits of the ordinary high water and therefore was not considered to be adjacent. The limits of the ordinary high water were then mapped using a Trimble Geo-XT.

4.1.3.6 Nonwetland Features

A number features were investigated during the survey that were not considered to be waters of the U.S. Such features included constructed stormwater swales associated with developed areas, culverts at road crossings that were not associated with defined drainage channels, and discontinuous erosional channels and weakly expressed upland swale on the hill slopes. Additionally, former skim ponds that have been capped and a former (now dry) basin that had been used to burn off excess fuels were not considered to be waters of the U.S.

4.1.3.7 Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination

The USACE ultimately is responsible for determining the limits of waters of the U.S. subject to regulation under the federal CWA. The results and conclusions presented in the Wetland Delineation Report are intended to assist the USACE with its determination of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The results and conclusions presented in the report are preliminary, pending verification and subsequent approval by the USACE.

The small excavated wetland in the northeastern part of Area I (LOX Plant Area) and the larger impounded wetland and associated erosional channel in the northwestern part of Area I appear, on the basis of the site investigation, to be isolated. There does not appear to be any significant nexus between these constructed basins and any waters of the U.S. Therefore these wetlands might not be considered jurisdictional waters of the U.S. subject to regulation under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

The asphalt drainage ditch along F Street, south of the Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) site (Figure 4-3), might be considered jurisdictional because there is a direct surface water connection between this stormwater channel and the ELV drainage.

The jurisdictional status of the section of Southwest Drainage through the Alfa site (Figure 4-4) is uncertain. This area lacks defined bed and bank, and there was no evidence of an ordinary high-water flow throughout this section. However, this area appears to be a natural drainage, has been mapped as a blue line on the USGS Calabazas topographic quadrangle, and is also included as an intermittent stream in the National Hydrography Database. Although it appears that the natural hydrology has been altered significantly in this area, it could still be considered a water of the U.S. because it is considered part of the Southwestern Drainage and remnants of the natural drainage are still present. In contrast, the easternmost section of the Coca drainage, which is characterized by a shotcrete swale, has been altered so dramatically from its original condition that it is unlikely this section would be considered a water of the U.S. The cement-lined drainage that originates at the Coca Pond and extends west, eventually becoming a natural drainage, is likely to be considered jurisdictional.

Other drainage features identified on the NASA-administered property include extant natural drainages, some of which have been realigned and lined with concrete but appear to be natural tributary drainages that would be jurisdictional and therefore subject to regulation under Section 404 of the CWA. The R2A, R2B, and Coca ponds appear to have been created along the natural drainage channels and might be considered either impoundments of Waters of the U.S. or adjacent to Waters of the U.S.

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SECTION 5

Special Status Species Study Methods

NASA conducted field surveys including natural vegetative community mapping, protocol-level rare plant surveys, and opportunistic wildlife surveys in 2010 and 2011; a wetland delineation in January 2012; and a Quino Checkerspot Habitat Survey in March 2012. During the wetland delineation, a habitat assessment was completed for the CRLF (Appendix C) and the previously identified rock basins were surveyed for the presence of VPFS and RFS. Dip-netting results for VPFS and RFS from a 2009 DOE Report provided to NASA by the USFWS also were reviewed. Pre-field preparation, survey methods, and results for the 2010 and 2011 surveys are described in this section, and a description with the results of the wetland delineation is located in Section 4. Figure 5-1 shows the locations of sensitive species, habitats, and other significant features.

5.1 2010 Surveys

5.1.1 Survey Objectives

Survey objectives included conducting a species-specific survey for Branton's milk-vetch throughout the Action Area as well as general (opportunistic) surveys for other listed species that could be identified during the same time that the milk-vetch survey was being conducted. The general surveys were focused on the plant and animal species that had been documented to occur within or in the vicinity of SSFL during previous surveys and based on other data sources. In addition, field surveys included recording locations for California State Species of Concern and Santa Susana tarplant, and assessing and mapping natural vegetative communities. Additional information (GPS or aerial photograph locations) also was collected in the field for the following features:

- Non-chalky (without a white powdery bloom) species of dudleya (*Dudleya* spp.)
- California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- Rock basins of adequate size to contain water for an extended period in the spring

5.1.1.1 Pre-field Preparation

Available data were gathered in preparation for the reconnaissance-level field surveys. These data included an assessment of published reports on ecological and habitat classifications including Miles and Goudey (1998), the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al., 2009), and Holland (1986). This information was used to develop an understanding of the primary vegetation and habitat types that would be expected in the project area.

Prior to going into the field, existing data were reviewed that included previous ecological surveys and a search of plants identified by the CNDDDB. Previous ecological surveys at SSFL (NASA, 2011a; SAIC, 2009; MWH, 2007c) were reviewed to develop tentative plant lists and to assess the level of detail provided. Plants identified by the CNDDDB were also added to the plant list. The tentative plant list was used to obtain representative photographs from the internet (<http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/flora>) and to summarize important characteristics to facilitate field identifications during the field surveys. The CNDDDB information was rendered into a map covering the project area so that the known occurrences of listed species could be viewed in context to the individual SSFL sites.

The CNPS online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory>) was reviewed to identify the flowering periods of the special-status plants that could be present at SSFL.

The NASA survey areas (Action Area) were overlain onto ortho-rectified aerial photographs at a 2.54 cm = 45.72 m (1 inch = 150 ft) scale to serve as base maps for the field surveys. The SSFL aerial photographic base maps were generated from the NASA geographic information system (GIS) database using the NAD_1927_StatePlane_California_V_FIPS_0405 base datum coordinate system. The aerial photographic base maps also were overlain with the previously existing vegetation mapping that had been completed for the entire SSFL by Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC, 2002).

5.1.1.2 Conducting Field Surveys

Survey team members systematically walked the NASA properties to conduct the field surveys. The steep terrain and areas of dense vegetation precluded the possibility of completing transects in the study area; however, the walking surveys were used to view the accessible areas. The aerial photographic base maps were used in the field to directly delineate the terrestrial and aquatic (wetland) habitats for each site. The delineated habitats subsequently were digitized into the NASA GIS database and re-mapped onto the ortho-rectified aerial photograph base maps.

The field surveys also were used to record characteristic vegetation and general wildlife use patterns within the Action Area. Field surveys were conducted during September and October 2010, when many of plants, especially flowering plants and grasses, were senescing and migratory breeding birds were not present. The time spent at each site was limited and wildlife observations were opportunistic rather than systematic.

Direct observation, calls, or signs of wildlife in the project area were recorded during the terrestrial and aquatic habitat characterization field surveys. This sampling was incidental to the habitat characterization efforts. No active survey techniques, such as using kicknets to identify benthic invertebrates or searching under logs, rocks, and debris for herpetiles, were used due to time constraints. Observations, including species, number present, observations, and remarks and comments, were recorded directly in field notes. Digital photographs were taken and locations of direct observations and signs were recorded directly in field notes. Observations of any special-status species or sensitive habitat areas observed during the field surveys were recorded onto the base maps.

An area of SSFL known to contain Braunton's milk-vetch is in the southern portion of the Boeing Area IV. Because these plants were viewed at this location during the 2008 field surveys, the same location was revisited to observe the current physical appearance of these plants. This reference observation was intended to calibrate the search image for these plants in other areas on the NASA properties. Similarly, previous mapping of the Santa Susana tarplant (SAIC, 2009) was used to confirm the existing appearance and search image for these plants.

During the field survey, locations for Santa Susana tarplants were recorded by taking a GPS point for each tarplant whenever they could be accessed on foot. In cases where plants were small and tightly clustered, a single GPS point could represent from one to five plants. Tarplants that could not be safely reached on foot were identified and counted using binoculars. Their locations were pin-pricked on the base maps and these coordinates later were determined using Google Earth. The general distribution of tarplants is shown on the maps; however, the signal interference of buildings and rocks walls, along with limiting satellite geometry, can degrade the accuracy of GPS. Therefore, the locations of individual plants should be considered as approximate.

Because the dudleya plants were small and outside of their flowering period (senescent), recorded GPS locations represented characteristic habitats where they were readily observable rather than a complete inventory. Readily identifiable plants were recorded on the Natural Community Datasheets. Voucher samples of unknown plants were collected in plastic zip bags for later identification using local taxonomic keys when there was adequate material to permit identification. The voucher plants were integrated with the field-identified plants on the natural community forms; however, it should be noted that many annual plants had senesced to a point that definitive identification was not possible. Species of Interest Datasheets also were completed when opportunistic observations indicated the need.

Digital photographs were taken of the different habitats at each site to provide a visual representation and to allow for assessment of future changes or improvements in habitat quality for each site. The location of each digital photograph was mapped onto the aerial photograph base map.

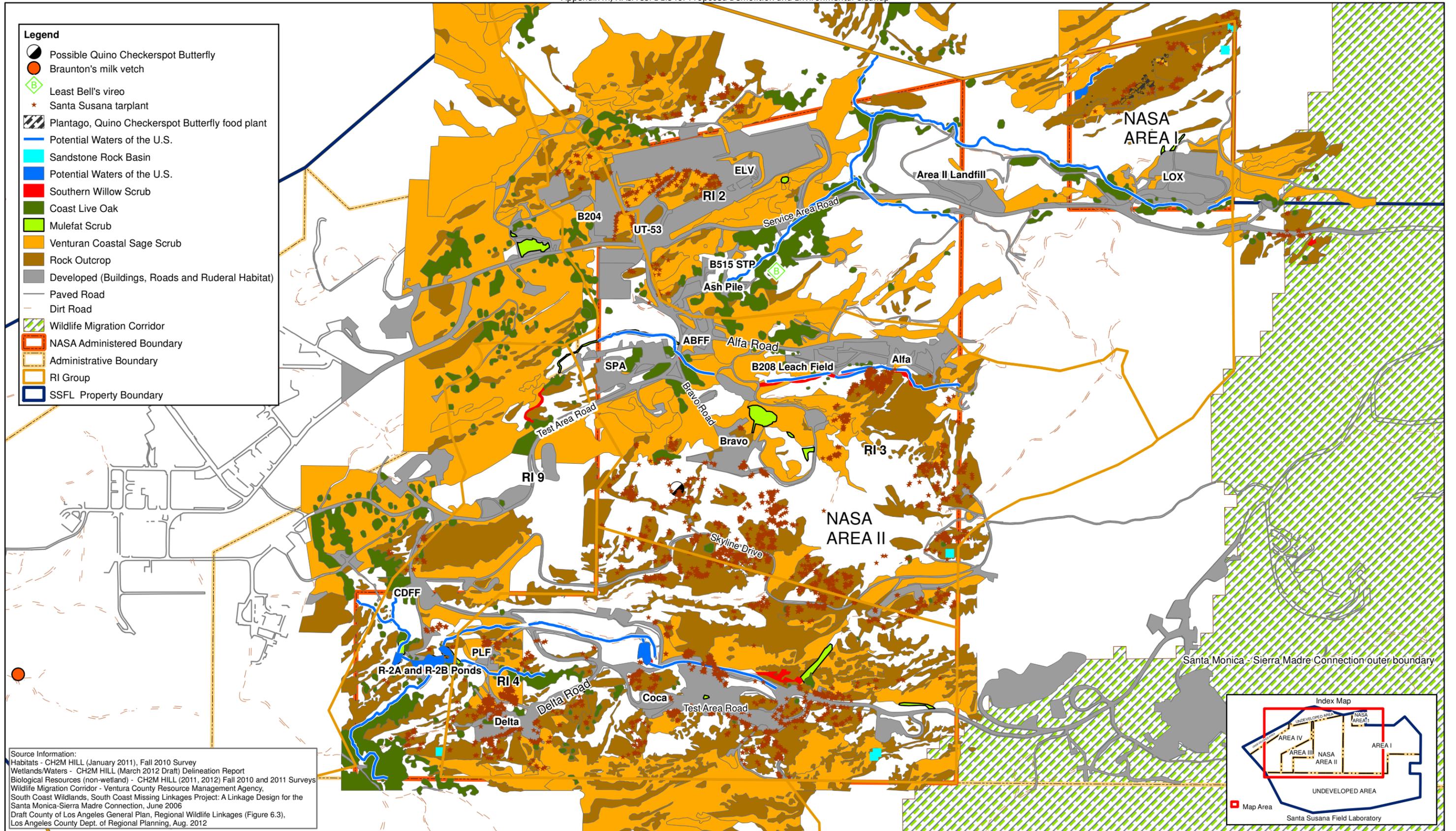
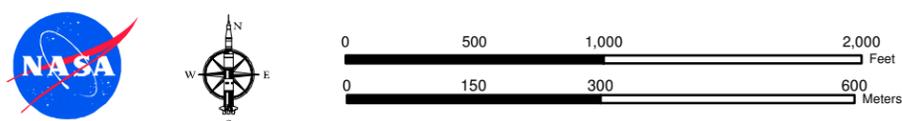


Figure 5-1
Sensitive Resources
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory



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 A. Cooley

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Habitat Field Measurements

As part of the field survey within each delineated terrestrial habitat type at a selected location, a qualitative assessment was conducted. The following primary measurements were collected for terrestrial habitats:

- Dominant plant species
- Visual and auditory observations of wildlife species, as well as other indicators of wildlife use (such as burrows, tracks, scat, and rubs)
- Digital photographs of habitat types
- Estimated size and depth of aquatic features

Procedures for Photograph Documentation

Documentation of the following information was recorded for each digital photograph: date, name of the site, general description of the subject, and location of the site photograph.

Photographs of species of interest or representative natural communities were taken at the locations where the corresponding datasheets were completed. In addition, other photographs were taken of relevant site features and representative habitats.

5.1.1.3 Results

Habitat mapping was completed in the Action Area. The habitat maps produced from this effort were used as base maps for the 2011 protocol-level plant surveys and opportunistic wildlife surveys.

On the basis of the visit to the reference location (Boeing Area IV) during the fall survey in late September 2010, the Braunton's milk vetch was observed to be in a state of senescence. Leaves of the observed plants had almost entirely fallen from the stems. Remnant sparse leaves were dried and curled. Dried gray stems of this plant were observed to be standing up to 0.6 to 0.91 m (2 or 3 ft) in height; however, many dried stems were broken and short (about 0.30 m [1 ft] tall). This plant was not observed outside of the reference area in any of the areas accessed during the fall survey of the Action Area.

On the basis of the visit to the reference location (ELV) during the fall survey in late September 2010, the Santa Susana tarplant was observed to be in bloom. Santa Susana tarplant was observed at 3,657 locations on the NASA properties. These plants were found wherever sandstone outcrop habitats were dominant (Figure 5-1).

Unidentified *Dudleya* sp. individuals of the type that potentially could be special-status species (that is, the non-chalky species) were observed at 30 locations in Area II. As previously explained, these occurrences do not represent a thorough inventory, but rather an indication of habitats where the plants would occur.

Although no systematic surveys (trapping) were conducted for wildlife, observations were made throughout the survey and recorded (Table 5-1). Because of the time of year when the surveys were conducted, many species that commonly would have been found in the various habitats during the spring and summer were absent. NASA agreed that follow up protocol-level plant and wildlife species surveys would need to be conducted in 2011; these additional surveys are described in the following subsection.

5.2 2011 Surveys

5.2.1 Survey Objectives

The field methodology used for the 2011 surveys was adapted from the methodology used in the fall 2010 surveys. The 2011 surveys were adapted to address temporal variations in the occurrence of special-status plants and animal species by conducting several surveys during different times of the year (spring, late spring and early summer, and late summer).

5.2.1.1 Pre-field Preparation

Preparation for the protocol-level special-status plant surveys and opportunistic wildlife surveys included compiling a list of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species that potentially occur within the limits of the Action Area. The Action Area that occurs in the USGS 7.5-minute Calabasas quadrangle and the nine surrounding quadrangles were queried for plant and wildlife species occurrences in 2010, 2011, and 2012. The other quadrangles queried were the Canoga Park, Thousand Oaks, Simi, Santa Susana, Oat Mountain, Point Dume, Malibu Beach, and Topanga quadrangles. The CNDDDB (2010; 2011; 2012) also was queried. In addition, further information was collected for special-status plant species from the CNPS (2011) Rare Plant Inventory; the USFWS list of threatened, endangered, and candidate species for Ventura County (2011); and herbarium collections from the Jepson On-Line Interchange for California Floristics (University of California, 2011a).

Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and might require specialized habitat conditions. Listed and special-status species are defined as follows:

- Listed as endangered, threatened, or a candidate for listing under the federal ESA
- Protected under other regulations (such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940)
- Species of federal, state, or local special-status that might be listed during the “lifespan” of the project

Special-status Plants

The CNDDDB searches and literature review identified plant species that have the potential to occur within the Action Area. Of the 46 federal, state, and CNPS-listed special-status plants in the regional vicinity, 34 were considered to have the potential to occur on within the Action Area. Of those, 8 federally listed or candidate species and 1 California rare listed species that has the potential to be federally listed during the span of the project were identified, and are analyzed in this BA. The potential for the federally listed species to occur was evaluated relative to the quality and quantity of suitable habitat present in the Action Area, the proximity of the area to a known or potential breeding location, known barriers to dispersal or reproduction, information available in literature or previously published reports, contacts with local experts familiar with the Action Area and the species being addressed, and NASA rare-plant and reconnaissance-level wildlife survey data. Table 5-1 lists the species, along with blooming periods and habitat characteristics.

Special-Status Wildlife

The database search identified a total of 20 special-status wildlife species that were considered to have the potential to occur in the Action Area. During the EIS public scoping period, the USFWS commented that Quino checkerspot butterfly and VPFS also should be considered as potentially occurring on the site. Of the 22 species identified, 6 federally listed species were identified and are analyzed in this BA. Table 5-2 lists the 6 special-status wildlife species that potentially occur within the Action Area.

TABLE 5-1

Federal Special-Status Plant Species that Potentially Occur on the NASA-administered Property at SSFL
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Blooming Period	Habitat and Notes
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	Jan-Aug	Chaparral, coastal scrub grassland, and closed-cone coniferous forest. Known to occur on Boeing-owned property at SSFL approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the site. Boeing is planting this species for mitigation purposes. Numerous reported occurrences in the regional vicinity.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE	Apr-Aug	Vernal pools and playas; typically in heavy clay soils. No suitable habitat in the study area.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC	Apr-July	Sandy soils in coastal scrub and rocky outcrops. Large population reported approximately 5.8 km (3.6 miles) south of the site.
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	Santa Susana tarplant	CR	July-Nov	On sandstone outcrops in chaparral and coastal scrub. This species is widespread throughout much of the site. Numerous reported occurrences in the regional vicinity.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>	Agoura Hills dudleya	FT	May-June	Rocky areas and volcanic breccias in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. Several known occurrences between 9.7 km (6 miles) and 16 km (10 miles) southwest of the site.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Santa Monica dudleya	FT	Mar-June	Chaparral and coastal scrub; often on north facing slopes in canyons associated with sedimentary conglomerates. Three known occurrences between 16 km (10 miles) and 19.3 km (12 miles) south of the site.
<i>Dudleya parva</i>	Conejo dudleya	FT	May-June	Coastal scrub, grassland, and rocky slopes; generally on clayey or volcanic soils. Two reported occurrences approximately 14.5 km (9 miles) west of the site.
<i>Dudleya verityi</i>	Verity's dudleya	FT	May-June	Volcanic and rocky outcrops in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland. Three reported occurrences between 24.1 km (15 miles) and 30.6 km (19 miles) west of the site.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>	marcescent dudleya	FT	Apr-July	Chaparral, sheer rock surfaces, and rocky volcanic cliffs. Four reported occurrences between 12.9 km (8 miles) and 14.5 km (9 miles) south of the study area.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT	Apr-June	Vernal pools, shallow freshwater marshes, playas, and chenopod scrub. Limited habitat present on the site. No reported occurrences in Ventura County. Nearest reported occurrences are between 30.6 km (19 miles) and 32.2 km (20 miles) northeast of the site.

TABLE 5-1
Federal Special-Status Plant Species that Potentially Occur on the NASA-administered Property at SSFL
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Blooming Period	Habitat and Notes
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	FE	Mar-Aug	Chaparral and grassland habitats. Numerous reported occurrences of this species in the regional vicinity of the site. Nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 6.5 miles west of the site.

Status Codes:

CE = State-listed endangered species

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Data Base

FC = Candidate for federal listing as a threatened or endangered species

FE = Federally listed endangered species

FT = Federally listed threatened species

Sources:

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Rarefind Version 3.1.0 (CNDDDB, 2011).

California Native Plant Societies Online CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (8th Edition) (CNPS, 2011)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened and Endangered Plants of Ventura County (USFWS, 2011b)

University of California, Berkeley Consortium of California Herbaria (University of California, 2011b)

TABLE 5-2

Special-Status Wildlife Species that Potentially Occur on the NASA-administered Property at SSFL
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Notes
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	Preferred nesting habitat is open coastal sage scrub with abundant California sagebrush, especially in areas where sage scrub intergrades with grassland habitat. Feeds on a variety of insects. Nearest reported nesting location is 6.4 km (4 miles) south of the site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE	Nests usually are built in riparian areas with dense shrub cover and a structurally diverse canopy. Feeds on a variety of insects. One presumably non-breeding individual was observed on site during the August 2011 survey. Only one reported nest location in the regional vicinity in dense willow riparian habitat approximately 14.5 km (9 miles) northwest of the site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	Found in perennial and ephemeral aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, streams, and marshes associated with habitats such as grassland, woodland, and coastal scrub. Feeds mostly on insects, but also eats small fish, frogs, and salamander larvae. Reported from East Las Virgenes Creek and Las Virgenes between 4.8 and 5.6 km (3 and 3.5 miles) south of the site.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	Occurs in coastal sage scrub habitat. Larval food plants include <i>Plantago erecta</i> and <i>Castilleja exserta</i> . Possible sighting of one individual onsite. No reported occurrences in the regional vicinity. Species-specific surveys conducted in July 2011 and March 2012 stated that the existing habitat conditions for the Quino checkerspot butterfly within study sites at Areas I (LOX Plant Area) and II of the SSFL Project are of such poor quality that this species is not expected to occur at this time.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	Vernal pools, swales, and other seasonal wetlands usually in grasslands; also found in small sandstone depressions that seasonally fill with water. There are no reported occurrences of this species in the regional vicinity of the site.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	Typically found in large seasonal pools that fill with rainwater in the late fall and winter and remain inundated into the spring months (April-May). Pools generally found in open grasslands or areas interspersed with coastal sage scrub or chaparral. Only reported occurrence in the vicinity is from a large seasonal pool approximately 14.5 km (9 miles) west of the site.

Status Codes:

FE – Federally listed endangered species

FT – Federally listed threatened species

Sources:

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Rarefind Version 3.1.0 (CNDDDB, 2011; 2012).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011b)

Figure 5-2 shows the results of the CNDDDB query. Please note that although Braunton's milk vetch is shown within the Action Area in Figure 5-3, due to low GPS accuracy reported to the CNDDDB, this occurrence actually occurs outside the Action Area. This was verified by ground truthing the area where the CNDDDB occurrence was recorded. Appendix D provides the USFWS species lists and Appendix E provides the CNDDDB queries list.

5.2.1.2 Conducting Field Surveys

Survey team members conducted the field surveys via systematic walking. Due to rugged terrain and impenetrable vegetation in some areas, transects were not used and not all areas were traversed; however, the foot surveys allowed most of the study area to be viewed. Proposed excavation areas (polygons with sample analytical results above background) were delineated on the field maps and completely walked during the 2011 surveys.

Reference sites for two federal special-status plants were visited prior to or during the field surveys. Reference populations provide information about the current phenology, assist with proper identification of target species, and confirm that both the timing and environmental conditions are suitable for conducting the botanical surveys. Given the large number of potentially occurring plants, it was impractical to observe reference populations for every target species. Imprecise location information, uncertainty of population status, distance from the site, and restricted access to private property also precluded visits to some reference locations.

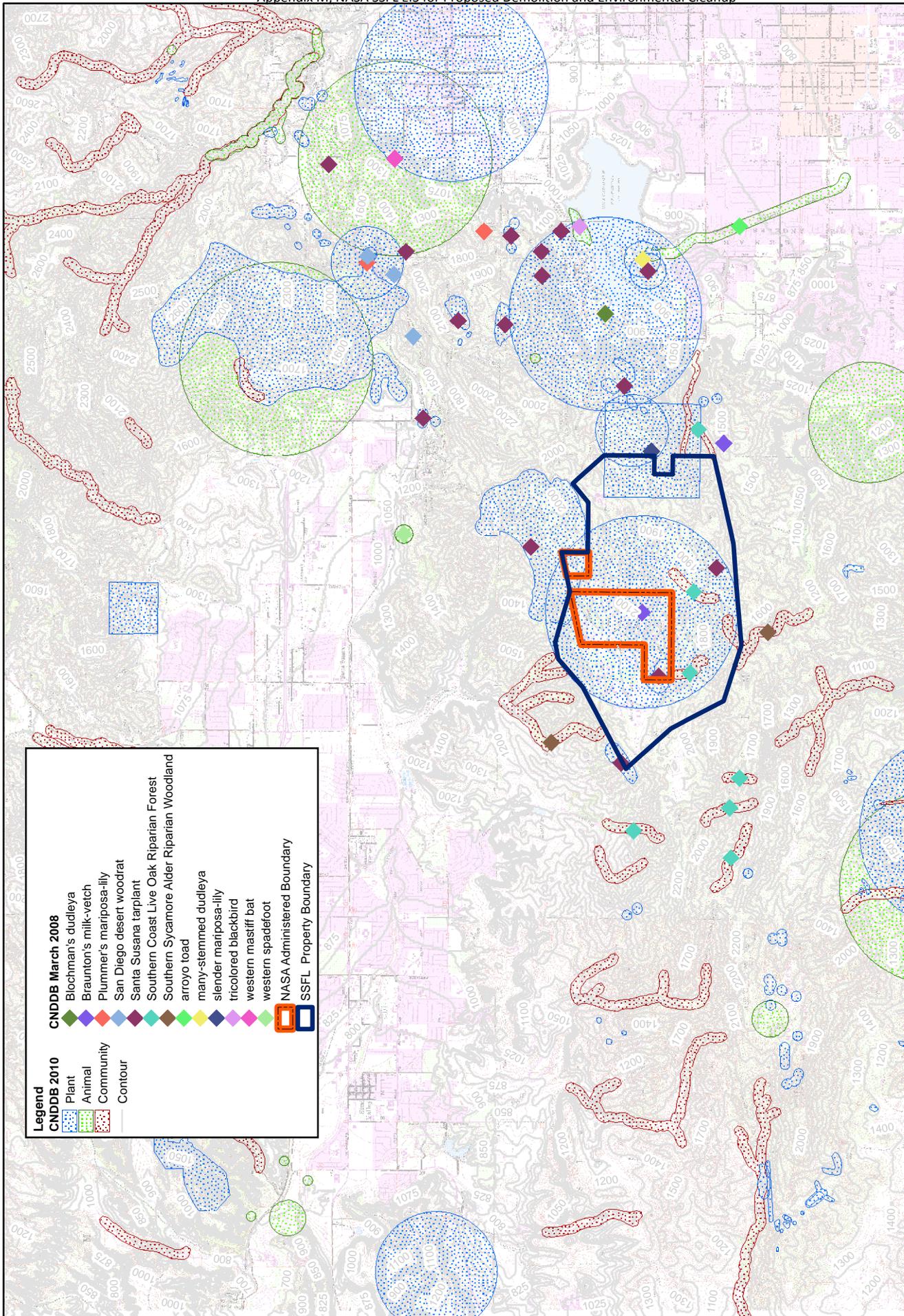
Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*): A large number of individuals on a previously burned, north-facing hillside were observed on April 18, June 6, and August 15, 2011. This population is within the southern portion of Boeing Area IV (coordinates 34° 13' 34.58788" N; -118° 43' 00.34798" W). Plants were viewed in different development stages (budding, flowering and fruiting) over the course of the three site visits.

Agoura Hills Dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*): A large number of individuals were viewed on a north-facing rock slope on Cornell Road south of Agoura Hills on June 7, 2011 (coordinates 34° 08' 29.33165" N; -118° 45' 28.64898" W). The sandy-rocky slope was a road cut that exposed a former volcanic mud flow. Plants were viewed in flowering condition.

The rare plant survey was focused on the federally endangered Braunton's milk-vetch and the non-chalky (without a white powdery bloom) species of dudleya (*Dudleya* spp.). Although this plant had not been sighted on NASA-administered property in the past, it is known to spread in response to wildfires and, therefore, was expected to potentially have recruited onto the Action Area following recent fires near SSFL. The reference site for this species was visited at the beginning of each field effort to assess the current plant condition and appearance.

Non-chalky species of dudleya also were surveyed in 2011 because they were not in bloom and so could not be clearly identified during the fall 2010 and early spring 2011 surveys. It was considered possible that the non-chalky dudleya species observed at SSFL could be a listed or special-status species of dudleya, such as the Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*), Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva*), or the Marcescent Dudley (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*), all of which are federally listed as threatened. Because the dudleya were in bloom during the late spring and early summer surveys in June 2011, this opportunity was taken to coordinate the SSFL survey with a field visit with National Park Service (NPS) botanist, Tarja Sagar. This visit occurred on June 7, 2011, with the specific aim of reviewing the onsite dudleya species to assess whether special status species were present.

General (opportunistic) surveys were conducted for other species that could be identified during the same time the milk-vetch survey was being conducted. The general surveys were designed to focus on those plant and animal species that have been documented to occur, or are expected to potentially occur, within or in the vicinity of the Action Area during spring and summer months based on previous surveys and other data sources.



Legend

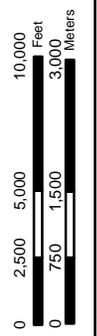
CNDDB 2010
 Plant
 Animal
 Community
 Contour

CNDDB March 2008
 Blochman's dudleya
 Brauntan's milk-vech
 Plummer's mariposa-lily
 San Diego desert woodrat
 Santa Susana tarplant
 Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
 Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
 arroyo toad
 many-stemmed dudleya
 slender mariposa-lily
 tricolored blackbird
 western masiff bat
 western spadefoot

NASA Administered Boundary
 SSFL Property Boundary

Figure 5-2
 CNDDB Nine-quad Search
 Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
 NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

01/16/2012
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 A. Cooley



Map Document: O:\NASA\SSFL\map\ES_2011\CNDDB_2012_2010_2008_SSE.mxd

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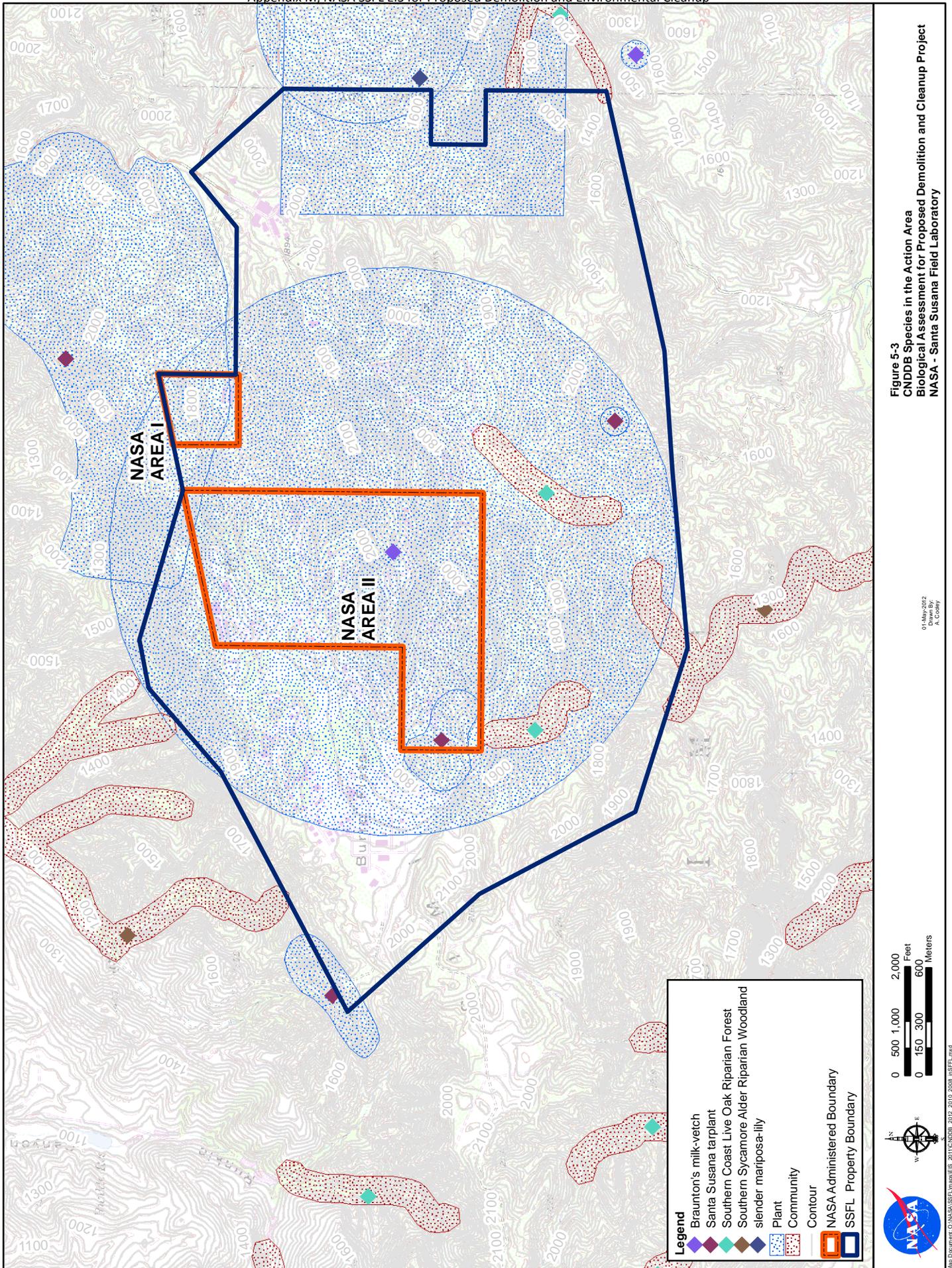


Figure 5-3
CNDDB Species in the Action Area
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

01 May 2012
Dated
A. Cooley

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Voucher samples of plants that could not be identified in the field were collected in plastic zip bags for later identification using local taxonomic keys. The voucher plants were integrated with the field-identified plants to create the plant inventory for the investigation areas. If a plant was identified that was not on the NPS Plant List of Santa Monica Mountains or was considered to be rare or unknown on that list, a dried voucher sample was saved in a plant press for later confirmation, if warranted. In addition to the plant surveys, the general surveys included binocular surveys for raptor nests and surveys for rock basins and depressions that potentially could support listed fairy shrimp species. The rock basin surveys involved searches for basins that have adequate size and structure to potentially hold enough water during the wet season to potentially support fairy shrimp. GPS points were taken of rock basins and where water was present. The basins were dip-netted or closely inspected to evaluate the presence or absence of fairy shrimp. However, given the range in size and continuity of rock basins within the Action Area, it is possible all potentially suitable rock basins were not identified during the survey.

The existence of raptor nests on test stands and other constructed structures was assessed only by using binoculars to minimize safety risks to survey personnel. Survey personnel did not enter or climb onto any built structure during the surveys.

The time spent at each site within the Action Area was limited; therefore, wildlife observations were opportunistic rather than systematic. Direct observations, calls, and signs of wildlife were recorded during the field surveys. Searches under logs, rocks, and debris for herpetiles were used in limited cases where time and circumstances permitted.

The locations of targeted species sighted during the species-specific and general surveys were recorded by GPS (where accessible) and on aerial photographs.

5.2.1.3 Results

No federal- or state-listed threatened or endangered plant species were observed on the Action Area during the 2011 surveys. Santa Susana tarplant, which is listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, is widespread and abundant throughout much of the site. No Braunton's milk-vetch was observed at any locations within the Action Area at SSFL. Surveys completed on June 7, 2011, with NPS staff botanist, Tarja Sagar, found that the non-chalky dudleya species viewed in widespread locations on rocky slopes was Lanceleaf dudleya, which is not a listed species. None of the other listed dudleya species were observed in the Action Area.

The least Bell's vireo is the westernmost subspecies of four subspecies of Bell's Vireo. This subspecies is listed as endangered under both the federal and state of California ESAs. This small songbird is gray to greenish above with white to yellow below, with one prominent white wing bar and a faint white eye ring. A single least Bell's vireo was sighted during the August 2011 survey in coyotebrush adjacent to coast live oak woodland habitat west of the Ash Pile in Area II. This sighting occurred outside the typical breeding period of this species (April 10 to July 31); therefore, one explanation for the presence of the bird sighted is that it might have been a transient moving through the area. Mule-fat, a favored plant of the least Bell's vireo, exists on the site; however, the coverage of mule-fat scrub habitat is relatively limited (0.85 ha [2.1 total acres]) and fragmented. No least Bell's vireos were observed or heard during surveys conducted during their breeding period.

The findings of the 2010 and 2011 surveys indicate that potential suitable habitat for the Riverside, vernal pool, and longhorn fairy shrimps exist on the Action Area. Potential habitat includes small rock basins in sandstone outcrops and two seasonally ponded wetland areas. It was not possible to conduct an opportunistic survey for these species when the wetland delineation field work was done in January 2012, because the basins did not contain water at that time.

No evidence of CRLFs was found during the 2010 or 2011 surveys. There is limited potential suitable habitat for this frog species within the Action Area, primarily around the R-2 Ponds and the detention basin north of the Coca test stand site.

Although a potential sighting of the federally endangered Quino checkerspot butterfly was observed in 2010, species-specific surveys conducted in July 2011 and March 2012 stated that the existing habitat conditions for the Quino checkerspot butterfly the Action Area are of such poor quality that the species is not expected to occur at

this time. The complete habitat assessment and report conducted and written by Dr. Richard Arnold for the Quino checkerspot butterfly is located in Appendix A. Tarja Sagar of the NPS helped identify locations where plantago occurs within the Action Area.

Although federally endangered Braunton's milk vetch does not occur within the Action Area, soil conditions indicate that habitat could be supported in the northeastern portion of NASA Area II and in the southern portion of Area I (LOX Plant Area); therefore, it is included in this analysis.

The coastal California gnatcatcher was not observed during the 2010 or 2011 surveys. Small, fragmented populations of gnatcatcher occur in Ventura County in habitat near where sage scrub-grassland interfaces and is less likely to be found in habitat where sage scrub grades into chaparral, such as was observed on the site. Dense sage scrub is occupied less frequently than more open sites.

5.3 Delineation of Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.

A wetland delineation field survey was completed between January 3 and 6, 2012, by CH2M HILL wetland ecologists Russell Huddleston and Steve Long. The purpose of the survey was to identify the limits of wetlands and other waters on the 182.60 ha (451.20 acres) of NASA-administered property at SSFL. The results of the wetland delineation are summarized in the *Wetlands and Waters of the United States, Delineation for the NASA-Administered Portions of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California* (NASA, 2012) and are summarized in the following text.

Wetlands classified as part of the Palustrine (P) system are nontidal, freshwater wetlands that might be vegetated with trees, shrubs, herbaceous vegetation or mosses, and lichens. Also included are wetlands lacking such vegetation but with all four of the following characteristics: 1) the total area is less than 8.09 ha (20 acres); 2) there are no active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features; 3) water depth in the deepest part of basin is less than 1.83 m (6 feet) at low water; and 4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts is less than 0.5 per mil"/per thousand (‰) (Cowardin et al., 1979). Palustrine wetlands identified on the NASA-administered property fall into two classes—Emergent and Unconsolidated Bottom. The Emergent Class includes wetlands that are characterized by more than 30-percent cover of erect, rooted, herbaceous plants adapted to grow under flooded and/or saturated conditions. The Unconsolidated Bottom Class includes wetlands that are characterized by cobble-gravel, sand, or mud substrates and have less than 30-percent vegetative cover. Water regimes of the Palustrine wetlands identified in the survey area include permanently flooded, seasonally flooded, and temporarily flooded.

Wetlands classified as part of the Riverine (R) system include wetlands that are contained within a channel, with the exception of channelized wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, or persistent emergent vegetation and channels containing ocean-derived salts in excess of 0.5 ‰. Under this system, a channel is defined as "an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water" (Cowardin et al., 1979). The Riverine wetlands identified on the NASA-administered property are in the Intermittent Subsystem, which includes channels that contain flowing water for only part of the year. When water is not flowing, it might remain in isolated pools or surface water might be absent.

The Riverine wetlands identified on the NASA-administered property are included in the Stream Bed Class, a broad classification that includes a variety of substrates depending on the gradient of the channel, the velocity of the water, and the sediment load of the stream. Common stream bed substrates include bedrock rubble, cobble-gravel, sand, and mud. Although not specifically included in the classification system, for the purpose of this report, sections of natural drainages that have been concrete lined were included in the Stream Bed Class. Water regimes associated with the Riverine Intermittent wetlands identified in the survey area include seasonally flooded and temporarily flooded.

A number of features were investigated during the wetland survey that were not considered to be waters of the U.S. Such features included constructed stormwater swales associated with developed areas, culverts at road crossings that were not associated with defined drainage channels, and discontinuous erosional channels and weakly expressed upland swale on the hill slopes. Additionally, former skim ponds that have been capped and a former (now dry) basin that had been used to burn off excess fuels were not considered to be waters of the U.S.

As listed in Table 5-3, 0.545 ha (1.348 acres) of Palustrine wetlands and 0.760 ha (1.879 acres) of Riverine wetlands were identified within the 182.60 ha (451.20-acre) NASA-administered property at SSFL. An additional 0.178 ha (0.439 acre) of other features (such as swales, asphalt drainage ditches, and overflow culverts) also were identified in this area. The features described in this section are shown in Figures 4-2 through 4-7 of this BA.

TABLE 5-3
Summary of Wetland Features
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Feature ID	Hectares (Acres)
<i>Palustrine Wetlands</i>	
SW-1 (PEMAx)	0.001 (0.003)
SW-1 (PEMCh)	0.062 (0.152)
R2A Pond (PUBHx)	0.207 (0.511)
R2A Pond Overflow (PUBWx)	0.091 (0.226)
R2B Pond (PEMCh)	0.052 (0.129)
Coca Pond (PUBHx)	0.132 (0.327)
<i>Total Palustrine Wetlands</i>	<i>0.546 (1.348)</i>
<i>Riverine Wetlands</i>	
Northern Drainage (R4SBC)	0.488 (3,193 LF)
<i>Northern Drainage Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.465 (2,176 LF)</i>
<i>Northern Drainage Culverts</i>	<i>0.023 (1,017 LF)</i>
ELV Drainage (R4SBA)	0.146 (976 LF)
<i>ELV Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.138 (862 LF)</i>
<i>Asphalt Drainage Ditch</i>	0.008 (114 LF)
Southwestern Drainage (R4SBA)	0.586 (8,826 LF)
<i>Southwestern Drainage Nature Drainage</i>	<i>0.394 (8,049 LF)</i>
<i>Southwestern Drainage Concrete Ditch</i>	<i>0.100 (542 LF)</i>
<i>Southwestern Drainage Culvert</i>	<i>0.004 (65 LF)</i>
<i>Drainage Constructed Outfall</i>	<i>0.088 (170 LF)</i>
Southwestern Drainage Tributary (R4SBA)	0.034 (371 LF)
Coca Drainage (R4SBA)	0.479 (1,899 LF)
<i>Coca Drainage Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.203 (655 LF)</i>
<i>Coca Drainage Concrete Ditch</i>	<i>0.265 (1,155 LF)</i>
<i>Coca Drainage Culverts</i>	<i>0.011 (89 LF)</i>
PLF Drainage (R4SBA)	0.040 (758 LF)
<i>PLF Drainage Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.029 (511 LF)</i>
<i>PLF Drainage Culverts</i>	<i>0.011 (247 LF)</i>

TABLE 5-3
Summary of Wetland Features
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

Feature ID	Hectares (Acres)
Drainage A-1 (R4SBA)	0.060 (911 LF)
<i>Drainage A-1 Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.050 (724 LF)</i>
<i>Drainage A-1—Culvert</i>	<i>0.010 (187 LF)</i>
Drainage A-2 (R4SBA)	0.046 (935 LF)
<i>Drainage A-2 Natural Channel</i>	<i>0.030 (324 LF)</i>
<i>Drainage A-2 Erosional Feature</i>	<i>0.013 (547 LF)</i>
<i>Drainage A-2 Culvert</i>	<i>0.003 (64 LF)</i>
Total Riverine Wetlands	1.879 (17,869)
Other Features	
Southwestern Drainage Swale (Alpha)	0.157 (6,860 LF)
Southwestern Drainage Swale Culverts	0.013 (218 LF)
Southwestern Drainage Swale Overflow Culvert	0.024 (344 LF)
Coca—Shotcrete Swale	0.236 (1,027 LF)
Coca—Shotcrete Swale Culverts	0.009 (68 LF)
Total Other Features	0.439 (8,517 LF)

Notes:

ELV = Expendable Launch Vehicle

LF = linear foot

PLF = Propellant Load Facility

5.4 2013 Surveys

It was recognized that earlier surveys that were limited to the NASA-administered property boundaries did not include offsite locations in which remediation activities could occur. For this reason, a follow-up field visit was conducted from March 6 through March 8, 2013, by CH2M HILL biologists Steve Long and Gary Santolo.

5.4.1 Survey Objectives

The same field methodology used for the fall 2010 surveys was used to develop additional habitat maps and other observations for the areas of proposed remediation activities that occur outside of the NASA-administered property lines. This additional site survey also was used to determine where additional wetlands or waters of the U.S. could occur.

SECTION 6

Life History and Study Results for Listed Species

6.1 Impact Analysis

This section describes the life history of the endangered Least Bell's vireo, threatened CRLF, threatened VPFS, endangered RFS, and Santa Susana tarplant, a state species rare and a federal species of concern. Santa Susana tarplant potentially could be federally listed during the span of the project, and therefore, is included in this analysis. Although federally endangered Braunton's milk vetch does not occur within the Action Area, soil conditions indicate that habitat could be supported in the northeastern portion of NASA Area II and in the southern portion of Area I (LOX Plant Area), and thus is included in this analysis. This section also presents the survey results, potential effects of NASA's Proposed Actions, and conservation and mitigation measures proposed for these listed species.

6.1.1 Wildlife Species Accounts and Status in the Action Area

6.1.1.1 Least Bell's Vireo

Information accessed April 5, 2012, from the USFWS website

<http://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B067> (USFWS, 2012b)

Life History and Habitat Requirements

Least Bell's vireos are small birds, only about 11.5 to 12.5 centimeters (cm) (4.5 to 5.0 inches) long. They have short rounded wings and short, straight bills, and a faint white eye ring. Feathers are mostly gray above and pale below. This is a common protective marking in birds. Viewed from below, the bird blends into the clouds. From above, it blends into the land cover.

The least Bell's vireo is the westernmost of four subspecies of Bell's vireo, a migratory songbird (passerine). Its current breeding range includes the northern portion of the Baja California peninsula, Mexico, and southern California. Historically, its range also included most of the Central Valley and portions of central coastal California. This unoccupied northern portion of the historical range used to support 60 to 80 percent of the population. Since listing, the vireo's abundance has increased 10-fold and higher densities have been observed within their range; however, their overall range has not expanded appreciably since listing. Moreover, the northern portion of its current U.S. range is still sparsely populated compared to counties to the south. Few specifics are known about its breeding and wintering status in Mexico.

Threats to the Species

Threats to the species include invasive plants watercourse development projects, including flood control and water impoundments (dams); and changed hydrology from urbanization. It is also threatened from parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*).

Status in the Action Area

A single least Bell's vireo was sighted during the August 2011 survey in coyotebrush adjacent to coast live oak woodland habitat west of the Ash Pile in Area II. This sighting occurred outside the typical breeding period of this species (April 10 to July 31); therefore, one explanation for the presence of the bird sighted is that it might have been a transient moving through the area. Mulefat, a favored plant of the least Bell's vireo, exists on the site; however, the coverage of mulefat scrub habitat is relatively limited (0.85 ha [2.1 total acres]) and fragmented. No least Bell's vireos were observed or heard during surveys conducted during their breeding period.

6.1.1.2 California Red Legged Frog

Website accessed April 5, 2012

<http://www.fws.gov/arcata/es/amphibians/crlf/crlf.html> (USFWS, 2012c)

Life History and Habitat Requirements

The CRLF (*Rana draytonii*) is the largest native frog in the western United States, ranging from 4.4 to 13.3 cm (1.75 to 5.25 inches) from the tip of the snout to the vent (Stebbins, 2003). From above, the CRLF can appear brown, gray, olive, red, or orange, often with a pattern of dark flecks or spots. The back is bordered on either side by an often prominent ridge (dorsolateral fold) running from the eye to the hip. The hind legs are well-developed with large, webbed feet. A cream, white, or orange stripe usually extends along the upper lip from beneath the eye to the rear of the jaw. The undersides of adult CRLFs are white, usually with patches of bright red or orange on the abdomen and hind legs. The groin area sometimes exhibits bold black mottling with a white or yellow background.

CRLFs spend most of their lives in and near sheltered backwaters of ponds, marshes, springs, streams, and reservoirs. Deep pools with dense stands of overhanging willows and intermixed fringes of cattails are considered optimal habitat. Eggs, larvae, transformed juveniles, and adults also have been found in ephemeral creeks and drainages and in ponds that do not have riparian vegetation. Accessibility to sheltering habitat is essential for the survival of CRLFs within a watershed, and can be a factor limiting population numbers and distribution. Some CRLFs have moved long distances over land between water sources during winter rains. Adult CRLFs have been documented to move more than 3.2 km (2 miles) in northern Santa Cruz County “without apparent regard to topography, vegetation type, or riparian corridors” (Bulger et al., 2003). Most of these overland movements occur at night.

CRLFs breed from November through March, with earlier breeding occurring in southern localities. CRLFs are often prolific breeders, typically laying their eggs during or shortly after large rainfall events in late winter and early spring. Embryos hatch 6 to 14 days after fertilization and larvae require 3.5 to 7 months to attain metamorphosis. Larvae probably experience the highest mortality rates of all life stages, with less than 1 percent of eggs laid reaching metamorphosis. Sexual maturity normally is reached at 3 to 4 years of age; CRLFs might live 8 to 10 years. Juveniles have been observed to be active diurnally and nocturnally, whereas adults are mainly nocturnal.

The CRLF requires a variety of habitat elements, with aquatic breeding areas embedded within a matrix of riparian and upland dispersal habitats. Breeding sites of the CRLF are in aquatic habitats including pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds and lagoons. Additionally, CRLFs frequently breed in artificial impoundments such as stock ponds. Upland habitats, downed woody vegetation, leaf litter, and small mammal burrows are habitats that provide protection from predators and prevent desiccation (drying) of CRLFs.

The best available information at the time of listing indicates that the historic range of the CRLF extends along the coast from the vicinity of Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, and inland from the vicinity of the City of Redding in Shasta County, southward to northwestern Baja California, Mexico (61 FR 25814). The listing rule described an intergrade zone between the CRLF and the closely related (and non-listed) northern red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*; formerly, *Rana aurora aurora*) that extended approximately from the Walker Creek watershed in Marin County north to southern Mendocino County. Recent research into the genetics of red-legged frogs indicates that the intergrade zone between the CRLF and the northern red-legged frog likely occurs within a narrower geographic area than previously known, and that the range of the CRLF extends about 100 km (60 miles) further north. CRLFs are known to occur in the following southern three coastal Hydrographic Units in Mendocino County—Point Arena, Garcia, and Gualala.

Threats to the Species

Factors associated with declining populations of the CRLF include degradation and loss of its habitat through agriculture, urbanization, mining, overgrazing, recreation, timber harvesting, non-native plants, impoundments, water diversions, degraded water quality, use of pesticides, and introduced predators. The reasons for decline and the degrees of threats vary by geographic location. CRLF populations are threatened by more than one factor in most locations.

Status in the Action Area

No evidence of CRLF occurrence was found during the 2010 or 2011 surveys. There is limited to potential suitable habitat for this frog species within the Action Area, primarily around the R-2 Ponds and the detention basin north of the Coca test stand site.

6.1.1.3 Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

Website accessed April 5, 2012

<http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Data/VernalPoolFairyShrimp/> (USFWS, 2012d)

Life History and Habitat Requirements

VPFS are translucent, slender crustaceans (relatives of lobsters, crabs, saltwater shrimp, and barnacles). They are generally less than 2.5 cm (1 inch) long and swim on their backs by slowly moving their 11 pairs of swimming legs. They are unusual in that they use these same legs for breathing and feeding. They eat algae and plankton by scraping and straining them from surfaces within the vernal pool. They produce a gluey substance and mix it with their food before eating. Fairy shrimp are defenseless, and therefore occupy temporary ponds, where aquatic vertebrate predators cannot survive.

Branchinecta lynchi typically hatches when the first rains of the year fill vernal pools. They mature in about 41 days under typical winter conditions. Adult fairy shrimp live only for a single season, while there is water in the pools. Toward the end of their brief lifetime, females produce thick-shelled "resting eggs" also known as cysts. During the summer, these cysts become embedded in the dried bottom mud, and during the winter, they are frozen for varying periods. These cysts hatch when the rains come again. In fact, it appears that prior freezing and/or drying seems to be necessary for the eggs to hatch.

At the time of its listing, the VPFS was known to occur only in California, extending from Tulare County in the south to Shasta County in the north. In 1998, these fairy shrimp were discovered in vernal pools in Jackson County, Oregon, in an area north of Medford known as the Agate Desert. Prior to this discovery, the most northerly known location for the species was south of Mount Shasta, California, some 128.7 km (80 miles) south of the Agate Desert.

VPFS occur primarily in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands that fill with water during fall and winter rains and dry up in spring and summer. Typically the majority of pools in any vernal pool complex are not inhabited by the species at any one time. Different pools within or between complexes might provide habitat for the fairy shrimp in alternative years, as climatic conditions vary.

Threats to the Species

Like the other species of vernal pool branchiopods, the number of *B. lynchi* populations has declined primarily because of destruction or degradation of vernal pools through development of urban, suburban, and agricultural projects. In addition to direct habitat loss, VPFS populations have declined from of a variety of activities that degrade existing vernal pools by altering pool hydrology (water regime). Vernal pool hydrology can be altered by a variety of activities, including the construction of roads, trails, ditches, or canals that can block the flow of water into, or drain water away from, the vernal pool complex.

Status in the Action Area

No vernal pools exist in the Action Area. Vernal pools typically occur in areas of heavy clay, while predominant soils SSFL are sandy and the prominent rock outcrops covering the landscape are sandstone features. However, the findings of the 2010 and 2011 surveys indicate that potential suitable habitats exist for the Riverside, vernal pool, and longhorn fairy shrimps within the Action Area. Potential habitat includes small rock basins in sandstone outcrops and two seasonally ponded wetland areas. Opportunistic surveys for these species were conducted in January 2012; however, due to low winter rainfall, the basins were dry.

6.1.1.4 Riverside Fairy Shrimp

Life History and Habitat Requirements

Mature males are between 13 and 25 millimeters (mm) (0.5 to 1.0 inch) long. Mature females are between about 13 and 22 mm (0.5 to 0.87 inch) in total length. Fairy shrimp are free-swimming filter feeders, feeding primarily on

bacteria, algae, rotifers, Protozoa, and bits of detritus (Pennak, 1989). No specific studies have been conducted regarding the feeding habits of the RFS. The RFS are “osmoregulators” that maintain constant internal chemical concentrations, but cannot tolerate wide extremes in sodium or bicarbonate concentrations (USFWS, 1998).

A key adaptation of the fairy shrimp is the production of drought-resistant eggs. When the vernal pools dry, the eggs remain on the surface of the pool or embedded within the top few centimeters of soil. There they survive the hot, dry summers and cold, wet winters that follow until the vernal pools and swales fill with rainwater and conditions are right for hatching (Geer and Foulk, 1999/2000). With the hydration of eggs, time to hatching is usually between 2 and 25 days (Hathaway and Simovich, 1996). RFS will not hatch in pools that receive cool waters from early winter rains (Eriksen in litteris [in litt.; in correspondence], 1992), such as those pools on the Santa Rosa Plateau, nor will they hatch in shallow pools. Shrimp eggs tend to hatch or germinate at cool temperatures, with species-specific differences in responses that are related to temperature regime. Lack of hatching at higher temperatures (greater than 25 degrees Celsius [°C]; 77°F) protects the RFS from the infrequent summer storms that might otherwise be sufficient to stimulate development, but inadequate for the organisms to complete their life cycles. Maturation to reproductive age from hatching is more than 2 months for the RFS. The time period is compressed or expanded, depending on ambient water temperatures (Hathaway and Simovich, 1996).

RFS occur in vernal pools from southwestern Riverside County and western San Diego County, California, to northwestern Baja California, Mexico. One population is known from Orange County. The northern range of the RFS is defined by Skunk Hollow and the Santa Rosa Plateau in Riverside County and coastal sites in San Diego and Orange counties. Of the four remaining pools that support the fairy shrimp in Riverside County, only the Skunk Hollow vernal pool is greater than 0.4 ha (1 acre). The Skunk Hollow vernal pool is within a planned development. Other sites supporting the fairy shrimp might lack some of the typical vegetation of vernal pools, but that condition probably reflects impacts from past agricultural activities. Another pool that contains the RFS is partially on private land and partially on the Pechanga Indian Reservation. The portion on private land was cultivated during 1990. The region’s drought conditions over the last 2 to 3 years might have rendered the pool dry enough to be plowed (USFWS, 1993).

The RFS has narrow habitat requirements. This species is only found in deep, cool lowland vernal pools that retain water through the warmer weather of late spring (Eriksen, in litt., 1992; King, in litt., 1992). Minimum habitat size is 750 square meters, with a minimum depth of 30 cm at maximum filling. Total dissolved solids, alkalinity, and chloride were low, with the conditions corroborated by a pH at neutral or just below. This species does not appear until later in the season, so it can be considered a warm water species (Eng et al., 1990).

Vernal pools are unique seasonal wetlands that support a wide variety of wildlife, from waterfowl to amphibians, all of which rely on the protein-rich food sources found in these ecosystems (Geer and Foulk, 1999/2000). The animal also occasionally is found in depressions (road ruts and ditches) that support suitable habitat.

Threats to the Species

The RFS has the most limited range of any endemic California fairy shrimp and currently is threatened by agricultural and urban development, off-road vehicle use, trampling, trash dumping, invasion from weedy non-native plants, drainage or watershed alterations (often due to adjacent urban development), and drought.

Status in the Action Area

No vernal pools exist in the Action Area. Vernal pools typically occur in areas of heavy clay, while predominant soils SSFL are sandy and the prominent rock outcrops covering the landscape are sandstone features. However, the findings of the 2010 and 2011 surveys indicate that potential suitable habitats exist for the Riverside, vernal pool, and longhorn fairy shrimps within the Action Area. Potential habitat includes small rock basins in sandstone outcrops and two seasonally ponded wetland areas. Opportunistic surveys for these species were conducted in 2012; however, due to low winter rainfall, the basins were dry.

6.1.1.5 Santa Susana Tarplant

Website accessed April 5, 2012

http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/collection/cpc_viewprofile.asp?CPCNum=2215

Life History and Habitat Requirements

Santa Susana tarplant is a small leafy shrub in the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). This species is listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act as a CNPS 1B.2 (rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere and considered fairly endangered in California). Shrubs typically range from 0.46 to 0.91 m (1.5 to 3 ft) tall and have numerous stiff stems ascending from the base. This plant produces a fragrant resin that makes the stems and leaves sticky. The yellow flower heads occur singly at the ends of the long stems. Blooming generally occurs from July through early November. It grows in crevices of sandstone bluffs and outcrops in the chaparral in the Santa Susana Mountains and Santa Monica Mountains of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Historically, *Deinandra minthornii* was found in the Santa Susana and Santa Monica mountains of Los Angeles and Ventura counties.

Threats to the Species

Threats include residential development, new roads, and road maintenance.

Status in the Action Area

During the fall 2010 survey, more than 3,600 Santa Susana tarplants were identified and mapped on the NASA-administered property (NASA, 2011b). The majority of the plants were observed in Area II, where they were widespread in association with sandstone outcrops. A total of 324 plants were mapped in Area I (LOX Plant Area); most of these were found on a sandstone outcrop north of the LOX Plant Area.

6.1.1.6 Braunton's Milk Vetch

Website accessed April 5, 2012

http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/collection/cpc_viewprofile.asp?CPCNum=374

Life History/Habitat Requirements

This is an ephemeral perennial member of the pea family that reaches a height of 15 decimeters (dm) with dull lilac flowers blooming from March through July (Munz, 1974). It typically appears following a chaparral fire or other form of mechanical disturbance and persists several years before senescing or becoming crowded out by developing vegetation (Skinner, 1991). Braunton's milkvetch seeds persist in the soil bank for many years and have a seed coat that is typical of many chaparral plants and adapted to germinate after some form of disturbance that breaks seed dormancy (USFWS, 1999).

Braunton's milkvetch generally occurs below 640 m (2,100 ft) in elevation, on south-, west-, and east-facing slopes in open areas within chaparral. It is often found growing in disturbed locations such as burn areas, along fire roads or fuel breaks, and in areas that have been cleared by some means and where competition is low. This plant historically was found in gravelly clay soils overlaying granite sandstone, but now often is found associated with carbonate soils derived from scattered limestone lenses, or on noncarbonates at downwash sites (Skinner, 1991; USFWS, 1999).

Braunton's milkvetch is known to occur only in the hills bordering the Los Angeles basin in southern California, from Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange counties. Known occurrences of this species are in the Simi Hills of Ventura and Los Angeles counties, the Santa Monica Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains in Los Angeles County, and the Santa Ana Mountains in Orange County.

Threats to the Species

The major threat to this species is immediate loss of native habitat. Most of the habitat is on private lands or in the immediate vicinity of areas of expanding urban development, including construction of housing, golf courses, and infrastructure. In addition, occurrences along fire roads, fuel breaks, and trails are susceptible to trampling from hikers, off-road vehicles, and equestrian use. Other threats include alteration of habitat resulting from a change in

the natural fire cycle, stochastic events, overcollecting, habitat fragmentation, and degradation competition from invasive weeds.

Status in the Action Area

Although Braunton's milkvetch, a federally listed endangered species, has not been observed in the areas Action Area (NASA, 2011a; 2011b), soil conditions indicate that habitat could be supported in the northeastern portion of NASA Area II and in the southern portion of Area I (LOX Plant Area). This species does occur in adjacent Boeing property.

SECTION 7

Project-related Effects and Conservation Measures on Plants and Wildlife

7.1 Effects Analysis

Project-related impacts to plants and wildlife would be those caused by activities affecting plants or wildlife habitats within the Action Area in which they have been observed and/or potentially could occur. Impacts would be associated with site demolition and soil remediation, which are considered short-term impacts; and with groundwater remediation, which would be considered as both long-term operational and short-term demolition impacts. Table 7-1 lists the potential habitat impacts due to these activities. Figure 7-1 gives a graphical description of the locations of these impacts within the Action Area. Table 7-2 lists the effects from the SSFL Project on sensitive resources and/or habitats that the sensitive resources would use. The following text provides a discussion of the impacts to the six listed plant and animal species analyzed in this BA.

7.1.1 Least Bell's Vireo

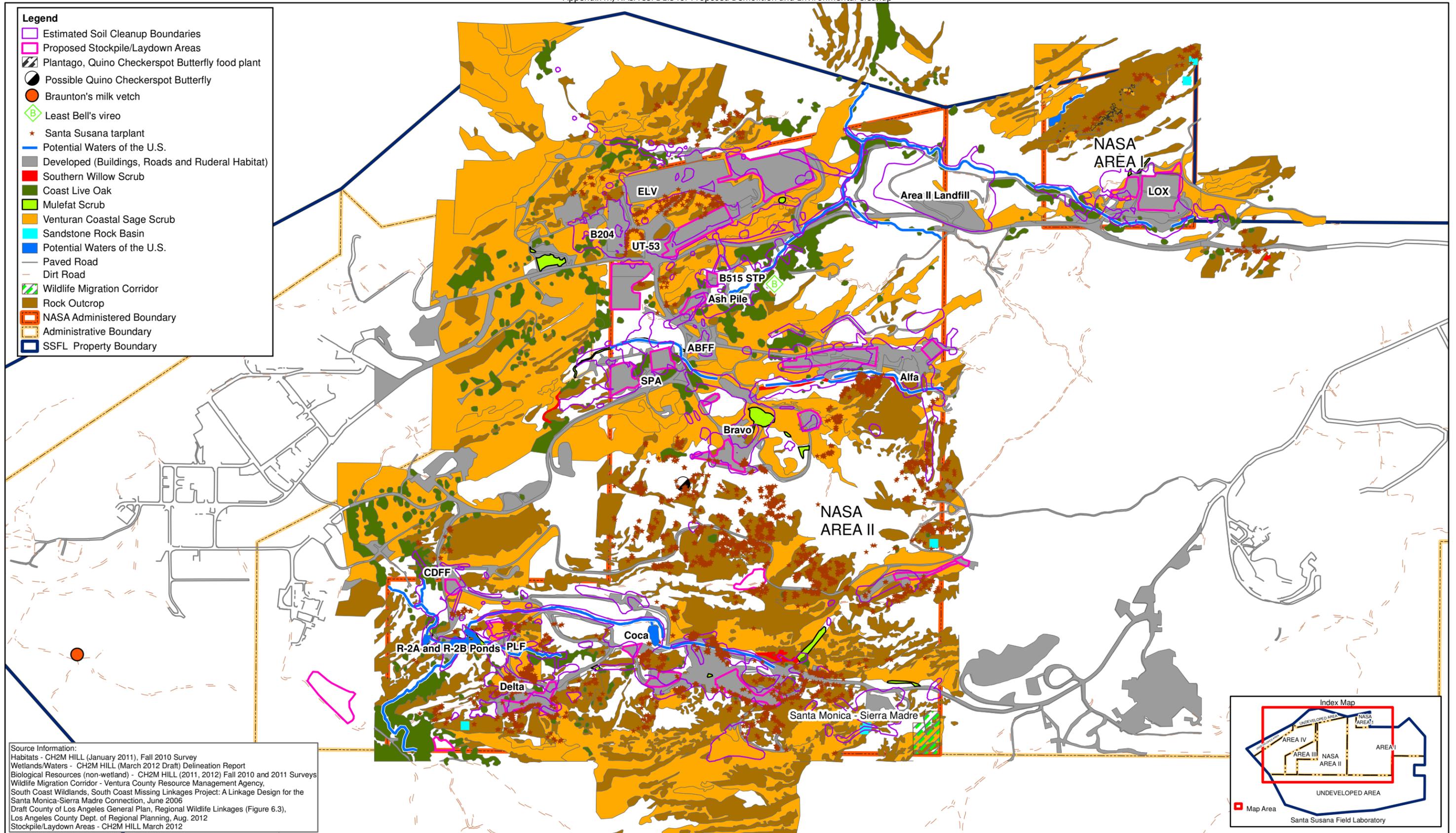
As stated previously, one potentially transient least Bell's vireo was observed during surveys and no nests were found during its breeding season within the Action Area. Mule-fat scrub (a riparian plant) habitat, the bird's primary habitat, occurs only on about 2 percent of the Action Area, is fragmented, and likely does not support a population of least Bell's vireo. Most of the habitat occurs in the Storable Propellant Area (SPA), along the drainage that connects to the Alfa area. This area would be heavily affected during structure demolition; soil remediation, which includes extensive excavation; and groundwater remediation, which involves the installation of groundwater monitoring wells. Approximately 0.6 ha (1.5 acres) of mulefat scrub habitat would be affected during demolition and environmental cleanup activities. Native vegetation would be removed to construct and operate wells and for the staging of tanks, piping, and equipment for groundwater remediation and the following soil remediation technologies—In Situ Chemical Oxidation or Reduction, In Situ Anaerobic or Aerobic Biological Treatment, and SVE. Stockpile areas also would be located adjacent to the drainage in this area. The impact due to vegetation mortality and loss of natural habitat would be moderate and long term.

Ground disturbance also increases the potential for non-native invasive plants to overtake habitats previously covered by native species, which is another threat to the Least Bell's vireo. In addition, the noise and human activity associated with the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities could affect the species.

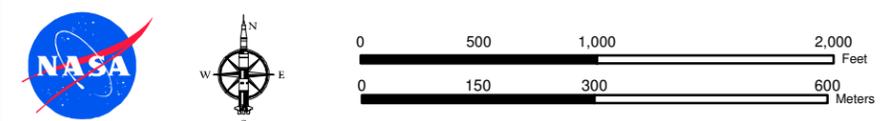
Because there would be a low likelihood of encountering the least Bell's vireo during demolition, remediation, and installation of monitoring wells, impacts to the species likely would be short-term and local. Potential long-term benefits also could occur from habitat restoration of the contaminated areas.

TABLE 7-1
Project-related Impacts to General Habitats in the Action Area
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

RI ¹	RI 2	RI 3	RI 4	RI 9	Outside Areas I and II	Total	Total Impact with No Overlap	Notes
Habitat								
<i>Coast Live Oak (acres)</i>								
Soil Remediation	1.49	0.35	1.11	0.26	RI 2=0.07 (Area I) RI 5=0.01 (Area III) RI 9=0.21 (Area III)	3.51	3.52	
Stockpile-Laydown	<0.01-	0.01	<0.01	-	0.01	-		
<i>Southern Willow Scrub (acres)-</i>								
Soil Remediation	-	0.46	0.32	0.02	-	0.81	0.81	
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Venturan Coast Sage Scrub (acres)</i>								
Soil Remediation	4.13	1.58	6.95	0.17	RI 2=0.11 (Area I) RI 3=0.02 (Areas I and II) RI 4 =0.60	12.83	RI 2=0.11 RI 3=0.02 RI 9=0.60	
Stockpile-Laydown	0.28	0.18	0.52	0.01	1.01	RI 2=0.03 (Area I)		
<i>Developed (acres)</i>								
Soil Remediation	13.38	7.33	14.51	0.30	35.51-	RI 2=0.66 (Area I) RI 3=0.30 (Area III) RI 9=0.32	46.44 Outside = 1.45	
Stockpile-Laydown	9.51	8.05	3.52	0.31	21.39			
Notes: “-” = no impacts ¹ RI = Remedial Investigation Group areas, as shown in Figure 3-2								



Source Information:
 Habitats - CH2M HILL (January 2011), Fall 2010 Survey
 Wetlands/Waters - CH2M HILL (March 2012 Draft) Delineation Report
 Biological Resources (non-wetland) - CH2M HILL (2011, 2012) Fall 2010 and 2011 Surveys
 Wildlife Migration Corridor - Ventura County Resource Management Agency,
 South Coast Wildlands, South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the
 Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection, June 2006
 Draft County of Los Angeles General Plan, Regional Wildlife Linkages (Figure 6.3),
 Los Angeles County Dept. of Regional Planning, Aug. 2012
 Stockpile/Laydown Areas - CH2M HILL March 2012



22-Apr-2013
 Drawn By:
 A. Cooley

Figure 7-1
Impacts to Sensitive Resources due to Cleanup Activities
Biological Assessment for Proposed Demolition and Cleanup Project
NASA - Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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TABLE 7-2

Project-related Impacts to Sensitive Resources or Habitats that Support Sensitive Species in the Action Area
NASA SSFL Biological Assessment for the Demolition and Cleanup Project

RI	RI 2	RI 3	RI 4	RI 9	Outside Areas I and II	Total	Total Impact with No Overlap	Notes
Sensitive Resource								
Plantago (acres)								
Soil Remediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plantago (3.6 acres) occurs only in Area I. No soil cleanup or stockpile/laydown areas are proposed in this area. This general area does have groundwater contamination and might be affected from installation of groundwater wells. Currently, the locations are unknown.
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mulefat Scrub (acres)-								
Soil Remediation	0.08	0.56	0.15	0.28	0.04 (RI 3, Area III)	1.11	1.11	Potential habitat for least Bell's vireo; however, habitat is scattered and poor.
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-	-	-		No mulefat scrub occurs within the proposed stockpile-laydown areas
Santa Susana Tarplant (acres¹)								
Soil Remediation	0.03	0.15	2.12	<0.01		2.31	2.35	Primarily in rock outcrops, and adjacent to developed areas, esp. cracks in cement and disturbed ruderal landscape
Stockpile-Laydown	<0.01	0.04	0.32	-	0.36			Primarily in rock outcrops, and adjacent to developed areas, esp. cracks in cement and disturbed ruderal landscape
Sandstone Rock Basin (individual)								
Soil Remediation	1	-	-	-		1	N/A	Found on top of rock outcrops, this basin is unlikely to be disturbed because project activities are avoiding rock outcrops as much as possible
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-		-		-
Wetland Area (acres)								
Soil Remediation	-	-	0.34	0.74	-	1.08	1.08	
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-		-		
Wetland Linear (acres²)								
Soil Remediation	0.59	0.70	1.37	0.38	-	3.04	3.04	
Stockpile-Laydown	-	-	-	-		-		
Wildlife Corridor								
The wildlife corridor comprises 106,889 acres, with only 1.7 acres occurring in the Action Area in NASA Area II. No proposed project impacts occur within the wildlife corridor. The nearest impact is a soil remediation area approximately 75 ft away from the southwestern corner of the wildlife corridor.								
<p>Notes: RI = remedial investigation “ - ” = no impacts</p> <p>acres¹ – A 10-ft buffer was used around each cluster identified by GPS to estimate acreage acres² – A 10-ft buffer was drawn around each linear potential wetland to estimate acreage</p>								

Mitigation Measures

Proposed avoidance and mitigation measures associated with the protection of the least Bell's vireo will include the following:

- Conduct protocol-level (USFWS, 2001) surveys in suitable habitats between April 10 and July 31 prior to the anticipated construction startup date. If the subsequent surveys do not indicate the presence of least Bell's vireo, then standard minimization measures will be followed, as described in the following text. If the subsequent surveys indicate the presence of least Bell's vireo, then consultation with the USFWS will be initiated before clearing or construction activities are begun. This consultation, if needed, could lead to an ITP for least Bell's vireo.
- Establish appropriate mitigation to protect migratory birds, including seasonal restrictions, biological inspections and monitoring, or compensatory mitigation. Standard minimization measures based on the USFWS recommendation (Marek, 2012) will be used and include the following buffer areas during construction:
 - 91.4 m (300 ft) away from any nest that is covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) but is not a listed species
 - 152.4 m (500 ft) away from any raptor nest and any threatened or endangered species
- Excavation, soil mixing, and biological treatment sites would be monitored for the presence of noxious and invasive weeds by a qualified biologist. If weeds are identified, the area would be treated using NASA-approved weed control measures (NASA, 2011c). Furthermore, when natural colonization appears unlikely, sites would be revegetated using an SSFL-specific seed mix to allow a better opportunity for vegetation to establish on disturbed areas.
- Once remediation reaches the desired level, the monitoring wells will be removed and these areas will be allowed to revegetate. If natural colonization in the area appears unlikely, the area will be revegetated with native plant species. This mitigation will reduce impacts to minor and short term.

Conclusion

The SSFL Project likely could affect the least Bell's vireo through temporary habitat modification; however, construction-related effects would be short term and would be minimized as described previously. Affected areas would be remediated and potentially would provide improved habitat in the long term. No long-term effects to the species resulting from the proposed project are anticipated; therefore, the project might affect, but would not be expected to adversely affect, the least Bell's vireo.

7.1.2 California Red-Legged Frog

No evidence of CRLF occurrence was found during the 2010 or 2011 surveys (Appendix C). Limited potential suitable habitat exists for this frog species within the Action Area, primarily around the R-2 Ponds and the detention basin north of the Coca test stand site (approximately 0.25 ha [0.63 acres]). Effects to these ponds could occur during demolition and remediation activities. In addition, long-term effects could occur if the ponds were permanently drained or if existing drainages were rerouted. Such activities could change or impair fluvial connectivity. These ponds are likely to be Waters of the U.S. However, NASA cleanup activities could be beneficial if these ponds were remediated and restored for mitigation as red-legged frog habitat. Although it is assumed that short-term remediation activities would affect the ponds, long-term effects are unknown at this time. NASA will continue to work with the USFWS regarding this habitat.

Mitigation Measures

Proposed mitigation measures will include the following:

- Surveys in suitable habitats will be conducted before the anticipated construction startup date and during construction. If the subsequent surveys do not indicate the presence of the California red-legged frog, then avoidance measures will be conducted, as described in the following text. If the subsequent surveys indicate the presence of the California red-legged frog, before or during construction, then any construction activities will be halted immediately and consultation with the USFWS will be initiated before construction activities are restarted. This consultation, if needed, could lead to an ITP for the California red-legged frog.
- Natural drainage channels will be avoided where possible to avoid or minimize impacts to wetlands and sensitive habitats, depending on historical drainage patterns. If direct impacts cannot be avoided in areas that represent potential CRLF habitat, the work in these areas will be monitored by a USFWS-approved biologist.
- In the event the ponds are to retain their existing hydrology during post-remediation activities, NASA will consult with the USFWS about restoring the ponds for wildlife, and specifically for the red-legged frog
- A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and an Erosion Control Plan (ECP) will be developed and implemented to guide erosion control methodology. A project Dust Control Plan will be developed to prevent soil erosion. With the implementation of these measures, the impacts on natural drainages and changes to hydrology likely will be minimal.
- NASA will obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. from the USACE. The Section 404 Permit would include necessary measures to minimize and mitigate effects to wetlands and other Waters of the U.S. Whenever possible, the least severe remediation technologies will be used in wetlands and streams.

Conclusion

Although no signs of the red-legged frog were observed during the surveys, the habitat could support red-legged frog, and therefore, its presence is assumed. Areas in which CRLF could be supported are the Area I Pond (Figure 4-2), which is an ephemeral feature, and the detention basin north of the Coca test stand site. The proposed project is likely to affect the red-legged frog through temporary habitat modification if groundwater remediation wells are installed in this area, which generally has been identified as having groundwater contamination (Figure 3-5); however, it is likely that SSFL Project-related impacts would be short term and would be minimized through mitigation measures similar to those proposed previously. Affected areas would be remediated and potentially would provide improved wildlife habitat during post-environmental cleanup. Currently, it is unknown whether the existing ponds would be restored or the hydrology would be changed as part of the long-term plan. Long-term effects to the species resulting from the SSFL Project could occur. However, due to the unlikely occurrence of red-legged frog in this habitat, the SSFL Project might affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the red-legged frog.

7.1.3 Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and Riverside Fairy Shrimp

Two species of federally listed fairy shrimp potentially exist within the areas Action Area. Although these species were not observed during surveys, fairy shrimp habitat does occur within the Action Area. These species are inferred to be present and could exist in rock outcrops at SSFL. One potentially affected sandstone rock basins occurs in RI 2, in the Coca areas. This area would be avoided during remediation and demolition activities if possible. Consequently, there would be no expected affects to listed fairy shrimp. If this area and sandstone rock basin could not be avoided and were to be affected as a result of the remediation efforts, established fairy shrimp mitigation measures would be used.

Mitigation Measures

Rock basins would be avoided completely and, where they occur near construction areas, exclusion fencing will be set up to the extent possible. In no case will rock basins be affected for soil remediation by excavation during SSFL Project activities. Additional dialogue with the USFWS will occur if this situation changes.

Conclusion

Rock outcroppings that contain rock basins would not be affected during construction activities due to the difficulty of accessing and excavating or demolishing this extreme habitat. Furthermore, it is not expected that the rock basins would have been affected by contaminated soils or groundwater. The number of rock basins observed makes up only a fraction of the rock outcrop habitat within the Action Area and the potential that remediation activities would affect them is virtually non-existent. At this point in Project planning, no impacts are anticipated; therefore, the SSFL Project will not affect, the VPFS or RFS.

7.1.4 Santa Susana Tarplant/Tarweed

The only federally designated sensitive plant species observed in the Action Area is the Santa Susana tarplant. The Santa Susana tarplant is an aggressive colonizer that is locally abundant and present throughout the proposed remediation area. More than 3,600 plants were recorded during site surveys in 2010 and several hundred additional plants were recorded during surveys conducted in March 2013 in areas that are peripheral to the NASA-administered properties at SSFL. It should be noted that a large number of the Santa Susana tarplant could not be inventoried due to the locations of the plants in inaccessible rock outcroppings. Many of the occurrences are adjacent to developed areas, primarily parking lots that are next to structures. Although demolition and excavation activities and associated stockpiles would occur in the flat areas adjacent to the tarplant (located in rock outcrops) and fewer species would be directly affected because it is likely the rock outcrops would not be disturbed, it is likely a number of plants would be affected by SSFL Project activities for the short term. The impact analysis indicated that approximately 0.97 ha (2.4 acres) of Santa Susana tarplant will be affected. Long-term remediation activities after groundwater wells had been installed would not affect the species. Because of the abundance of the tarplant within the Action Area, long-term effects on the local population of these plants would be expected to be relatively minor and short term.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures for species avoidance such as erecting fences to demarcate exclusion areas will be used to the extent possible during demolition and environmental cleanup activities. Post-environmental cleanup, native vegetation is expected to repopulate in these areas; however, if native vegetation appears unlikely to return, the area will be revegetated using native plant species, including seeds gathered from local Santa Susana tarplants. An SSFL-specific plant seed mix has been developed for the purpose of revegetation. In areas where sensitive resources occur, the soil will be removed with hand tools such as pick axes and shovels, or a vacuum truck. When possible, the more detrimental remediation technologies will not be used in sensitive resource areas. No excavation material will be placed in sensitive habitats or wetlands and disturbed areas will be replanted with like-vegetation following construction. The replanted areas will be monitored.

Conclusion

The proposed SSFL Project would be likely to affect the Santa Susana tarplant through temporary habitat modification; however, SSFL Project-related impacts would be short-term and would be minimized as described previously. Incorporation of the mitigation measures discussed would help promulgate the species after construction. No long-term effects to the species resulting from the proposed SSFL Project would be anticipated; therefore, the project might affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the Santa Susana tarplant.

7.1.5 Braunton's Milk Vetch

Braunton's milkvetch has not been observed in the Action Area (NASA, 2011a; 2011b); however, soil conditions indicate that habitat for the milk vetch could be supported in the northeastern portion of NASA Area II and in the southern portion of Area I (LOX Plant Area). If it were to become established in the Action Area during demolition and remediation activities, it potentially could be affected in the short term. No long-term operational effects associated with groundwater remediation would affect the plant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation for Braunton's milk vetch will be similar to that for the Santa Susana tarplant mitigation. Mitigation measures for species avoidance such as erecting fences to demarcate exclusion areas will be used to the extent possible during construction. Following construction, native vegetation is expected to repopulate in these areas; however, if native vegetation appears unlikely to return, the area will be revegetated using native plant species. An SSFL-specific plant seed mix has been developed for this purpose. In areas where sensitive resources occur, the soil will be removed using hand tools such as pick axes and shovels, or a vacuum truck. When possible, the more detrimental remediation technologies will not be used in sensitive resource areas. No excavation material will be placed in sensitive habitats or wetlands and disturbed areas will be replanted with like-vegetation post cleanup.

Conclusion

Currently, no Braunton's milk vetch has been found in the Action Area. If it were to colonize within the Action Area, the proposed project effects likely would be through temporary habitat modification; however, construction-related effects would be short term and would be minimized as described previously. Incorporation of the mitigation measures discussed would help promulgate the species after construction. No long-term effects to the species resulting from the SSFL Project would be anticipated; therefore, the SSFL Project might affect, but is not expected to adversely affect, the Braunton's milk vetch.

7.2 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects as defined under the ESA include the effects of future state, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the Action Area. The SSFL Project will consist of onsite demolition of existing buildings and associated structures, and soil and water remediation. Other Proposed Actions occurring onsite, but outside of the SSFL Project, would require separate Section 7 consultation. In addition, federal actions that would occur offsite as a result of soil and groundwater contamination that has occurred onsite and spread to areas offsite would require separate Section 7 consultation. NASA is coordinating with the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies to address these issues; however, they are beyond the scope of this analysis. Descriptions of proposed projects that have the potential to occur within the Action Area or that could affect portions of the Action Area are described as follows:

- Interim Source Removal Action (ISRA):** Under the direction of the RWQCB Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO), Boeing and NASA initiated the ISRA to remove surface soil contamination and to comply with waste discharge requirements established in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit No. CA001309. The specific objective of the ISRA RWQCB CAO is to improve surface water quality within the Outfall 008 and 009 watersheds by identifying, evaluating, and remediating areas of contaminated soil to eliminate the COCs (specifically, dioxin, cadmium, copper, lead, and mercury) that exceeded the NPDES permit limits and benchmark limits. As part of this program, NASA began soil removal activities in the northeastern portion of Area II in early November 2009. NASA currently is operating ISRA at four sites—ELV, STP, A2LF, and LOX. Approximately 1,617 yd³ have been excavated, with an estimated 9,562 yd³ to be removed in 2012 and 2013. The excavated material was transported to offsite licensed disposal facilities, and stormwater BMPs were implemented to improve stormwater runoff quality and to minimize NPDES permit exceedances. The soil remediation goal for the ISRA was the DTSC-approved background levels; however, the goal for dioxin was slightly higher than current background levels because the watersheds were burned extensively during the 2005 Topanga Wildfire, resulting in dioxin-containing ash and debris being deposited throughout the area.

- **Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (GETS):** An interim GETS was designed to extract groundwater from 14 wells across SSFL and to deliver water via a network of new pipelines to a centralized treatment facility located in Boeing Area I. The facility has been partially operational since October 2009, receiving groundwater extracted from a well in the southwestern portion of NASA Area II. Extracted groundwater is treated at the facility prior to offsite disposal. When the GETS is fully operational, groundwater will be delivered via the new pipelines to a large storage tank. The water would then be treated and discharged through a permitted outfall. Because of the high cost of treating water and the low discharge resulting from the GETS, reinjection of treated water is being evaluated at various locations, including existing water supply wells and an area in the center of the facility. The GETS is an ongoing action and overlaps a portion of the NASA-administered property at SSFL.
- **DOE Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC) Closure:** The ETEC, which was used for nuclear research and testing, is a 36.4-ha (90-acre) area of SSFL Area IV (leased by the DOE). The research and testing activities occurred from the 1950s through the 1980s and included nuclear energy operations (development, fabrication, disassembly, and examination of nuclear reactors, reactor fuel, and other radioactive materials) and large-scale liquid sodium reactor experiments. Several incidents occurred during the operating history of the sodium reactor experiments that might have resulted in the release of radionuclides to the environment. The actual concentrations currently present depend on the residual persistence of the radionuclides in the environment after more than 30 years of decay and prior remediation efforts (Rucker, 2009). EPA is currently sampling SSFL Area IV and a portion of the northern undeveloped area that were found to be affected by these activities to evaluate contamination levels, and the DOE would prepare an EIS to analyze a range of remediation alternatives to achieve cleanup goals. The remediation project is expected to be operating by 2017. The DOE remediation is a reasonably foreseeable action occurring at SSFL adjacent to the NASA-administered property.

SECTION 8

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SECTION 9

List of Preparers and Contributors

Laurel Karren/CH2M HILL

Steve Long/CH2M HILL

Gary Santolo/CH2M HILL

Russell Huddleston/CH2M HILL

Richard Arnold/ Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd.

Tarja Sagar/National Park Service

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Appendix A
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Habitat Assessment

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**HABITAT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
ENDANGERED QUINO CHECKERSPOT BUTTERFLY
AT THE NASA-ADMINISTERED AREAS I AND II OF THE
SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY**

Prepared for:
CH2M Hill, Inc.
155 Grand Avenue, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612

PO #945273

Prepared by:
Richard A. Arnold, Ph.D.
Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd.
104 Mountain View Court
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-2188

Final Report:
April 2012

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INTRODUCTION

CH2M Hill, Inc. is assisting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in the preparation of a Natural Resources Management Plan for NASA-administered portions of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). The 2,850-acre SSFL property is located in the hills between Simi Valley and Woodland Hills in eastern Ventura County, CA.

One of the sensitive resources that might possibly occur at the SSFL is the federally endangered Quino Checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*, Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae). Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd. was hired to assist CH2M Hill in the evaluation of existing habitat conditions to support the Quino Checkerspot in two NASA-administered portions of the SSFL; 41.7 acres within Area I and all 409.5 acres of Area II. Several small additional sectors of SSFL that total 43 acres and border Areas I and II were also included in this habitat assessment survey for the endangered butterfly. All surveyed portions of the SSFL for this habitat assessment are illustrated in Figure 1, an aerial photograph of the site, while Figure 2 illustrates the boundaries of the surveyed areas on the Calabasas topographic map (US Geological Survey 7.5' series).

The remainder of this report provides pertinent background information on the Quino Checkerspot butterfly and the habitats that occur at the SSFL property. It also describes our survey methods and the findings from our habitat assessment survey.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Conservation Status.

The Quino Checkerspot butterfly, *Euphydryas editha quino* (Behr) 1863, was listed as an endangered species in late 1990's by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (1997). The primary threats that led to its recognition as an endangered species were loss and degradation of its habitats, fragmentation of remaining occupied sites, lack of connectivity between remaining occupied sites, and adverse impacts due to fire management practices.

The butterfly is not recognized as endangered by the State of California. The state's Fish and Game Code specifically excludes insects as a type of animal that can be recognized as endangered under the state's endangered species statute.

A recovery plan was prepared by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (2003). Ten units of critical habitat, including seven in Riverside County and three in San Diego County, have been recognized (US Fish & Wildlife Service 2009).

Distribution.

Historically, the Quino Checkerspot occurred primarily in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties of California. It was also found in the northwestern part of Baja California, Mexico. Today, all of the currently known locations that still support the Quino Checkerspot are in Riverside and San Diego counties (US Fish & Wildlife Service 2003, 2009).

Based on a review of literature, museum collection records, and findings of recent surveys (BUGGY Data Base, 2012; California Natural Diversity Data Base, 2012), I could not find any bona fide records for Ventura County. Nonetheless, due to the SSFL's location near the Ventura-Los Angeles County border, and restricted access at this property for many decades, it is certainly plausible that the butterfly might be found there if suitable habitat conditions were present.

Natural History.

The Quino Checkerspot is usually associated with openings in scrub, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, and grassland plant communities, especially openings that are characterized by native bunch grasses and forbs. The primary oviposition and larval food plant is Dwarf (also sometimes referred to as "Erect") Plantain (*Plantago erecta*, Plantaginaceae). Larvae occasionally have also been observed feeding on Purple Owl's Clover (*Castilleja exserta*, Orabanchaceae), Rigid Bird's Beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus*, Orabanchaceae), White Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*, Plantaginaceae), and Southern Chinese Houses (*Collinsia concolor*, Plantaginaceae) (Pratt and Emmel 2010).

The sequence of life history events for the Quino Checkerspot can be described as follows. The butterfly is univoltine, i.e., it has one generation per year. There are four stages in the butterfly's life cycle: egg, larva (i.e., caterpillar), pupa, and adult. Its adult flight season is typically about six to eight weeks in length, usually starting in early February and terminating in April. Actual starting and ending times can vary by several weeks between years, as well as the length of the flight season. Individual adults live approximately one to two weeks, during which time they must mate and reproduce. Adults obtain energy and nutrients from the nectar of various native, annual wild flowers, including: *Lasthenia*, *Cryptantha*, *Gilia*, and *Linanthus*, but will occasionally utilize flowers of other plants to obtain nectar.

Mate location occurs primarily on hilltops, where both sexes congregate after eclosion (i.e., adult emergence from the pupa). Upon mating, females disperse throughout the hilltops and downslope from the hilltops to lay their eggs. The eggs are generally laid in masses near the base of *Plantago erecta* plants.

Larvae hatch in about 10-14 days and feed for approximately another 2-4 weeks until their food plants senesce or are defoliated. Young larvae, which have limited mobility at this stage, frequently fail to find sufficient edible food plants and starve. Typically, 90% or more of these young larvae starve to death. As its annual food plant senesces, the partially grown larvae enter a physiological dormant period, known as diapause, which is spent under rocks or in cracks and crevices in the soil to survive the dry season when there is no food for the larvae. The dry season diapause ends with the onset of the next rainy season and the germination of *Plantago erecta*. Post-diapause larvae resume feeding at that time. Because the larvae are cold-blooded, their activity is limited to warm days in the winter. Thus, they especially favor open-canopy areas where sunlight can hit the ground to help them warm up and remain active. After periodic feeding for several weeks they complete their development by pupating. The pupal stage generally lasts about 2 weeks before emergence of the adult butterfly.

Habitats at Areas I and II of SSFL.

A variety of habitat types occur within 41.7-acre study site of Area I and the 49.5-acre Area II at SSFL. These were identified and mapped by CH2M Hill, Inc. during the fall of 2010 (NASA 2011). The habitat types and their approximate acreages (NASA 2010) include:

- a) *Baccharis* Scrub (2.6 acres);
- b) Chaparral (172.6 acres);
- c) Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (9.2 acres);
- d) Coast Live Oak Woodland (13.2 acres);
- e) Freshwater Marsh (0.2 acre);
- f) Mulefat Scrub (2.1 acres);
- g) Non-native Grassland (18.6 acres);
- h) Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub (64.4 acres);
- i) Southern Willow Scrub (1.0 acre);
- j) Undifferentiated Wetland (0.6 acre);
- k) Developed, i.e., buildings, paved roads, parking lots, etc. (58.1 acres);
- l) Open water, i.e., stormwater detention basins (0.4 acre);
- m) Rock Outcrops (84.5 acres); and
- n) Ruderal (16.8 acres).

Figure 3 illustrates the locations of these habitat types within our study areas at the SSFL.

HABITAT ASSESSMENT METHODS

CH2M Hill, Inc. provided several background materials that were reviewed before our first site visit. These items included reports, maps, and aerial photographs of the study areas, as well as GIS shapefiles for the boundaries of the study areas. The GIS shapefiles, depicting the boundaries of our study areas I and II were loaded into two mapping-grade GPS units manufactured by Trimble to guide our field surveys.

Dr. Robert B. Jensen and I initially visited the SSFL on 18 July 2011 to familiarize ourselves with the property and study areas. Although we had originally intended to survey for dried specimens of *Plantago erecta*, we did not see any remnant individuals of this or other larval food plants and decided to postpone our habitat assessment until the spring of 2012 when the food plants would be more apparent.

Our return field visits occurred between March 5 and 7, 2012. We selected these survey dates because local colleagues indicated that *Plantago erecta* was blooming at other locations. Upon our arrival, Randy Dean of CH2M Hill, Inc., took us to a known location at the SSFL property (but outside of our habitat assessment survey area) where *Plantago erecta* had previously been observed (Faulkner 2010). We confirmed the presence of the food plant, which was in full flower. We then returned to Areas I and II to conduct our habitat assessment surveys.

Initially we drove all of the existing roads within or adjacent to both study areas to determine where there was unsuitable habitat and where there was potentially suitable habitat that might support the butterfly and its food plants that required more intensive searches for the food plants. Unsuitable habitat was characterized by developed areas (i.e., buildings and other

facilities), hardscape (i.e., paved roads, parking lots, etc.), heavily disturbed soils, ruderal vegetation, closed-canopy (i.e., lacking openings where food plants might grow) woodlands, riparian, close-canopy chaparral or scrub, and aquatic habitats (i.e., ponds, drainages, etc.). These areas of unsuitable habitat were noted on a set of aerial photographs for Areas I, II, and the extra survey areas after some spot-checking for larval and adult food plants at selected locations to confirm their absence.

We then returned to all portions of Areas I and II that were initially identified as potential habitat for the food plants of the Quino Checkerspot. These included rock outcrops with patches of thin soils, grasslands, and areas of open canopy woodland, scrub, or chaparral. We systematically hiked throughout all such accessible portions of Areas I, II, and the extra survey areas. Due to the steepness of some rock outcrops, for safety reasons we surveyed these areas using binoculars and a spotting scope from various nearby vantage points.

Locations of any observed food plants were mapped with the Trimble GPS units. All positional information was differentially corrected and converted to ArcGIS (version 10) shapefiles.

Photographs of representative habitat conditions were taken at various locations throughout Areas I, II, and the extra survey areas. A Ricoh-GPS camera was utilized to associate each photograph with its location (Figure 4). The identification numbers of the 72 photopoint locations illustrated in Figure 4 match each photo's identification number in Appendix A of this report.

SURVEY RESULTS

Plantago erecta was observed growing at small patches of thin soils situated on north-facing rock outcrops within a localized portion of Area I. These locations are illustrated in Figure 5. Despite our intensive surveys throughout other portions of Areas I and II, as well as the extra survey areas, it was not observed anywhere else. None of the other known larval food plants of the Quino Checkerspot were observed during our habitat assessment survey. The only adult nectar plant observed was *Lasthenia* sp. It grew in association with some of the *Plantago erecta* patches.

The total mapped area of *Plantago erecta* measured 15,747 ft.² (0.36 acre). However, the density of plants growing within these locations was extremely low, typically less than 5% of the total vegetative cover within a patch and often less than 1% of the vegetative cover. Thus the overall biomass of *Plantago erecta* was quite small.

Although we were not conducting a presence-absence survey for any life stages of the Quino Checkerspot butterfly, according to the Carlsbad office of the US Fish & Wildlife Service (http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/TEspecies/Documents/QuinoDocs/QuinoMonRef/Quino_Ref_Info.htm) the timing of our habitat assessment survey coincided with the period when late instar larvae or adults were being observed at other locations known to support the butterfly. However, no life stages of the Quino Checkerspot were seen during our field surveys.

CONCLUSIONS

Existing habitat conditions for the Quino Checkerspot within study sites at Areas I and II, as well as in the extra study areas of the SSFL are of such poor quality that I would not expect the endangered butterfly to occur there at this time. This conclusion is based on the following factors:

- a) The Quino Checkerspot butterfly is not known to be associated with most of the predominant habitat types that characterize the study areas.
- b) Largely inappropriate conditions characterize those habitat types that occur at SSFL and are known to support food plants of the Quino Checkerspot, primarily due to the lack of open canopies, the prevalence of non-native grasses and forbs in the understory, etc.
- c) Like its relative, the threatened Bay Checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha bayensis*), the Quino Checkerspot has a highly colonial population structure. Populations are generally found where its larval and adult food plants grow in relatively high densities in patches scattered over dozens, if not hundreds of acres. In contrast, within our study area at SSFL, *Plantago erecta* is limited to a total of 0.36 acre, which represents only 0.08% of the entire study area.
- d) Where it does grow, *Plantago erecta* occurs at very low abundance, with densities typically less than 5% of the total herbaceous vegetative cover and often less than 1%.
- e) None of the checkerspot's secondary larval food plants were observed within our study sites.
- f) The only nectar plant observed was *Lasthenia* and it was of very limited abundance, even less than *Plantago erecta*.
- g) Lastly, all observed occurrences of *Plantago erecta* and *Lasthenia* were on rock outcrops, which are not considered suitable habitat for the Quino Checkerspot. The previously cited webpage of the Carlsbad office of the US Fish & Wildlife Service states "there has never been any demonstrated correlation between occupied Quino habitat and rock outcrops, nor have rock outcrops been described in any published Service documents as components or indicators of suitable habitat."

For these reasons, I conclude that the existing habitat conditions within our survey areas at SSFL are unsuitable to support the endangered Quino Checkerspot butterfly and it is extremely unlikely to occur there.

REFERENCES CITED

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California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB). 2012. Report of occurrences for the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly. CNDDB, Rarefind version 3.1.0. California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, CA.

Faulkner, D. 2010. Site Assessment for Quino Checkerspot Butterfly, Santa Susana Field Laboratory Area IV, Ventura County, California. Letter report dated 15 July 2010 and addressed to Thomas W. Mulroy of SAIC. 3 pp. & map.

NASA. 2011. Fall 2010 Habitat and Listed Species Surveys of NASA-Administered Property at Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Huntsville, AL. Final report.

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. 2003. Recovery plan for the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly. Portland, OR. 191 pp.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. 2009. Revised designation of critical habitat for the Quino Checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*). Federal Register 74:28776-28862.

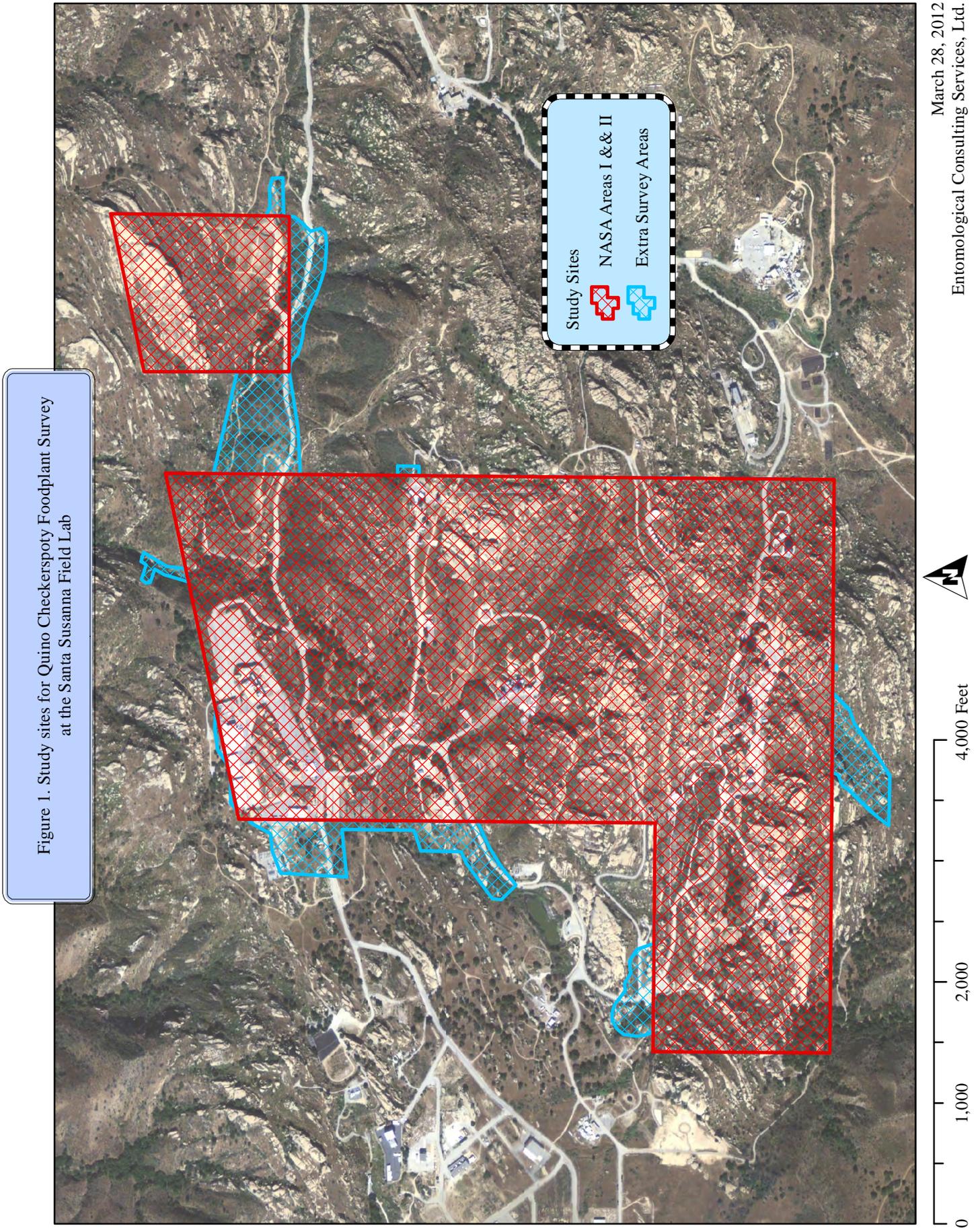


Figure 1. Study sites for Quino Checkerspot Foodplant Survey at the Santa Susanna Field Lab

March 28, 2012
Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd.

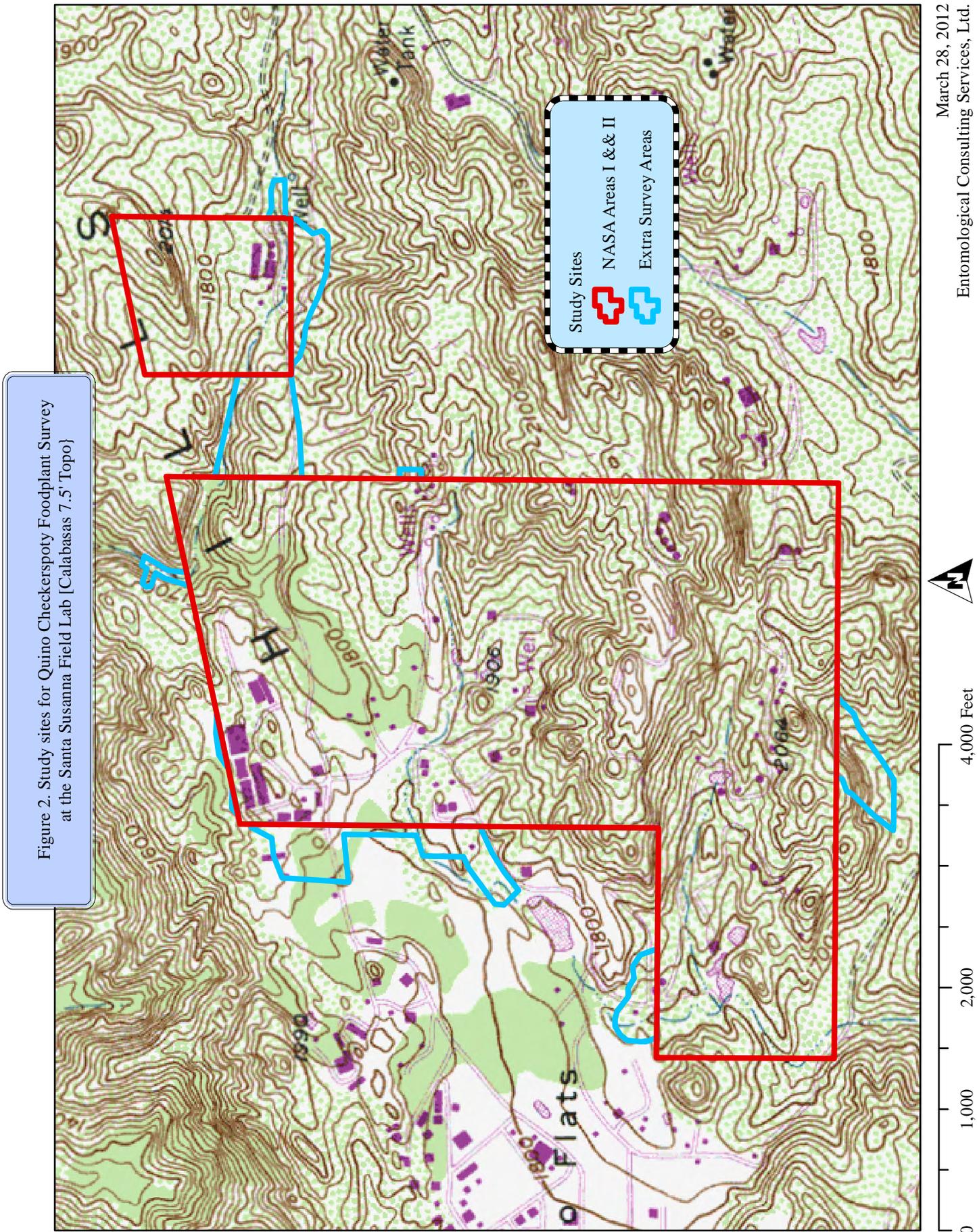
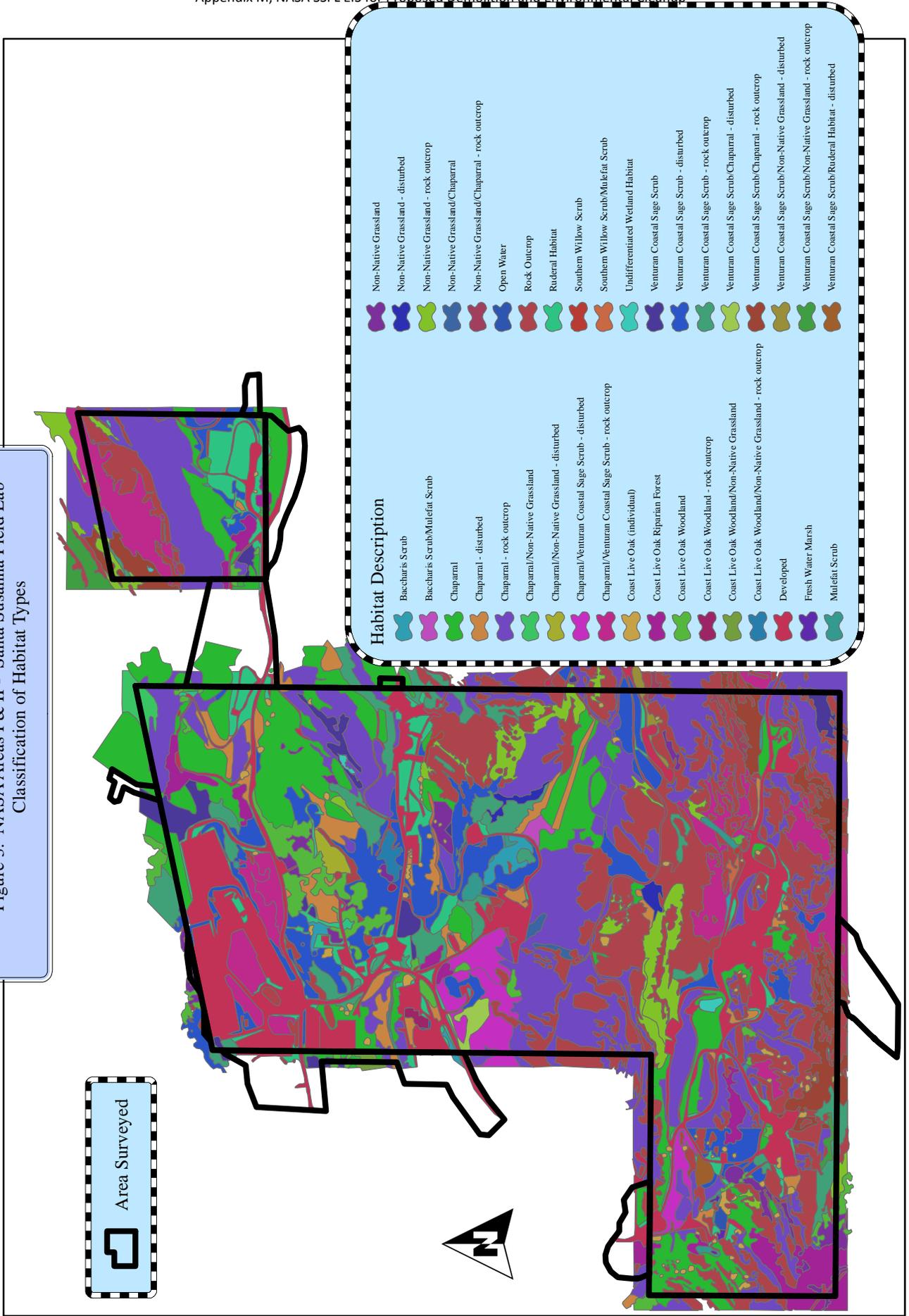
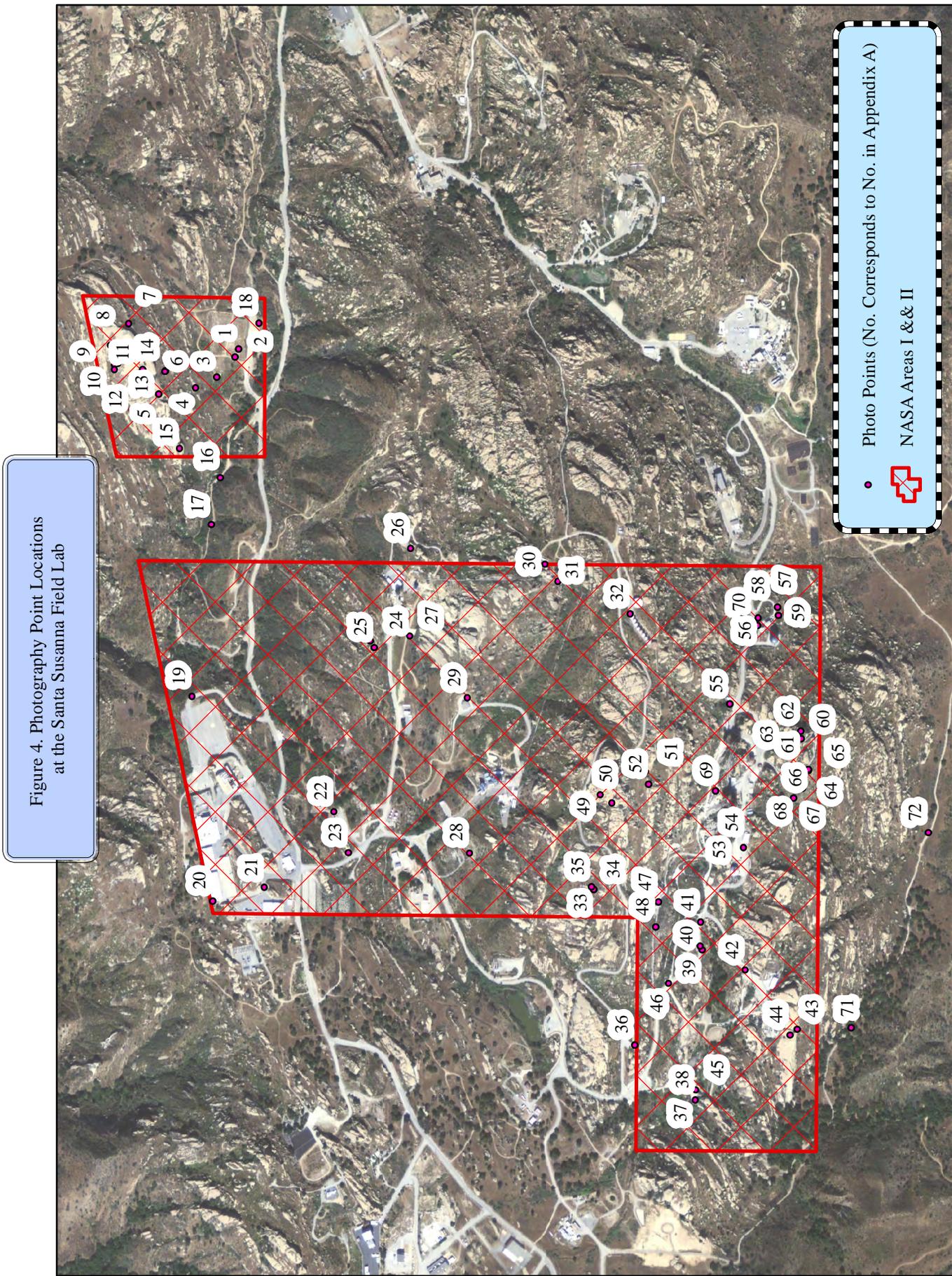


Figure 3. NASA Areas I & II - Santa Susanna Field Lab
Classification of Habitat Types





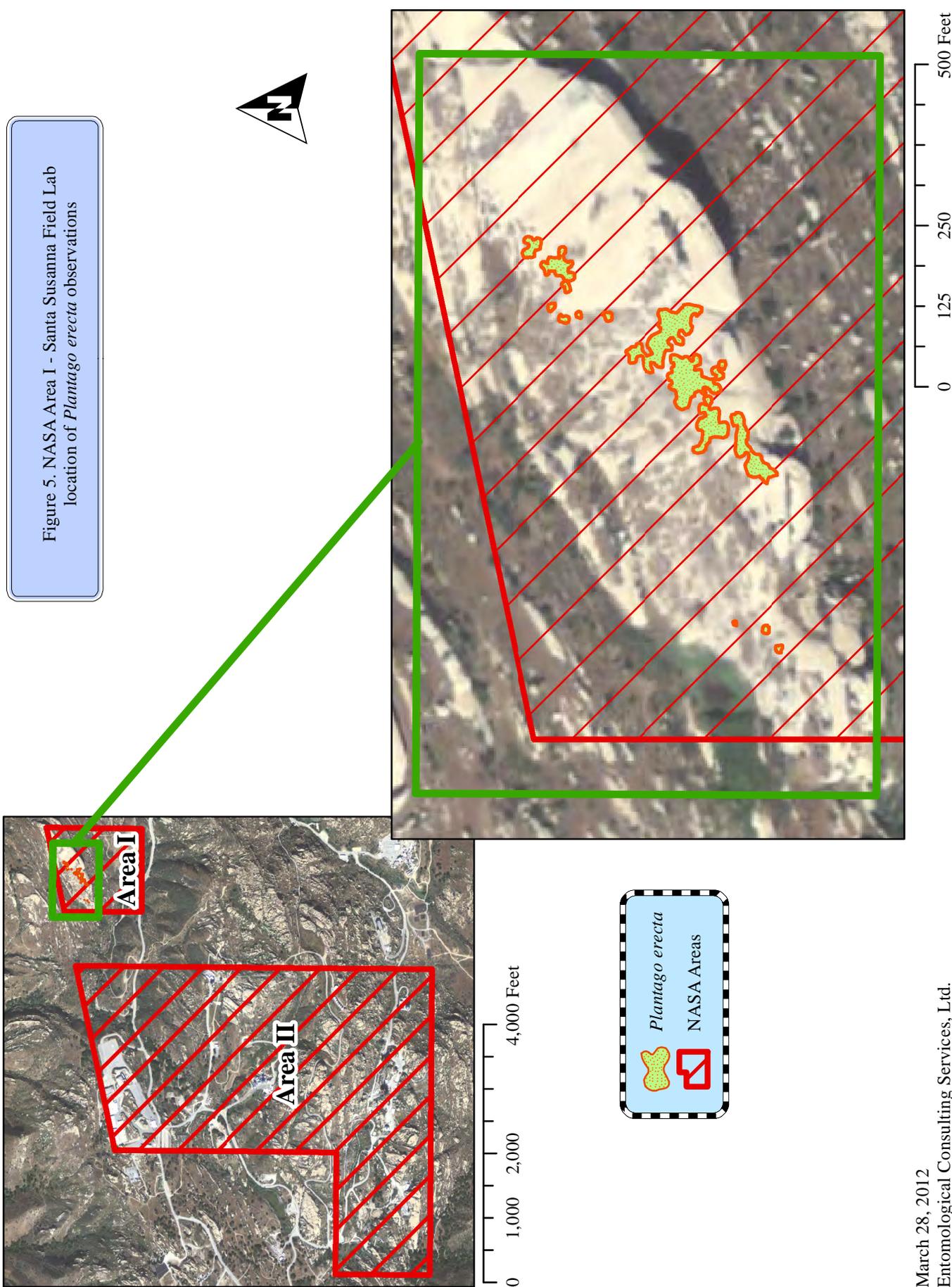


Figure 5. NASA Area I - Santa Susanna Field Lab location of *Plantago erecta* observations

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Appendix A
Photodocumentation of
Santa Susanna Field Lab
NASA Areas I & II

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Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 1



Photo Point 2



Photo Point 3



Photo Point 4



Photo Point 5



Photo Point 6



Photo Point 7



Photo Point 8



Photo Point 9

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 10



Photo Point 11



Photo Point 12



Photo Point 13



Photo Point 14



Photo Point 15

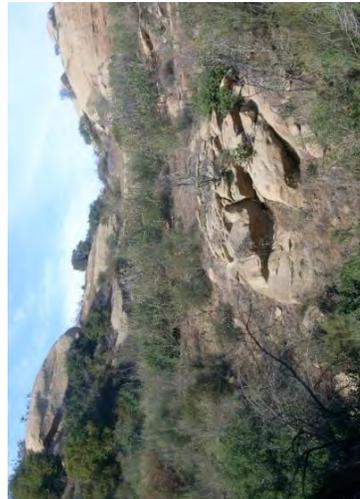


Photo Point 16



Photo Point 17



Photo Point 18

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 21



Photo Point 20



Photo Point 19



Photo Point 24



Photo Point 23



Photo Point 22



Photo Point 27



Photo Point 26



Photo Point 25

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 28



Photo Point 29



Photo Point 30



Photo Point 31



Photo Point 32



Photo Point 33



Photo Point 34



Photo Point 35



Photo Point 36

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 37



Photo Point 38



Photo Point 39



Photo Point 40

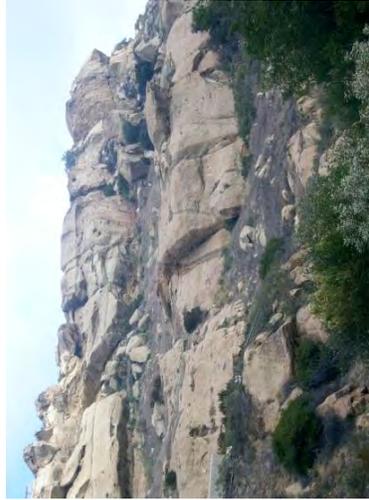


Photo Point 41



Photo Point 42



Photo Point 43



Photo Point 44



Photo Point 45

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 46

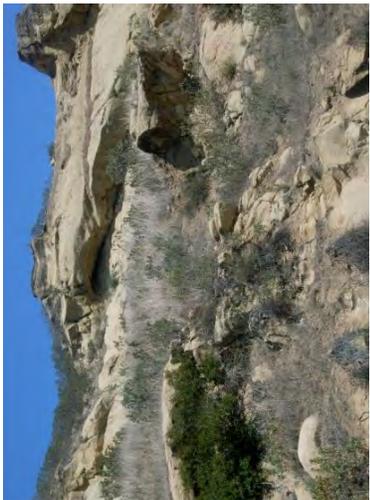


Photo Point 47



Photo Point 48

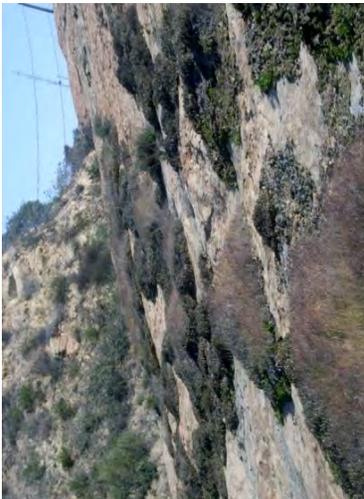


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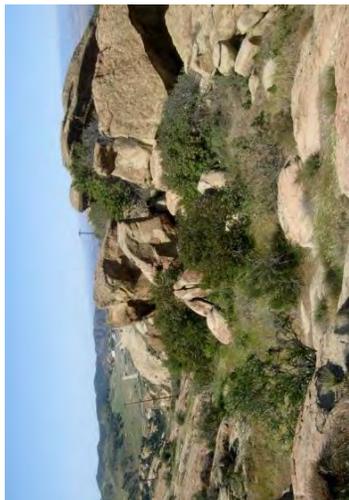


Photo Point 50



Photo Point 51



Photo Point 52



Photo Point 53



Photo Point 54

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 55

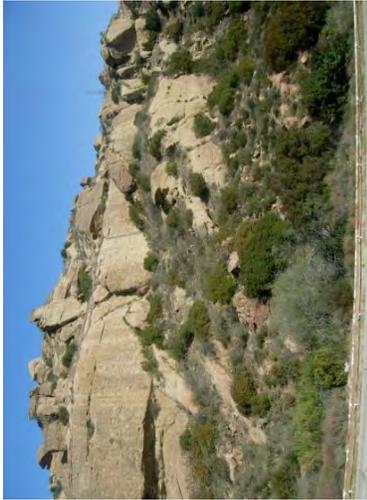


Photo Point 56



Photo Point 57



Photo Point 58

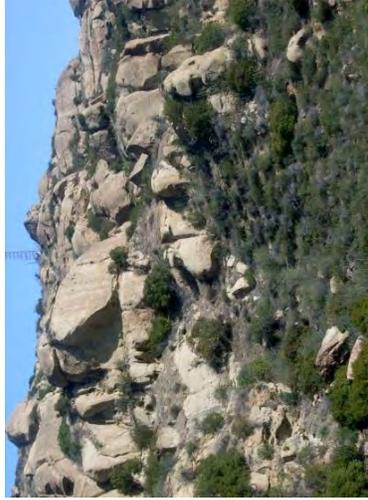


Photo Point 59



Photo Point 60



Photo Point 61

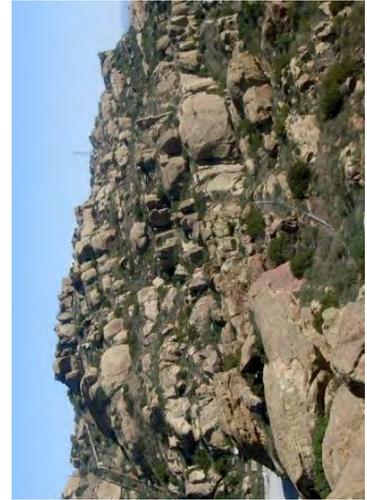


Photo Point 62



Photo Point 63

Santa Susanna Field Lab



Photo Point 64



Photo Point 65



Photo Point 66



Photo Point 67



Photo Point 68



Photo Point 69

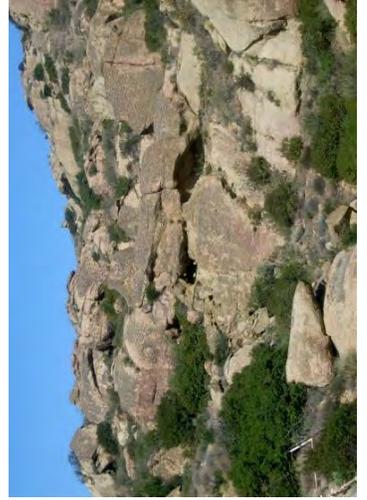


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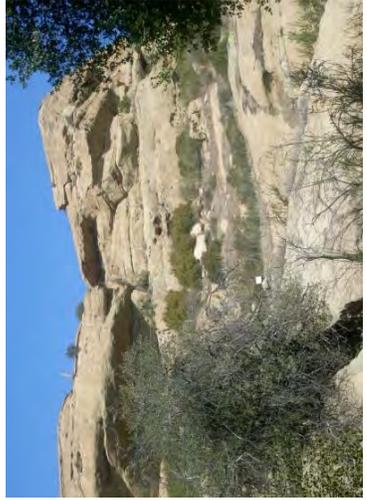


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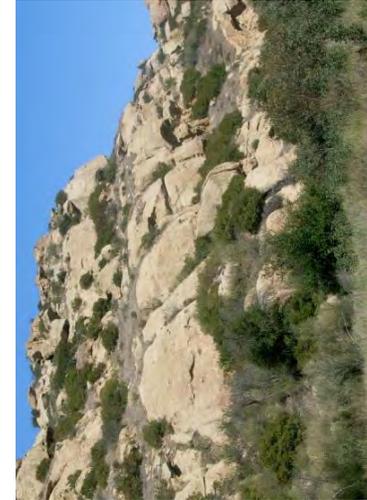


Photo Point 72

Appendix B USFWS Letter

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812

August 12, 2011

Reply to Attn of:

AS01

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Rick Farris
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

SUBJECT: Invitation for Informal Consultation on Plant and Wildlife Surveys to Support the Environmental Impact Statement for the Demolition and Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Farris:

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is proposing the remediation of soils and groundwater and the demolition of test stands and ancillary structures on the NASA-administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). To analyze the potential environmental impacts of these activities, NASA is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) implementing regulations, the NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) for Implementing NEPA, and Executive Order (EO) 12114.

NASA is currently conducting rare plant and wildlife surveys at SSFL. Those surveys should be completed by late September 2011, and we would like a chance to meet with personnel from your office in October or November to discuss our findings and the EIS. We would also welcome the opportunity to discuss additional information that you may provide us about the biological systems at SSFL.

SSFL Site Background

The SSFL site is 2,850 acres in Ventura County, California, approximately 7 miles northwest of Canoga Park and 30 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. SSFL is composed of four areas known as Areas I, II, III, and IV and two unnumbered areas known as the "undeveloped land." NASA administers 41.7 acres within Area I and all 409.5 acres of Area II. The Boeing Company manages the remaining property within Areas I, III, and IV and the two undeveloped areas. The attachment shows the project area.

Since the mid-1950s, when the two Federally owned areas were owned by the U.S. Air Force, this site has been used for developing and testing rocket engines. Four test stand complexes—Alfa, Bravo, Coca, and Delta—were constructed in Area II between 1954 and

1957. Area II and the Liquid Oxygen (LOX) Plant portion of Area I were acquired by NASA from the U.S. Air Force in the 1970s.

The NASA-administered areas of SSFL also contain biological resources outside of the rocket development areas. SSFL is near the crest of the Simi Hills, which are part of the Santa Monica Mountains running east-west across Southern California. The diverse terrain consists of ridges, canyons, and sandstone rock outcrops. NASA has conducted several surveys to identify biological resources within its portion of SSFL. As a result, NASA has identified special-status plant and animal species occurring on its property.

Previous environmental sampling on the NASA-administered property indicates that metals, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), volatile organics, and semivolatile organics are present in the soils and upper groundwater (known as the Surficial Media Operable Unit). Volatile organics, metals, and semivolatile organics also are present in the deeper groundwater (known as the Chatsworth Formation Operable Unit).

Environmental Commitments

Rocket engine testing has been discontinued at these sites and the property has been excessed to the General Services Administration (GSA). GSA conditionally has accepted the Report of Excess pending: (1) NASA's certification that action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances on the property has been taken or receipt of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) written concurrence that an approved and installed remedial design is operating properly and successfully; OR (2) the Governor's concurrence of the suitability of the property for transfer per Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 120(h)(3)(C).

In 2007, a Consent Order among NASA, Boeing, U.S. Department of Energy, and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) was signed addressing demolition of certain infrastructure and environmental cleanup of SSFL. NASA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) for Remedial Action with DTSC on December 6, 2010, "to further define and make more specific NASA's obligations with respect to the cleanup of soils at the Site." On the basis of the 2010 AOC, NASA is required to complete a Federal environmental review pursuant to NEPA. An EIS is being prepared by NASA to include demolition of site infrastructure, soil cleanup and groundwater remediation within Area II and a portion of Area I (LOX Plant) of SSFL.

As part of the environmental review process, certain studies are being completed to characterize the existing conditions and to provide information for the analysis and consultation. These include surveys for wildlife, critical habitat, rare plants, wetlands, and archaeological resources. The findings of these studies will be incorporated into the EIS.

Environmental Analysis

NASA will submit a Biological Assessment (BA) based on the existing ecological resource surveys and the data collected during the biological resources studies. The BA will be prepared and submitted to the USFWS to support Section 7 Consultation. Best management practices, such as seasonal restrictions on the work, will be reviewed.

CH2M HILL is NASA's contractor for this work and will work with NASA and the resource agencies to establish appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to reduce the impacts of the proposed action on known or potentially known sensitive habitats. In the event suitable habitat for listed species is identified in an inaccessible area of the proposed project area, listed species will be assumed to be present. The BA will address effects of the proposed action on federally listed threatened or endangered species known to occur or to have the potential to occur on the SSFL project area, including but not limited to, the following:

- Braunton's milk vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)
- *Dudleya* spp.
- Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*)
- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha* ssp. *quino*)
- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)
- California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora* ssp. *draytonii*)
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii* ssp. *pusillus*)

In addition, potential Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat occurs on the site. The BA will include a focused survey of the NASA property for host plants that will identify the extent of the butterfly's preferred habitat.

We look forward to working cooperatively with your agency to conduct these evaluations. If you have questions regarding these plans or to set up a meeting, please feel free to contact me at 256- 544-0662 or Amy Keith at 256-544-7434.

Sincerely,

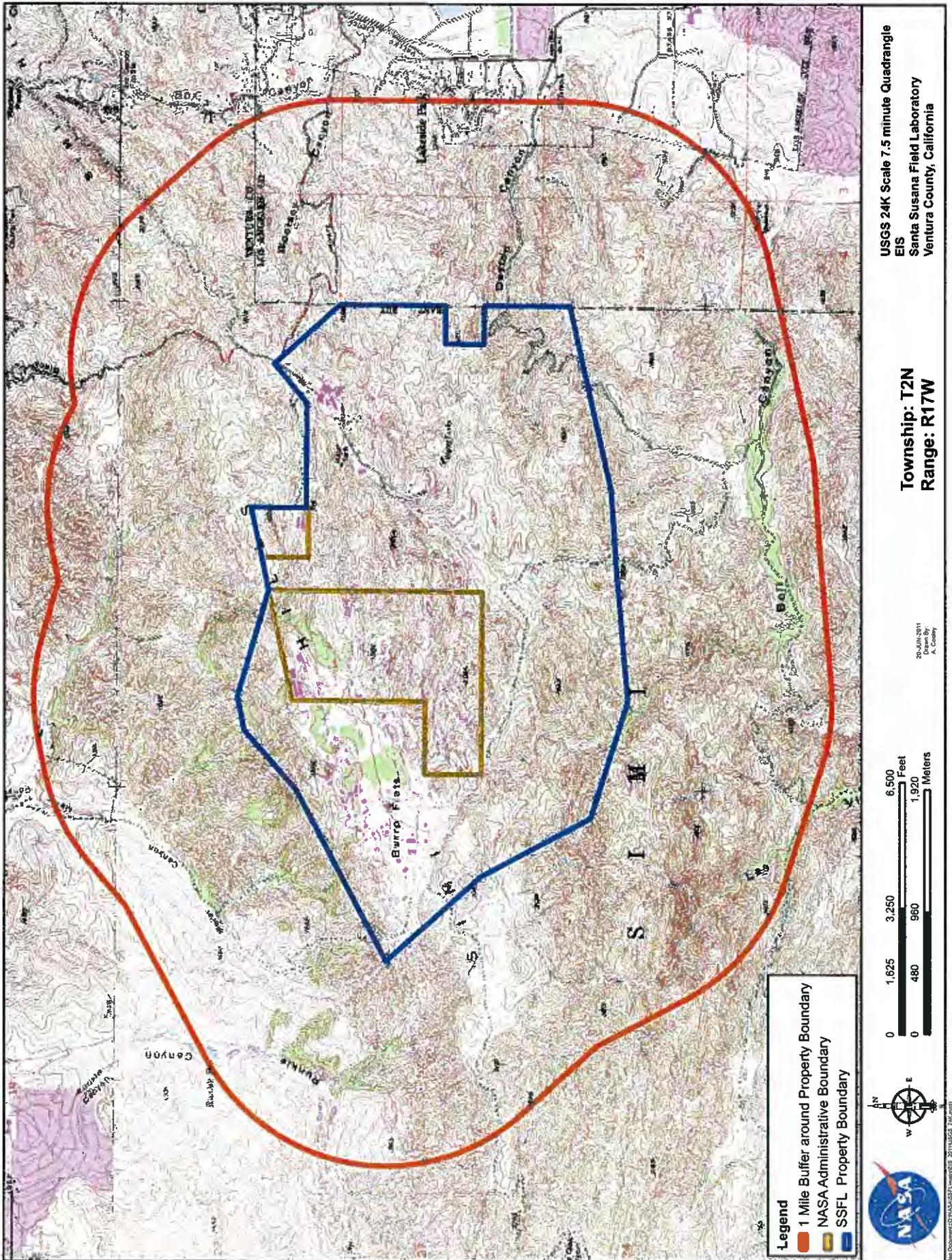


Allen Elliott
SSFL Program Director

Enclosure – Site Map

cc:

AS10/Amy Keith
CH2M HILL/Beth Vaughan
CH2M HILL/Leslie Tice



Appendix C
California Red Legged Frog Habitat Assessment

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**Appendix D.
California Red-legged Frog Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet**

Site Assessment reviewed by _____
(FWS Field Office) (date) (biologist)

Date of Site Assessment: 01/05/2012
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Site Assessment Biologists: HUDDESTON RUSSELL LONG STEVE
(Last name) (first name) (Last name) (first name)

Site Location: VENTURA - SSFL R2B POND
(County, General location name, UTM Coordinates or Lat./Long. or T-R-S).

****ATTACH A MAP** (include habitat types, important features, and species locations)**

Proposed project name: SSFL - REMEDIATION
 Brief description of proposed action:
EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOILS

- 1) Is this site within the current or historic range of the CRF (circle one)? YES NO
- 2) Are there known records of CRF within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the site (circle one)? YES NO
 If yes, attach a list of all known CRF records with a map showing all locations.

GENERAL AQUATIC HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION
(if multiple ponds or streams are within the proposed action area, fill out one data sheet for each)

POND:
 Size: 0.13 ACRE Maximum depth: 3 FT
 Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: SOME ARROYO WILLOW
SPARSE TYPHA - SOME WOODY DEBRIS
 Substrate: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral (circle one). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: JULY - AUGUST

STREAM:

Bank full width: _____

Depth at bank full: _____

Stream gradient: _____

Are there pools (circle one)? YES NO

If yes,

Size of stream pools: _____

Maximum depth of stream pools: _____

Characterize non-pool habitat: run, riffle, glide, other: _____

Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: _____

Substrate: _____

Bank description: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral (*circle one*). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

Other aquatic habitat characteristics, species observations, drawings, or comments:

- CRAY FISH
- SNAILS
- OSTRICODS
- PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED FISH

Necessary Attachments:

1. All field notes and other supporting documents
 2. Site photographs
- Maps with important habitat features and species location

**Appendix D.
California Red-legged Frog Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet**

Site Assessment reviewed by _____
(FWS Field Office) (date) (biologist)

Date of Site Assessment: 01/04/2012
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Site Assessment Biologists: HUDDESTON, RUSSELL LONG, STEVE
(Last name) (first name) (Last name) (first name)

Site Location: AREA I POND - 34° 14' 20.260 -118° 41' 21.117"
(County, General location name, UTM Coordinates or Lat./Long. or T-R-S).

****ATTACH A MAP** (include habitat types, important features, and species locations)**

Proposed project name: SSFL - REMEDIATION PROJECT
 Brief description of proposed action:
NO PROPOSED ACTIVITY AT THIS LOCATION -

- 1) Is this site within the current or historic range of the CRF (circle one)? YES NO
- 2) Are there known records of CRF within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the site (circle one)? YES NO
 If yes, attach a list of all known CRF records with a map showing all locations.

GENERAL AQUATIC HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION
(if multiple ponds or streams are within the proposed action area, fill out one data sheet for each)

POND:
 Size: 0.15 ACRE Maximum depth: 24 FT
 Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: NO OVERHANGING
OR EMERGENT VEGETATION IN THIS POND
VEG W/IN POND - PONTOPON, ELEOCHARIS
 Substrate: SAND

Perennial or Ephemeral (circle one). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: EPHEMERAL JULY-AUG.

STREAM:

Bank full width: _____

Depth at bank full: _____

Stream gradient: _____

Are there pools (circle one)? YES NO

If yes,

Size of stream pools: _____

Maximum depth of stream pools: _____

Characterize non-pool habitat: run, riffle, glide, other: _____

Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: _____

Substrate: _____

Bank description: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral (*circle one*). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

Other aquatic habitat characteristics, species observations, drawings, or comments:

- PACIFIC CHOTRUS FROGS
- OSTRACODS
- MIDGE LARVA
- BLACK PHOEBE

- USED AS DRINKING WATER BY HORSES AND WILDLIFE

Necessary Attachments:

1. All field notes and other supporting documents
2. Site photographs

Maps with important habitat features and species location

**Appendix D.
California Red-legged Frog Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet**

Site Assessment reviewed by _____
(FWS Field Office) (date) (biologist)

Date of Site Assessment: 01/03/2012
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Site Assessment Biologists: HUDDESTON, RUSSELL LONG, STEVE
(Last name) (first name) (Last name) (first name)

Site Location: VENTURA - SSFL - COCA SITE 341° 13' 36.724" -118° 42' 01.592"
(County, General location name, UTM Coordinates or Lat./Long. or T-R-S).

****ATTACH A MAP** (include habitat types, important features, and species locations)**

Proposed project name: SSFL - REMEDIATION
 Brief description of proposed action:
EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL / SEDIMENT

- 1) Is this site within the current or historic range of the CRF (circle one)? YES NO
- 2) Are there known records of CRF within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the site (circle one)? YES YES NO
 If yes, attach a list of all known CRF records with a map showing all locations.

GENERAL AQUATIC HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION
(if multiple ponds or streams are within the proposed action area, fill out one data sheet for each)

POND:
 Size: 0.33 ACRE Maximum depth: 6.75 FT
 Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: NARROW LEAF CATTAIL
TYPHA DOMINGENSIS AROUND POND MARGIN - SOME
ARROYO WILLOW - SALIX LASIOLEPIS
 Substrate: SAND, AROUND EDGES IN TYPHA SILT/SAND WITH
ORGANIC MATTER

Perennial or **Ephemeral** (circle one). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

STREAM:

Bank full width: _____
 Depth at bank full: _____
 Stream gradient: _____

Are there pools (circle one)? YES NO

If yes,

Size of stream pools: _____
 Maximum depth of stream pools: _____

Characterize non-pool habitat: run, riffle, glide, other: _____

Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: _____

Substrate: _____

Bank description: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral (circle one). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

Other aquatic habitat characteristics, species observations, drawings, or comments:

- SEVERAL BIRDS AROUND POND, SMALL NEST OBSERVED IN CATTAILS
- NUMEROUS DRAGONFLYS THIS AREA LATE SUMMER
- SMALL FISH PRESENT IN POND - MOST LIKELY MOSQUITO FISH
CAMBUSIA AFFINIS
- SOME ALGAE IN POND, NO EGG MASSES OBSERVED AT TIME OF SURVEY

Necessary Attachments:

1. All field notes and other supporting documents
 2. Site photographs
- Maps with important habitat features and species location

**Appendix D.
California Red-legged Frog Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet**

Site Assessment reviewed by _____
(FWS Field Office) (date) (biologist)

Date of Site Assessment: 01/05/2012
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Site Assessment Biologists: HUDDESTON RUSSELL LONG STEVE
(Last name) (first name) (Last name) (first name)

Site Location: VENTURA - SSFL RZ POND 34°13' 35.741 -118°42' 21.802
(County, General location name, UTM Coordinates or Lat./Long. or T-R-S).

****ATTACH A MAP** (include habitat types, important features, and species locations)**

Proposed project name: SSFL - REMEDIATION
 Brief description of proposed action:
EXCAVATION AND REMOVE OF CONTAMINATED SOILS

- 1) Is this site within the current or historic range of the CRF (circle one)? YES NO
- 2) Are there known records of CRF within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the site (circle one)? YES NO
 If yes, attach a list of all known CRF records with a map showing all locations.

GENERAL AQUATIC HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION
(if multiple ponds or streams are within the proposed action area, fill out one data sheet for each)

POND:
 Size: 0.5 ACRE Maximum depth: 8 FT
 Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: SPARSE WILLOWS AND DEAD TYPHA AROUND POND MARGIN
 Substrate: SAND

Perennial or Ephemeral (circle one). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

STREAM:

Bank full width: _____
Depth at bank full: _____
Stream gradient: _____

Are there pools (circle one)? YES NO

If yes,

Size of stream pools: _____
Maximum depth of stream pools: _____

Characterize non-pool habitat: run, riffle, glide, other: _____

Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: _____

Substrate: _____

Bank description: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral (*circle one*). If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

Other aquatic habitat characteristics, species observations, drawings, or comments:

-POND GENERALLY W/ STEEP ROCKY BANKS - AREA TO THE EAST GENTLY SLOPED INTO APPARENT OVERFLOW AREA W/ LOTS OF DEAD/DOWNED VERY OLD EMERGENT VEGETATION

FISH PRESUMIBLY PRESENT IN THIS POND.

BELTED KINGFISHER OBSERVED HERE

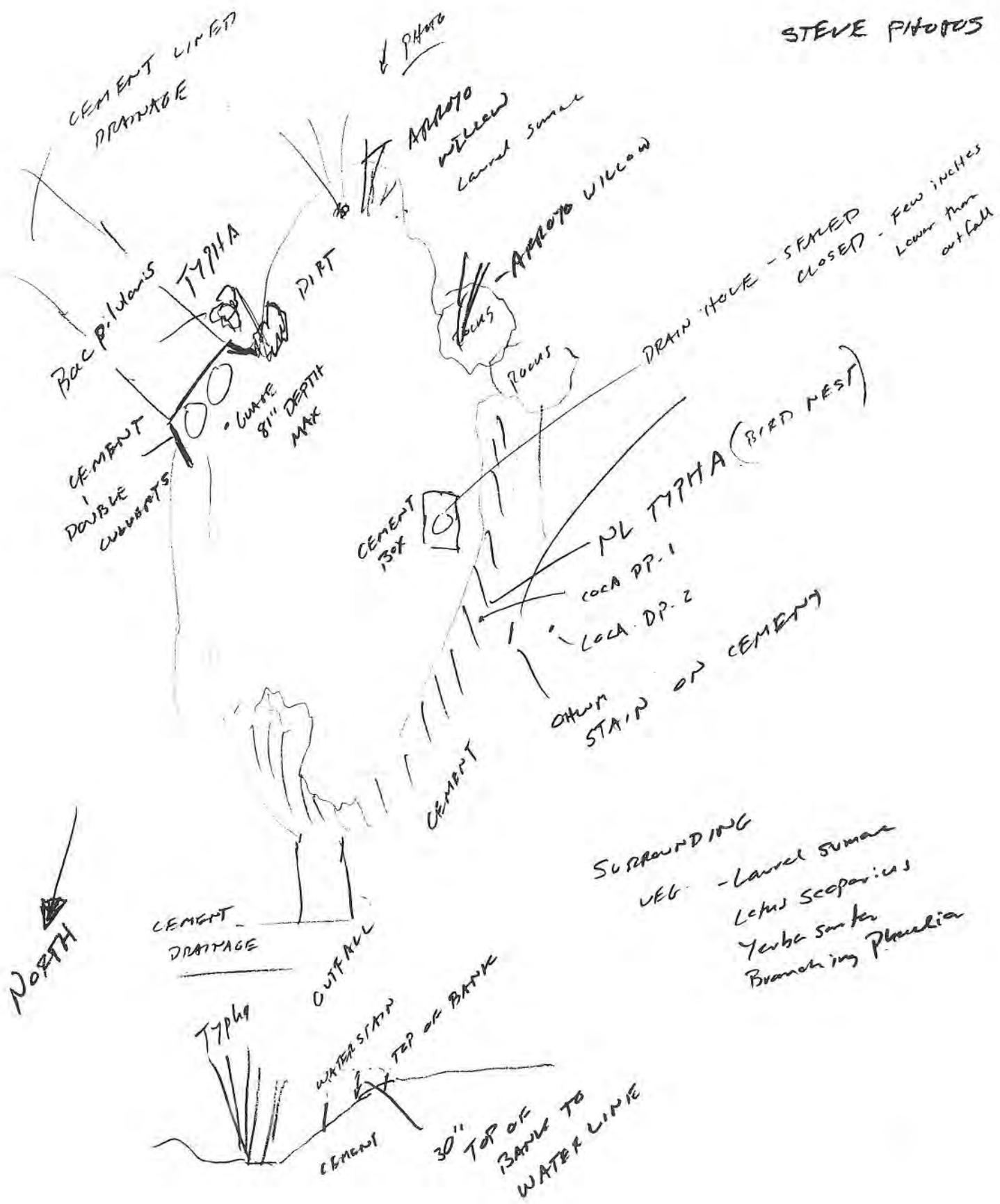
Necessary Attachments:

1. All field notes and other supporting documents
2. Site photographs

Maps with important habitat features and species location

COCA POND

1/3/2012
STEVE PHOTOS



AREA I POND

SANDSTONE ROCK OUTCROP

DENSE POISON OAK

EARTHEN BERM

POND
WATER

SCATTERED SHRUBS

CHAMISE

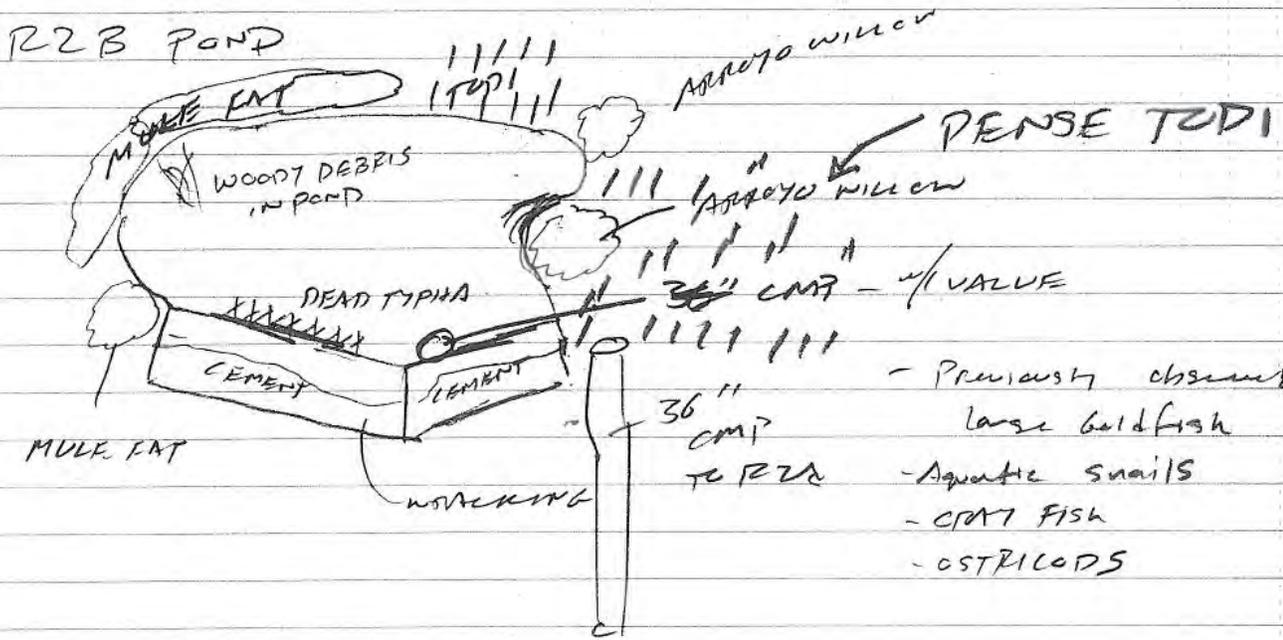
LAUREL SUMAC

YERBA SANTA

BLACK SAGE

GRASSLAND / OPEN
CLIP?

DRAINAGE SWALE



- Previously observed large Goldfish
- Aquatic snails
- CAT FISH
- OSTRICODS

REMNANTS OF TYPHA

SCIRPUS \triangleleft - AMERICAN TYPE
 SCIRPUS ACUTUS / CA

- SURROUNDING AREAS
 Edges of Pond Herbaceous
 includes oxalis SP.
 CAPP. PTCNA
 BRASSICA

R2B SP-1

Veg - Remnant Typha / Scirpus stems - all Dead
 OLD - Rotted Rhizomes no live plants.

- SHRUBS ARROYO WILLOW - 20%
- MULE FAT 15% - 20%

SOME BRASSICA NOW COMMON IN - BUT POINT W/IN CIRCUM OF POND

SOILS: BED ROCK / SANDSTONE BOULDER AT 4-5" BGS
 MOIST, SOFT, WM SBK
~~25~~ 2.57 4/2 10YR8/1 1% FINE (ASH?)
 ROOTS 8% F-M
 FINE SANDY LOAM - TRACE COARSE SAND

Appendix D USFWS Species Lists

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

IN REPLY REFER TO:
08EVEN00-2012-SL-0119

January 6, 2012

Allen Elliott, SSFL Project Director
Office of Center Operations
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

Subject: Species List for the NASA-administered property at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

We are responding to your request dated December 21, 2011 and received in our office on December 27, 2011 for information on listed species and critical habitat that may occur at or near portions of Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL) that are administered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). SSFL was developed as a remote site to test rocket engines and conduct nuclear research, and is comprised of four administrative areas and two undeveloped land areas. NASA-administered property at SSFL consists of 41.7 acres within Area I and all 409.5 acres of Area II.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) responsibilities include administering the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), including sections 7, 9, and 10. Section 9 of the Act prohibits the taking of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Section 3(19) of the Act defines take to mean to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Service regulations (50 CFR 17.3) define harm to include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. Harassment is defined by the Service as an intentional or negligent action that creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. The Act provides for civil and criminal penalties for the unlawful taking of listed species.

NASA, as the lead Federal agency for the project, has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether any listed species or critical habitat may be affected. If the subject project may affect a listed species, NASA must consult with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act. During the consultation process, NASA may engage in planning

Allen Elliott

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efforts but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of section 7(d) of the Act.

The enclosed list of species fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Act. Only listed species receive protection under the Act; however, sensitive species should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. We recommend that you review information in the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base. You can contact the California Department of Fish and Game at (916) 324-3812 for information on other sensitive species that may occur in this area.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Jenny Marek of our staff at (805) 644-1766, extensions 325.

Sincerely,



Jeff Phillips
Deputy Assistant Field Supervisor

cc:

Mary Meyer, California Department of Fish and Game
Stephie Jennings, Department of Energy

**LISTED SPECIES WHICH MAY OCCUR
NEAR AREA I AND II OF THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LAB,
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Plants

Braunton's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	E
Lyon's pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	E
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	T
Conejo dudleya	<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>parva</i> [<i>Dudleya parva</i>]	T
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> [inclusive of <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>]	T
Marcescent dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>	T
California Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	T
San Fernando Valley spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	C

Birds

Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	T
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E

Amphibians

California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	T
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Invertebrates

Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	E
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	E

Key:

E – Endangered

T – Threatened

C – Candidate

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Appendix E CNDDDB Lists

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**California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity
Database, Full Report for Selected Elements, SSFL 9 Quad
Search Center on Calabasas Quad - Animals Only**

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Accipiter cooperii

Cooper's hawk

Element Code: ABNKC12040

_____ **Status** _____ **NDDB Element Ranks** _____ **Other Lists** _____
Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S3

_____ **Habitat Associations** _____
General: WOODLAND, CHIEFLY OF OPEN, INTERRUPTED OR MARGINAL TYPE.
Micro: NEST SITES MAINLY IN RIPARIAN GROWTHS OF DECIDUOUS TREES, AS IN CANYON BOTTOMS ON RIVER FLOOD-PLAINS; ALSO, LIVE OAKS.

Occurrence No. 117 **Map Index:** 69737 **EO Index:** 70544 **— Dates Last Seen —**
Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 2006-07-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2006-07-05
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2007-08-15

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08788° / -118.85452° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773452 E328903 **Range:** 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 15 **Qtr:** NE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 1,282 ft

Location: JUST NE OF THE JUNCTION OF ENCINAL CANYON ROAD & CLUBHOUSE DRIVE (MALIBU COUNTRY CLUB ENTRANCE), SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: NEST TREE IS A COAST LIVE OAK; SURROUNDED BY COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, CHAMISE CHAPARRAL, CEANOTHUS CHAPARRAL, SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB, MULEFAT SCRUB, WILLOW/SYCAMORE/OAK/COTTONWOOD WOODLAND, CA WALNUT WOODLAND, AND NATIVE/NON-NATIVE GRASSLANDS.

Threat:

General: ADULT FEMALE AND 3 FLEDGLINGS OBSERVED IN THE NEST TREE ON 5 JUL 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Agelaius tricolor		
tricolored blackbird		Element Code: ABPBXB0020
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: HIGHLY COLONIAL SPECIES, MOST NUMEROUS IN CENTRAL VALLEY & VICINITY. LARGELY ENDEMIC TO CALIFORNIA.		
Micro: REQUIRES OPEN WATER, PROTECTED NESTING SUBSTRATE, & FORAGING AREA WITH INSECT PREY WITHIN A FEW KM OF THE COLONY.		

Occurrence No. 398	Map Index: 55392	EO Index: 55392	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1999-04-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-04-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Stable			Record Last Updated: 2004-05-07

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.23832° / -118.62686°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789778 E350175	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 23 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 895 ft

Location: CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, SOUTH OF VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD & ABOUT 1.5 MILES WEST OF HWY 27 (TOPANGA CYN BLVD). CANOGA PARK

Location Detail:

Ecological: BIRDS NESTING IN CATTAILS AND BULRUSH

Threat:

General: 1993: UNKNOWN NUMBER NESTED. 1994: ABOUT 300 NESTED. 1995: ABOUT 250 NESTED. 1996: ABOUT 400 NESTED. 1999: ABOUT 150-250 NESTED.

Owner/Manager: LADWP?

Aglaothorax longipennis		
Santa Monica shieldback katydid		Element Code: IIORT32020
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G1G2	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S1S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: OCCUR NOCTURNALLY IN CHAPARRAL AND CANYON STREAM BOTTOM VEGETATION, IN THE SANTA MONICA MTNS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.		
Micro: INHABIT INTRODUCED ICEPLANT AND NATIVE CHAPARRAL PLANTS.		

Occurrence No. 1	Map Index: 00888	EO Index: 22594	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1975-06-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1975-06-19
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03805° / -118.61064°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767545 E351319	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 150 ft

Location: BIG ROCK CANYON ENTRANCE, APPROX 2 MI W OF TOPANGA BEACH.
Location Detail:
Ecological: THIS INSECT OCCURS NOCTURNALLY ON CHAPARRAL AND CANYON STREAM BOTTOM VEGETATION; ALSO ON INTRODUCED ICEPLANT (MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SP).
Threat:
General: ALLOTYPE FEMALE FOUND NEAR JUNCTION WITH ROCKPORT ROAD; HOLOTYPE MALE FOUND 75 M ABOVE PACIFIC COAST HWY (BOTH ALLOTYPE AND HOLOTYPE DEPOSITED IN CAS, #12438).
Owner/Manager: PVT

Aimophila ruficeps canescens		
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow		
		Element Code: ABPBX91091
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T2T4	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: RESIDENT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND SPARSE MIXED CHAPARRAL.		
Micro: FREQUENTS RELATIVELY STEEP, OFTEN ROCKY HILLSIDES WITH GRASS & FORB PATCHES.		

Occurrence No. 140	Map Index: 54750	EO Index: 54750	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2000-07-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-07-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2004-03-19

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28333° / -118.65093°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794806 E348040	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: WHITE OAK PARK EAST TO THE COUNTY LINE AND ROCKY PEAK SE TO JUST PAST HWY 118, SIMI VALLEY
Location Detail: LOCATION DESCRIBED AS SIMI VALLEY, WHITE OAK CREEK, ABOUT 1 MILE NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH HWY 118. FEATURE MAPPED USING LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE GIVEN AS 34 DEGREES 17 MINUTES N AND 118 DEGREES 39 MINUTES W.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB.

Threat:

General: 1 JUVENILE FEMALE COLLECTED ON 12 JUL 2000. SBMNH #7105.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Anaxyrus californicus		
arroyo toad		Element Code: AAABB01230
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2G3 State: S2S3	CDFG Status: SC
Habitat Associations		
General: SEMI-ARID REGIONS NEAR WASHES OR INTERMITTENT STREAMS, INCLUDING VALLEY-FOOTHILL AND DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT WASH, ETC.		
Micro: RIVERS WITH SANDY BANKS, WILLOWS, COTTONWOODS, AND SYCAMORES; LOOSE, GRAVELLY AREAS OF STREAMS IN DRIER PARTS OF RANGE.		

Occurrence No. 54	Map Index: 44189	EO Index: 44189	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1970-06-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1970-06-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-11-02

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.21442° / -118.62651°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787127 E350166	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 35 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 825 ft

Location: CHATSWORTH CREEK (DRAIN), CANOGA PARK, BELOW CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, LOS ANGELES.

Location Detail: MAPPED TO CHATSWORTH CREEK SINCE UNABLE FIND A CHATSWORTH DRAIN BELOW CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: 1 SUBADULT OBSERVED, SPECIMEN AT UCSB, INDICATED AS PROBABLY EXTINCT.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Anniella pulchra pulchra		
silvery legless lizard		
		Element Code: ARACC01012
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4T3T	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: 4Q	
	S3	
Habitat Associations		
General:		
SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.		
Micro: SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.		

Occurrence No. 75	Map Index: 79209	EO Index: 80185	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2009-09-04
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-09-04
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-06-29

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23862° / -118.69481°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789914 E343918	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 19 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,695 ft

Location: "NORTHERN DRAINAGE", ABOUT 1.9 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MEIER CANYON, SIMI HILLS, SOUTH OF SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: NORTH BANK OF "NORTHERN DRAINAGE". LOCATION MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES AND MAP.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DRY, SANDY SOIL WITHIN A MIXED CHAPARRAL AND COAST LIVE OAK RIPARIAN FOREST IN AN EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE. SEDIMENT REMOVAL PROJECT OCCURRING IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

Threat: DIRECT MORTALITY DURING PROJECT ACTIVITY & TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN HABITAT VALUE (DUFF LAYER/TOPSOIL REMOVAL).

General: 1 JUVENILE OBSERVED ON 4 SEP 2009. INDIVIDUAL RELOCATED TO NEARBY SUITABLE HABITAT.

Owner/Manager: PVT-THE BOEING COMPANY

Anniella pulchra pulchra
 silvery legless lizard **Element Code:** ARACC01012

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G3G4T3T **CDFG Status:** SC
State: None **State:** 4Q
S3

Habitat Associations

General: SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.
Micro: SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.

Occurrence No. 76 **Map Index:** 79210 **EO Index:** 80188 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 2009-02-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2009-02-24
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2010-06-29

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23721° / -118.68314° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789739 E344990 **Range:** 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 20 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 1,790 ft

Location: DRAINAGE TO "NORTHERN DRAINAGE", ABOUT 2.7 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MEIER CANYON, SIMI HILLS, SOUTH OF SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: LOCATED AT INLET OF A CORRUGATED METAL PIPE CULVERT, BASE OF SOUTH-FACING SLOPE. LOCATION MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES AND MAP.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF MOIST, SANDY SOIL WITHIN CHAPARRAL AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND ALONG AN EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE. COVERT REPAIR/FORTIFICATION, OUTDOOR RECREATION, SAGE RANCH PARK IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

Threat: DIRECT MORTALITY DURING PROJECT ACTIVITY & TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN HABITAT VALUE (DUFF LAYER/TOPSOIL REMOVAL).

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 24 FEB 2009. INDIVIDUAL RELOCATED TO NEARBY SUITABLE HABITAT.

Owner/Manager: SAGE RANCH PARK

Anniella pulchra pulchra		
silvery legless lizard		Element Code: ARACC01012
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4T3T	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: 4Q	
	S3	
Habitat Associations		
General:		
SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.		
Micro: SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.		

Occurrence No. 77	Map Index: 79212	EO Index: 80191	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2008-09-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2008-09-24
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-06-29

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23643° / -118.67802°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789645 E345460	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 20 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,830 ft

Location: "NORTHERN DRAINAGE", ~ 3 MI UPSTREAM FROM MEIER CANYON, SIMI HILLS, SOUTH OF SIMI VALLEY. JUST SOUTH OF SAGE RANCH PARK.

Location Detail: LOCATED BENEATH A COAST LIVE OAK TREE ON THE NORTH BANK. LOCATION MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES AND MAP.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DRY, SANDY SOIL WITHIN MIXED CHAPARRAL AND WITH SCATTERED COAST LIVE OAK TREES ALONG AN EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE. CLAY PIGEON-IMPACTED SEDIMENT REMOVAL PROJECT OCCURRING IN AREA.

Threat: DIRECT MORTALITY DURING PROJECT ACTIVITY & TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN HABITAT VALUE (DUFF LAYER/TOPSOIL REMOVAL).

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 24 SEP 2008. INDIVIDUAL RELOCATED TO NEARBY SUITABLE HABITAT.

Owner/Manager: PVT-THE BOEING COMPANY

Antrozous pallidus		
pallid bat		
		Element Code: AMACC10010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: DESERTS, GRASSLANDS, SHRUBLANDS, WOODLANDS & FORESTS. MOST COMMON IN OPEN, DRY HABITATS WITH ROCKY AREAS FOR ROOSTING.		
Micro: ROOSTS MUST PROTECT BATS FROM HIGH TEMPERATURES. VERY SENSITIVE TO DISTURBANCE OF ROOSTING SITES.		

Occurrence No. 188	Map Index: 66528	EO Index: 66651	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1951-04-23
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1951-04-23
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-10-02

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Van Nuys (3411824/111B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.15911° / -118.50105°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3780816 E361633	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 19 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 770 ft

Location: ENCINO PARK.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED IN VICINITY OF ENCINO.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: 1 UNKNOWN SPECIMEN COLLECTED BY A. SMALL 23 APR 1951, LACM #22798.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Antrozous pallidus
 pallid bat **Element Code:** AMACC10010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	

Habitat Associations

General: DESERTS, GRASSLANDS, SHRUBLANDS, WOODLANDS & FORESTS. MOST COMMON IN OPEN, DRY HABITATS WITH ROCKY AREAS FOR ROOSTING.

Micro: ROOSTS MUST PROTECT BATS FROM HIGH TEMPERATURES. VERY SENSITIVE TO DISTURBANCE OF ROOSTING SITES.

Occurrence No. 366	Map Index: 68847	EO Index: 69444	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-06

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20900° / -118.76863°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786744 E337062	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 2,050 ft

Location: CHINA FLAT IN THE SIMI HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT WHERE ACOUSTIC DETECTIONS WERE MADE IS AN EPHEMERAL POND IN A GRASSLAND AREA SURROUNDED BY OAKS.

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY DURING SURVEY BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. THE MAJORITY OF THE DETECTIONS IN THE SMMNRA WERE AT THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Aquila chrysaetos
 golden eagle **Element Code:** ABNKC22010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S3

Habitat Associations

General: ROLLING FOOTHILLS, MOUNTAIN AREAS, SAGE-JUNIPER FLATS, & DESERT.
Micro: CLIFF-WALLED CANYONS PROVIDE NESTING HABITAT IN MOST PARTS OF RANGE; ALSO, LARGE TREES IN OPEN AREAS.

Occurrence No. 74 **Map Index:** 47919 **EO Index:** 47919 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1987-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1989-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Decreasing **Record Last Updated:** 2002-05-16

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06236° / -118.69968° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770373 E343144 **Range:** 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 19 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1 mile **Elevation:** 1,000 ft

Location: MALIBU CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: SITE DESCRIBED AS MALIBU CANYON WITH NO FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN. SITE NAME: MALIBU CANYON

Ecological:

Threat: DEVELOPMENT HAS DESTROYED GRASSLANDS (USED FOR HUNTING) NEAR NEST SITES; SOME DEVELOPMENT WITHIN 1/2 KM OF NEST SITES.

General: 1981 & 1982: NEST OCCUPIED, ACTIVITY UNKNOWN. 1983 & 1984: 1 YOUNG IN NEST. 1985, 1986 & 1987: NEST ABANDONED. 1988: 1 ADULT OBS AT OLD NEST SITE. 1989: NEST INACTIVE.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Aquila chrysaetos
 golden eagle **Element Code:** ABNKC22010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S3

Habitat Associations

General: ROLLING FOOTHILLS, MOUNTAIN AREAS, SAGE-JUNIPER FLATS, & DESERT.
Micro: CLIFF-WALLED CANYONS PROVIDE NESTING HABITAT IN MOST PARTS OF RANGE; ALSO, LARGE TREES IN OPEN AREAS.

Occurrence No. 75 **Map Index:** 47921 **EO Index:** 47921 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1989-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1989-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-05-16

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.18440° / -118.74492° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3783978 E339200 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 11 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1 mile **Elevation:** 1,600 ft

Location: PALO COMADO CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: SITE DESCRIBED AS PALO COMADO CANYON WITH NO FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN. SITE NAME: CHEESEBORO

Ecological:

Threat: DEVELOPMENT HAS DESTROYED GRASSLANDS (USED FOR HUNTING) NEAR NEST SITES; SOME DEVELOPMENT WITHIN 1/2 KM OF NEST SITES.

General: 1981-1984: ADULTS PRESENT BUT NESTS UNDETECTED. 1985: NEST FAILED. 1986: 1 YOUNG IN NEST. 1987: ADULTS PRESENT BUT NEST UNDETECTED. 1988: NEST OCCUPIED BUT STATUS UNKNOWN. 1989: NEST FAILED.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Aquila chrysaetos
 golden eagle **Element Code:** ABNKC22010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S3

Habitat Associations

General: ROLLING FOOTHILLS, MOUNTAIN AREAS, SAGE-JUNIPER FLATS, & DESERT.
Micro: CLIFF-WALLED CANYONS PROVIDE NESTING HABITAT IN MOST PARTS OF RANGE; ALSO, LARGE TREES IN OPEN AREAS.

Occurrence No. 76 **Map Index:** 47922 **EO Index:** 47922 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1989-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1989-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-05-16

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D), Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11755° / -118.81256° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776673 E332834 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 06 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 1,300 ft

Location: LOBO CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Location Detail: SITE DESCRIBED AS LOBO CANYON WITH NO FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN. SITE NAME: LOBO CANYON

Ecological:

Threat: DEVELOPMENT HAS DESTROYED GRASSLANDS (USED FOR HUNTING) NEAR NEST SITES; SOME DEVELOPMENT WITHIN 1/2 KM OF NEST SITES.

General: 1980 & 1981: 1 YOUNG IN NEST. 1982: 2 YOUNG IN NEST. 1983-86: 1 YOUNG IN NEST. 1987: NEST FAILED. 1988: 1 YOUNG IN NEST. 1989: NEST FAILED.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
 coastal whiptail **Element Code:** ARACJ02143

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5T3T4 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S2S3

Habitat Associations

General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.

Occurrence No. 7 **Map Index:** 26374 **EO Index:** 3796 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Good **Element:** 1993-04-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1993-04-25
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1995-02-23

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10662° / -118.60899°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775146 E351591	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: GREENLEAF CANYON, 1 MILE NORTH OF TOPANGA CANYON BLVD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: LOCATED ALONG AN UNPAVED ACCESS ROAD.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF CLEARED AREAS OF CHAPARRAL ON A SANDY/ROCKY SUBSTRATE.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT.

General: 2 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED ON 25 APRIL 1993.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
 coastal whiptail **Element Code:** ARACJ02143

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5T3T4 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S2S3

Habitat Associations

General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.

Occurrence No. 11 **Map Index:** 33615 **EO Index:** 30049 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 1996-05-22
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1996-05-22
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1997-01-06

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.29051° / -118.81185° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3795853 E333240 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 06 **Qtr:** NW
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 750 ft

Location: ALAMOS CANYON ROAD, NORTH OF HWY 118, 1.5 MILES EAST OF MOORPARK COLLEGE, SIMI VALLEY.
Location Detail:
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF BUCKBRUSH CHAPARRAL TO THE EAST OF ROAD & VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB TO THE WEST OF ROAD.
Threat: POSSIBLE THREAT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.
General: ONE ADULT OBSERVED ON 22 MAY 1996.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
 coastal whiptail **Element Code:** ARACJ02143

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5T3T4 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S2S3

Habitat Associations

General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.

Occurrence No. 12 **Map Index:** 33616 **EO Index:** 30050 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 1996-05-22
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1996-05-22
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1997-01-06

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28618° / -118.80485° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3795361 E333877 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 06 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 710 ft

Location: UNNAMED CANYON, BETWEEN ALAMOS CANYON AND BREA CANYON, NORTH SIDE OF HWY 118, NW OF SIMI.

Location Detail: SITE IS LOCATED NEAR THE WESTERN TERMINOUS OF COCHRAN ROAD.

Ecological:
Threat: POSSIBLE THREAT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.
General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 22 MAY 1996.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
 coastal whiptail **Element Code:** ARACJ02143

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5T3T4 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S2S3

Habitat Associations

General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.

Occurrence No. 19 **Map Index:** 39624 **EO Index:** 34626 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 1998-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1998-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-09-03

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12096° / -118.78334° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777004 E335536 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 32 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1/10 mile **Elevation:** 800 ft

Location: NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF TRIUNFO ROAD AND KANAN ROAD, 2 MILES NW OF MALIBU LAKE
Location Detail: LIZARDS WERE FOUND 1500 FEET NE OF THE INTERSECTION.
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND WITH REMNANT COASTAL SCRUB, DOMINATED BY BROMUS SPP AND HIRSCHFELOLIA SP, WITH SCATTERED CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT AND CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH.
Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.
General: 2 ADULT OBSERVED FORAGING ON 25 JUNE 1998.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		
coastal whiptail		Element Code: ARACJ02143
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3T4	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.		
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.		

Occurrence No. 22	Map Index: 41896	EO Index: 41896	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1999-07-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-07-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1999-11-17

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13534° / -118.84450°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778699 E329924	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 26 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: 1 MILE EAST OF LAKE SHERWOOD, NORTH OF SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS RECREATION AREA, THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: SITE IS LOCATED AT THE END OF YELLOW WOOD DRIVE, THOUSAND OAKS, JUST NORTH OF THE VENTURA/LOS ANGELES COUNTY LINE.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF BUCK BRUSH CHAPARRAL; SURROUNDED BY RESIDENTIAL AND OPEN SPACE. LYONS PENTACHAETA ALSO FOUND AT THIS SITE.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 21 JUL 1999.

Owner/Manager: PVT-CANYON WEST

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		
coastal whiptail		Element Code: ARACJ02143
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3T4	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.		
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.		

Occurrence No. 23	Map Index: 43058	EO Index: 43058	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2000-05-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-05-30
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-06-07

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09038° / -118.81028°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773656 E332991	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 2,000 ft

Location: SOUTH SIDE OF LATIGO CANYON ROAD, 0.5 MILE EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF LATIGO CANYON ROAD AND KANAN ROAD, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail: LIZARDS WERE FOUND IN CLEARED AREAS AT THE EDGE OF DENSE CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS CHAPARRAL.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE CEANOTHUS CHAPARRAL, ON A LOOSE SUBSTRATE OF ROCKY VOLCANICS.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT.

General: 2 ADULTS AND 2 JUVENILES OBSERVED ON 30 MAY 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		
coastal whiptail		Element Code: ARACJ02143
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G5T3T4 State: S2S3	CDFG Status:
Habitat Associations		
General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.		
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.		

Occurrence No. 24	Map Index: 43159	EO Index: 43159	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2000-06-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-06-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-06-29

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12680° / -118.85421°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777768 E329011	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: ADJACENT TO KIRSTEN LEE ROAD, EAST OF DECKER ROAD, JUST SOUTH OF THE VENTURA COUNTY LINE, WESTLAKE VILLAGE.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF CHAPARRAL, NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND, AND OAK WOODLAND; DOMINATED BY CEANOTHUS SP, QUERCUS BERBERIDIFOLIA, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, TOXICODENDRON DIVERSILOBUM, AND SALVIA MELLIFERA.

Threat: THREATENED BY IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON A PREVIOUSLY-GRADED SLOPE ON 21 JUN 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		
coastal whiptail		Element Code: ARACJ02143
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3T4	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.		
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.		

Occurrence No. 86	Map Index: 69736	EO Index: 70543	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2006-11-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-11-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-08-15

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09396° / -118.85253°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774123 E329100	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,522 ft

Location: 0.8 MILE SSE OF THE INTERSECTION OF DECKER ROAD AND MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF SEVERAL VEG COMMUNITIES: COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, CHAMISE CHAPARRAL, CEANOTHUS CHAPARRAL, SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB, MULEFAT SCRUB, WILLOW/SYCAMORE/OAK/COTTONWOOD WOODLAND, CA WALNUT WOODLAND, AND NATIVE/NON-NATIVE GRASSLANDS.

Threat:

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 21 NOV 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri		
coastal whiptail		Element Code: ARACJ02143
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G5T3T4 State: S2S3	CDFG Status:
Habitat Associations		
General: FOUND IN DESERTS & SEMIARID AREAS WITH SPARSE VEGETATION AND OPEN AREAS. ALSO FOUND IN WOODLAND & RIPARIAN AREAS.		
Micro: GROUND MAY BE FIRM SOIL, SANDY, OR ROCKY.		

Occurrence No. 103	Map Index: 80122	EO Index: 81106	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2009-08-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-08-02
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-09-27

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09755° / -118.72914°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774322 E340490	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 550 ft

Location: VICINITY OF MALIBU CREEK AT CENTURY RANCH. 1 MILE WSW OF LAS VIRGENES RD AT MULHOLLAND HWY. MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail: ONLY 1 SET OF COORDINATES PROVIDED FOR 3 SITES. MAPPED TO COODINATES PROVIDED WITH 150M RADIUS CIRCLE.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF OAK WOODLAND, POSION OAK, WILLOW/MULEFAT SCRUB, AND COASTAL SAGE SCRUB.

Threat:

General: 2 ADULTS & 1 JUVENILE OBSERVED FORAGING BY C. DELLITH ON 2 AUG 09. ADULTS WERE FORAGING ALONG A RIPARIAN/COASTAL SAGE SCURB HIKING TRAIL, AND JUVENILE WAS FORAGING AT ROCKY OUTCROPPING ALONG MALIBU CREEK IN THE OPEN SPACES.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Athene cunicularia		
burrowing owl		
		Element Code: ABNSB10010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS & SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.		
Micro: SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.		

Occurrence No. 85	Map Index: 17045	EO Index: 9848	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1990-03-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1990-03-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Stable			Record Last Updated: 1992-01-28

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.31262° / -118.73681°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3798185 E340190	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 26 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: UPPER DRY CANYON, APPROX 2 MI N OF SIMI VALLEY, S OF BIG MOUNTAIN.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ANNUAL GRASSLAND WITH SPARSE COASTAL SAGE SCRUB; DIVERSE TOPOGRAPHY. ABUNDANT GROUND SQUIRREL BURROWS AVAILABLE.

Threat: OVERGRAZED RANGELAND. PROPOSED GOLF COURSE. HELICOPTER FLIGHT SCHOOL TEST AREA.

General: OBSERVED IN LOW SLOPES AT THE BASE OF BIG MOUNTAIN. AREA IS VERY SCENIC; USED AS A MOVIE SET AND AS A BACKDROP.

Owner/Manager: PVT-MARUFUJI AMERICA

Athene cucularia		
burrowing owl		
		Element Code: ABNSB10010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS & SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.		
Micro: SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.		

Occurrence No. 563	Map Index: 51239	EO Index: 51239	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2000-12-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-12-30
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-05-08

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17582° / -118.68082°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782927 E345092	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 17 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 1,350 ft

Location: LASKEY MESA, EAST OF LAS VIRGENES CANYON, SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF VENTURA COUNTY

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF AN OPEN, GRASSY PLATEAU / MESA; SURROUNDED BY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT TO THE SOUTH.

Threat: THREATENED BY PENDING DEVELOPMENT.

General: 2 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 30 DEC 2000 AT A BURROW SITE; UNKNOWN IF BIRDS WINTER HERE OR IF THEY ARE RESIDENTS

Owner/Manager: PVT-AHMANSON RANCH

Athene cucularia		
burrowing owl		
		Element Code: ABNSB10010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS & SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.		
Micro: SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.		

Occurrence No. 796	Map Index: 64646	EO Index: 64725	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2006-03-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-03-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-05-09

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.36153° / -118.79832°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803708 E334625	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 2,410 ft

Location: OAK RIDGE, ~6 MILES NORTH OF SIMI VALLEY

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, DOMINATED BY ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA, SALVIA LEUCOPHYLLA, SALVIA MELLIFERA, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, YUCCA WHIPPLEI, AND ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM.

Threat: THREATENED BY PREDATION.

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED USING A ROAD CULVERT AS A BURROW SITE ON 5 MAR 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Cicindela hirticollis gravida		
sandy beach tiger beetle		
		Element Code: IICOL02101
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T2	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S1	
Habitat Associations		
General: INHABITS AREAS ADJACENT TO NON-BRACKISH WATER ALONG THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA FROM SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO NORTHERN MEXICO.		
Micro: CLEAN, DRY, LIGHT-COLORED SAND IN THE UPPER ZONE. SUBTERRANEAN LARVAE PREFER MOIST SAND NOT AFFECTED BY WAVE ACTION.		

Occurrence No. 22	Map Index: 60502	EO Index: 60538	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: None			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-03-11

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01692° / -118.50476°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765052 E361059	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 10 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.
Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG COAST AS THIS IS PREFERRED HABITAT FOR THIS BEETLE.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: NO OTHER LOCATION OR COLLECTION INFORMATION GIVEN.
Owner/Manager: DPR-SANTA MONICA SB

Coelus globosus
 globose dune beetle **Element Code:** IICOL4A010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G1 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S1

Habitat Associations

General: INHABITANT OF COASTAL SAND DUNE HABITAT, FROM BODEGA HEAD IN SONOMA COUNTY SOUTH TO ENSENADA, MEXICO.
Micro: INHABITS FOREDUNES AND SAND HUMMOCKS; IT BURROWS BENEATH THE SAND SURFACE AND IS MOST COMMON BENEATH DUNE VEGETATION.

Occurrence No. 18 **Map Index:** 60502 **EO Index:** 60668 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant **Record Last Updated:** 2010-04-06
Trend: Unknown

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01692° / -118.50476° **Township:** 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765052 E361059 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 12 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 10 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.
Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG BEACH AS SPECIES INHABITS FOREDUNES AND SAND HUMMOCKS.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 1 SPECIMEN, DATE ILLEGIBLE, IN COLLECTION OF UC DAVIS BOHART MUSEUM OF ENTOMOLOGY.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None	Global: G5	Other Lists	
State: None	State: S3	CDFG Status:	
Habitat Associations			
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.			
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 178	Map Index: 00259	EO Index: 2797	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1997-11-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-01-10
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-06

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:
	Qtr:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: ROOST TREES ARE CYPRESS AND EUCALYPTUS ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CREEK.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT - CYPRESS WINDROW, WHICH SERVED AS A BUFFER, WAS REMOVED IN 1992, AND CONSTRUCTION STARTED.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 179	Map Index: 00328	EO Index: 2796	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1994-11-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-01-09
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-06-22

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: AUTUMNAL SITE. MONARCHS CLUSTER IN UNDERSTORY TREES OF EUCALYPTUS AND OTHER ORNAMENTALS; OVERSTORY CONSISTS OF LARGE, NATIVE SYCAMORES, WHICH DO NOT APPEAR TO BE USED BY THE BUTTERFLIES.

Threat: TREE TRIMMING IS THE MAIN THREAT TO THIS SITE; THE EUCALYPTUS TREES NEAR THE TREATMENT PLANT WERE SEVERELY TRIMMED.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 180	Map Index: 00408	EO Index: 2795	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1992-01-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1996-01-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-07

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: ROOST TREES ARE COAST LIVE OAK, SYCAMORE, AND EUCALYPTUS. SITE IS A FORMER RIPARIAN AREA CLEARED FOR DEVELOPMENT; LOTS ARE SEVERAL ACRES IN SIZE, WITH CITRUS GROVES AND LARGE GARDENS AVAILABLE FOR NECTARING AND WATERING.

Threat: MAIN THREAT TO THIS SITE IS CUTTING/TRIMMING ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT; THIS ACTIVITY HAS CEASED TEMPORARILY (1995-96)

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

Occurrence No. 181	Map Index: 00406	EO Index: 12895	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1981-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1985-10-XX
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-02

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.02277° / -118.81370°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3766164 E332543	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 60 ft

Location: BONSALL CANYON, MALIBU.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat: LONG-HORNED WEEVIL DAMAGE EVIDENT

General: SITE SUPPORTED HUNDREDS EACH WINTER, FROM APPROXIMATELY 1971-81. A STORM BLEW THE TOP OFF OF THE ROOST TREE, AND MONARCHS HAVE NOT RETURNED SINCE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 182	Map Index: 00458	EO Index: 12191	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1985-10-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-01-10
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-06

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: ROOST TREES ARE A SMALL GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS NEXT TO A HOME; MAIN GROUP OF TREES REMOVED TO MAKE WAY FOR A CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY.

Threat:

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 184	Map Index: 00555	EO Index: 12893	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1993-11-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1997-11-30
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-10

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: TEMPORARY SITE. ROOST TREES ARE EUCALYPTUS, SYCAMORE, AND AVOCADO TREES. SURROUNDING LAND USE IS RESIDENTIAL.

Threat: DROUGHT IS THE MAIN THREAT; NO WATER IN THE CREEK DURING THE 1989-90 SEASON.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

Occurrence No. 185	Map Index: 00493	EO Index: 22813	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1988-10-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-10-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-02

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.02111° / -118.78730°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765937 E334977	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 25 ft

Location: PARADISE COVE, APPROX 2 MI NE OF PT DUME, MALIBU.

Location Detail:

Ecological: THE "COVE" IS A TRAILER PARK SURROUNDED BY SYCAMORES, PINES, AND COAST LIVE OAKS.

Threat: OCTOBER 1998: CUTTING OF EUCALYPTUS TREES IN THE COVE AREA.

General: THOUSANDS OF MONARCHS CLUSTERED HERE UNTIL SITE WAS ALTERED BY CHAPARRAL FIRE THAT BURNED THROUGH PINE GROVE ON WEST SIDE OF ISLAND IN EARLY 1980'S. ONLY "TENS" OF MONARCHS SEEN OCTOBER 1988. OCT 1998: NO REPORTS OF SITE BEING USED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

Occurrence No. 186	Map Index: 00471	EO Index: 22812	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1997-11-20
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-01-10
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-10

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.02462° / -118.77963°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3766314 E335692	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 125 ft

Location: ALONG PACIFIC COAST HWY (HWY 1), ~2.1 MILES NE OF POINT DUME, MALIBU.

Location Detail: IN 1985, MONARCHS WERE LOCATED AT 22800 PCH. IN 1992, MONARCHS ROOSTED AT 27910 PCH. 28000 PCH WAS CHECKED IN 1994-95 AND 1997-98. 22800 SITE AN ERROR; SITE IS ACTUALLY JUST EAST OF PARADISE COVE.

Ecological: CLUSTER TREES ARE SEVERAL SPECIES OF EUCALYPTUS; ONE OF MANY SMALL RAVINES (OR GULLIES) CONTAINING EUCALYPTUS THAT DRAIN ACROSS HWY 1 TO THE OCEAN.

Threat: THREATENED BY UNDERSTORY REMOVAL AND TREE TRIMMING. SITE DAMAGED BY THIS ACTIVITY IN 1996; FOLIAGE RETURNING JAN 1999.

General: FLYERS NUMBERING IN 10'S OBS OCT 1985 AT THIS SITE. 500 OBS IN 1991-92. NONE OBS IN TWO SITE VISITS IN 1992-93. NONE OBS IN NOV 94, OR 1995-96. TREES SEVERELY TRIMMED OBS IN JAN 1997. 400 OBS ON 20 NOV 97; 0 BY 30 NOV 97.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None	Global: G5	Other Lists	
State: None	State: S3	CDFG Status:	
Habitat Associations			
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.			
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 187	Map Index: 00757	EO Index: 12202	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1999-11-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-11-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Fluctuating			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-02

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: AUTUMNAL SITE. ROOST TREES ARE EUCALYPTUS GROWING ON A STEEP, WEST-FACING SLOPE.

Threat: MAIN THREAT TO THIS SITE IS REMOVAL/TRIMMING OF THE VEGETATION IN THE VICINITY OF THE ROOST TREES.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G5	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		CDFG Status:	
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

Occurrence No. 188	Map Index: 01027	EO Index: 22811	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1985-01-06
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1985-01-06
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-05-21

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.07056° / -118.56369°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771082 E355709	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 550 ft

Location: SANTA YNEZ CANYON, APPROX 2 MI ESE OF FERNWOOD.

Location Detail: WITHIN SANTA YNEZ CANYON PARK.

Ecological: HABITAT IS A RIPARIAN AREA CONTAINING SYCAMORES, COAST LIVE OAKS, WILLOWS, MULE FAT, ETC.

Threat:

General: APPROXIMATELY 12 MONARCHS OBSERVED FLYING; NO CLUSTERS OBSERVED.

Owner/Manager: LAX COUNTY-PARKS & REC

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G5	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		CDFG Status:	
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 189	Map Index: 01123	EO Index: 29962	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-06

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: CLUSTER TREES ARE EUCALYPTUS.

Threat:

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

Occurrence No. 190	Map Index: 01017	EO Index: 22807	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1997-12-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1997-12-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 1998-06-22

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04389° / -118.56620°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3768129 E355432	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 125 ft

Location: J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM, JUST EAST OF PARKER MESA, 1 MILE ENE OF TOPANGA BEACH.

Location Detail: MONARCHS WINTER IN THE PINES ON THE HILLSIDE TO THE EAST OF THE VILLA.

Ecological: SITE IS A GROVE OF INTRODUCED, CANARY ISLAND PINES; FORMERLY, A SEMI-CIRCULAR GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS TREES THAT PARTIALLY RING A GRASSY AREA. MUSEUM GROUNDS CONTAIN MANY EXOTIC, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Threat: THE MAIN THREAT IS TREE TRIMMING; TREE-TRIMMING IN 1985 NEARLY DESTROYED THE SITE.

General: 1000+ OBSERVED IN 1984-85; 10'S OBSERVED ON 10 JAN 1986. SITE NOT USED AGAIN UNTIL 1989-90 (15K OBSERVED). 5000 OBSERVED IN 1990-91. 500 OBSERVED IN 1992-93. ONLY FLYERS OBSERVED IN DEC 1995. 10K OBSERVED ON 29 DEC 97.

Owner/Manager: PVT-J PAUL GETTY MUSEUM

<p>Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly</p>			<p>Element Code: IILEPP2010</p>
<p>Status</p>	<p>NDDB Element Ranks</p>	<p>Other Lists</p>	
<p>Federal: None State: None</p>	<p>Global: G5 State: S3</p>	<p>CDFG Status:</p>	
<p>Habitat Associations</p>			
<p>General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.</p>			
<p>Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.</p>			

Occurrence No. 191	Map Index: 01203	EO Index: 12892	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1989-10-23
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-12-28
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-02

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03750° / -118.51508°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767349 E360140	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 200 ft

Location: RUSTIC CANYON REC CENTER, LATIMER ROAD JUNCTION WITH HILL ROAD, PACIFIC PALISADES.

Location Detail: RESIDENT INDICATES MONARCHS HAVE USED THIS SITE FOR 30 YEARS. SHRUBBERY ALONG HILLTREE ROAD WAS REMOVED DURING WINTER OF 1986-87.

Ecological: AUTUMNAL SITE. CLUSTERS WERE LOCATED IN A SMALL EUCALYPTUS GROVE LOCATED BETWEEN THE RECREATION CENTER PARKING LOT AND HILLTREE ROAD; HOMES WITH LARGE GARDENS (A GOOD NECTAR SOURCE) ARE FOUND IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

Threat: MAIN THREAT IS DAMAGE TO SHRUBBERY/UNDERSTORY, SUCH AS THAT WHICH OCCURRED IN 1987 AND AGAIN IN 1994-95.

General: <1000 OBSERVED IN 1987-88. 10 OBSERVED IN 1988-89. 50 OBSERVED IN 1989-90. 5 FLYERS OBSERVED NOVEMBER 1991. NONE OBSERVED IN WINTER 1992-93 OR FALL 1995. 5 FLYERS OBSERVED IN EARLY FALL 1997. 5 FLYERS SEEN 28 DEC 1998.

Owner/Manager: CITY OF PACIFIC PALISADES

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G5	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		CDFG Status:	
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

Occurrence No. 193 Map Index: 01303 EO Index: 22805 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1991-XX-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1991-XX-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 2002-05-20

Quad Summary: Beverly Hills (3411814/111C), Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03527° / -118.49230°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767071 E362240	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 260 ft

Location: VICINITY OF 18TH STREET AND MONTANA AVENUE, SANTA MONICA.

Location Detail: APPROXIMATELY A ONE SQUARE MILE AREA WAS UTILIZED BY MONARCHS FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

Ecological: ROOST TREES CONSIST OF CANARY ISLAND PINES AND OTHER EXOTICS IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA.

Threat: THE MAIN THREAT IS PERIODIC PRUNING AND TRIMMING BY THE CITY.

General: RESIDENTS RECALL HEAVY YEARS OF MONARCH USE AS WELL AS POOR ONES. SMALL CLUSTER (25 INDIVID.) OBS DEC 1985. 25 FLYERS OBS JAN 1986. 1988-89: NO CLUSTERS IN AREA. ~10 FLYERS OBS OCTOBER 1990. 1990-1991: FLYERS (NO CLUSTERS) REPORTED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None	Global: G5	Other Lists	
State: None	State: S3	CDFG Status:	
Habitat Associations			
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.			
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 219	Map Index: 17191	EO Index: 12041	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1992-01-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-01-10
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-06

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:
	Qtr:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: ROOST TREES ARE EUCALYPTUS.

Threat: THREATENED (POSSIBLE EXTIRPATED) BY CONTINUED TREE TRIMMING/REMOVAL.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G5	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		CDFG Status:	
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

Occurrence No. 220 Map Index: 17192 EO Index: 12040 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: None Element: 1995-11-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1999-01-10
 Presence: Possibly Extirpated
 Trend: Decreasing Record Last Updated: 2002-05-07

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03586° / -118.68157°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767407 E344767	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 20 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK (ADAMSON'S BARBECUE), 0.1 MILE FROM HWY 1 AND MALIBU CREEK LAGOON, MALIBU LAGOON STATE BEACH.

Location Detail: MONARCHS LOCATED IN AN ABANDONED BARBECUE AREA, CLUSTERING IN SYCAMORES, PALMS, AND VARIOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES NOW OVERGROWN WITH WEEDY AND NATIVE VEGETATION. BARBECUE REMOVED IN 1999.

Ecological: SITE IS A BIT TOO OPEN; USED IN THE FALL, BUT ABANDONED BY WINTER AS MONARCHS MOVE TO BETTER SITES.

Threat: POSSIBLE THREAT FROM ILLEGAL CAMPFIRE BUILT IN THE AREA; ALSO, USED AS A HORSE TRAIL.

General: ~1000 PRESENT IN 1988-89. ~1000 PRESENT IN 1989-90. 100'S OBS OCT/NOV 1991. BRUSH-CLEARING IN JAN 1991 DAMAGED SITE. 50 OBS IN OCT 1992. FIRE IN NOV 1993 MAY HAVE EXTIRPATED SITE. 1 OBS NOV 1994, 0 IN JAN 1995. 10 NOV 95. 1 FLYER OBS JAN 99

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Danaus plexippus		
monarch butterfly		
		Element Code: IILEPP2010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.		

Occurrence No. 295	Map Index: 33184	EO Index: 2799	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1990-10-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1990-10-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-08

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.30850° / -118.51270°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797398 E360806	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,350 ft

Location: BEE CANYON, WEST OF BALBOA BLVD, NORTH OF GRANADA HILLS.

Location Detail: LOCATED IN A CREEK/GREENBELT PORTION OF A RESIDENTIAL AREA.

Ecological: MOST LIKELY AN AUTUMNAL SITE. ROOST TREES ARE LARGE EUCALYPTUS TREES.

Threat:

General: SEVERAL HUNDRED MONARCHS OBSERVED IN OCTOBER 1990; BY NOVEMBER, ONLY ONE MONARCH FOUND.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Danaus plexippus		Element Code: IILEPP2010	
monarch butterfly			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G5	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: WINTER ROOST SITES EXTEND ALONG THE COAST FROM NORTHERN MENDOCINO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.		CDFG Status:	
Micro: ROOSTS LOCATED IN WIND-PROTECTED TREE GROVES (EUCALYPTUS, MONTEREY PINE, CYPRESS), WITH NECTAR AND WATER SOURCES NEARBY.			

Occurrence No. 315	Map Index: 33363	EO Index: 875	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1999-11-13
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-11-13
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-22

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01718° / -118.81892°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765552 E332050	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 50 ft

Location: NW CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF BUSH DRIVE AND HWY 1 (PCH), MALIBU.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SMALL GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS BEHIND A SET OF CONVENIENCE STORES. SITE IS PROTECTED FROM THE WEST BY A HILL.

Threat: POSSIBLE THREAT FROM THE DISCOVERY OF EUCALYPTUS WEEVIL (FIRST RECORD FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY!).

General: 1994-95, 10-15 DRIVE-BY VISITS WERE MADE; FLYERS OBS REGULARLY THROUGH WINTER (A GOOD SIGN, CONSIDERING THIS WAS POOR YEAR). 3000+ OBSERVED DURING 1995-96 (10-15 VISITS). 1K+ OBS IN 96-97. 6.5K OBS 97-98. 7K OBS 98-99. 1.5K OBS NOV 99.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Diadophis punctatus modestus		
San Bernardino ringneck snake		Element Code: ARADB10015
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T2T3	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MOST COMMON IN OPEN, RELATIVELY ROCKY AREAS. OFTEN IN SOMEWHAT MOIST MICROHABITATS NEAR INTERMITTENT STREAMS.		
Micro: AVOIDS MOVING THROUGH OPEN OR BARREN AREAS BY RESTRICTING MOVEMENTS TO AREAS OF SURFACE LITTER OR HERBACEOUS VEG.		

Occurrence No. 2	Map Index: 41360	EO Index: 41360	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1999-02-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-02-14
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1999-07-08

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06381° / -118.69671°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770529 E343421	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 19 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 500 ft

Location: MALIBU CANYON ROAD, ~2 MILES NORTH OF MALIBU BEACH AND 1 MILE SOUTH OF CRATER CAMP (OFF PIUMA ROAD).

Location Detail: APPROXIMATELY 20 METERS FROM MALIBU CANYON ROAD, ANIMAL FOUND BENEATH JUNK PILE NEAR ROAD TURNOUT.

Ecological: MIXED CHAPARRAL/ SAGE SCRUB (BURNED IN MALIBU FIRE 1993). DOMINANT VEGETAION IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE LOCATION IS RUDERAL; SURROUNDING SLOPES COMPRISED OF CEANOTHUS SPINOSUS, MALOSMA, ADENOSTOMA FACICULATUM, ERIOGONUM FACICULATUM.

Threat: ROAD

General: 1 SNAKE OBSERVED, 18 INCHES IN LENGTH, 1999.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Diadophis punctatus modestus		
San Bernardino ringneck snake		Element Code: ARADB10015
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T2T3	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MOST COMMON IN OPEN, RELATIVELY ROCKY AREAS. OFTEN IN SOMEWHAT MOIST MICROHABITATS NEAR INTERMITTENT STREAMS.		
Micro: AVOIDS MOVING THROUGH OPEN OR BARREN AREAS BY RESTRICTING MOVEMENTS TO AREAS OF SURFACE LITTER OR HERBACEOUS VEG.		

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 75864	EO Index: 76885	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2006-06-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-14
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-07-16

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10472° / -118.59347°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774914 E353019	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 06 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 876 ft

Location: TOPANGA CANYON, 4 MILES SOUTH OF WOODLAND HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: APPROXIMATELY 100 METERS (AIR) DIRECTLY WEST THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH TOPANGA CANYON ROAD (HIGHWAY 27) AND HILLSIDE DRIVE.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DISTURBED CHAPARRAL AND OAK WOODLAND. SANDY SOIL, NON-NATIVE GRASSES, BRASSICA SP. GENERALLY NORTH FACING SLOPE. RURAL RESIDENTIAL IN SURROUNDING AREAS.

Threat: DOMESTIC DOG.

General: ONE ADULT FOUND UNDERNEATH OLD PLYWOOD NEXT TO WOODEN SHED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Emys marmorata		
western pond turtle		Element Code: ARAAD02030
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN		

Occurrence No. 846	Map Index: 72504	EO Index: 28229	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1955-02-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-09

Quad Summary: Newbury Park (3411828/113B), Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13900° / -118.86984°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779148 E327594	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 28 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 4/5 mile	Elevation: 955 ft

Location: LAKE SHERWOOD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: MUSEUM COLLECTION. LACM 23492, COLLECTED FEBRUARY 1955. BRATTSTROM (1990) CONSIDERS THIS POP EXTIRPATED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G3G4	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		CDFG Status: SC	
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 907 Map Index: 00568 EO Index: 28188 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: None Element: 1957-XX-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1987-XX-XX
 Presence: Possibly Extirpated
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-09-03

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C), Point Dume (3411817/113D)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10764° / -118.75825°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775486 E337825	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 3/5 mile	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: VICINITY OF MALIBU LAKE, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
 Location Detail:
 Ecological:
 Threat:
 General: COLLECTED BY A. BRAME, JR., IN 1957, DEPOSITORY UNKNOWN. BRATTSTROM (1990) CONSIDERS THIS POP EXTIRPATED.
 Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Emys marmorata		
western pond turtle		Element Code: ARAAD02030
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN		

Occurrence No. 908	Map Index: 32743	EO Index: 976	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1987-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-12-27

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06727° / -118.85415°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771165 E328897	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 22 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 900 ft

Location: TRANCAS CANYON, 10.5 MILES WEST OF MALIBU, 1.4 MILES NORTH OF US 101 ALTERNATE (HIGHWAY 1).

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: LACM SPECIMEN #74387, COLLECTED 1 APRIL 1964. USNM SPECIMEN #0554800; COLLECTION DATE UNKNOWN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Emys marmorata		
western pond turtle		Element Code: ARAAD02030
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN		

Occurrence No. 909	Map Index: 32744	EO Index: 651	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1955-09-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1955-09-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-12-27

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C), Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10013° / -118.61757°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774439 E350789	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 950 ft

Location: OLD TOPANGA CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: LACM SPECIMEN #23490.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Emys marmorata		
western pond turtle		Element Code: ARAAD02030
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN		

Occurrence No. 969	Map Index: 20258	EO Index: 12047	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1991-05-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1991-05-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-13

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11228° / -118.71231°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775929 E342071	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: LAS VIRGENES CREEK, MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, 0.4 MI N OF CONFLUENCE WITH LIBERTY CREEK.

Location Detail:

Ecological: RIPARIAN WOODLAND; DOMINANTS PLANT SPECIES ARE SALIX SP, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA, AND ARTEMISIA DOUGLASIANA.

Threat: THREATENED BY WATER POLLUTION/SEDIMENTATION FROM DEVELOPMENT UPSTREAM.

General: 5 TURTLES, INCLUDING 2 ADULTS AND 3 JUVENILES, OBSERVED. AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA (TREE OF HEAVEN) REMOVAL IN AREA; DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE IMPACTING TURTLES.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G3G4	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		CDFG Status: SC	
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 970	Map Index: 20257	EO Index: 24972	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1987-05-09
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-05-09
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1992-03-16

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09384° / -118.72270°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773900 E341078	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 500 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK, ADJACENT TO DIRT ROAD SE OF CENTURY RANCH, 0.1 MI SE OF PIPE THAT CROSSES CREEK, MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail: TURTLES FOUND IN A LARGE POOL (20' X 100' X 4') IN THE CREEKBED.

Ecological: RIPARIAN COMMUNITY WITH WILLOW, CATTAILS, ETC.

Threat: POTENTIAL THREAT OF COLLECTION BY PARK VISITORS.

General: ADULT OBSERVED SWIMMING IN POOL. FISHING IS POPULAR WITHIN PARK, POSSIBLY INCREASING THREAT OF COLLECTION.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G3G4	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		CDFG Status: SC	
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 1075	Map Index: 33433	EO Index: 29297	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1996-06-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1996-06-01
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-09-06

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11283° / -118.63800°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775877 E348926	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 36.1 acres	Elevation: 1,350 ft

Location: UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO OLD TOPANGA CREEK, WEST OF OLD TOPANGA ROAD, 2 MILES WEST OF TOPANGA.

Location Detail: TURTLES FOUND IN A SERIES OF DEEP POOLS CARVED IN SANDSTONE.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF POOLS ALONG AN INTERMITTENT CREEK; SURROUNDED BY CHAPARRAL/SCRUB.

Threat: THREATENED BY A PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT NEAR THE TURTLE'S SITE.

General: 7 ADULTS, 4 (2-3 YR OLD) JUVENILES AND 6 HATCHLINGS OBSERVED ON 1 JUNE 1996.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Emys marmorata western pond turtle			Element Code: ARAAD02030
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists	
Federal: None State: None	Global: G3G4 State: S3	CDFG Status: SC	
Habitat Associations			
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE			
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 1086	Map Index: 72528	EO Index: 34625	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1998-06-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-06-24
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-15

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11973° / -118.78680°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3776874 E335214	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: TRIUNFO CREEK, NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF KANAN ROAD AND RIUNFO ROAD, 2 MILES NW OF MALIBU LAKE.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SMALL SECTION OF TRIUNFO CREEK, WITH A SLOW-MOVING CURRENT AND A SERIES OF POOLS OCCURRING BETWEEN ARIZONA CROSSINGS. VEGEATATED BY DENSE TYPHA AND WILLOWS ALONG THE STREAM BANK.

Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 ADULT TURTLE OBSERVED ON 24 JUNE 1998.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G3G4	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		CDFG Status: SC	
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 1152	Map Index: 61265	EO Index: 61301	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2000-08-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-08-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-05-09

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.24474° / -118.65047°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3790525 E348012	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 22 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,415 ft

Location: BOX CANYON, BETWEEN CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR AND SIMI HILLS

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: DOUG O'ROURKE REPORTED THAT OBSERVED AND PHOTOGRAPHED SWPT ON HIS PORPERTY DURING AUG 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G3G4	
State: None		State: S3	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE		CDFG Status: SC	
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 1194 Map Index: 71048 EO Index: 71960 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Good Element: 2007-06-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 2007-06-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 2008-03-20

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13858° / -118.75853°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778918 E337857	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 18.0 acres	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: MEDEA CREEK, NEAR AGOURA HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: LOCATED BETWEEN 200 TO 1400 FT SE OF THE INTERSECTION OF CORNELL RD AND KANAN RD. TRIANGLE RANCH RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CUP.
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SLOW FLOWING CREEK WITH DEEP POOLS SURROUNDED BY WILLOW RIPARIAN WOODLAND, CHAPARRAL, AND RUDERAL UPLANDS. BUSY ROADWAYS IMMEDIATELY TO THE EAST AND RESIDENTIAL/URBAN IMMEDIATELY DOWN AND UPSTREAM FROM SITE.
Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL & ASSOCIATED EDGE EFFECTS, TRASH/DUMPING, URBAN RUNOFF ENCOURAGING EXOTIC FISH.
General: 2 ADULT MALES AND 1 JUVENILE LIVE TRAPPED AND RELEASED BY ECORP CONSULTANTS, INC. DURING MAY AND JUNE 2007 FOR PRESENCE ABSENCE STUDY. JUVENILE FEMALE INDICATES THAT A BREEDING POPULATION IS AT THIS SITE.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Emys marmorata		Element Code: ARAAD02030	
western pond turtle			
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists	
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CDFG Status: SC	
State: None	State: S3		
Habitat Associations			
General: A THOROUGHLY AQUATIC TURTLE OF PONDS, MARSHES, RIVERS, STREAMS & IRRIGATION DITCHES, USUALLY WITH AQUATIC VEGETATION, BE			
Micro: NEED BASKING SITES AND SUITABLE (SANDY BANKS OR GRASSY OPEN FIELDS) UPLAND HABITAT UP TO 0.5 KM FROM WATER FOR EGG-LAYIN			

Occurrence No. 1218	Map Index: 78677	EO Index: 79643	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2010-04-22
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-04-22
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-04-27

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.27778° / -118.79833°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794420 E334460	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 710 ft

Location: 0.1 MILES WEST OF THE N MADERA RD BRIDGE (HWY 118) OVER ARROYO SIMI, IN ARROYO SIMI, SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN.

Ecological: CONCRETE RIPRAP BANKS & NARROW CHANNEL; OCCASIONAL CHECK DAMS W/ SMALL POOLS & SOME BASKING AREAS. SOME EMERGENT VEGETATION (CATTAILS, ETC); NO LARGE VEGETATION. CHANNEL SURROUNDED BY WALKING TRAIL & DEVELOPMENT. BETTER HABITAT DOWNSTREAM.

Threat: THREATENED BY VEGETATION REMOVAL PROJECTS IN STREAM, & BY PESTICIDE USE TO CONTROL VEGETATION.

General: 1 LARGE ADULT WAS OBSERVED BASKING ON A ROCK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL ON 22 APR 2010. SITE LIKELY USED FOR REARING, FEEDING, & BASKING, BUT NOT APPROPRIATE FOR BREEDING/NESTING. BETTER HABITAT ABOUT 1/4 MI DOWNSTREAM FOR REPRODUCTION.

Owner/Manager: CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Eucyclogobius newberryi		
tidewater goby		Element Code: AFCQN04010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G3 State: S2S3	CDFG Status: SC
Habitat Associations		
General: BRACKISH WATER HABITATS ALONG THE CALIF COAST FROM AGUA HEDIONDA LAGOON, SAN DIEGO CO. TO THE MOUTH OF THE SMITH RIVER.		
Micro: FOUND IN SHALLOW LAGOONS AND LOWER STREAM REACHES, THEY NEED FAIRLY STILL BUT NOT STAGNANT WATER & HIGH OXYGEN LEVELS.		

Occurrence No. 78	Map Index: 33744	EO Index: 28502	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1995-XX-XX
Origin: Introduced Back into Native Hab./Range			Site: 1995-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1997-11-10

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04198° / -118.68343°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3768089 E344606	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 10 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK AND LAGOON, FROM MOUTH TO 1.5 MILES UPSTREAM, 9 MILES WEST OF SANTA MONICA.

Location Detail: COMMON IN MALIBU LAGOON & A SHORT DISTANCE UP MALIBU CR UNTIL EARLY 1960'S. POPULATION WAS EXTIRPATED, BUT 52 ADULTS FROM MOUTH OF THE VENTURA RIVER WERE REINTRODUCED IN JUNE 1991.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: UCLA (CAS) SPECIMEN #W55-272, COLLECTED 10/12/55. REINTRODUCED 6/91. FISH FOUND IN 4/92 & 4/93 IN THE CREEK, AND 8/92 IN THE LAGOON. LAST COLLECTED IN 1995.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP, PVT

Euderma maculatum		
spotted bat		
		Element Code: AMACC07010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: OCCUPIES A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS FROM ARID DESERTS AND GRASSLANDS THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS.		
Micro: FEEDS OVER WATER AND ALONG WASHES. FEEDS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON MOTHS. NEEDS ROCK CREVICES IN CLIFFS OR CAVES FOR ROOSTING.		

Occurrence No. 67	Map Index: 00631	EO Index: 66806	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2003-08-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2003-08-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09735° / -118.73155°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774303 E340268	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, NEAR ROCKY POOL AND CENTURY LAKE (CENTURY RESERVOIR).

Location Detail:

Ecological: AREA HAS ROCKY CLIFFS WHICH WOULD PROVIDE PREFERRED ROOSTING HABITAT.

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS RECORDED FROM THIS AREA 4 TIMES IN JUN & AUG 2003. 3 OF THE CALLS WERE RECORDED AT DUSK AND THE OTHER WITHIN 1 HOUR AFTER SUNSET, INDICATING A ROOST IN THE VICINITY.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 58	Map Index: 66302	EO Index: 66387	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1954-07-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1954-07-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-09-26

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D), Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.26586° / -118.61483°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792814 E351332	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: ABOUT 0.75 MI NW OF CHATSWORTH.
Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN IN MANIS, WITH UNCERTAINTY OF 5000M. GENERAL LOCATION "1 MI W OF CHATSWORTH" MAPPED HERE.

Ecological:
Threat:
General: 2 MALE SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY T.A. VAUGHAN ON 27 JUL 1954, KU #76576 & 76577.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 66	Map Index: 66309	EO Index: 66395	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1954-08-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1954-08-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-09-26

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.34179° / -118.54952°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3801141 E357473	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: 3 MI SOUTH, 1 MI WEST OF NEWHALL.
Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN ARE NW OF NEWHALL, SO GENERAL AREA OF "3 MI S, 1 MI W OF NEWHALL" IS MAPPED. THIS PLACES THE LOCATION SOMEWHERE NEAR/BETWEEN RICE AND LEAMING CYNs.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 1 MALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED BY T.A. VAUGHAN ON 5 AUG 1954, KU #76575.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 106	Map Index: 66353	EO Index: 66450	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-09-25

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.36441° / -118.50598°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803590 E361516	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation:

Location: ELSMERE CANYON.
Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN, WHICH PUTS THE SITE AT THE MOUTH OF ELSMERE CANYON.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 1-3 ANIMALS DETECTED IN SPRING OF 1992.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 107	Map Index: 66354	EO Index: 66451	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1995-05-31
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-05-31
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-09-25

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11583° / -118.75660°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776392 E337991	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation:

Location: 2 MI E CORNELL, PARAMOUNT RANCH.

Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LOCALITY DESCRIPTION. THE LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN ARE AT APPROX. 1 MI WSW OF PARAMOUNT RANCH.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: 1-3 ANIMALS DETECTED 31 MAY 1995.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 171	Map Index: 35233	EO Index: 66530	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1921-04-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1921-04-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-09-26

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01962° / -118.48594°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765326 E362802	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY PIERSON AND RAINEY. THIS PUTS THE SITE IN THE VICINITY OF OLYMPIC BLVD AND LINCOLN BLVD.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: 3 SPECIMENS COLLECTED 1 JAN, 7 & 21 APR 1921, ALL DEPOSITED AT SDNHM.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 182	Map Index: 00631	EO Index: 66807	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09735° / -118.73155°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774303 E340268	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, CENTURY LAKE (CONTURY RESERVOIR), ROCKY POOL.
Location Detail:
Ecological: BATS MAY ROOST IN THE CREVICES IN THE CLIFFS NEAR THE LAKE.
Threat:
General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY AT DUSK DURING SURVEY BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004.
Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 184	Map Index: 66663	EO Index: 66809	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-10-10

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11330° / -118.78019°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776150 E335811	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: PETER STRAUSS RANCH.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY AT DUSK DURING SURVEY BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Eumops perotis californicus		
western mastiff bat		
		Element Code: AMACD02011
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T4	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER & DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL ETC		
Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES & TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No. 228	Map Index: 68847	EO Index: 69445	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-06

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20900° / -118.76863°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786744 E337062	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 2,050 ft

Location: CHINA FLAT IN THE SIMI HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT WHERE ACOUSTIC DETECTIONS WERE MADE IS AN EPHEMERAL POND IN A GRASSLAND AREA SURROUNDED BY OAKS.

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY AN HOUR AFTER DARK FORAGING IN THIS AREA DURING SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Gila orcuttii		
arroyo chub		Element Code: AFCJB13120
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: NATIVE TO STREAMS FROM MALIBU CR TO SAN LUIS REY RIVER BASIN. INTRODUCED INTO STREAMS IN SANTA CLARA, VENTURA, SANTA YNE		
Micro: SLOW WATER STREAM SECTIONS WITH MUD OR SAND BOTTOMS. FEEDS HEAVILY ON AQUATIC VEGETATION & ASSOCIATED INVERTEBRATES.		

Occurrence No. 40	Map Index: 47978	EO Index: 47978	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1975-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1975-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-22

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06447° / -118.70678°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770618 E342493	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 19 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK, NORTH OF MALIBU BEACH.

Location Detail:

Ecological: CHUBS FIRST THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED HERE BECAUSE ELSEWHERE THEY ARE ALWAYS FOUND WITH STICKLEBACK WHICH ARE ABSENT HERE. HOWEVER, PREHISTORIC REMAINS DISCOVERED IN MIDDENS ALONG UPPER MALIBU CREEK PROVES POPULATION IS NATIVE.

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED FROM YEAR 1975 ONWARD.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP, OTHER

Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra)
 California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population) **Element Code:** ARADB19063

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G4G5 State: S1S2	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: RESTRICTED TO THE SAN GABRIEL AND SAN JACINTO MTNS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Micro: INHABITS A VARIETY OF HABITATS, INCLUDING VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD, CONIFEROUS, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN, AND WET MEADOWS.

Occurrence No. 5	Map Index: 72643	EO Index: 27482	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown	Origin: Natural/Native occurrence	Presence: Presumed Extant	Element: 198X-XX-XX
Trend: Unknown			Site: 198X-XX-XX
			Record Last Updated: 2010-03-18

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09213° / -118.64615°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773595 E348137	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: STUNTS RANCH AND COLD CREEK PRESERVE.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. 1 MILE POLYGON INCLUDES UC STUNT RANCH SANTA MONICA MTNS RESERVE & CONTAINS ABOUT 90% OF MOUNTAINS RESTORATION TRUST'S COLD CREEK PRESERVE; ADDITIONAL LANDS JUST TO THE WEST.

Ecological: ELEV 1000 TO 2100 FEET.

Threat:

General: OBSERVATION INCLUDED IN A CHECKLIST OF THE FAUNA OF THE COLD CREEK WATERSHED, SANTA MONICA MTNS. COLD CREEK PRESERVE RECENTLY TRANSFERRED FROM TNC TO THE MOUNTAINS RESTORATION TRUST.

Owner/Manager: MTNS RESTORATION TRUST, UC

Lasiurus blossevillii		
western red bat		Element Code: AMACC05060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: ROOSTS PRIMARILY IN TREES, 2-40 FT ABOVE GROUND, FROM SEA LEVEL UP THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS.		
Micro: PREFERS HABITAT EDGES & MOSAICS WITH TREES THAT ARE PROTECTED FROM ABOVE & OPEN BELOW WITH OPEN AREAS FOR FORAGING.		

Occurrence No. 10	Map Index: 66354	EO Index: 68505	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-03-06

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11583° / -118.75660°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776392 E337991	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation:

Location: PARAMOUNT RANCH, 2 MILES EAST OF CORNELL.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUAL(S) DETECTED DURING ACCOUSTICAL ANABAT SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. 1-2 CALL MINUTES RECORDED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Lasiurus blossevillii		
western red bat		Element Code: AMACC05060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: ROOSTS PRIMARILY IN TREES, 2-40 FT ABOVE GROUND, FROM SEA LEVEL UP THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS.		
Micro: PREFERS HABITAT EDGES & MOSAICS WITH TREES THAT ARE PROTECTED FROM ABOVE & OPEN BELOW WITH OPEN AREAS FOR FORAGING.		

Occurrence No. 11	Map Index: 66663	EO Index: 68506	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-03-06

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11330° / -118.78019°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776150 E335811	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: PETER STRAUSS RANCH.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED DURING ACOUSTICAL ANABAT SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. 1-2 CALL MINUTES RECORDED.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Lasiurus blossevillii		
western red bat		
		Element Code: AMACC05060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	
Habitat Associations		
General: ROOSTS PRIMARILY IN TREES, 2-40 FT ABOVE GROUND, FROM SEA LEVEL UP THROUGH MIXED CONIFER FORESTS.		
Micro: PREFERS HABITAT EDGES & MOSAICS WITH TREES THAT ARE PROTECTED FROM ABOVE & OPEN BELOW WITH OPEN AREAS FOR FORAGING.		

Occurrence No. 12	Map Index: 00798	EO Index: 68507	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-03-06

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09466° / -118.65601°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773889 E347232	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,225 ft

Location: ABOUT 4.5 AIR MILES NNE OF MALIBU BEACH, SOUTH & WEST OF COLD CREEK, STUNT RANCH.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED DURING ACOUSTICAL ANABAT SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. 1-2 CALL MINUTES RECORDED.

Owner/Manager: UC-STUNT RANCH RESERVE

Lasiurus cinereus
 hoary bat **Element Code:** AMACC05030

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S4?

Habitat Associations

General: PREFERS OPEN HABITATS OR HABITAT MOSAICS, WITH ACCESS TO TREES FOR COVER & OPEN AREAS OR HABITAT EDGES FOR FEEDING.
Micro: ROOSTS IN DENSE FOLIAGE OF MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES. FEEDS PRIMARILY ON MOTHS. REQUIRES WATER.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 66663 **EO Index:** 68502 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2007-03-06

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11330° / -118.78019°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776150 E335811	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: PETER STRAUSS RANCH.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED DURING ACOUSTICAL ANABAT SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Macrotus californicus
 California leaf-nosed bat
Element Code: AMACB01010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G4 **CDFG Status:** SC
State: None **State:** S2S3

Habitat Associations

General: DESERT RIPARIAN, DESERT WASH, DESERT SCRUB, DESERT SUCCULENT SCRUB, ALKALI SCRUB AND PALM OASIS HABITATS.
Micro: NEEDS ROCKY, RUGGED TERRAIN WITH MINES OR CAVES FOR ROOSTING.

Occurrence No. 45 **Map Index:** 81309 **EO Index:** 82293 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: None **Element:** 1950-06-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1950-06-15
Presence: Extirpated
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2011-01-10

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.27706° / -118.60850° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794047 E351934 **Range:** 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 12 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1 mile **Elevation:** 1,280 ft

Location: IVERSON RANCH, 1.5 MI NNW CHATSWORTH PO.
Location Detail: MVZ RECORD STATES LOCALITY AS "IVERSON RANCH, SANTA SUSANNA PASS, CHATSWORTH." EXACT LOCATION IS UNKNOWN.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 1 FEMALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED BY R. M. RYAN (MVZ 113637) ON 15 JUN 1950. APPARENTLY THEY NO LONGER OCCUR THERE PER BLM80R0014.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Myotis ciliolabrum		
western small-footed myotis		Element Code: AMACC01140
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: WIDE RANGE OF HABITATS MOSTLY ARID WOODED & BRUSHY UPLANDS NEAR WATER. SEEKS COVER IN CAVES, BUILDINGS, MINES & CREVICES		
Micro: PREFERS OPEN STANDS IN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. REQUIRES DRINKING WATER. FEEDS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SMALL FLYING INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 19	Map Index: 00631	EO Index: 68524	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09735° / -118.73155°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774303 E340268	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, CENTURY LAKE (CONTURY RESERVOIR).

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: THESE BATS WERE DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS IN MOST HABITATS AND AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR. THE MOST DETECTIONS WERE AT THIS LOCATION DURING ACOUSTIC ANABAT SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Myotis ciliolabrum
 western small-footed myotis **Element Code:** AMACC01140

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S2S3	

Habitat Associations

General: WIDE RANGE OF HABITATS MOSTLY ARID WOODED & BRUSHY UPLANDS NEAR WATER. SEEKS COVER IN CAVES, BUILDINGS, MINES & CREVICES

Micro: PREFERS OPEN STANDS IN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. REQUIRES DRINKING WATER. FEEDS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SMALL FLYING INSECTS.

Occurrence No. 35	Map Index: 68847	EO Index: 69443	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-06

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20900° / -118.76863°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786744 E337062	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 2,050 ft

Location: CHINA FLAT IN THE SIMI HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail:

Ecological: MIST NETS SET OVER AN EPHEMERAL POND IN A GRASSLAND AREA SURROUNDED BY OAKS.

Threat:

General: INDIVIDUALS DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY DURING SURVEYS BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. A LACTATING FEMALE WAS MIST-NETTED IN JULY 2003.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Myotis yumanensis
 Yuma myotis **Element Code:** AMACC01020

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S4?

Habitat Associations

General: OPTIMAL HABITATS ARE OPEN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS WITH SOURCES OF WATER OVER WHICH TO FEED.
Micro: DISTRIBUTION IS CLOSELY TIED TO BODIES OF WATER. MATERNITY COLONIES IN CAVES, MINES, BUILDINGS OR CREVICES.

Occurrence No. 65 **Map Index:** 00631 **EO Index:** 68671 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09735° / -118.73155° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774303 E340268 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 11 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1/5 mile **Elevation:** 600 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK, CENTURY LAKE (CONTURY RESERVOIR), ROCKY POOL.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: INDIVIDUAL(S) DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY DURING SURVEY BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. THEY WERE THE SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY RECORDED BAT IN THE SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA DURING THIS STUDY WITH A HIGH NUMBER OF CALLS RECORDED HERE.
Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Myotis yumanensis
 Yuma myotis **Element Code:** AMACC01020

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G5 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S4?

Habitat Associations

General: OPTIMAL HABITATS ARE OPEN FORESTS AND WOODLANDS WITH SOURCES OF WATER OVER WHICH TO FEED.
Micro: DISTRIBUTION IS CLOSELY TIED TO BODIES OF WATER. MATERNITY COLONIES IN CAVES, MINES, BUILDINGS OR CREVICES.

Occurrence No. 66 **Map Index:** 66663 **EO Index:** 68672 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2004-07-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2004-07-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2007-03-13

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11330° / -118.78019° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776150 E335811 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 04 **Qtr:** NW
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1/10 mile **Elevation:** 780 ft

Location: PETER STRAUSS RANCH.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: INDIVIDUAL(S) DETECTED ACOUSTICALLY DURING SURVEY BETWEEN APR 2002 AND JUL 2004. THEY WERE THE SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY RECORDED BAT IN THE SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA WITH HIGH NUMBER OF CALLS RECORDED HERE.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 13	Map Index: 33549	EO Index: 29709	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-07-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-05

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.33736° / -118.51167°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3800597 E360948	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 24 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: WELDON CANYON, 0.5 MILE NW OF THE I-5/HWY 14 JUNCTION, IN THE SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, DOMINATED BY SALVIA MELLIFERA, ERIOGONUM SP, POISON OAK, AND YUCCA SP, ON A SANDSTONE ROCK SUBSTRATE.

Threat:

General: 1 ADULT MALE TRAPPED ON 18 JULY 1992.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G5T3? State: S3?	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 14	Map Index: 33550	EO Index: 29707	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-07-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-17
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-05

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26293° / -118.64666°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792536 E348396	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,340 ft

Location: OLD SANTA SUSANA PASS ROAD, 0.2 MILE WEST OF THE BOX CANYON ROAD JUNCTION, IN THE SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail:
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE CHAPARRAL, DOMINATED BY CHAMISE, BLACK SAGE, ARTEMISIA, LOTUS, LAUREL SUMAC, AND A FEW SCATTERED ARCTOSTAPHYLOS; SANDSTONE BOULDER OUTCROPS.
Threat:
General: 1 ADULT FEMALE AND 1 ADULT MALE CAPTURED ON 17 JULY 1992.
Owner/Manager: PVT-SPRR

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 15	Map Index: 33551	EO Index: 29706	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-07-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-17
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-06

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26584° / -118.63567°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792842 E349413	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: OLD SANTA SUSANA PASS ROAD, 0.1 WEST OF THE JUNCTION OF LILAC ROAD, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE CHAPARRAL, COMPOSED OF SCRUB OAK, WILD CHERRY, FLANNEL BUSH, CHAMISE, LAUREL SUMAC, AND ARCTOSTAPHYLOS SP, WITH SANDSTONE BOULDER OUTCROPS

Threat:

General: 2 ADULT MALES AND 1 ADULT FEMALE CAPTURED ON 17 JULY 1992.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 16	Map Index: 33552	EO Index: 29705	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-07-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-17
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-14

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.26976° / -118.63237°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793272 E349724	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: NORTH SIDE OF OLD SANTA SUSANA PASS ROAD, JUST EAST OF SANTA SUSANA PASS, SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail:
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE CHAPARRAL, COMPOSED OF ERIOGONUM SP, ADENOSTOMA SP, ARTEMISIA SP, AND POISON OAK, WITH SANDSTONE BOULDER OUTCROPS PRESENT.
Threat:
General: 1 ADULT MALE AND 1 SUB-ADULT MALE CAPTURED ON 17 JULY 1992.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 17	Map Index: 33553	EO Index: 29703	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1992-07-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-16
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-06

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.29241° / -118.83499°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796102 E331114	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 680 ft

Location: JUST NORTH OF SPRR-ROW, 0.7 MILE WEST OF OAK PARK AND SOUTH OF MOORPARK COLLEGE, SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: LOCATED ALONG NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES OF RR-ROW.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DENSE COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, COMPOSED OF OPUNTIA SP, ARTEMISIA SP, ENCELIA SP, SALVIA SP, ERIOGONUM SP, ELDERBERRY, YUCCA, AND GRANT RYE GRASS, ON A MODERATELY-STEEP, ROCKY, SOUTH-FACING SLOPE.

Threat:

General: 2 ADULT MALES, 2 ADULT FEMALES, 2 SUB-ADULT FEMALES, 3 SUB-ADULT MALES, AND 1 MALE JUVENILE CAPTURED ON 16 JULY 1992.

Owner/Manager: PVT-SPRR

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 18	Map Index: 33554	EO Index: 29704	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-07-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-16
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-06

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28131° / -118.79485°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794805 E334787	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: NORTH SIDE OF SPRR-ROW, 0.1 EAST OF MADERA ROAD, SIMI VALLEY.
Location Detail:
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, DOMINATED BY OPUNTIA SP AND BACCHARIS PILULARIS.
Threat: POSSIBLE THREAT FROM HERBICIDES.
General: 5 ADULT MALES CAPTURED ON 16 JULY 1992.
Owner/Manager: PVT-SPRR

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 20	Map Index: 33556	EO Index: 29708	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1992-07-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-07-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-11-07

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.34263° / -118.52654°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3801202 E359589	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 14 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: WELDON CANYON, 1.4 MILES WNW OF THE INTERSECTION OF I-5 AND HWY 14, IN THE SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF CHAPARRAL/COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, COMPOSED OF CEANOTHUS SP, ADENOSTOMA SP, ARTEMISIA SP, BACCHARIS SP, AND SALVIA MELLIFERA.

Threat:

General: 1 ADULT FEMALE CAPTURED ON 18 JULY 1992.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Neotoma lepida intermedia
 San Diego desert woodrat

Element Code: AMAFF08041

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5T3?	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3?	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.
Micro: MODERATE TO DENSE CANOPIES PREFERRED. THEY ARE PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT IN ROCK OUTCROPS & ROCKY CLIFFS & SLOPES.

Occurrence No. 33	Map Index: 33622	EO Index: 30062	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1995-07-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-07-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1997-02-04

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03813° / -118.71083°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767704 E342070	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 700 ft

Location: WEST EDGE OF PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, MALIBU.

Location Detail: TRAPLINES #355, 356, 358, 359.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS MOSTLY OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT/EXPANSION OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

General: CAPTURES ON 16-18 JUL 1995: TRAPLINE #355 (2 ADULT MALES, 3 ADULT FEMALES, 1 JUV FEMALE); TRAPLINE #356 (3 ADULT FEMALES, 1 JUV FEMALE); TRAPLINE #357 (3 ADULT MALES, 5 ADULT FEMALES, 1 JUV MALE, 2 JUV FEMALES); TRAPLINE #359 (1 JUV FEMALE)

Owner/Manager: PVT-PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus		
southern steelhead - southern California DPS		Element Code: AFCHA0209J
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G5T2Q State: S2	CDFG Status: SC
Habitat Associations		
General: FED LISTING REFERS TO POPS FROM SANTA MARIA RIVER SOUTH TO SOUTHERN EXTENT OF RANGE (SAN MATEO CREEK IN SAN DIEGO CO.)		
Micro: SOUTHERN STEELHEAD LIKELY HAVE GREATER PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCES TO WARMER WATER & MORE VARIABLE CONDITIONS.		

Occurrence No. 5	Map Index: 30040	EO Index: 29797	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-01-23
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-01-23
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1999-09-29

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.05095° / -118.69115°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3769095 E343911	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: MALIBU CREEK AND LAGOON, MALABU, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: FROM RINDGE DAM DOWNSTREAM TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. GRAPHICS WERE ADDED UPSTREAM OF RINDGE DAM BECAUSE OF A POSSIBLE FISH PASSAGE FACILITY.

Ecological: THE HIGHEST QUALITY HABITAT WAS LOCATED IN THE NARROW GORGE SECTIONS, MOST OF WHICH ARE ABOVE RINDGE DAM. THESE BARRIERS AND OTHERS MAKE 86% OF SPAWNING AND 65% OF REARING HABITATS INACCESSIBLE TO STEELHEAD.

Threat: DAM, WATER DIVERSION.

General: PRODUCTION WOULD AT LEAST TRIPLE IF PASSAGE FOR UPSTREAM SPAWNING ADULTS OVER RINDGE DAM. TAPIA WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY RELEASES OF TREATED WASTEWATER MAINTAINED PERENNIAL SURFACE FLOWS EVEN DURING THE MAY-OCTOBER DRY SEASON.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP, PVT

Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus
 southern steelhead - southern California DPS

Element Code: AFCHA0209J

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G5T2Q State: S2	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: FED LISTING REFERS TO POPS FROM SANTA MARIA RIVER SOUTH TO SOUTHERN EXTENT OF RANGE (SAN MATEO CREEK IN SAN DIEGO CO.)

Micro: SOUTHERN STEELHEAD LIKELY HAVE GREATER PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCES TO WARMER WATER & MORE VARIABLE CONDITIONS.

Occurrence No. 7	Map Index: 34074	EO Index: 29844	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1990-03-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1990-03-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-12-19

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06892° / -118.58689°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770934 E353565	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 500 ft

Location: TOPANGA CREEK, APPROX. 4 MILES WEST NORTHWEST OF SANTA MONICA, TOPANGA STATE PARK AND STATE BEACH, TOPANGA AND FERNWOOD.

Location Detail: TOPANGA CANYON FROM PACIFIC OCEAN UPSTREAM TO TOPANGA AND OLD TOPANGA CANYON TO HONDO CANYON.

Ecological: SOUTHERN SYCAMORE ALDER RIPARIAN WOODLAND, THICKETS OF HERBACEOUS UNDERSTORY IN MANY PLACES. THE STREAM'S HIGH-GRADIENT ASPECT, AND A WIDE BEACH AT THE MOUTH, MAY RESULT IN STEELHEAD PASSAGE PROBLEMS UNDER LOW FLOW CONDITIONS.

Threat:

General: STEELHEAD FROM 10-32 CM OBSERVED IN 1979. ADULTS FOUND IN POOLS UPSTREAM OF LAGOON IN 1990. TOPANGA CREEK HAS RELATIVELY HIGH POTENTIAL FOR STEELHEAD RESTORATION, BASED ON OBSERVED FLOW, SUBSTRATE, STREAM MORPHOLOGY, & RIPARIAN CONDITIONS.

Owner/Manager: DPR, PVT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Phrynosoma blainvillii
 coast horned lizard

Element Code: ARACF12100

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G4G5 State: S3S4	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.

Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.

Occurrence No. 120	Map Index: 00828	EO Index: 28086	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown	Origin: Natural/Native occurrence		Element: 198X-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant	Trend: Unknown		Site: 198X-XX-XX
			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-14

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08972° / -118.64259°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773322 E348461	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: STUNTS RANCH AND COLD CREEK PRESERVE.

Location Detail: OBSERVATION INCLUDED IN A CHECKLIST OF THE FAUNA OF THE COLD CREEK WATERSHED, SANTA MONICA MTNS. ELEV 1000 TO 2100 FT.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: COLD CREEK PRESERVE RECENTLY TRANSFERRED FROM TNC TO THE MOUNTAINS RESTORATION TRUST (MRT).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 124	Map Index: 00696	EO Index: 28085	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1962-05-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1962-05-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-01-23

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08500° / -118.70731°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3772896 E342481	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 18 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 500 ft

Location: TAPIA PARK, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: LACM SPECIMENS #19855, COLLECTED 9 APR 1949, #19871-72 COLLECTED 27 MAR & 16 MAY 1948. #26963 COLLECTED 5 MAY 1962.

Owner/Manager: LAX COUNTY

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 126	Map Index: 00835	EO Index: 28082	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1968-04-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1968-04-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-01-23

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Topanga (3411815/112D), Calabasas (3411826/112B), Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12810° / -118.63806°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777571 E348948	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 35 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: TOPANGA CANYON; WEST RIDGE, 2.5 MI SW WOODLAND HILLS.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: LACM SPECIMEN #101329. COLLECTED 21 APR 1968 BY S.E. COHEN.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii
 coast horned lizard

Element Code: ARACF12100

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	

Habitat Associations

General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.

Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.

Occurrence No. 136	Map Index: 00459	EO Index: 28075	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1960-04-11
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1960-04-11
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-01-23

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08111° / -118.79871°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3772609 E334040	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 18 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,900 ft

Location: LATIGO CANYON, 7 MI N OF JCT OF COAST HWY 101, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: MAPPED IN VICINITY OF LATIGO CANYON RD.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: LACM SPECIMENS #101327-8 COLLECTED 11 APR 1960 BY K.D. PEYTON.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 156	Map Index: 00801	EO Index: 28058	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1953-02-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1953-02-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09500° / -118.65509°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773926 E347318	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: STUNTS RANCH, 4 MI S CALABASAS, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: LACM SPECIMEN #19870.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 202	Map Index: 00807	EO Index: 28021	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1954-04-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1954-04-14
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17082° / -118.65092°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782327 E347839	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: 1 MI W WOODLAND HILLS, N OF VENTURA FREEWAY (HWY 101).

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: SSC SPECIMEN #183.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii
 coast horned lizard **Element Code:** ARACF12100

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G4G5 **CDFG Status:** SC
State: None **State:** S3S4

Habitat Associations

General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.

Occurrence No. 203 **Map Index:** 00880 **EO Index:** 28022 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Good **Element:** 2000-06-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2000-06-16
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-06-29

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.26703° / -118.58725° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792904 E353874 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 08 **Qtr:** NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 1,450 ft

Location: SOUTH END OF DEVIL CANYON, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS, 5 MILES WEST OF GRANADA HILLS.
Location Detail:
Ecological: CANYON BOTTOM IS VEGETATED BY SOUTHERN MIXED RIPARIAN FOREST.
Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT OF ADJACENT AREAS.
General: LACM SPECIMEN #19883, COLLECTED ON 31 MAY 1947. 1 ADULT OBSERVED BASKING, WITH AN ANT COLONY NEARBY, 16 JUN 2000.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 407	Map Index: 26373	EO Index: 3795	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1993-04-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1993-04-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-02-23

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10500° / -118.60811°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774965 E351670	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 11.1 acres	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: GREENLEAF CANYON, 1 MILE NORTH OF TOPANGA CANYON BLVD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: LOCATED ALONG AN UNPAVED ACCESS ROAD.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ON LOOSE, COARSE, SANDY SOIL; ASSOCIATED PLANTS INCLUDE LOTUS SCOPARIUS SCOPARIUS AND ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM.

Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT.

General: 2 ADULTS AND 2 JUVENILES WERE OBSERVED ON 25 APRIL 1993.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 457	Map Index: 46979	EO Index: 46979	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2001-09-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2001-09-19
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-01-15

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.30549° / -118.60197°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797190 E352586	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,631 ft

Location: JUST WEST OF BROWNS CANYON ROAD, IN THE SANTA SUSANNA MOUNTAINS

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF CHAPARRAL.

Threat: THREATENED BY ROAD MAINTENANCE AND GRAZING.

General: 1 JUVENILE OBSERVED FORAGING NEAR ROAD ON 19 SEP 2001.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 494	Map Index: 52852	EO Index: 52852	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2002-05-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2002-05-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-10-08

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.33752° / -118.85580°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3801140 E329290	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: BIG MOUNTAIN AREA, 4 MILES NNE OF MOORPARK

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, BISECTED BY FIRE/UTILITY ACCESS ROADS.

Threat:

General: 2 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 28 MAY 2002.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard			Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists	
Federal: None State: None	Global: G4G5 State: S3S4	CDFG Status: SC	
Habitat Associations			
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.			
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.			

Occurrence No. 495	Map Index: 52853	EO Index: 52853	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2002-05-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2002-05-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-10-08

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.34738° / -118.85045°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3802225 E329802	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 15.3 acres	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: BIG MOUNTAIN AREA, 4.5 MILES NNE OF MOORPARK

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, BISECTED BY FIRE/UTILITY ACCESS ROADS.

Threat:

General: 2 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 28 MAY 2002.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard			Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists	
Federal: None State: None	Global: G4G5 State: S3S4	CDFG Status: SC	
Habitat Associations			
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.			
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.			

Occurrence No. 496	Map Index: 52854	EO Index: 52854	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2002-05-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2002-05-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-10-08

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.35005° / -118.83945°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3802503 E330820	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 14 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: BIG MOUNTAIN AREA, 5 MILES NNE OF MOORPARK

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, BISECTED BY FIRE/UTILITY ACCESS ROADS.

Threat:

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 28 MAY 2002.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii		Element Code: ARACF12100
coast horned lizard		
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 579	Map Index: 39830	EO Index: 34832	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1991-11-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1991-11-02
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-09-28

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06362° / -118.77808°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770636 E335910	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 21 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,225 ft

Location: LATIGO CANYON ROAD, 4.4 (ROAD) MILES N (2.7 AIR MILES NNW) OF JUNCTION WITH HIGHWAY 1, 4.7 MILES NE OF POINT DUME.

Location Detail: FOUND ON GRADED PAD.

Ecological: CHAPARRAL COMMUNITY; LOOSE, COARSE, SANDY SOIL. IN ASSOCIATION WITH LOTUS SCOPARIUS (DEERBUSH).

Threat: DWELLING TO BE BUILT ON THE PAD.

General: 4 JUVENILES OBSERVED, 1991. NOTED AS BEING INTERGRADES.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		Element Code: ARACF12100
coast horned lizard		
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 670	Map Index: 71371	EO Index: 72270	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2008-04-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2008-04-16
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-05-27

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.29222° / -118.81000°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796041 E333414	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: ALAMOS CANYON, 150 METERS NORTH OF STATE ROUTE 118, NORTHWEST OF SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: JUST EAST OF ALAMOS CANYON ROAD.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF AN UPLAND AREA. THE OVERALL AREA IS COMPRISED OF OPEN AND A RIPARIAN ZONE. NUMEROUS NON-ARGENTINE ANT COLONIES WERE PRESENT IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA.

Threat:

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED UNDER A SMALL WEEDY BUSH AT 11 AM ON 16 APR 2008. ESTIMATED TEMPERATURE: 75 DEGREES F.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WASTE MANAGEMENT

Phrynosoma blainvillii		
coast horned lizard		Element Code: ARACF12100
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.		
Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, & ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF ANTS & OTHER INSECTS.		

Occurrence No. 762	Map Index: 81914	EO Index: 82888	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1958-08-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1958-08-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2011-03-03

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D), San Fernando (3411834/137C), Mint Canyon (3411844/137B), Newhall (3411845/138A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.38287° / -118.50526°	Township: 04N
UTM: Zone-11 N3805636 E361613	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,345 ft

Location: PLACERITA CANYON, JUST E OF NEWHALL (TOWN) & W OF HWY14.
Location Detail: SDNHM #4428 STATED LOCALITY " PLACERITA CANYON, NEAR NEWHALL" & #19361 STATED LOCALITY "PLACERITA CANYON." MAPPED TO COORDINATES PROVIDED BY SDNHM #4428. EXACT LOCATIONS ARE UNKNOWN.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: SDNHM SPECIMEN #4428 (25 APRIL 1931) AND #19361 (21 AUG 1958).
Owner/Manager: CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, UNKNOWN

Polioptila californica californica
 coastal California gnatcatcher **Element Code:** ABPBJ08081

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G3T2 State: S2	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: OBLIGATE, PERMANENT RESIDENT OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB BELOW 2500 FT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Micro: LOW, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN ARID WASHES, ON MESAS & SLOPES. NOT ALL AREAS CLASSIFIED AS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ARE OCCUPIED.

Occurrence No. 482	Map Index: 33296	EO Index: 2092	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1995-07-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-07-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-09-28

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.29056° / -118.87402°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3795963 E327518	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.0 acres	Elevation: 650 ft

Location: 0.5 MILE NORTH OF MOORPARK AND LITTLE SIMI VALLEY.
Location Detail:
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB & SOUTHERN CACTUS SCRUB, DOMINATED BY CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH, WITH COYOTE BUSH, PURPLE SAGE, & COASTAL PRICKLY PEAR PRESENT. SURROUNDING AREA IS DEVELOPED TO THE SOUTH & EAST.
Threat: THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT AND FREEWAY CONSTRUCTION.
General: ONE JUVENILE/FEMALE OBSERVED ON 14, 18, 20, AND 27 JUNE AND 27 JULY 1995.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Polioptila californica californica
 coastal California gnatcatcher **Element Code:** ABPBJ08081

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G3T2 State: S2	CDFG Status: SC

Habitat Associations

General: OBLIGATE, PERMANENT RESIDENT OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB BELOW 2500 FT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Micro: LOW, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN ARID WASHES, ON MESAS & SLOPES. NOT ALL AREAS CLASSIFIED AS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ARE OCCUPIED.

Occurrence No. 615	Map Index: 48429	EO Index: 48429	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2002-07-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2002-07-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-08-01

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.16681° / -118.70276°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3781961 E343053	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 18 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 950 ft

Location: WEST SIDE OF THE NORTH END OF LAS VIRGENES ROAD, WEST OF WOODLAND HILLS
Location Detail: SITE IS LOCATED BETWEEN THE BOUNDARY OF LAND OWNED BY THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY AND MONT CALABASAS DEVELOPMENT.
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A PATCH OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB.
Threat: THREATENED BY THE ONGOING MONT CALABASAS DEVELOPMENT.
General: 1 INDIVIDUAL HEARD CALLING ON 18 JUL 2002.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Polioptila californica californica
 coastal California gnatcatcher **Element Code:** ABPBJ08081

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Threatened **Global:** G3T2 **CDFG Status:** SC
State: None **State:** S2

Habitat Associations

General: OBLIGATE, PERMANENT RESIDENT OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB BELOW 2500 FT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Micro: LOW, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB IN ARID WASHES, ON MESAS & SLOPES. NOT ALL AREAS CLASSIFIED AS COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ARE OCCUPIED.

Occurrence No. 865 **Map Index:** 71244 **EO Index:** 72148 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 2008-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2008-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2010-08-03

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26918° / -118.85844° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793566 E328908 **Range:** 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 10 **Qtr:** W
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 600 ft

Location: LITTLE SIMI VALLEY, NORTHWEST OF STATE HWY 23 AND TIERRA REJADA RD, MOORPARK.

Location Detail: 1998 DETECTION FROM THIS GENERAL VICINITY. 2008 RECORD FROM 0.44 MI NW OF HWY 23 & TIERRA REJADA RD IN REMNANT COASTAL SAGE SCRUB/CACTUS SCRUB AT END OF SHAWNEE ST.

Ecological: HIGHLY FRAGMENTED REMNANT COASTAL SAGE/CACTUS SCRUB MANAGED BY THE MOUNTAINS RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY.

Threat: INCREASING DEVELOPMENT APPARENT FROM AERIAL IMAGES 1994-2009. FUEL MODIFICATION NEAR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, CATS.

General: 1 DETECTED ON 13 JAN 1998 BY A. LEVERETT (GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES). 2 ADULTS & 3 JUVENILES OBSERVED 25 JUN 2008.

Owner/Manager: MTNS REC & CONS AUTHORITY

Rana draytonii		
California red-legged frog		Element Code: AAABH01022
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G4T2T3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: LOWLANDS & FOOTHILLS IN OR NEAR PERMANENT SOURCES OF DEEP WATER WITH DENSE, SHRUBBY OR EMERGENT RIPARIAN VEGETATION.		
Micro: REQUIRES 11-20 WEEKS OF PERMANENT WATER FOR LARVAL DEVELOPMENT. MUST HAVE ACCESS TO ESTIVATION HABITAT.		

Occurrence No. 645	Map Index: 51484	EO Index: 51484	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2000-09-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-09-01
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-06-05

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17490° / -118.69862°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782852 E343449	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 18 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 17.8 acres	Elevation: 900 ft

Location: EAST LAS VIRGENES CREEK, 0.3 MILE UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH LAS VIRGENES CREEK, WEST OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

Location Detail: OCCUPIED HABITAT CONSISTS OF A 260-YARD REACH OF PERENNIAL STREAM; 10 POOL TERRACES, 5-60 YARDS APART.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF RIPARIAN, DOMINATED BY RED WILLOW, ARROYO WILLOW, VALLEY OAK, COAST LIVE OAK, BLACKBERRY, & STINGING NETTLE. SURROUNDING SLOPES ARE COMPOSED OF VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB & NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND.

Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (FORMERLY A CATTLE RANCH); A HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN WILL PROTECT THE FROG HABITAT.

General: 21 ADULTS AND 200 METAMORPHS OBSERVED ON DURING SURVEYS CONDUCTED 15 AUG-1 NOV 1999. 21 ADULTS, 10 JUVENILES, AND 30-60 METAMORPHS OBSERVED ON 1 SEP 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT-AHMANSON RANCH

Rana draytonii		
California red-legged frog		Element Code: AAABH01022
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G4T2T3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: LOWLANDS & FOOTHILLS IN OR NEAR PERMANENT SOURCES OF DEEP WATER WITH DENSE, SHRUBBY OR EMERGENT RIPARIAN VEGETATION.		
Micro: REQUIRES 11-20 WEEKS OF PERMANENT WATER FOR LARVAL DEVELOPMENT. MUST HAVE ACCESS TO ESTIVATION HABITAT.		

Occurrence No. 1115	Map Index: 75405	EO Index: 76404	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2009-05-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-05-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-06-04

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17773° / -118.70721°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3783179 E342662	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 940 ft

Location: LAS VIRGENES CREEK (VIRGENES CANYON), 2.1 MI NNW OF BRENTS JUNCTION, ANGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: VEGETATION CONSISTS OF WILLOW/MULEFAT RIPARIAN SCRUB. UPLANDS CONSIST PRIMARILY OF GRASSLANDS.

Threat: FIRE OR FLOOD RELATED EROSION AND SILTATION OF POOLS.

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED IN A PLUNGE POOL OF THE MAINSTEM OF LAS VIRGENES CREEK.

Owner/Manager: SANTA MONICA MTNS CONS

Riparia riparia
 bank swallow

Element Code: ABPAU08010

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status:
State: Threatened	State: S2S3	

Habitat Associations

General: COLONIAL NESTER; NESTS PRIMARILY IN RIPARIAN AND OTHER LOWLAND HABITATS WEST OF THE DESERT.
Micro: REQUIRES VERTICAL BANKS/CLIFFS WITH FINE-TEXTURED/SANDY SOILS NEAR STREAMS, RIVERS, LAKES, OCEAN TO DIG NESTING HOLE.

Occurrence No. 111	Map Index: 00257	EO Index: 25179	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1864-06-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1864-06-02
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1991-05-07

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D), Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A), Newbury Park (3411828/113B)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13879° / -118.87033°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779124 E327549	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 28 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: LAKE SHERWOOD, APPROX 3 MI SE OF THOUSAND OAKS.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: OOLOGICAL COLLECTION; EGGS TAKEN FROM NEST IN DIRT BANK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Socalchemmis gertschi
 Gertsch's socalchemmis spider **Element Code:** ILARAU7010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G1 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S1

Habitat Associations

General: KNOWN FROM ONLY 2 LOCALITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY: BRENTWOOD (TYPE LOCALITY) AND TOPANGA CANYON.
Micro:

Occurrence No. 2 **Map Index:** 59495 **EO Index:** 59531 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1982-11-20
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1982-11-20
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2005-01-20

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12844° / -118.63642° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777606 E349100 **Range:** 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 35 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 1,260 ft

Location: OLD TOPANGA CANYON RD., 4.7 MILES FROM ROUTE 27
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONE MALE COLLECTED.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Socalchemmis gertschi
 Gertsch's socalchemmis spider

Element Code: ILARAU7010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G1 **CDFG Status:**
State: None **State:** S1

Habitat Associations

General: KNOWN FROM ONLY 2 LOCALITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY: BRENTWOOD (TYPE LOCALITY) AND TOPANGA CANYON.
Micro:

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 34074 **EO Index:** 59533 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1997-05-04
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1997-05-04
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2005-01-20

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06892° / -118.58689° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770934 E353565 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** XX **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:** 500 ft

Location: TOPANGA CANYON
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; MAPPED AT LOWER END OF CANYON OFF HWY 1. ONE FEMALE COLLECTED.
Owner/Manager: DPR, PVT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Spea hammondii		
western spadefoot		Element Code: AAABF02020
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.		
Micro: VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.		

Occurrence No. 163	Map Index: 39620	EO Index: 34622	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2000-03-10
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-03-10
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2001-05-22

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26413° / -118.68221°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792723 E345125	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 17 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 1,080 ft

Location: WEST OF BLACK CANYON, AT SANTA SUSANA KNOLLS

Location Detail: SITE IS LOCATED ALONG THE SIDE OF A DIRT ACCESS ROAD, SOUTH OF THE SPRR TRACKS AND ARROYO SIMI.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SMALL, DRYING EPHEMERAL POOL; SURROUNDED BY OAK SAVANNAH WITH A DENSE NON-NATIVE GRASS/MUSTARD UNDERSTORY.

Threat: THREATENED BY A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

General: 12 TADPOLES OBSERVED ON 3 JUN 1998. 16 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 10 MAR 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Spea hammondii		
western spadefoot		
		Element Code: AAABF02020
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.		
Micro: VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.		

Occurrence No. 179	Map Index: 42740	EO Index: 42740	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2000-03-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-03-24
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-04-12

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.30964° / -118.53177°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797551 E359053	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 26 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 16.5 acres	Elevation: 2,490 ft

Location: JUST SW OF MISSION POINT, NORTH OF GRANADA HILLS.

Location Detail: PONDS ARE LOCATED WITHIN A DRAINAGE DEPRESSION NEAR THE TOP OF THE SANTA SUSANNA MOUNTAINS.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF SMALL SEEP PONDS; SURROUNDED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND, WITH CHAPARRAL NEARBY.

Threat:

General: 3 TOADS WERE HEARD CALLING IN THE PONDS AND UP TO 100 YARDS AWAY FROM PONDS ON 3 AND 12 MAR 2000. AS MANY AS 30 TADPOLES WERE FOUND DEAD/DYING ON 24 MAR 2000; 7 LIVING TADPOLES WERE SALVAGED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Spea hammondii		
western spadefoot		Element Code: AAABF02020
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.		
Micro: VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.		

Occurrence No. 332	Map Index: 63622	EO Index: 63717	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2000-03-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-03-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-01-09

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.30408° / -118.77622°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797301 E336546	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 3.1 acres	Elevation: 1,055 ft

Location: ~2.25 MILES NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF BREA CANYON ROAD AND HIGHWAY 118, SIMI VALLEY

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A CATTLE POND WITHIN A GRAZED AREA DOMINATED BY ANNUAL GRASSLAND TUCKED AGAINST BASE OF FOOTHILLS DOMINATED BY COASTAL SAGE SCRUB.

Threat: POSSIBLY THREATENED BY CATTLE GRAZING AND STOCKPOND "MAINTENANCE."

General: 100'S OF TADPOLES OBSERVED DURING MAR 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT-UNOCAL

Spea hammondii
 western spadefoot

Element Code: AAABF02020

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S3	

Habitat Associations

General: OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.

Micro: VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.

Occurrence No. 334	Map Index: 63638	EO Index: 63733	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2003-04-22
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2003-04-22
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-01-10

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.30090° / -118.82267°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797024 E332265	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 2.3 acres	Elevation: 935 ft

Location: ~1.1 MILES NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF ALAMOS CANYON ROAD AND HIGHWAY 118, SIMI VALLEY
Location Detail: SITE IS LOCATED ON OPEN SPACE; MOORPARK COLLEGE IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SW.
Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A VERNAL POOL SURROUNDED BY OPEN, NATIVE AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND ON A GENTLY SLOPING, BROAD RIDGE.
Threat: THREATENED BY CATTLE GRAZING AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.
General: 100'S OF POST-METAMORPHIC JUVENILES OBSERVED ON 22 APR 2003.
Owner/Manager: PVT-UNOCAL

Streptocephalus woottoni		
Riverside fairy shrimp		Element Code: ICBRA07010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G1 State: S1	CDFG Status:
Habitat Associations		
General: ENDEMIC TO W RIV, ORA & SDG COUNTIES IN AREAS OF TECTONIC SWALES/EARTH SLUMP BASINS IN GRASSLAND & COASTAL SAGE SCRUB.		
Micro: INHABIT SEASONALLY ASTATIC POOLS FILLED BY WINTER/SPRING RAINS. HATCH IN WARM WATER LATER IN THE SEASON.		

Occurrence No. 9	Map Index: 39360	EO Index: 34362	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1998-03-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-03-01
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-08-10

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26606° / -118.85556°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793214 E329168	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.6 acres	Elevation: 650 ft

Location: JUST NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF MOORPARK ROAD AND TIERRA REJADA ROAD, WEST OF SIMI.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A SAGPOND/VERNAL POOL. OTHER RARE TAXA PRESENT: BRANCHINECTA LINDAHLI AND ORCUTTIA CALIFORNICA.

Threat:

General: 5-10K OBSERVED; 20 COLLECTED AND DEPOSITED AT LACM.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Taxidea taxus		
American badger		Element Code: AMAJF04010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: MOST ABUNDANT IN DRIER OPEN STAGES OF MOST SHRUB, FOREST, AND HERBACEOUS HABITATS, WITH FRIABLE SOILS.		
Micro: NEEDS SUFFICIENT FOOD, FRIABLE SOILS & OPEN, UNCULTIVATED GROUND. PREYS ON BURROWING RODENTS. DIGS BURROWS.		

Occurrence No. 392	Map Index: 70304	EO Index: 71193	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-07-10
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-07-10
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-10-22

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.07390° / -118.81427°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771835 E332590	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 19 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,640 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA MTNS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Location Detail: AT NORTH END OF TUNNEL IN NORTHBOUND LANE OF KANAN-DUME ROAD, 0.2MI SOUTH OF NEWTON CYN RD.

Ecological: PREDOMINANTLY COASTAL SAGE SCRUB INTERMIXED WITH CHAPARRAL AND COAST LIVE OAK- CALIF. WALNUT WOODLAND IN DRAWS AND N-FACING SLOPES.

Threat: LARGE AMOUNT OF AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC ON KANAN-DUME RD., DISTURBANCE BY HIKERS, WILDFIRE.

General: RIDGE ABOVE TUNNELS IS UNDISTURBED AND IS PROBABLY AN EFFECTIVE WILDLIFE CORRIDOR. BADGER WAS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE COLLISION.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Taxidea taxus		
American badger		Element Code: AMAJF04010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G5	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: MOST ABUNDANT IN DRIER OPEN STAGES OF MOST SHRUB, FOREST, AND HERBACEOUS HABITATS, WITH FRIABLE SOILS.		
Micro: NEEDS SUFFICIENT FOOD, FRIABLE SOILS & OPEN, UNCULTIVATED GROUND. PREYS ON BURROWING RODENTS. DIGS BURROWS.		

Occurrence No. 393	Map Index: 70306	EO Index: 71195	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-08-04
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-08-04
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-11-30

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.05470° / -118.79977°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3769683 E333891	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 29 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,280 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA MTNS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Location Detail: ON SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON TRANSMISSION-LINE ROAD ABOVE KANAN-DUME RD. AT DUME CYN MTNHWY.

Ecological: COAST LIVE OAK- CALIF. WALNUT WOODLAND ALONG THIS NORTH-FACING SLOPE(QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA, JUNGLANS CALIFORNICA, ETC.), BUT COASTAL SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL ON SURROUNDING SLOPES (ADENOSTOMA FASC., SALVIA MELLIFERA, ETC).

Threat: NEARBY AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC ON KANAN-DUME RD., DISTURBANCE BY HIKERS, WILDFIRE.

General: SINGLE INDIVIDUAL SEEN CROSSING OVERGROWN ROAD HEADED UPHILL. STRIPED SKUNK SEEN IN NEARLY EXACT SAME AREA HEADED SAME DIRECTION 1-2 MIN. EARLIER. OVERGROWN ROAD, GRADED 1 MONTH LATER.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Thamnophis hammondi		
two-striped garter snake		Element Code: ARADB36160
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION.		
Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.		

Occurrence No. 4	Map Index: 23952	EO Index: 13496	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 1993-05-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1993-05-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1994-04-08

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28073° / -118.80508°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794758 E333845	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 06 Qtr: S
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 640 ft

Location: ARROYO SIMI, 0.7 MILE NW OF THE JUNCTION OF LOS ANGELES AVENUE AND MADERA ROAD, SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF RIPARIAN SCRUB HABITAT, LOCATED ON THE TERRACES ELEVATED ABOVE THE FLOW OF THE ARROYO SIMI.

Threat: SINCE THE MAJORITY OF THE WATER IN ARROYO SIMI ORIGINATES FROM SEWAGE, POLLUTION IS MOST LIKELY A THREAT.

General: TWO JUVENILE SNAKES FOUND WITHIN THE ARROYO SIMI.

Owner/Manager: CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Thamnophis hammondi		
two-striped garter snake		Element Code: ARADB36160
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION.		
Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.		

Occurrence No. 49	Map Index: 39622	EO Index: 34624	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 1998-06-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-06-24
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-09-03

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11963° / -118.78668°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3776861 E335225	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: TRIUNFO CREEK, NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF KANAN ROAD & RIUNFO ROAD, 2 MILES NW OF MALIBU LAKE.

Location Detail: FOUND WITHIN 100M OF TRIUNFO CREEK.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF DISTURBED GRASSLAND/RUDERAL; DISTURBANCES INCLUDE DIRT ACCESS ROADS, RUBBISH DUMP, AND AN OLD, DETERIORATED BARN. VEGETATION INCLUDES MUSTARD, STAR THISTLE, AND BROME GRASSES.

Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 ADULT SNAKE OBSERVED ON 24 JUNE 1998.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Thamnophis hammondi		Element Code: ARADB36160
two-striped garter snake		
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION.		
Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.		

Occurrence No. 99	Map Index: 64572	EO Index: 64651	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2006-03-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-03-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2006-04-28

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.29921° / -118.59560°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796485 E353160	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,410 ft

Location: BROWN'S CANYON CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 0.3 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MORMON CANYON, 3 MILES NORTH OF CHATSWORTH.

Location Detail: NW 1/4 OF SE 1/4 SECTION 31. MAPPED ACCORDING TO LOCATION SHOWN ON MAP PROVIDED.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A LARGE POOL WITHIN WILLOW RIPARIAN WOODLAND. VISIBLE DISTURBANCE INCLUDES AN ARIZONA CROSSING THAT HAS RECENTLY BEEN BLOCKED TO TRAFFIC, BUT IS STILL USED BY EQUESTRIANS.

Threat: THREATENED BY POSSIBLE FUTURE ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 29 MAR 2006.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Thamnophis hammondi		
two-striped garter snake		Element Code: ARADB36160
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION.		
Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.		

Occurrence No. 129	Map Index: 80210	EO Index: 81194	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2010-05-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-05-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-10-25

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11791° / -118.52290°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776277 E359551	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,275 ft

Location: ALONG FARMERS FIRE RD 0.4 MI SE OF JUNCTION WITH SULLIVAN FIRE RD. 0.8 MI S OF BM 1835, N END OF SULLIVAN CANYON.

Location Detail: NEAR WESTRIDGE-CANYONBACK WILDNESS PARK MOUNTAIN RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY AREA AND L.A. COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT OPEN SPACE. MAPPED TO COORDINATES PROVIDED.

Ecological: HABITAT IS SYCAMORE RIPARIAN AND ARROYO WILLOW RIPARIAN SCRUB.

Threat: UTILITY MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS & RECREATIONAL USE SUCH AS BIKES, HIKING, & HORSES.

General: 1 ADULT WAS OBSERVED SUNNING ATOP ARTICULATED CONCRETE MATS WITHIN CREEK BED BY J. KIRSCHENSTEIN ON 28 MAY 2010.

Owner/Manager: LAX COUNTY, PVT

Thamnophis hammondi		Element Code: ARADB36160
two-striped garter snake		
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CDFG Status: SC
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA FROM VICINITY OF SALINAS TO NORTHWEST BAJA CALIFORNIA. FROM SEA TO ABOUT 7,000 FT ELEVATION.		
Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC, FOUND IN OR NEAR PERMANENT FRESH WATER. OFTEN ALONG STREAMS WITH ROCKY BEDS AND RIPARIAN GROWTH.		

* SENSITIVE *

Occurrence No. 146	Map Index: 80644	EO Index: 81636	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2010-11-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-11-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-09

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

* SENSITIVE *

Lat/Long:	Township:
UTM:	Range:
Mapping Precision:	Section: Qtr:
Symbol Type:	Meridian:
Radius:	Elevation:

Location: *SENSITIVE* Location information suppressed.

Location Detail: Please contact the California Natural Diversity Database, California Department of Fish and Game, for more information: (916) 324-3812.

Ecological: 25FT WIDE ASPHALT ROAD WITH CONCRETE DITCH. ABOUT 20M DOWNSLOPE, DITCH HAS FLOWING WATER FROM PIPE; FLOWS REGULARLY YEAR ROUND WITH WATER FROM RESIDENTIAL AREA UPSLOPE. REGULAR WATER HAS CREATED RIPARIAN HABITAT. OTHERWISE CHAPARRAL, CSS.

Threat: COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DEBRIS BASIN AND VEHICLES ON ACCESS ROAD.

General:

Owner/Manager:

Trimerotropis occidentiloides		
Santa Monica grasshopper		Element Code: IIORT36300
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G1G2	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S1S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: KNOWN ONLY FROM THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.		
Micro: FOUND ON BARE HILLSIDES AND ALONG DIRT TRAILS IN CHAPARRAL.		

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 60399 **EO Index:** 60435 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1972-06-27

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1972-06-27

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2005-03-08

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08857° / -118.87342°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773560 E327161	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 16 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,850 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: CORNER OF CALIFORNIA HWY 23 & MULHOLLAND HWY; THESE DIRECTIONS COULD REFER TO 2 LOCATIONS ABOUT 1.4 AIR MILES APART. MAPPED AT MORE SOUTHERN INTERSECTION ACCORDING TO CURRENT ROAD NAME USAGE.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: TYPE LOCALITY; 19 MALES AND 1 FEMALE, INCLUDING HOLOTYPE AND ALLOTYPE.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Trimerotropis occidentiloides
 Santa Monica grasshopper

Element Code: IIORT36300

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G1G2	CDFG Status:
State: None	State: S1S2	

Habitat Associations

General: KNOWN ONLY FROM THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Micro: FOUND ON BARE HILLSIDES AND ALONG DIRT TRAILS IN CHAPARRAL.

Occurrence No. 4	Map Index: 60470	EO Index: 60506	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1973-08-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1973-08-14
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-03-10

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12978° / -118.77353°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777967 E336457	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: PASS ON KANAN RD, 2.2 KM (1.4 MI) NE OF INTERSECTION KIMBERLEY AND SIERRA CREEK ROAD.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 7 MALES COLLECTED.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

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**California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity
Database, Full Report for Selected Elements SSFL - Full
Report- 9 Quad Search Centered on Calabasas Quad**

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Astragalus brauntonii

Braunton's milk-vetch

Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0

----- **Status** ----- **NDDB Element Ranks** ----- **Other Lists** -----

Federal: Endangered
State: None

Global: G2
State: S2.1

CNPS List: 1B.1

----- **Habitat Associations** -----

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.

Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 2

Map Index: 41759

EO Index: 41759

----- **Dates Last Seen** -----

Occ Rank: None

Element: 1941-07-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence

Site: 1941-07-XX

Presence: Possibly Extirpated

Trend: Unknown

Record Last Updated: 2007-03-27

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09032° / -118.60408°

Township: 01S

UTM: Zone-11 N3773332 E352016

Range: 16W

Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC

Section: 07 **Qtr:** XX

Symbol Type: POLYGON

Meridian: S

Area:

Elevation:

Location: TOPANGA CANYON.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION WITHIN CANYON NOT KNOWN. SITE MAPPED TO INCLUDE LENGTH OF ENTIRE CANYON. PRESUMABLY NEAR FERNWOOD ACCORDING TO C. SPENGER.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE ARE A 1917 COLLECTION BY PEIRSON AND 1941 COLLECTIONS BY BARNEBY AND BRAUNTON. PRESUMABLY EXTIRPATED ACCORDING TO FOTHERINGHAM. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 00743 **EO Index:** 19388 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: None **Element:** 1984-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1997-XX-XX

Presence: Possibly Extirpated

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-09-30

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03388° / -118.68508°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767192 E344439	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 13 ft

Location: MALIBU LAGOON.

Location Detail:

Ecological: IN GRAVEL BY CREEK.

Threat:

General: A YOUNG PLANT WAS SEEN BY D. HOLLOMBE IN THE 1970S. ONE PLANT ALSO SEEN IN 1984. PLANT MAY BE A WASH DOWN FROM HIGHER ELEVATION. MALIBU CANYON SHOULD BE SEARCHED AFTER FIRE. NOT FOUND IN 1997 BY FOTHERINGHAM.

Owner/Manager: DPR, PVT

Astragalus brauntonii

Braunton's milk-vetch

Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 7	Map Index: 00719	EO Index: 19386	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-06-06
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-06
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.22861° / -118.69592°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3788805 E343797	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 2,100 ft

Location: SILVERNALE RANCH (NEAR CHATSWORTH, SANTA SUSANA MTS).

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION OF SILVERNALE RANCH UNKNOWN. MAPPED NEAR BURRO FLATS WHICH IS PRESUMED TO BE THE "OPEN FIELD" REFERRED TO BY KOPPLER. MAPPED SLIGHTLY E OF BURRO FLATS TO COINCIDE WITH GIVEN ELEVATION.

Ecological: IN AN OPEN FIELD.

Threat: ON PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD ALIGNMENT, STAKED TO AVOID DIRECT IMPACTS. ROAD RE-ROUTED AROUND PLANTS. FIRE SUPPRESSION.

General: THE SILVERNALE RANCH WAS PURCHASED BY ROCKET DYNE. NOT SEEN SINCE 1949. POSSIBLY EXTIRPATED ACCORDING TO FOTHERINGHAM (1998). 3 PLANTS SEEN IN 1999, ON PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD ALIGNMENT. A 2006 PHOTO FROM "VICINITY OF CHATSWORTH" ATTRIB HERE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 01038	EO Index: 12658	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 1975-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1997-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-10-25

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.05028° / -118.56092°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3768830 E355930	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 450 ft

Location: LOS LIONES CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: 1942 COLLECTION BY REYNOLDS FROM "SANTA YNEZ CANYON, FIRST CANYON AWAY FROM OCEAN ON SUNSET BLVD" ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.

Ecological: SOURCE DOCUMENT GIVES 1100 FEET ELEVATION.

Threat: ACC. TO TIM THOMAS (PERS. COMM. 1994) BULLDOZED DURING FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES. IN 1997 VERY DISTURBED BY EXOTICS.

General: LESS THAN 10 PLANTS IN 1975 IN 2ND YEAR OF BURNED CHAPARRAL. SINCE AREA HAS RECOVERED FROM BURN, SP CROWDED OUT BY NONNATIVES. NO PLANTS SEEN IN 1996 SEARCH BY KEELEY. NO REPRODUCING PLANTS FOUND BY FOTHERINGHAM IN 1997.

Owner/Manager: DPR-TOPANGA SP, PVT

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 11	Map Index: 00528	EO Index: 5261	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2003-07-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2003-07-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2003-10-27

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.18317° / -118.77130°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3783883 E336766	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 09 Qtr: W
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 31.3 acres	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: NORTH OF KANAN ROAD, ALONG BOTH SIDES OF MEDEA CREEK, ABOUT 1.2 AIR MILES SSE OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT.

Location Detail: SEV COLONIES MAPPED AS 4 POLYGONS; THE SOUTHERN COLONIES ARE WITHIN OAK CANYON COMMUNITY PARK; THE NORTHERN COLONY IS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CANYON ABOUT 0.5 MILE NORTH OF KANAN RD. OCCURRENCE IS WITHIN THE E 1/2 OF THE W 1/2 OF SEC 9.

Ecological: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, AND ALSO IN DISTURBED AREAS. ASSOCIATED WITH SALVIA MELLIFERA, ENCELIA CALIFORNICA, RHUS OVATA, MELILOTUS INDICA, BROMUS, MARRUBIUM, NOLINA PARRYI (THE RARE N. CISMONTANA), AND THE RARE CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE.

Threat: ADDITIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT, ORV USE, TRAMPLING BY HIKERS. 1/2 OF N-OCCURRENCE BULLDOZED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN 1986.

General: IN 1993 100+ PLANTS IN N-COLONY, 290 IN S-COLONIES. 1-2 PLANTS IN 1996, 7 IN 1998, 4 IN 2003. PART OF N-COLONY PRESERVED IN 200' WILDLIFE CORRIDOR. LONG TERM VIABILITY OF SITE QUESTIONABLE DUE TO EXISTING & FUTURE DISTURBANCES.

Owner/Manager: PVT, RANCHO SIMI RPD

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 15	Map Index: 01075	EO Index: 19381	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2007-07-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-07-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.07775° / -118.54451°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771853 E357491	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 16.0 acres	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: ALONG TEMESCAL RIDGE ROAD, JUST UPHILL FROM AVENIDA ASHLEY, PACIFIC PALISADES.

Location Detail: SITE IS CLEARED ANNUALLY. MECHANICAL DISTURBANCE MAY BE LEADING TO LARGE NUMBER OF PLANTS GERMINATING EACH YEAR. BY 2003, PLANTS LIMITED TO A BAND OF MALOSMA LAURINA AT ONE EDGE OF THE FIREBREAK.

Ecological: ON MARGIN OF FIRE ROAD ON RIDGE TOP WITH CORETHROGYNE, MALOSMA LAURINA, HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI, HAZARDIA SQUARROSA, RHUS OVATA X RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA, RHAMNUS CROCEA, AND GRASSES.

Threat: AREA CLEARED FOR POWERLINES AND FUEL BREAK. NON-NATIVE PLANTS THREATEN. HOUSES BUILT NEARBY. RECREATION IN AREA.

General: 1 PLANT OBSERVED IN 1987. 2000 PLANTS BETWEEN OCCURRENCE #15 AND 17 IN 1996 AND 1997. 333 TO 1333 PLANTS IN 1998, 827 IN 2003, 959 IN 2004, AND 271 IN 2006. IN 2007: 1258 PLANTS SEEN IN N POLY, 337 IN 2 CENTRAL POLYS, AND 526 IN S POLY.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 17	Map Index: 01127	EO Index: 12657	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-05-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-05-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-04

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06845° / -118.53703°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3770812 E358165	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 22 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 5.0 acres	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: TEMESCAL RIDGE FIRE ROAD, NE OF THE NORTH END OF BIENVENEDA AVE.
Location Detail: ALONG THE TRAIL AND IN AN OPEN FUEL BREAK. 2 COLONIES. EASTERN COLONY IS AT THE POINT WHERE ROAD TURNS UPWARD OUT OF THE CANYON BOTTOM. WESTERN COLONY IS APPROXIMATELY 0.3 AIR MILES WEST OF THIS POINT ON THE RIDGETOP.
Ecological: PRIMARILY IN OPEN AREAS OF DISTURBED CHAPARRAL. ADJACENT SLOPES DOMINATED BY MALOSMA LAURINA, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, LESSINGIA FILAGINIFOLIA, BROMUS RUBENS, B. DIANDRUS, AND BRASSICA GENICULATA.
Threat:
General: FOLLOWING 1978 FIRE PLANTS WERE SEEN IN 1979-81 IN EASTERN COLONY. NO PLANTS SEEN IN 1986. 2000 PLANTS SEEN BETWEEN OCCURRENCES #15 AND 17 IN 1996. 45 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006 IN WESTERN COLONY.
Owner/Manager: DPR-TOPANGA SP

Astragalus brauntonii
 Braunton's milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F1G0

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 18 **Map Index:** 01163 **EO Index:** 19380 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: None **Element:** 1942-04-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1998-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2003-06-26

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.05762° / -118.52783° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3769598 E358996 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 26 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 2/5 mile **Elevation:** 900 ft

Location: NEAR SUNSET BOULEVARD, HALFWAY FROM OCEAN TO TEMESCAL CANYON.
Location Detail: BARNEBY SUPPOSES THAT THIS SITE MUST BE THE POPULATION ON A FIREBREAK THAT GOES INTO THE HILLS NORTH OF SUNSET BLVD SHORTLY BEFORE THE OLD WILL ROGERS RANCH. LOCATION IS BEST GUESS; NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Ecological:
Threat:
General: BASED ON 1942 COLLECTION BY HASTINGS. BARNEBY SAID THAT 45 YEARS AGO PLANT WAS FLOURISHING BUT VERY LOCALIZED POPULATIONS IN THIS AREA. AREA SEARCHED BY J. KEELEY IN 1996, NO PLANTS SEEN. NONE SEEN BY FOTHERINGHAM IN 1998.

Owner/Manager: CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 19	Map Index: 00591	EO Index: 19378	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1997-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1997-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2004-03-24

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.18861° / -118.74531°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3784445 E339171	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 2.9 acres	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: JORDAN RANCH, PALO COMADO CANYON, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: TWO COLONIES, ONE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CANYON. MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 10 AND THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 11.

Ecological: ON LOW SLOPES OF CANYON WALLS IN OPEN BRUSHLAND AND ROAD CUTS. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIODICTYON CRASSIFOLIUM, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, AND NOLINA CISMONTANA.

Threat: SITE NO LONGER WITHIN PROPOSED GOLF COURSE OR GRAZED BY SHEEP AND HORSES (T. THOMAS, 1994). RECREATION COULD THREATEN.

General: LESS THAN 30 PLANTS AT 2 SUBPOPULATIONS IN 1987 BY WISHNER. 1-2 PLANTS SEEN IN 1996 BY KEELEY, 5 PLANTS SEEN IN 1997 BY FOTHERINGHAM. SITE MANAGED BY SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL REC AREA. MODIFIED FIRE REGIME COULD THREATEN.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 20	Map Index: 17846	EO Index: 10019	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2007-07-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-07-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.18752° / -118.76086°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3784350 E337736	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 14.0 acres	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: 1.2 TO 1.5 MILES NORTH OF VENTURA/LOS ANGELES COUNTY LINE. OAK PARK PLANNING ZONE.

Location Detail: MAPPED AS 5 POLYS. LG NW POLY HAS SCATTERED SITES THROUGHOUT. SMALLER POLYS ARE SPECIFIC SITES. DEMO GARDEN IS AT CORNER OF DEERHILL & DOUBLETREE RDS. A. BRAUNTONII MAY OCCUR IN FIELD N OF DEMO GARDEN. TRANSPLANT MITIGATION PROJECT FAILED.

Ecological: ON W-FACING, RECENTLY GRADED SLOPE. WITH THE RARE NOLINA CISMONTANA. MOST OF THE NATURAL RIDGES IN THE S AREA WERE KNOCKED DOWN AND THE SOIL SPREAD OVER THE SIDE FOR RESIDENTIAL SITES AND A PLAYING FIELD.

Threat: GRADED, PARK DEVELOPMENT (OAK PARK). BADLY IMPACTED BY BULLDOZING IN '98. EXOTICS, LACK OF FIRE & POOR SITE MAINTENANCE.

General: 20 IN '90, LIKELY MORE IN SEED BANK. 387 TRANSPLANTED IN '95, 1 IN '98. DESTROYED BY DEV IN '96. 1000 IN '98, DELIBERATELY BULLDOZED. 465-815 IN '02. 340-390 IN '03, W/ 50-100 AT DEMO GARDEN. <175 IN '04. 53 IN '07, MOSTLY IN DEMO GARDEN.

Owner/Manager: RANCHO SIMI RPD

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 22	Map Index: 17845	EO Index: 11928	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2006-05-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-05-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20620° / -118.80443°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786491 E333757	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 32.0 acres	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: 1.1 TO 1.7 AIR MILES WEST OF THE SUMMIT OF SIMI PEAK, THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: RIDGELINE SE OF LANG RANCH PARKWAY. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 9 POLYGONS.

Ecological: ON AND ABOUT DIRT ACCESS ROADS IN ROCKY, SANDY CLAY LOAM. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM AND ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM. OTHER RARE PLANTS IN THE AREA INCLUDE HEMIZONIA MINTHORNII, CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE, AND NOLINA CISMONTANA.

Threat: THREATENED BY EROSION AND TRAMPLING BY HIKERS, TRAIL CONSTRUCTION, INADEQUATE FIRE REGIME, AND NON-NATIVE PLANTS.

General: ~15 IN 1989, 29 IN '92 IN FAR E COLONY, 1 IN EACH OF THE 3 W COLONIES IN '97, 7 IN COLONY JUST E IN 2004. IN '06: 2 IN FAR W COLONY, 13 IN 3RD FROM W COLONY, AND 9 IN 2ND FROM E COLONY. ~4400 TOTAL IN 5/2006. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #26.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AGENCY

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 23	Map Index: 17795	EO Index: 10017	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2000-06-13
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-06-13
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-03-30

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.21652° / -118.66555°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787417 E346573	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: DAYTON CANYON, 1.3 AIR MILES WEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF MARCH AVE AND JUSTICE.

Location Detail: WITHIN SEA (SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA) 14.

Ecological: PLANTS GROWING IN A DIRT ROAD. 1999 PLANTS SEEN AFTER GRADING FOR GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION.

Threat: THIS IS OPEN SPACE, BUT DEVELOPMENT BORDERS THE SITE. THREATENED BY NON-NATIVE PLANTS AND ALTERED FIRE REGIME.

General: ONLY 2 SMALL PLANTS SEEN IN 1989. 14 PLANTS SEEN IN 1999, 8 OF WHICH WERE REMOVED DURING DEVELOPMENT. 2000 NOLL COLLECTION FROM WEST HILLS SUBDIVISION 0.5 MILE UP DAYTON CANYON FROM VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii
 Braunton's milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F1G0

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 25 **Map Index:** 40530 **EO Index:** 35537 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 2000-0X-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2000-0X-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2004-03-23

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.21019° / -118.82047° **Township:** 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786960 E332288 **Range:** 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 36 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: 6.1 acres **Elevation:** 1,250 ft

Location: 3.6-3.75 MI N OF TRIUNFO CORNER, ALONG FIRE RD WHICH TRAVELS RIDGELINE SE OF JCT WESTLAKE BLVD & LANG RANCH PARKWAY.

Location Detail: MAPPED AS THREE POLYGONS: 3 PLANTS MAPPED AS EASTERN POLYGON ALONG FIRE TRAIL. FAR WESTERN COLONY IS AT PROPOSED DAM, CENTRAL COLONY IS AT DEBRIS BASIN SITE.

Ecological: ALONG OLD, ERODED FIRE RD IN CHAPARRAL. E-FACING SLOPE W/RHUS OVATA, HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA, CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS GLANDULOSA, ERIOPHYLLUM CONFERTIFLORUM, MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS, ARTEMISIA CAL.

Threat: TRAIL CONSTRUCTION & TRAMPLING BY HIKERS COULD THREATEN. DAM & DEBRIS BASIN CONSTRUCTION. ALSO, IMPROPER FIRE REGIME.

General: 3 PLANTS IN 1997 (SEVERAL DEAD PLANTS-HABITAT EXTENDS EAST FOR 1 MILE). IN 1999 7 PLANTS AT WEST COLONIES, 6 REMOVED AFTER SEED COLLECTION. 6 WIDELY SPACED PLANTS IN 2000 AT EAST COLONY. NO PLANTS AT WESTERN WASHDOWN COLONIES (2003).

Owner/Manager: PVT-COSCA

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 27	Map Index: 49018	EO Index: 49018	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2007-05-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-05-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-18

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04449° / -118.82209°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3768586 E331811	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 13.7 acres	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: ZUMA RIDGE, WEST OF ZUMA CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
Location Detail: MOST PLANTS ON THE FIREBREAK, WITH ONE OR TWO STRAY PLANTS ON THE MOTORWAY. MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 26.
Ecological: IN BURNED OVER CHAPARRAL.
Threat: HERBIVORY BY GOPHERS, LOTS OF WEEDS PRESENT ON SITE. ALSO THREATENED BY FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES.
General: 100 PLANTS IN 1999, UNKNOWN NUMBER SEEN IN 2000. PLANTS FOUND AFTER SITE BURNED AND CLEARED. CNPS VOLUNTEERS HAND CLEARED WEEDS IN 1999. 163 PLANTS SEEN IN 2004. 36 PLANTS SEEN IN 2007.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 28	Map Index: 49021	EO Index: 49021	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-07-10
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-07-10
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23299° / -118.77304°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789411 E336702	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 28 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.4 acres	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: BUS CANYON, BRIDLE PATH HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION MOUNTAIN PARK, SOUTH OF SIMI VALLEY.
Location Detail: 3 POLYGONS: 3 PLANTS FOUND ALONG EQUESTRIAN TRAIL: #1 AND #2 ARE ALONG THE RIDGE, #3 IS IN "PUNCHBOWL CANYON."
Ecological:
Threat: PLANTS THREATENED BY FIRE ROAD SCRAPING, IMPROPER BURNING REGIME, NON-NATIVE PLANTS, AND RECREATION.
General: IN 1998 2 OR 3 FLOWERING PLANTS SEEN AT LOCATIONS #1 AND #2. IN 1999 3 PLANTS FOUND, ONE AT EACH LOCATION. PLANTS SEEN BY M. CAMPBELL AS REPORTED BY C. SPENGER. IN 1999 PLANTS FROM 1998 WERE OLD, WOODY, AND DEAD. 16 PLANTS SEEN IN 2006.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 29	Map Index: 49829	EO Index: 49829	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 1998-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2003-01-09

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17499° / -118.67986°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782834 E345178	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 17 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 3/5 mile	Elevation:

Location: AHMANSON RANCH, NEAR LASKEY MESA, SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF VENTURA COUNTY.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; MAPPED IN GENERAL VICINITY OF LASKEY MESA BY CNDDDB. NEED BETTER LOCATION INFORMATION.

Ecological:

Threat: DEVELOPMENT OF AHMANSON RANCH. IMPROPER BURNING REGIME.

General: 1 PLANT REPORTED IN 1998. PLANT IS NOT IN AN AREA SLATED FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MAY BE PART OF THE POPULATION THAT EXTENDS FROM DAYTON CANYON SOUTH INTO THE BURRO FLATS AREAS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii
 Braunton's milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F1G0

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 30 **Map Index:** 49832 **EO Index:** 49832 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Poor **Element:** 2007-07-23
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2007-07-23
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2009-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19341° / -118.78456° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785040 E335564 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 05 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: 2.6 acres **Elevation:** 1,300 ft

Location: EDISON EASEMENT/OPEN SPACE TRAIL NORTH OF PATHFINDER AVENUE BETWEEN FALLING STAR AVENUE AND DUMZINE AVE, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: PLANTS ARE GROWING ON AND ADJACENT TO A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON ACCESS ROAD WHICH FUNCTIONS AS A TRAIL. MAPPED WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 5.

Ecological: PLANT COMMUNITY IN THE AREA IS ARID COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, HOWEVER THE SPECIFIC LOCALITY IS DEGRADED DUE TO ITS USE AS AN OPEN SPACE TRAIL AND EDISON EASEMENT. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, LESSINGIA FILAGINIFOLIA, ET AL.

Threat: ROAD MAINTENANCE BY EDISON AND BRUSH CONTROL FOR FIRE CLEARANCE ARE PRINCIPAL THREATS.

General: 35 SEEN IN 2001 BY BURGESS. THE MAJORITY OF PLANTS GROWING ON KNOLL ADJ TO ACCESS ROAD AND THE CITY INTENDS TO FENCE AREA. 68 PLANTS OF ALL AGES SEEN IN 2003. <175 IN 2004, 27 IN 2006 & 15 IN 2007. SITE PROTECTED BY TEMP ORANGE FENCING.

Owner/Manager: CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Astragalus brauntonii
 Braunton's milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F1G0

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 32 **Map Index:** 54816 **EO Index:** 54816 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2004-03-24

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.06672° / -118.82318° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771054 E331753 **Range:** 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 24 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: **Elevation:**

Location: UPPER ZUMA CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO T-R-S PROVIDED BY FARRIS: T1S R19W SECTION
Ecological: FUEL BREAK.
Threat:
General: RECENT RECORD, ACCORDING TO FARRIS. FOLLOWING A SLASH, PILE, AND BURN PROJECT ALONG A FUEL BREAK, MORE THAN 300 PLANTS GERMINATED AND COVERED THE FUEL BREAK IN AN AREA NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO SUPPORT THE PLANTS. MAY BE WESTERNMOST POP.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus brauntonii

Braunton's milk-vetch

Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0

----- **Status** ----- **NDDB Element Ranks** ----- **Other Lists** -----
Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

----- **Habitat Associations** -----
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 33 **Map Index:** 57103 **EO Index:** 57119 **----- Dates Last Seen -----**
Occ Rank: Good **Element:** 2007-07-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2007-07-02
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2009-08-13

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19713° / -118.72534° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785360 E341027 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision:SPECIFIC **Section:** 01 **Qtr:**SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: 4.0 acres **Elevation:** 1,715 ft

Location: RIDGE BETWEEN UPPER CHEESEBORO AND LAS VIRGENES CANYON, NNE OF AGOURA.
Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING COORDINATES PROVIDED BY YOUNG. IN NW1/4 OF SW1/4 SEC 1.
Ecological: CHAPARRAL DOMINATED BY ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE: CEANOTHUS SPP. RHUS OVATA, MALOSMA LAURINA, SALVIA MELLIFERA, RHAMNUS ILICIFOLIA, ETC. SUBSTRATE WAS A PEBBLY, THIN SOILED ROCK OUTCROP ALONG AN APPROXIMATELY 10-30% SLOPE.
Threat: INVASIVE EXOTICS, HERBIVORY.
General: 30 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2000. WEST POLY: 130 SEEN IN 1999, 15 IN 2004, 827 IN 2006, & 76 IN 2007. CENTAL POLY: 501 IN 2006 & 71 IN 2007. EAST POLY: 265 IN 2006 & 1163 IN 2007.
Owner/Manager: PVT-AHMANSON LAND CO

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 36	Map Index: 68760	EO Index: 69245	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2006-05-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-05-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-04

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19954° / -118.81465°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785769 E332802	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 06 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: KANAN ROAD, IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE INTERSECTION WITH RAYBURN STREET, THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO A FENCELINE BORDERING THE MAINTAINED MUNICIPAL PARKWAY ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF KANAN ROAD.

Ecological: CA SAGEBRUSH / CA BUCKWHEAT SERIES HABITAT.

Threat: SMALL POPULATION (ONLY ONE PLANT OBSERVED) ALONG ROADSIDE AT THE EDGE OF AN URBAN AREA.

General: 1 PLANT OBSERVED IN 2006.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 37	Map Index: 76185	EO Index: 77096	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-06-20
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-20
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-18

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.21755° / -118.65753°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787520 E347313	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 10.0 acres	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: DAYTON CANYON, 0.6 MI W OF VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD & ROSCOE BLVD INTERSECTION.
Location Detail: MAPPED AS 2 COLONIES BASED ON GPS COORDINATES, BUT LANDIS DESCRIBED 3 LOCATIONS. LOCATIONS DESCRIBED AS "DISTURBED FIELD N OF MAIN ACCESS RD" AND "BETWEEN 2 CORE-DRILLING RDS AND ON THE SLOPE ABOVE THE HIGHEST CORE-DRILLING RD."
Ecological: AREA BURNED IN 2005 TOPANGA FIRE. GROWING ON SLOPES AND RIDGES. ASSOCS INCLUDE: CEANOOTHUS MEGACARPUS, ENCELIA CALIFORNICA, LOTUS SCOPARIUS, PELLAEA SP., ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, MALOSMA LAURINA, ETC.
Threat: DEVELOPMENT BY OWNER.
General: 3 PLANTS SEEN IN 2004. IN 2006, APPROX. 1581 PLANTS OBSERVED IN BOTH COLONIES COMBINED.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Astragalus brauntonii
 Braunton's milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F1G0

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: None **State:** S2.1

Habitat Associations

General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR

Occurrence No. 38 **Map Index:** 76186 **EO Index:** 77101 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2007-05-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2007-05-21
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2009-08-11

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19307° / -118.73011° **Township:** 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3784916 E340581 **Range:** 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 02 **Qtr:** SE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 1,400 ft

Location: CHEESEBORO CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS RECREATION AREA.
Location Detail: ON SLOPE ABOVE SULPHUR SPRINGS TRAIL. MAPPED BASED ON GPS COORDINATES GIVEN BY LANDIS.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: 10 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2007.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: None	Global: G2 State: S2.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 39	Map Index: 76117	EO Index: 77103	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2007-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-18

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19467° / -118.74474°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785117 E339235	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 6.0 acres	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: PALO COMADO CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail: MAPPED AS 2 COLONIES BASED ON GPS COORDINATES. N & S-FACING FLANKS OF SIDE CANYON AND ON TOP OF THE S RIDGE RUNNING UP ABOVE THE "ROCK WATERFALL," AND N-FACING SIDE OF A MEANDERING DRY CREEK BED.

Ecological: ON SLOPES & ALONG CREEK BED. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE: CALYSTEGIA MACROSTEGIA, HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, CUSCUTA SP., SALVIA MELLIFERA, ARGEMONE MUNITA, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, & CALOCHORTUS PLUMMERAE.

Threat:

General: N POLYGON: 627 PLANTS SEEN IN 2006, 324 PLANTS SEEN IN 2007. S POLYGON: ~821 PLANTS SEEN IN 2007.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus brauntonii		
Braunton's milk-vetch		
		Element Code: PDFAB0F1G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CLOSED-CONE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: RECENT BURNS OR DISTURBED AREAS; IN SALINE, SOMEWHAT ALKALINE SOILS HIGH IN CA, MG, WITH SOME K. SOIL SPECIALIST; REQUIR		

Occurrence No. 40	Map Index: 76187	EO Index: 77106	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2007-06-11
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-06-11
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-19

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20678° / -118.77543°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786509 E336431	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 16.0 acres	Elevation: 2,100 ft

Location: EASTERN FLANK OF SIMI PEAK, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.
Location Detail: ON A LOW ROLLING HILL ADJACENT TO SIMI PEAK TRAIL. MAPPED BASED ON GPS COORDINATES GIVEN BY LANDIS.
Ecological: ASSOCIATES INCLUDE: MALOSMA LAURINA, ERIODICTYON CRASSIFOLIUM, HAZARDIA SQUARROSA, SALVIA MELLIFERA, LOTUS SCOPARIUM, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA, BACCHARIS PILULARIS, HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI, CALYSTEGIA MACROSTEGIA.
Threat:
General: 447 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2007.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus
 Ventura Marsh milk-vetch **Element Code:** PDFAB0F7B1

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2T1 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: Endangered **State:** S1

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SALT MARSH.
Micro: WITHIN REACH OF HIGH TIDE OR PROTECTED BY BARRIER BEACHES, MORE RARELY NEAR SEEPS ON SANDY BLUFFS. 1-35M.

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 01228 **EO Index:** 19296 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: None **Element:** 1882-10-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 196X-XX-XX
Presence: Extirpated
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.02251° / -118.50842° **Township:** 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765677 E360731 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** XX **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 1 mile **Elevation:** 5 ft

Location: MEADOW NEAR SEASHORE, SANTA MONICA.
Location Detail:
Ecological: MEADOW.
Threat:
General: THREE COLLECTIONS BY PARISH AND PARISH ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE AND ONE BY GREATA. BARNEBY (1964) SEARCHED MARSHES IN THIS AREA AND CONSIDERED THIS POPULATION TO BE EXTIRPATED.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Atriplex coulteri		
Coulter's saltbush		
		Element Code: PDCHE040E0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: OCEAN BLUFFS, RIDGETOPS, AS WELL AS ALKALINE LOW PLACES. 10-440M.		

Occurrence No. 28	Map Index: 17722	EO Index: 920	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 19XX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 19XX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-02-08

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.00175° / -118.80670°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3763821 E333148	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 120 ft

Location: POINT DUME.

Location Detail:

Ecological: COASTAL BLUFFS.

Threat:

General: COLLECTION BY PETER RAVEN, REPORTED BY REISER.

Owner/Manager: DPR-POINT DUME SB

Atriplex coulteri		
Coulter's saltbush		Element Code: PDCHE040E0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: OCEAN BLUFFS, RIDGETOPS, AS WELL AS ALKALINE LOW PLACES. 10-440M.		

Occurrence No. 73	Map Index: 00743	EO Index: 74631	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1937-06-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1937-06-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-02-19

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03388° / -118.68508°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767192 E344439	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 13 ft

Location: MALIBU BEACH.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB CENTERED ON THE CITY OF MALIBU BEACH.

Ecological: SEA BLUFFS.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1937 COLLECTION BY ROOS.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Atriplex parishii		
Parish's brittlescale		Element Code: PDCHE041D0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G1G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S1.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: ALKALI MEADOWS, VERNAL POOLS, CHENOPOD SCRUB, PLAYAS.		
Micro: USUALLY ON DRYING ALKALI FLATS WITH FINE SOILS. 4-140M.		

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 35233	EO Index: 692	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-08-28

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01962° / -118.48594°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765326 E362802	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.
Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS IN THE VICINITY OF SANTA MONICA.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS AN UNDATED DAVIDSON COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Baccharis malibuensis
 Malibu baccharis **Element Code:** PDAST0W0W0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G1 State: S1.1	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.
Micro: IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROADCUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.

Occurrence No. 2 **Map Index:** 20305 **EO Index:** 9459 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1991-10-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1991-10-30
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-07-09

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09417° / -118.70622°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773911 E342599	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 5.4 acres	Elevation: 700 ft

Location: SOKA UNIVERSITY; COTTONTAIL RANCH BOUNDARY, OFF LAS VIRGENES CANYON ROAD.
Location Detail: PLANTS JUST W OF ENTRANCE ROAD TO COTTONTAIL RANCH AND NEAR SOKA UNIVERSITY'S SOUTHERNMOST HOUSING FACILITIES.
Ecological: ON A HORSE TRAIL W/CHAMISE AND HOARY-LEAF CEANOTHUS, ON W-FACING SLOPE W/ ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM AND SALVIA MELLIFERA, SOME IN THE SHADE OF C. CRASSIFOLIUS, SOME IN OAK WOODLAND NEXT TO LAS VIRGENES CYN RD.
Threat: AREAS ADJACENT TO/WITHIN COTTONTAIL RANCH ARE THREATENED BY ORV USE. TRAIL CONSTRUCTION DESTROYED SOME PLANTS.
General: <20 PLANTS WITHIN 3 SUBLOCATIONS SEEN IN 1991; ALL THREE SITES WOULD TOTAL ONE ACRE, PLANTS OCCUPY < 1/10 ACRE. SITE BURNED IN 1993 WITH RECOVERY (THOMAS, 1999). LARGEST PLANTS EVER SEEN BY WISHNER DESTROYED BY TRAIL CONSTRUCTION (1996).
Owner/Manager: PVT

Baccharis malibuensis
 Malibu baccharis **Element Code:** PDAST0W0W0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G1 State: S1.1	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.
Micro: IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROADCUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 20304 **EO Index:** 9460 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1991-10-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1991-10-30
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-07-09

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09623° / -118.69915°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774129 E343255	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: SOKA UNIVERSITY; NEAR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S "DIAMOND X" RANCH.
Location Detail: NEAR THE FORMER DE CINCES RESIDENCE, SOUTH OF THE DIAMOND X RANCH.
Ecological: ON W-FACING SLOPES AND IN AN EXPOSED ROADCUT IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES. IN CHAPARRAL W/CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS AND ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM. WITH ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM AND BACCHARIS IN THE ROADCUT.
Threat:
General: LESS THAN 8 PLANTS SEEN IN 1991. SITE BURNED IN 1993 WITH RECOVERY ACCORDING TO THOMAS (1999).
Owner/Manager: PVT

Baccharis malibuensis		
Malibu baccharis		Element Code: PDAST0W0W0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G1 State: S1.1	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROADCUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.		

Occurrence No. 4	Map Index: 20303	EO Index: 9556	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1991-11-26
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1991-11-26
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-07-09

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10898° / -118.69578°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775537 E343590	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 06 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 700 ft

Location: BASE OF STOKES CANYON, ABOUT 3 MILES E OF LAKE MALIBU.

Location Detail: ON SOUTH FACING SLOPE. MAPPED WITHN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 6 BASED ON BEA96A01.

Ecological: IN SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL ECOTONE ON CALABASAS FORMATION.

Threat: SOME HABITAT COMPROMISED BY PROJECT.

General: 23 PLANTS SEEN IN 1991. NO MAP GIVEN, MAPPED AS PER ABOVE DESCRIPTION. SOME HABITAT COMPROMISED BY PROJECT, MOST OF THE POPULATION REMAINS BUT SECONDARY IMPACTS UNKNOWN (THOMAS 1999)

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Baccharis malibuensis
 Malibu baccharis **Element Code:** PDAST0W0W0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G1 State: S1.1	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.
Micro: IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROADCUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.

Occurrence No. 6	Map Index: 20307	EO Index: 9851	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown	Origin: Natural/Native occurrence	Presence: Presumed Extant	Element: 1991-09-27
Trend: Unknown			Site: 1991-09-27
			Record Last Updated: 2002-07-09

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10966° / -118.77224°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775733 E336538	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 850 ft

Location: 1/2 MILE NORTHWEST OF WEST END OF LAKE MALIBU.
Location Detail: ON NORTH-FACING SLOPE OF A KNOLL UNDERGOING DEVELOPMENT.
Ecological: ON NORTH SLOPES OF FLAT-TOPPED HILL, IN AND ABOUT DENSE CHAPARRAL OF ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM AND CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS.
Threat: SITE UNDERGOING DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION LARGELY DESTROYED ACCORDING TO THOMAS (1999).
General: COLLECTED HERE BY HENRICKSON IN 1991. 13 PLANTS AT THIS SITE ACCORDING TO BEAUCHAMP AND HENRICKSON (1996). SITE IS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO EXTIRPATION, AND LARGELY DESTROYED THROUGH A PROJECT ACCORDING TO THOMAS (1999).
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Baccharis malibuensis		
Malibu baccharis		Element Code: PDAST0W0W0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G1	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S1.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: IN CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ON EXPOSED ROADCUTS. SOMETIMES OCCUPIES OAK WOODLAND HABITAT. 150-260M.		

Occurrence No. 7	Map Index: 48218	EO Index: 48218	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2000-03-06
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-03-06
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-07-09

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09542° / -118.68464°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774017 E344593	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 08 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 790 ft

Location: WEST OF COLD CANYON ROAD AND SOUTH OF MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, NORTH OF MONTE NIDO.

Location Detail: ON SOUTH SIDE OF DIRT ROAD HEADING NORTHWEST FROM COLD CANYON ROAD. MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 8.

Ecological: IN CHAPARRAL COMPOSED OF CHAMISE AND BIRCH-LEAF MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY.

Threat: AREA PERIODICALLY CLEARED BY BRUSH. POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE GRADING, DEVELOPMENT, AND DUMPING.

General: 6 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2000 IN A VERY SMALL AREA.

Owner/Manager: PVT-TREY TRUST

California macrophylla		
round-leaved filaree		Element Code: PDGER01070
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: CLAY SOILS. 15-1200M.		

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 45640 **EO Index:** 45640 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1999-09-22

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1999-09-22

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-10-27

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C), Point Dume (3411817/113D), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09548° / -118.74047°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774110 E339442	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation:

Location: MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; PARK BOUNDARY MAPPED BY CNDDDB.

Ecological: IN DUFF AND IN SHADE OF QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA.

Threat:

General: POPULATION DESCRIBED IN SOURCE AS A "HANDFUL OF INDIVIDUALS." 1918 COLLECTION BY PEIRSON FROM "ALONG ROAD TO BRENTS ON THE MALIBU" ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

California macrophylla		
round-leaved filaree		Element Code: PDGER01070
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: CLAY SOILS. 15-1200M.		

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 45685 **EO Index:** 45685 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1999-09-19

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1999-09-19

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2001-08-28

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A), Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.25851° / -118.81455°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792309 E332929	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: UN Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: X
Radius: 3/5 mile	Elevation:

Location: VICINITY OF REAGAN LIBRARY.

Location Detail: LOCATED IN FOOTHILLS BETWEEN TIERRA REJADA VALLEY AND SIMI VALLEY, SOUTH OF TIERRA REJADA ROAD.

Ecological: ONE POPULATION IN HEAVY CLAY SOIL.

Threat: THE AREA GETS A GREAT DEAL OF RECREATIONAL PRESSURE.

General: POPULATION PRESENTLY IN OPEN SPACE. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: RANCHO SIMI RPD

California macrophylla		
round-leaved filaree		Element Code: PDGER01070
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: CLAY SOILS. 15-1200M.		

Occurrence No. 101	Map Index: 75410	EO Index: 76413	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-04-11
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-04-11
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-06-05

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.14300° / -118.72292°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779353 E341149	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 25 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 875 ft

Location: LIBERTY CANYON, 0.6 KM NORTH OF INTERSECTION OF HIGHWAY 101 AND LIBERTY CANYON ROAD, AGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: CLAY SOIL, BASE OF WEST-FACING SLOPE. ANNUAL GRASSLAND.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 2005 PARIKH & GALE COLLECTION.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 8 **Map Index:** 26512 **EO Index:** 1587 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1995-06-06

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1995-06-06

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-04-20

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.33091° / -118.51010°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3799880 E361081	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 24 Qtr: E
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 9.8 acres	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: 0.3 MILE SW OF THE INTERSTATE-5 / HIGHWAY 14 JUNCTION, ABOUT 5.5 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAN FERNANDO.

Location Detail: 2 COLONIES.

Ecological: OPEN SITE ON VERY STEEP SLOPE NEAR RIDGETOP WITHIN COSTAL SAGE SCRUB. SOIL IS GRAYISH, ASHY IN TEXTURE. PARENT MATERIAL IS SOFT SANDSTONE.

Threat: LANDFILL EXPANSION PLANNED FOR AREA.

General: 5 PLANTS IN OBSERVED IN WEST COLONY AND ~50 IN EAST COLONY IN 1995. POTENTIALLY MORE PLANTS IN THE AREA. STEEP TOPOGRAPHY AND INCONSPICUOUS APPEARANCE OF VEGETATIVE PLANTS PREVENTED DETAILED CENSUS. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #9.

Owner/Manager: PVT-BROWNING/FERRIS INDUSTRIES

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 14 **Map Index:** 64537 **EO Index:** 64616 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1959-06-02

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1959-06-02

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-04-20

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11284° / -118.68668°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775952 E344436	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 700 ft

Location: NE OF ENTRANCE TO STOKES CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB AS BEST GUESS IN GENERAL VICINITY OF STOKES CANYON. ELEVATION GIVEN AS 600-800 FEET.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1959 COLLECTION BY EVERETT & BALLS. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 23	Map Index: 77614	EO Index: 78519	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2007-05-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-05-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-10

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.36473° / -118.51749°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803641 E360458	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 33.0 acres	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: ~0.4 AIR MI SW OF NEWHALL CREEK, ~0.6 AIR MI W OF ANTELOPE VALLEY FWY (SR 14), SAN GABRIEL MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 5 POLYGONS BASED ON COORDINATES FROM NINE 2007 RICE FIELD SURVEY FORMS.

Ecological: OPEN AREA WITHIN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB; GROWING AMONG INVASIVE ANNUAL GRASSES, CHLOROGALUM POMERIDIANUM AND SALVIA MELLIFERA.

Threat:

General: 10 PLANTS SEEN IN 2007.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 24	Map Index: 77615	EO Index: 78520	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2007-05-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2007-05-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-10

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.35548° / -118.51031°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3802605 E361103	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: ~0.1 AIR MI W OF SIERRA HWY-REMSEN ST JUNCTION, SAN GABRIEL MTNS.
Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB BASED ON COORDINATES FROM A 2007 RICE FIELD SURVEY FORM.
Ecological: OPEN AREA WITHIN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB; GROWING AMONG INVASIVE ANNUAL GRASSES.
Threat:
General: 1 PLANT SEEN IN 2007.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 26	Map Index: 78179	EO Index: 78858	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1960-05-21
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1960-05-21
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-04-07

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11446° / -118.77769°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776274 E336044	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 3/5 mile	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: CORNELL CORNERS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: UNABLE TO LOCATE "CORNELL CORNERS." MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS AT CORNELL IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Ecological: IN CHAPARRAL ON OPEN ROCKY SLOPES.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1960 RAVEN COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 37	Map Index: 77678	EO Index: 78577	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-21

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Val Verde (3411846/138B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.37285° / -118.65133°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3804733 E348164	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 6.0 acres	Elevation: 2,000 ft

Location: NEWHALL RANCH; BETWEEN E FORK SALT CANYON AND SALT CANYON, FROM ~1.4 TO ~1.7 MI S OF PICO CANYON RD, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 6 POLYGONS BASED ON A 2006 DUDEK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: IN SAGEBRUSH, UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL, LIVE OAK WOODLAND, VALLEY OAK SAVANNAH AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND HABITATS.

Threat:

General: 31,370 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2003 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 36, 41-44 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40). SEEN AGAIN IN 2005 SURVEYS. 371 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2006 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 34, 35, 38 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40).

Owner/Manager: PVT-NEWHALL LAND & FARMING

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 38	Map Index: 77679	EO Index: 78579	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2006-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-21

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.35771° / -118.64334°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803043 E348871	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 1.0 acres	Elevation: 2,500 ft

Location: NEWHALL RANCH; ~0.35 MI NW OF BM 3193, BETWEEN SALT CANYON AND PALO SOLA FIRE TRUCK TRL, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB BASED ON A 2006 DUDEK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: IN UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL.

Threat:

General: 371 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2006 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 34, 35, 38 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40).

Owner/Manager: PVT-NEWHALL LAND & FARMING

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 39	Map Index: 77680	EO Index: 78580	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-21

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.35040° / -118.64776°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3802238 E348452	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: S
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 10.0 acres	Elevation: 2,800 ft

Location: NEWHALL RANCH; N AND S OF PALO SOLA FIRE TRUCK TRAIL, FROM ~1.5 TO ~2.5 MI E OF SALT CREEK FIRE RD, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 11 POLYGONS BASED ON A 2006 DUDEK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: IN VALLEY OAK SAVANNAH, ANNUAL GRASSLAND, LIVE OAK WOODLAND, MIXED OAK WOODLAND AND UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL HABITATS.

Threat:

General: 31,370 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2003 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 36, 41-44 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40). SEEN AGAIN IN 2005 SURVEYS. 371 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2006 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 34, 35, 38 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40).

Owner/Manager: PVT-NEWHALL LAND & FARMING

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 40 **Map Index:** 77681 **EO Index:** 78581 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2005-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2005-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2009-12-21

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.35901° / -118.66691°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803222 E346706	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 09 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 19.0 acres	Elevation: 2,800 ft

Location: NEWHALL RANCH; N AND S OF PALO SOLA FIRE TRUCK TRAIL, FROM 0 TO ~1.2 MI E OF SALT CREEK FIRE RD, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 12 POLYGONS BASED ON A 2006 DUDEK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: IN BURNED UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL, VALLEY OAK SAVANNAH, ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND LIVE OAK WOODLAND HABITATS.

Threat:

General: 31,370 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2003 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 36, 41-44 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40). SEEN AGAIN IN 2005 SURVEYS. 371 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2006 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 34, 35, 38 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40).

Owner/Manager: PVT-NEWHALL LAND & FARMING

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 41	Map Index: 77682	EO Index: 78582	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-21

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.36679° / -118.68453°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3804111 E345100	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 3.0 acres	Elevation: 2,400 ft

Location: NEWHALL RANCH; FROM ~0.6 TO ~0.7 AIR MI ESE OF PALO SOLA FIRE TRUCK TRL AND SALT CREEK FIRE RD JCT, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB BASED ON A 2006 DUDEK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: IN VALLEY OAK SAVANNAH AND LIVE OAK WOODLAND HABITATS.

Threat:

General: 31,370 PLANTS SEEN IN SURVEY AREA IN 2003 (INCLUDES OCCURENCES 36, 41-44 AND PARTS OF 37, 39 AND 40). SEEN AGAIN IN 2005 SURVEYS.

Owner/Manager: PVT-NEWHALL LAND & FARMING

Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis		
slender mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D096
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SHADED FOOTHILL CANYONS; OFTEN ON GRASSY SLOPES WITHIN OTHER HABITAT. 420-760M		

Occurrence No. 55 Map Index: 77715 EO Index: 78613 _____ Dates Last Seen _____
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 2005-XX-XX
 Origin: Transplant Outside of Native Hab./Range Site: 2005-XX-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 2010-04-15

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.29685° / -118.60512°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796237 E352281	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 1.0 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: BROWN'S CANYON RESOURCE PROPERTY; FROM ~1.1 TO ~1.2 AIR MI WEST OF BROWNS CANYON RD-MORMAN CANYON MTWY JUNCTION.

Location Detail: PLANTING AREA VI (INCLUDES QUADRAT 11). MAPPED BY CNDDDB BASED ON A 2005 HAYDUK FIELD SURVEY MAP.

Ecological: STEEP, NORTHERLY-FACING SLOPES.

Threat: DEER/RODENT PREDATION, SPREAD OF EXOTICS.

General: BULBS TRANSPLANTED IN THE FALL/WINTER OF 2004-2005 ALONG WITH PLUMMER'S MARIPOSA LILY BULBS FROM DEERLAKE RANCH DEVELOPMENT SITE (N-TRENDING SLOPES SOUTH OF DEVIL CANYON) TO MONITORING QUADRATS ~1 MI TO NORTH.

Owner/Manager: MRCA-ANTONOVICH REGIONAL PARK

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 39	Map Index: 27700	EO Index: 28597	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1929-06-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1989-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-29

Quad Summary: Beverly Hills (3411814/111C), Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10759° / -118.50209°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775104 E361454	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,050 ft

Location: MANDEVILLE CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED IN VICINITY OF ELEVATION PROVIDED ON HERBARIUM LABEL: 350M.

Ecological: BRUSHY RIDGE.

Threat: AREA IS DEVELOPED WITH POCKETS OF HABITAT ALONG UNDEVELOPED SLOPES.

General: MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1929 COLLECTION BY CLOKEY AND TEMPLETON. AREA SEARCHED BETWEEN 1989-1991 BUT NO PLANTS FOUND (MCDONALD AND STOKKINK, 1991).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 40	Map Index: 27699	EO Index: 751	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-30

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11235° / -118.69075°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775903 E344060	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: STOKES CANYON ABOUT 0.85 MILES NORTH OF MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: STOKES CANYON ROAD 0.85 MILE FROM MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, ACROSS DRY WATER CONCOURSE, AND SCATTERED UP A SLOPE IN FROM, AND WEST OF THE ROAD. SITE IS NORTH OF THE DEVELOPED AREA OF THE CANYON.

Ecological: ON DRY ROCKY SLOPES, BURNED AREA. SOUTH OAK WOODLAND/CHAPARRAL.

Threat: SITE APPEARS TO BE TOO STEEP FOR DEVELOPMENT.

General: PLANTS ABUNDANT IN 1959, 40 OBSERVED IN 1992. SITE FIRST REPORTED IN 1959 COLLECTION BY EVERETT AND BALLS.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 42	Map Index: 27697	EO Index: 729	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-02-22

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10005° / -118.79554°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774705 E334370	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 08 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY ABOUT 1.2 MILES EAST OF KANAN-DUME ROAD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: STEEP SLOPE BY THE ROADSIDE.

Threat:

General: 10 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1992 BY MCDONALD AND STOKKINK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 45	Map Index: 27694	EO Index: 680	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-30

Quad Summary: Van Nuys (3411824/111B), Canoga Park (3411825/112A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12989° / -118.49969°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777573 E361712	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: MULHOLLAND DRIVE ABOUT 0.2 MILE EAST OF ENCINO ROAD (ENCINO HILLS DRIVE?), SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: NORTH SIDE OF MULHOLLAND DR ON EDGE OF ROADCUT ABOVE THE ROAD. SOURCE LISTS CROSS STREET AS ENCINO RD. ACCORDING TO AAA MAPS, THE ONLY "ENCINO RD" THAT INTERSECTS MULHOLLAND DR IS ENCINO HILLS DRIVE, ABOUT 2 MILES WEST OF I-405.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: 7 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1992. ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS 1992 OBSERVATION REPORTED BY MCDONALD AND STOKKINK (1992).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 46	Map Index: 27690	EO Index: 855	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1992-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-22

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13503° / -118.85062°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778674 E329358	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: DECKER CANYON ROAD BETWEEN POTRERO ROAD AND CARLISLE ROAD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: SITE REPORTED AS "WEST LAKE BLVD-DECKER CANYON ROAD," "DECKER CANYON ROAD/LOS ALISOS CANYON [EXTENDING INTO VENTURA COUNTY]," AND "RIDGE EAST OF WESTLAKE BETWEEN POTRERO & CARLISLE RD."

Ecological: PORTION OF OCCURRENCE IS IN SMALL GRASSY OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL AT BASE OF EAST-FACING SLOPES. ASSOCIATED WITH PENTACHAETA LYONII AND NASSELLA PULCHRA. SOILS ARE CLAY DERIVED FROM VOLCANICS WITH OCCASIONAL BOULDERS.

Threat: POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.

General: ABOUT 200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1979 BY G. BURLEIGH, 200 PLANTS REPORTED BY MCDONALD AND STOKKINK IN 1992. NORTHERN PORTION OF COLONY (VEN COUNTY) REPORTED AS ASSOCIATE OF PENTACHAETA LYONII BY T. THOMAS IN 1983. FORMER EO #47 LUMPED HERE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 48	Map Index: 27692	EO Index: 918	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1992-06-20
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-06-20
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-30

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.22624° / -118.82649°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3788749 E331765	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 25 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.1 acres	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: HILL SOUTH OF WOOD RANCH RESERVOIR (AKA LAKE BARD), SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED AT THE SOUTHEAST END OF THE 1592' HILLTOP. SITE IS ABOUT 1 MILE EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF HIGHWAY 23 AND SUNSET HILLS BLVD.

Ecological: CHAPARRAL; IN ROCKY SANDSTONE SUBSTRATE WITH CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS AND ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM.

Threat: POTENTIAL RESIDENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

General: MORE THAN 50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1992.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 49	Map Index: 27693	EO Index: 8239	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2009-07-13
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-07-13
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-10

Quad Summary: Triunfo Pass (3411818/113C), Newbury Park (3411828/113B), Point Dume (3411817/113D), Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.12920° / -118.88167°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778080 E326483	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 33 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: SOUTH AND WEST OF LAKE SHERWOOD, SOUTH OF THOUSAND OAKS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS TWO NON-SPECIFIC POLYGONS. NORTHERN POLYGON COVERS 846 ACRES AND IS BASED ON MAPS OF LAKE SHERWOOD AREA PLANNING UNIT 2 AND LAKE SHERWOOD TENTATIVE TRACT 4192. SOUTHERN TINY POLYGON MAPPED BASED ON 2009 GPS DATA BY MOINE.
Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM AND CEANOETHUS MEGACARPUS.
Threat: PORTIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.
General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN NORTHERN POLYGON IN 1990 AND 1998. PLANTS WERE RELATIVELY ABUNDANT IN UPLAND AND ROCKY AREAS IN 1998. MORE SPECIFIC LOCATIONS NEEDED FOR PLANTS IN N POLYGON. 1 PLANT OBSERVED IN SOUTHERN POLYGON IN 2009.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 53	Map Index: 27686	EO Index: 736	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-07-03
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-07-03
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-10-14

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Ventura, Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.26990° / -118.63360°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793290 E349611	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: SANTA SUSANA PASS, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1928 HOWELL COLLECTION FROM SANTA SUSANA PASS. 2005 WISCH PHOTOS FROM ROCKY PEAK PARK, IN POST FIRE CHAPARRAL, ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE.

Owner/Manager: MRCA-ROCKY PEAK PARK

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 73	Map Index: 47964	EO Index: 47964	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1998-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-05-21

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.29502° / -118.79664°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796329 E334650	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation:

Location: SIMI VALLEY LANDFILL, NORTH OF SIMI VALLEY, RIDGE BETWEEN BREA AND ALAMOS CANYONS.

Location Detail: MAPPED WITHIN THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 5, THE NORTH HALF OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 6, THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 31 AND THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32.

Ecological: AREA MOSTLY DISTURBED, DOMINATED BY CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, BUT PLANTS ALSO SEEM TO GROW FROM UNDER CANOPY OF SCATTERED CHAMISE AND PURPLE SAGE SHRUBS.

Threat: PROPOSED LANDFILL EXPANSION WILL COME WITHIN 200 FEET OF THIS POPULATION, FURTHER ISOLATING THESE PLANTS.

General: 8 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1998.

Owner/Manager: PVT-SIMI VALLEY LANDFILL

Calochortus plummerae
 Plummer's mariposa-lily

Element Code: PMLIL0D150

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.

Occurrence No. 75	Map Index: 80719	EO Index: 47984	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2009-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-17

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11988° / -118.63312°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3776653 E349388	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 35 Qtr: S
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: ALONG OLD TOPANGA CANYON ROAD, 0.6 ROAD MILE NORTH OF ZUNIGA ROAD, TOPANGA.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ROCKY SANDSTONE OUTCROP ALONG ROAD.

Threat: POSSIBLY THREATENED BY ROAD MAINTENANCE.

General: APPROXIMATELY 12 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2009. 1938 COOKE COLLECTION FROM TOPANGA CANYON ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 79	Map Index: 48229	EO Index: 48229	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2001-06-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2001-06-01
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2002-07-12

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.19715° / -118.68770°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785303 E344497	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 9.2 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: AHMANSON RANCH, SOUTH OF BELL CANYON ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SIMI HILLS, WEST OF WOODLAND HILLS.

Location Detail: ALONG TRAIL ON TOP OF RIDGE SOUTH OF BELL CANYON.

Ecological: FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH COAST SAGE SCRUB AND NON-NATIVE AND NATIVE FOOTHILL GRASSLAND IN ROCKY AND SANDY AREAS WITH SOME GRANITIC MATERIAL.

Threat: SITE PLANNED FOR DEVELOPMENT.

General: 155 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2001. LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE WILL NOT BE IMPACTED BY DEVELOPMENT.

Owner/Manager: PVT-AHMANSON LAND CO

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 105	Map Index: 61020	EO Index: 61056	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1971-07-13
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1971-07-13
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-04-19

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20341° / -118.85352°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786263 E329229	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 950 ft

Location: NEAR THOUSAND OAKS. HIGHWAY 23, 2.0 MILES NORTH OF HIGHWAY 101.

Location Detail:

Ecological: CHAPARRAL ON ROADSIDE OF DECOMPOSED GRANITE.

Threat: EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT SURROUNDS THIS AREA.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1971 COLLECTION BY BRUHNS. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 106	Map Index: 61021	EO Index: 61057	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1999-07-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-07-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-10-23

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.30486° / -118.69602°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3797261 E343928	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area:	Elevation: 1,250 ft

Location: ROUGHLY 2 MILES NORTH OF SANTA SUSANA, BETWEEN TAPO AND CHIVO CANYONS. AT MARR RANCH.
Location Detail: AT THE SOUTH FOOT OF THE HILLS, NORTH OF TEXAS AVE. MAPPED BY CNDDDB ACCORDING TO T-R-S INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SANDERS & PROVANCE: T3N, R17W, NE 1/4 OF SECTION 31.
Ecological: DRY, SOUTH-FACING SLOPES WITH COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND.
Threat: HEAVILY GRAZED.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1999 COLLECTION BY SANDERS AND PROVANCE.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 107	Map Index: 61022	EO Index: 61058	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2004-05-24
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-05-24
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-04-19

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28883° / -118.82307°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3795685 E332204	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 780 ft

Location: 1 AIR MILE SE OF MOORPARK COLLEGE. JUST NORTH OF HIGHWAY 118 NEAR THE WESTERN EDGE OF OAK PARK.

Location Detail: IN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 1. NEAR TRAIL.

Ecological: LOW QUALITY COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, RECENTLY BURNED. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE MUSTARDS, BROMES, AND ENCELIA CALIFORNICA. EXPOSED RIDGELINE TRAIL WITH WHITE, CHALKY SOIL.

Threat: PLANT OBSERVED GROWING IN THE CENTER OF A FOOT TRAIL.

General: 1 PLANT OBSERVED IN 2004.

Owner/Manager: VEN COUNTY-PARKS & REC

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 108	Map Index: 63559	EO Index: 63654	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2005-06-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-06-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-12-30

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.25256° / -118.62775°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3791359 E350118	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 14 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 1.0 acres	Elevation: 1,155 ft

Location: OAKWOOD CEMETERY VICINITY, ABOUT 0.8 AIR MILE ESE OF CHATSWORTH PEAK, SANTA SUSANA STATE HISTORIC PARK.

Location Detail: FOUR PLANTS FOUND NEAR TRAIL.

Ecological: IN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB COMMUNITY ON A SOUTH-FACING SLOPE. THE RARE DEINANDRA MINTHORNII ALSO OCCURS AT THIS SITE.

Threat: RECREATION.

General: FOUR INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN 2005. SITE IS WITHIN A STATE HISTORIC PARK. SEPTEMBER 2005 TOPANGA FIRE BURNED THE ENTIRE PARK. BURG WILL RESURVEY FOR THIS SPECIES IN 2006.

Owner/Manager: DPR-SANTA SUSANA SHP

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 162	Map Index: 77426	EO Index: 78335	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2006-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-11-25

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10012° / -118.85248°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774807 E329116	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: 0.5 AIR MILE SE OF THE INTERSECTION OF MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY AND WESTLAKE BLVD, NORTH OF MALIBU COUNTRY CLUB, MALIBU.

Location Detail: ALONG BROOKINGS TRAIL.

Ecological: SITE COMPRISED OF SEVERAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDING COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, CHAMISE CHAPARRAL, SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB, MULEFAT SCRUB, WILLOW/SYCAMORE/OAK/COTTONWOOD WOODLAND, GRASSLANDS, CALIFORNIA WALNUT WOODLAND, AND CEANOTHUS CHAPARRAL.

Threat: DEVELOPMENT NEARBY.

General: 1 PLANT OBSERVED IN 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae
 Plummer's mariposa-lily

Element Code: PMLIL0D150

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.

Occurrence No. 172	Map Index: 77454	EO Index: 78369	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1998-05-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-05-27
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-02

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23029° / -118.66334°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3788941 E346801	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 28 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 1,200 ft

Location: SOUTH OF WOOLSEY CANYON ROAD, APPROXIMATELY 0.25 MILE DOWN THE EXISTING DIRT ROAD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: T-R-S GIVEN AS T2N, R17W, SECTION 28. UNCERTAIN WHICH DIRT ROAD WAS TRAVELLED DOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST AS POSSIBLE TO ENCOMPASS THE GENERAL AREA.

Ecological: CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH DUDLEYA LANCEOLATA, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, MIMULUS AURANTIACUS, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, MALOSMA LAURINA, ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA, AND SALVIA MELLIFERA.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1998 COLLECTION BY LEATHERMAN & DANIELS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 173	Map Index: 77456	EO Index: 78379	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2010-06-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-06-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-18

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20158° / -118.74319°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3785880 E339392	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 15.0 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: RIDGELINE BETWEEN THE HEADS OF PALO COMADO AND CHEESEBORO CANYONS, SIMI HILLS, SOUTH OF SIMI VALLEY.

Location Detail: 3 COLONIES.

Ecological: CHAMISE CHAPARRAL, BURNED IN 2005. ASSOCIATED WITH SALVIA MELLIFERA, NASSELLA LEPIDA, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, LOTUS SCOPARIUS, TRICHOSTEMA LANATUM, PICKERINGIA MONTANA, ASTRAGALUS BRAUNTONII, AND NOLINA CISMONTANA.

Threat:

General: 14 PLANTS OBSERVED IN NW COLONY, 15 IN CENTER COLONY, AND 104 SEEN IN SE COLONY IN 2010.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 184	Map Index: 77473	EO Index: 78402	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2004-06-14
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-06-14
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-02

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.36645° / -118.56615°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3803900 E355986	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 09 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 500 ft

Location: W OF I-5, CA 4 MI N OF HWY 14 AND 6 MI S OF CASTAIC JUNCTION. LYON CANYON AND SURROUNDING SLOPES, CANYONS, AND RIDGES.

Location Detail: IN SECTIONS 4 AND 9. EXACT LOCATION(S) UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB TO ENCOMPASS THE SITE DESCRIBED AS BEST AS POSSIBLE.

Ecological: MOSTLY BURNED OVER CHAPARAL; SOME OAK WOODLANDS IN CANYON BOTTOMS; SOME RUDERAL AREAS AROUND ROADS AND FORMER DWELLINGS.

Threat: SITE PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT AS OF 2004.

General: POPULATION DESCRIBED AS "PATCHY, SOMETIMES DOZENS OR 100S OF PLANTS, GEN. STEEP SLOPES" IN 2004.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 185	Map Index: 77474	EO Index: 78403	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2005-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-03

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.29858° / -118.60105°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3796423 E352658	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 31 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 11.0 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: 1.5 AIR MILES NNW OF THE CONFLUENCE OF DEVIL CANYON AND BROWNS CANYON, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS, NORTH OF CHATSWORTH.

Location Detail: NINE COLONIES. IN BROWNS CANYON RESOURCE PROPERTY.

Ecological: MODERATELY DENSE CHAMISE CHAPARRAL. PRIMARILY NORTH TO EAST-FACING SLOPES.

Threat: DISTURBED AREAS CONTAIN EXOTIC PLANTS.

General: SOME BULBS WERE TRANSPORTED TO THESE SITES FROM DEERLAKE RANCH DEVELOPMENT SITE (1 MILE TO THE SOUTH) AND PLANTED IN AREAS WHICH ALREADY HAD NATIVE C. PLUMMERAE. PLANTS HERE ARE A MIX OF NATIVE AND TRANSPLANTS.

Owner/Manager: MOUNTAINS REC & CONS AUTHORITY

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 186 **Map Index:** 77475 **EO Index:** 78410 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2006-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2006-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2009-12-03

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.34848° / -118.65286°	Township: 03N
UTM: Zone-11 N3802033 E347979	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 6.0 acres	Elevation: 2,800 ft

Location: HEAD OF CHIVO CANYON, 0.2 AIR MILE SOUTH OF PALO SOLA MOTORWAY, NEWHALL RANCH, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: 5 COLONIES.

Ecological: PRIMARILY ON STEEP SW-FACING RIDGES AND SLOPES IN CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH SCRUB AND GRASSLANDS. IN AREAS OF HIGH VEGETATIVE COVER AND A VARIETY OF SOIL TYPES (GRAVELLY LOAM, SANDY LOAM, ROCKY CLAY).

Threat:

General: APPROXIMATELY 78 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 187	Map Index: 77476	EO Index: 78415	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2007-06-29
Origin: Transplant Outside of Native Hab./Range			Site: 2007-06-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2009-12-14

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.25449° / -118.82642°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3791883 E331827	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 13 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 2.0 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: 0.1 MILE WEST OF THE WEST END OF PRESIDENTIAL DR, NORTH OF E OLSEN RD, NEAR THE BORDER BETWEEN SIMI VALLEY AND MOORPARK.

Location Detail: MAPPED AS 3 POLYGONS.

Ecological: ROCKY OUTCROPS IN CHAPARRAL. NORTH TO NE-FACING SLOPES.

Threat: DEVELOPMENT AND BRUSH CLEARING FOR FIREBREAKS NEARBY.

General: THE TWO SOUTHERN POLYGONS WERE LOCATIONS WHERE THREE BULBS WERE DUG UP IN 2007. ALL THREE BULBS WERE THEN TRANSPLANTED TO THE NORTHERN POLYGON TO AVOID DEVELOPMENT OCCURRING AT THE SOUTHERN POLYGONS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		
		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 209	Map Index: 80722	EO Index: 81737	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2010-07-09
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-07-09
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-18

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08516° / -118.77048°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773013 E336653	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 16 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 2,500 ft

Location: CASTRO MOTORWAY AT THE INTERSECTION WITH BULLDOG MOTORWAY, 1 MILE EAST OF CASTRO PEAK, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ASSOCIATES INCLUDE MIMULUS AURANTIACUS, LOTUS SCOPARIUS, LAMARCKIA AUREA, AND DEINANDRA MINTHORNII. ERODED SANDSTONE SOILS.

Threat: SITE EXPERIENCES RECREATIONAL USE FROM HIKERS AND BIKERS.

General: CALOCHORTUS PLUMMERAE LISTED AS AN ASSOCIATE DURING A SURVEY FOR DEINANDRA MINTHORNII IN 2010. POPULATION SIZE UNKNOWN.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK

Calochortus plummerae		
Plummer's mariposa-lily		Element Code: PMLIL0D150
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S3	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.		

Occurrence No. 210	Map Index: 80723	EO Index: 81740	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 2010-06-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2010-06-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-18

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04920° / -118.81719°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3769101 E332271	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 25 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 200 ft

Location: ZUMA CREEK, JUST SOUTH OF OLD DAM RUINS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail: IN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 25.

Ecological: SEDIMENTARY RUBBLE WITH NEARLY NO TOPSOIL. SW-FACING SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII, MELICA IMPERFECTA, PELLAEA MUCRONATA, ERIOGONUM CINEREUM, AND NON-NATIVE ANNUAL GRASSES.

Threat: SITE IS THREATENED BY FALLING RUBBLE. NON-NATIVE GRASSES PRESENT.

General: 7 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2010. 1 TO 6 PLANTS HAD BEEN OBSERVED HERE ON PRIOR YEARS.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Calochortus plummerae
 Plummer's mariposa-lily

Element Code: PMLIL0D150

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: None	Global: G3 State: S3	CNPS List: 1B.2

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.

Micro: OCCURS ON ROCKY AND SANDY SITES, USUALLY OF GRANITIC OR ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. CAN BE VERY COMMON AFTER FIRE. 90-1610M.

Occurrence No. 213	Map Index: 80726	EO Index: 81743	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2009-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2009-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-18

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.21640° / -118.65554°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787389 E347495	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: 0.4 AIR MILE SW OF THE MOUTH OF DAYTON CANYON, RIDGE WEST OF ROSCOE VALLEY CIRCLE PARK, WEST OF CANOGA PARK.

Location Detail: ON NORTH-FACING SADDLE ON RIDGELINE.

Ecological: CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE OUTCROPPING WITH LITTLE SOIL. ASSOCIATED WITH ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS, SALVIA MELLIFERA, NOLINA CISMONTANA, AND ASTRAGALUS BRAUNTONII. SITE BURNED IN FALL 2005.

Threat: IMPACTS BY HIKERS MAY INCREASE AFTER FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OCCURS NEARBY.

General: CALOCHORTUS PLUMMERAE LISTED AS AN ASSOCIATE DURING SURVEYS FOR NOLINA CISMONTANA IN 2009 TO EARLY 2010. PRESUMABLY CALOCHORTUS PLANTS WERE OBSERVED IN SUMMER 2009. POPULATION SIZE NOT PROVIDED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
 southern tarplant **Element Code:** PDAST4R0P4

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	

Habitat Associations

General: MARSHES AND SWAMPS (MARGINS), VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: OFTEN IN DISTURBED SITES NEAR THE COAST AT MARSH EDGES; ALSO IN ALKALINE SOILS SOMETIMES WITH SALTGRASS. SOMETIMES ON V

Occurrence No. 28	Map Index: 35233	EO Index: 694	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1930-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1930-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1997-02-04

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01962° / -118.48594°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765326 E362802	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1930 COLLECTION BY DAVIDSON. THIS SPECIMEN FOUND IN H. PUNGENS FILE AT RSA AND TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS H. PARRYI SSP. AUSTRALIS.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum		
salt marsh bird's-beak		
		Element Code: PDSCR0J0C2
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G4?T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Endangered	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SALT MARSH, COASTAL DUNES.		
Micro: LIMITED TO THE HIGHER ZONES OF THE SALT MARSH HABITAT. 0-30M.		

Occurrence No. 14	Map Index: 35233	EO Index: 34955	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: None			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1981-XX-XX
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-10-16

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01962° / -118.48594°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765326 E362802	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: NEAR SANTA MONICA.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN. MAPPED IN GENERAL VICINITY OF SANTA MONICA.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: UNKNOWN WHEN COLLECTED BY HASSE. AREA SEARCHED IN 1980, 1981; NO PLANTS OBSERVED. SPECIES IS PROBABLY EXTIRPATED AT THIS SITE (FOX AND KNUDSEN, 1982; P. ALLEN, 1974).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina		
San Fernando Valley spineflower		Element Code: PDPGN040J1
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: Candidate	Global: G2T1	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S1.1	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: SANDY SOILS. 3-1035M.		

Occurrence No. 11 Map Index: 41269 EO Index: 41269 _____ Dates Last Seen _____

Occ Rank: Excellent Element: 2002-04-23

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 2002-04-23

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 2008-09-29

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.17306° / -118.68320°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782625 E344868	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 17 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 31.1 acres	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: AHMANSON RANCH, SOUTH SIDE OF LASKEY MESA ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE SIMI HILLS, WEST OF WOODLAND HILLS.

Location Detail: PLANTS FOUND IN 14 "AREAS OF OPEN-SOIL HABITATS CONCENTRATED ALONG THE OUTER SOUTHERN RIM OF LASKEY MESA." ELEVATIONS RANGED FROM 1220 TO 1406 FEET. LOCATED IN T1N R17W SEC 16, 17 AND 8.

Ecological: ON SANDY SOIL HABITATS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MODELO FORMATION. SEEN MOST OFTEN IN SPARSELY VEGETATED AREAS WHERE SOILS ARE THIN, COMPACTED OR BEDROCK IS EXPOSED. ALSO FOUND ALONG INTERFACE BETWEEN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB & NON-NATIVE GRASSLANDS.

Threat: SITE APPROVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, FROM 6.8 TO 24% OF PLANTS COULD BE ELIMINATED BY GRADING. EXOTIC GRASSES ALSO THREATEN.

General: 5,000-10,000 PLANTS SEEN BY REIFNER & BOMPkamp IN 1999; 23,000 PLANTS ESTIMATED LATER IN 1999. IN 2000 OVER 1.4 MILLION PLANTS ESTIMATED; HARLACHER QUESTIONED SURVEY METHODS. 1.8 MILLION PLANTS EST IN 2001. UNK # SEEN BY MEYER IN 2002.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi
 Parry's spineflower **Element Code:** PDPGN040J2

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3T2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.
Micro: DRY SLOPES AND FLATS; SOMETIMES AT INTERFACE OF 2 VEG TYPES, SUCH AS CHAP AND OAK WDLAND; DRY, SANDY SOILS. 40-1705M.

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 17746	EO Index: 10140	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1957-04-27
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1990-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-21

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03062° / -118.75926°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3766947 E337584	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 300 ft

Location: WEST SIDE OF THE MOUTH OF LATIGO CANYON, 3 MILES NORTHEAST OF POINT DUME, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS W OF THE MOUTH OF LATIGO CANYON.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFO FOR THIS SITE IS A 1957 THOMAS COLLECTION. T. THOMAS (2008) NOTES THAT HE SEARCHED FOR THIS PLANT FOR MANY YEARS (1981-1990) AND NEVER LOCATED IT. SANDERS (2008) SUSPECTS THAT THIS MAY BE A MIS-ID. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 3 Map Index: 00867 EO Index: 16971 _____ Dates Last Seen _____

Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1987-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1987-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.27573° / -118.61598°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793910 E351244	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,250 ft

Location: SOUTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 118 ABOUT 1 MILE EAST OF LAX/VEN COUNTY LINE, WEST OF TOPANGA CANYON BLVD, SANTA SUSANA MTS.

Location Detail: MAPPED JUST SOUTH OF HIGHWAY AND 0.6 MILE WEST OF SANTA SUSANA AVE.

Ecological: PLANTS IN THIS AREA VARIOUSLY REPORTED TO BE "GROWING IN FULL SUN AND OPEN" AND "INFREQUENT IN CHAPARRAL".

Threat:

General: TYPE LOCALITY (KECK #1953 DS) ATTRIBUTED TO THIS VICINTY. SITE MAPPED BASED UPON 1987 MAP BY S. TERESA. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #5.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 4 **Map Index:** 00840 **EO Index:** 16972 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1978-04-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1978-04-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.22805° / -118.63481°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3788650 E349425	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 925 ft

Location: ON SANDSTONE HILL, PENINSULA AT SOUTHWEST PART OF CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: SCATTERED ON SANDSTONE HILL.

Threat:

General: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED FOR THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 00808 **EO Index:** 16969 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1985-01-25

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1985-01-25

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10805° / -118.65093°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775367 E347725	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: S
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: SOUTH SLOPE CALABASAS PEAK, SANTA MONICA MTS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON MIOCENE TOPANGA SANDSTONE ROCK OUTCROP. ASSOCIATED WITH ZAUSCHNERIA CANA, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, LOTUS ARGOPHYLLUS, AND BRICKELLIA NEVINII.

Threat:

General:

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 7	Map Index: 00827	EO Index: 16968	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1987-04-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-04-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.25630° / -118.64382°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3791797 E348646	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 38.8 acres	Elevation: 2,200 ft

Location: CHATSWORTH PEAK, SOUTHEAST OF SIMI VALLEY IN THE SIMI HILLS, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG SUMMIT AND WESTERN SLOPES OF CHATSWORTH PEAK, EAST OF BOX CANYON.

Ecological: MIXED SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL WITH SOME OPEN AREAS OF THIN SOILS DOMINATED BY ANNUAL GRASSES. ASSOCIATED WITH SALVIA, MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS, ADENOSTOMA, HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA, MIMULUS, AND AVENA. IN CREVICES IN SANDSTONE BOULDERS.

Threat:

General: 18+ PLANTS OBSERVED NEAR SUMMIT IN 1987, OTHER COLONIES NOT SURVEYED. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #30.

Owner/Manager: PVT, UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 00388	EO Index: 16964	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1978-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1978-05-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-30

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09138° / -118.81870°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773781 E332216	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 1,825 ft

Location: SOUTHWEST OF CORNELL ROAD, NORTHWEST OF LATIGO CANYON, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED FOR THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 9	Map Index: 00575	EO Index: 15153	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1982-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1982-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08224° / -118.75568°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3772665 E338014	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 15 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 39.8 acres	Elevation: 2,025 ft

Location: UPPER END CORRAL CANYON ROAD, ABOUT 2 MILES EAST OF CASTRO PEAK, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: THREE COLONIES; N COLONY NEAR CENTER OF SEC 15 ALONG NE SIDE OF ROAD AS IT BEGINS TO HEAD WEST TOWARDS CASTRO PEAK; CENTRAL COLONY ALONG W SIDE OF ROAD OPPOSITE 1980' BM; S COLONY ALONG W SIDE OF ROAD ABOUT 250 M SOUTH OF 1980' BM.

Ecological: IN CHAMISE CHAPARRAL ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS IN CREVICES, OFTEN ON EASTERN EXPOSURES. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII SSP. MEMBRANACEUM, ZAUSCHNERIA CANA, ERIASTRUM DENSIFOLIUM, AND RHUS LAURINA.

Threat:

General: OVER 1000 PLANTS SEEN IN CENTRAL COLONY IN 1982, 100+ PLANTS REPORTED IN N AND S COLONIES IN 1983.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Deinandra minthornii		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0	
Santa Susana tarplant			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G2	
State: Rare		State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		CNPS List: 1B.2	
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.			

Occurrence No. 11 Map Index: 00899 EO Index: 16967 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1987-XX-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1987-XX-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.27812° / -118.60449°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794158 E352306	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 17.5 acres	Elevation: 1,250 ft

Location: NEAR JUNCTION OF HIGHWAY 118 AND SANTA SUSANA AVE (TOPANGA CANYON BOLD), CHATSWORTH.
Location Detail: THREE COLONIES; TWO JUST NORTH OF JUNCTION AND ONE JUST EAST OF JUNCTION. (SURVEYS MADE WHEN JUNCTION WAS E-TERMINOUS OF HIGHWAY AND N-TTRMINOUS OF SANTA SUSANA AVE).
Ecological: IN COASTAL SCRUB ON STEEP SANDSTONE OUTCROPS. ASSOCIATED WITH MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS, CORETHROGYNE FILAGINIFOLIA, MALOSMA LAURINA, NICOTIANA GLAUCA, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, LOTUS SCOPARIUS, ADENOSTOMA, AND ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA.
Threat: PART OF AREA PROPOSED FOR CHURCH FACILITY IN 1985.
General: 50-70 PLANTS REPORTED IN THIS AREA IN 1978; LESS THAN 500 PLANTS SEEN IN 1985.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 16	Map Index: 00551	EO Index: 13181	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1987-09-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-09-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20559° / -118.77944°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786383 E336059	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 15.8 acres	Elevation: 2,100 ft

Location: JUST EAST OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT ON JORDAN RANCH, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: THREE COLONIES MAPPED MOSTLY WITHIN THE NE CORNER OF SECTION 5 (OR 4; SECTIONS CONFUSING IN THIS AREA). SITES MAPPED ABOUT 200 M EAST OF VABM 2403, 100M NE OF VABM, AND 200 M NORTH OF VABM.

Ecological: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS IN MIXED CHAPARRAL AND CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII MEMBRANACEUM.

Threat: AREA BEING CONSIDERED FOR GOLF COURSE.

General: ABOUT 200 PLANTS OBSERVED AT JORDAN RANCH IN 1987 (INCLUDING OCCURRENCES #16, 39, 40, AND 41). SPECIES MAY BE MORE WIDESPREAD THAN INDICATED BY SURVEY (WISHNER 1987). NEW OCCURRENCES # 39-41 FORMERLY CONSIDERED PART OF THIS OCCURRENCE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 18 Map Index: 00790 EO Index: 16965 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: XXXX-XX-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: XXXX-XX-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26145° / -118.66143°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792394 E347034	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 16 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 17.1 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: JUST EAST OF SANTA SUSANA KNOLLS NEAR LOS ANGELES AVE AND SP RR TRACKS, SE END OF SIMI VALLEY, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: TWO COLONIES; ONE ALONG EITHER SIDE OF LOS ANGELES AVE ON NORTH SIDE OF RR TRACKS, THE SECOND IS SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES AVE AND NORTH OF SANTA SUSANA COUNTY PARK.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP DETAIL PROVIDED BY KUHN. DATE OF SURVEY NOT KNOWN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 19	Map Index: 00648	EO Index: 16966	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23153° / -118.72300°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789170 E341308	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 25 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 41.1 acres	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: ABOUT 0.5 MILE WEST OF BURRO FLATS ALONG UPPER SLOPES ABOVE MEIER CANYON, SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail: MAPPED EAST AND WEST OF BENCHMARK 1847'.
Ecological:
Threat:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP DETAIL PROVIDED BY KUHN.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 20 **Map Index:** 00693 **EO Index:** 16962 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.22610° / -118.70738°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3788544 E342737	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 30 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 37.5 acres	Elevation: 1,750 ft

Location: SLOPES ALONG SE EDGE OF BURRO FLATS, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED NEAR HEAD OF TRIBUTARY TO BELL CANYON.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP DETAIL PROVIDED BY KUHN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 21 Map Index: 00461 EO Index: 16963 _____ Dates Last Seen _____

Occ Rank: Unknown Element: XXXX-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: XXXX-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20976° / -118.79782°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786875 E334374	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 22.1 acres	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: ABOUT 1 MILE WNW OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG SOUTH SIDE OF ALBERTSON MOTORWAY MOSTLY WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF SECTION 31 AND NW 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SECTION 32. POPULATION MAY EXTEND FURTHER TO THE SOUTH.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP DETAIL PROVIDED BY KUHN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 22	Map Index: 00527	EO Index: 16960	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1983-12-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1983-12-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08516° / -118.77390°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773018 E336337	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 16 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 6.1 acres	Elevation: 2,500 ft

Location: 0.7 MILES EAST OF CASTRO PEAK LOOKOUT, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Location Detail: ALONG FIRE ROAD EAST OF PEAK WITHIN THE SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 16.

Ecological: IN UPTILTED NONMARINE SANDSTONE CONGLOMERATE BEDS ON EAST-WEST TRENDING RIDGE IN CHAMISE CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII SSP. MEMBRANACEUM.

Threat: OCCASIONAL ROCK CLIMBING IN THE AREA.

General: 1982 FIRE OPENED UP THE CHAPARRAL.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Appendix M, NASA SSFL EIS for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 23	Map Index: 00552	EO Index: 16961	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1983-12-12
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1983-12-12
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08610° / -118.76568°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773109 E337098	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 16 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 25.2 acres	Elevation: 2,025 ft

Location: 1.25 AIR MI EAST OF CASTRO PEAK LOOKOUT, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: NORTH OF FIRE ROAD LEADING TO LOOKOUT; MAPPED MOSTLY WITHIN THE NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SECTION 16.
Ecological: UPTILTED NONMARINE SANDSTONE CONGLOMERATE BEDS ON EAST-WEST TRENDING RIDGES IN CHAMISE CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII SSP. MEMBRANACEUM.
Threat: OCCASIONAL ROCK CLIMBING IN THE AREA.
General: 1982 FIRE OPENED UP THE CHAPARRAL.
Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 24 Map Index: 00602 EO Index: 16958 _____ Dates Last Seen _____

Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1984-08-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1984-08-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.21245° / -118.74258°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787085 E339469	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 35 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 2,100 ft

Location: ABOUT 2.25 AIR MILES WSW OF BURRO FLATS ALONG DIVIDE BETWEEN CHEESEBORO CANYON AND LAS VIRGINES CANYON, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG ROAD (POWERLINE ACCESS ROAD) ON CREST OF RIDGE ABOUT 100 METERS NORTH OF 2189' BENCHMARK.

Ecological: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROP.

Threat:

General: FEWER THAN 10 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1984.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 25	Map Index: 00881	EO Index: 12549	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1987-03-05
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-03-05
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.27978° / -118.61137°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794353 E351676	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 10.5 acres	Elevation: 1,575 ft

Location: NORTHWEST OF CHATSWORTH, HILLTOP BETWEEN HIGHWAY 118 AND FERN ANN FALLS, SANTA SUSANA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG DIRT ROAD WITHIN THE SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 1.

Ecological: INTERIOR FORM OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB ON ROCKY SANDSTONE. ASSOCIATED WITH SALVIA MELLIFERA, MALOSMA LAURINA, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS SP., ENCELIA CALIFORNICA, AND YUCCA WHIPPLEI.

Threat: RELOCATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING WATER TANK WOULD REMOVE 70-100% OF PLANTS.

General: ABOUT 250 PLANTS SEEN IN 1986. PLANTS TO BE TRANSPLANTED TO CUT SLOPES. WILL BE TEMPORARILY STORED IN TUBS UNTIL GRADING COMPLETED. NO WORK SO FAR IN 1987.

Owner/Manager: LAX COUNTY

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 27	Map Index: 00823	EO Index: 15158	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1987-10-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-10-02
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1989-08-11

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.24939° / -118.64443°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3791031 E348577	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 36.7 acres	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: EAST OF BOX CANYON NEAR BOX CANYON FIRE STATION, BETWEEN CHATSWORTH PEAK AND CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: 0.25 MILE EAST OF BOX CANYON ROAD, ALONG STUDIO ROAD, AND AT OLD WESTERTOWN MOVIE STUDIO. MOST VIGOROUS STANDS ADJACENT TO ROAD CUTS.

Ecological: IN CREVICES OF SANDSTONE BOULDERS AND IN THIN SOIL. IN MIXED COASTAL SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL WITH SCATTERED QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA ON N-FACING SLOPE.

Threat: PLANTS ADJACENT TO ROAD THREATENED BY ROAD MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ALSO THREATENS.

General: OVER 100 PLANTS IN 5 COLONIES OBSERVED IN 1986, 100+ ADDITIONAL PLANTS OBSERVED IN 3 NEW COLONIES IN 1987.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 28 **Map Index:** 00887 **EO Index:** 16959 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1987-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1987-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.28442° / -118.61029°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794866 E351783	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 01 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 7.1 acres	Elevation: 1,400 ft

Location: BETWEEN FERN ANN FALLS AND DEVIL CANYON, ABOUT 0.4 MILE NORTH OF HIGHWAY 118, NORTH OF CHATSWORTH, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED WITHIN THE N 1/2 SE 1/4 SECTION 1.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: MAP DETAIL IS ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 29	Map Index: 00855	EO Index: 15159	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1987-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Oat Mountain (3411835/138D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.28382° / -118.62438°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794820 E350485	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 47.6 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: NEAR HIALEAH SPRINGS ABOUT 1 MILE NORTH OF SANTA SUSANA PASS AND 0.5 MILE WEST OF FERN ANN FALLS, SANTA SUSANA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED MOSTLY WITHIN THE E 1/2 SE 1/4 SECTION 2; SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 2; AND N 1/2 NE 1/4 SECTION 11.

Ecological:

Threat: THREATENED BY PROPOSED INDIAN WELLS ESTATES HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

General: MAP DETAIL IS ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: Rare	Global: G2 State: S2.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB. Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 31 Map Index: 00730 EO Index: 16954 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1987-06-10
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1987-06-10
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
 County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.21744° / -118.68789°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3787554 E344517	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 32 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,850 ft

Location: ABOUT 1.5 MILES ESE OF BURRO FLATS AND 1 MILE NORTH OF BELL CANYON, SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail: ABOUT 2000' NORTH OF TERMINUS OF NORTH HACIENDA RD AND 200' NORTH OF BELL CANYON RESERVOIR #1.
Ecological: IN ROCK CREVICES OF MASSIVE SANDSTONE BOULDERS IN OPEN CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ANNUAL GRASSES, RHUS LAURINA, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS, AND MIMULUS.
Threat: AREA HEAVILY GRAZED.
General: 25 PLANTS SEEN IN 1987. SEVERAL BRUSH FIRES BETW/1972-1987.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 34 Map Index: 21647 EO Index: 8496 — Dates Last Seen —

Occ Rank: Excellent Element: 1989-01-19

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1989-01-19

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1992-09-09

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.14806° / -118.86723°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3780147 E327853	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 22 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.2 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: NORTH SIDE OF LAKE SHERWOOD, ALONG MAJOR TRIBUTARY, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG EAST SIDE OF TRIBUTARY NEAR BOTTOM OF SLOPE ABOUT 500 METERS NNE OF POTRERO ROAD AND 0.7 MILES NW OF SPILLWAY AT LAKE SHERWOOD.

Ecological: ON VERTICAL FACES ALONG WEST ASPECT OF CANYON, ON OUTCROPS OF CONEJO VOLCANIC BRECCIA IN COASTAL SAGEBRUSH, ADJACENT TO SOUTHERN OAK WOODLAND/WILLOW SCRUB IN CANYON BOTTOM. NOT TYPICAL HABITAT FOR THIS PLANT (USUALLY FOUND ON SANDSTONE).

Threat: PROPOSED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

General: ABOUT 20 PLANTS SEEN IN 1989. ACCORDING TO WISNER, THIS SITE REPRESENTS A SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF WOODLAND AND RIPARIAN HABITATS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 36	Map Index: 38638	EO Index: 33645	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1995-10-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-10-19
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.24389° / -118.63139°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3790402 E349768	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 23 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,225 ft

Location: NORTH OF CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, JUST EAST OF LAX/VEN COUNTY LINE AND 0.35 MILE NORTH OF VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON SANDSTONE RIDGE IN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB DOMINATED BY MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND. THIN SOIL OVER SANDSTONE BEDROCK AND IN SANDSTONE CREVICES. BURNED ABOUT 2 YRS AGO.

Threat:

General: ABOUT 50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1995.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 37	Map Index: 38639	EO Index: 33646	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1995-10-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-10-19
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.24104° / -118.62771°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3790080 E350103	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 23 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: NORTH OF CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, 0.25 MI EAST OF LAX/VEN COUNTY LINE AND JUST NORTH OF VALLEY CIRCLE BLVD, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: ON SOUTH-FACING SLOPE DIRECTLY EAST OF CHASTWORTH OAKS PARK.

Ecological: ON MARGINS OF DISTURBED PATHWAY ALONG SANDSTONE RIDGE IN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB DOMINATED BY MALACOTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS. THIN SOIL AND ANNUAL GRASS COVER IS LOW. BURNED ABOUT 2 YRS AGO.

Threat:

General: ABOUT 30 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1995.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 39	Map Index: 38641	EO Index: 33648	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1987-09-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-09-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
 County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20491° / -118.77173°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786295 E336768	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 04 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 2,100 ft

Location: SOUTH OF CHINA FLAT, ABOUT 0.5 MILE EAST OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT ON JORDAN RANCH, SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail: MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 4.
Ecological: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS IN MIXED CHAPARRAL AND CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII MEMBRANACEUM.
Threat: AREA BEING CONSIDERED FOR GOLF COURSE.
General: ABOUT 200 PLANTS OBSERVED AT JORDAN RANCH IN 1987 (INCLUDING OCCURRENCES # 16, 39, 40, AND 41). SPECIES MAY BE MORE WIDESPREAD THAN INDICATED BY SURVEY (WISHNER 1987). THIS SITE FORMERLY CONSIDERED PART OF OCCURRENCE #16.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
_____ Status _____	NDDB Element Ranks	_____ Other Lists _____
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
_____ Habitat Associations _____		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 40	Map Index: 38642	EO Index: 33649	_____ Dates Last Seen _____
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1987-09-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-09-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-05-15

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20721° / -118.76392°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786538 E337492	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 28.7 acres	Elevation: 2,000 ft

Location: EAST OF CHINA FLAT, ABOUT 1 MILE ENE OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT ON JORDAN RANCH, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: 6 COLONIES MAPPED MOSTLY WITHIN THE SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 33.

Ecological: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS IN MIXED CHAPARRAL AND CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII MEMBRANACEUM.

Threat: AREA BEING CONSIDERED FOR GOLF COURSE.

General: ABOUT 200 PLANTS OBSERVED AT JORDAN RANCH IN 1987 (INCLUDING OCCURRENCES # 16, 39, 40, AND 41). SPECIES MAY BE MORE WIDESPREAD THAN INDICATED BY SURVEY (WISHNER 1987). THIS SITE FORMERLY CONSIDERED PART OF OCCURRENCE #16.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None State: Rare	Global: G2 State: S2.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 41	Map Index: 38643	EO Index: 33650	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1987-09-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-09-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20798° / -118.75404°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786607 E338404	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 14.9 acres	Elevation: 1,900 ft

Location: EAST OF CHINA FLAT, ABOUT 1.5 MILE EAST OF SIMI PEAK SUMMIT ON JORDAN RANCH, SIMI HILLS.
Location Detail: THREE COLONIES MAPPED MAPPED ALONG DIRT ROAD TO CHINA FLAT, WITHIN THE SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 34.
Ecological: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS IN MIXED CHAPARRAL AND CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED WITH ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII MEMBRANACEUM.
Threat: AREA BEING CONSIDERED FOR GOLF COURSE.
General: ABOUT 200 PLANTS OBSERVED AT JORDAN RANCH IN 1987 (INCLUDING OCCURRENCES # 16, 39, 40, AND 41). SPECIES MAY BE MORE WIDESPREAD THAN INDICATED BY SURVEY (WISHNER 1987). THIS SITE FORMERLY CONSIDERED PART OF OCCURRENCE #16.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Deinandra minthornii		
Santa Susana tarplant		Element Code: PDAST4R0J0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: ON SANDSTONE OUTCROPS AND CREVICES, IN SHRUBLAND. 280-760M.		

Occurrence No. 42	Map Index: 38647	EO Index: 33654	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1995-10-11
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1995-10-11
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-04-28

Quad Summary: Santa Susana (3411836/138C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.26408° / -118.63153°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3792641 E349792	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 14 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,650 ft

Location: ABOUT 0.3 MILE SOUTH OF SANTA SUSANA PASS JUST EAST OF VEN/LAX COUNTY LINE, SIMI HILLS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ALONG SECTION LINE BETWEEN SEC 11 AND SEC 14 ON SOUTH SIDE OF SANTA SUSANA TUNNEL ROUTE.

Ecological: REMNANT COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND ANNUAL GRASSLAND IN CREVICES OF SANDSTONE BEDROCK OUTCROP.

Threat:

General: "UNCOMMON" IN 1995.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae		
dune larkspur		Element Code: PDRAN0B1B1
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL DUNES (MARITIME).		
Micro: ON ROCKY AREAS AND DUNES. 30-375M.		

Occurrence No. 1	Map Index: 28618	EO Index: 29816	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1987-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1987-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-12-17

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.12948° / -118.85459°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778065 E328981	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: EAST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 23 JUST SOUTH OF LAKE ELEANOR, SOUTH OF THOUSAND OAKS. EAST SIDE OF ROAD.

Location Detail:

Ecological: MAPPED WITHIN OAK WOODLAND. OTHER RARE PLANTS IN AREA.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS MAP FROM LAKE ELEANOR OPEN SPACE AREA BY WESTEC SERVICES, INC. PROVIDED BY BURGESS.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Didymodon norrisii		
Norris' beard moss		Element Code: NBMUS2C0H0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G3G4	CNPS List: 2.2
State: None	State: S3S4	
Habitat Associations		
General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
Micro: MOSS FROM SEASONALLY WET SHEET DRAINAGES ON EXPOSED ROCK SLABS OR TERRACES THAT COMPLETELY DRY IN SUMMER. LESS FREQUENTL		

Occurrence No. 29	Map Index: 78542	EO Index: 79463	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2005-04-02
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-04-02
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-04-12

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08143° / -118.82423°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3772687 E331686	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 13 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: ZUMA CANYON, ROCK OUTCROP ON WEST BANK OF ZUMA CREEK ABOUT 50 M SOUTH FROM INTERSECTION OF ZUMA CRK AND BACKBONE TRAIL.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKONWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB IN VICINITY OF INTERSECTION OF ZUMA CREEK AND BACKBONE TRAIL. NE1/4 OF SW1/4 SEC 13.

Ecological: ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM/CEANOTHUS SPINOSUS CHAPARRAL ALONG SEASONAL CREEK.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 2005 SAGAR COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Appendix M, NASA SSFL EIS for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Dithyrea maritima		Element Code: PDBRA10020	
beach spectaclepod			
Status		NDDB Element Ranks	
Federal: None		Global: G2	
State: Threatened		State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		Other Lists	
General: COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB. FORMERLY MORE WIDESPREAD IN COASTAL HABITATS IN SO. CALIF.		CNPS List: 1B.1	
Micro: SEA SHORES, ON SAND DUNES, AND SANDY PLACES NEAR THE SHORE. 3-50M.			

Occurrence No. 11 Map Index: 40194 EO Index: 35196 — Dates Last Seen —
 Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 1884-07-XX
 Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1884-07-XX
 Presence: Presumed Extant
 Trend: Unknown Record Last Updated: 1998-11-17

Quad Summary: Venice (3311884/090B), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C), Topanga (3411815/112D)
 County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01281° / -118.49073°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3764578 E362349	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 20 ft

Location: DUNES OF COAST NEAR SANTA MONICA.
 Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN; MAPPED NEAR THE BEACHES WEST OF SANTA MONICA.
 Ecological: DUNES.
 Threat:
 General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1884 SIGHTING (COLLECTION?) BY W.S. LYON REPORTED BY MAJOR (1979).
 Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dodecahema leptoceras		
slender-horned spineflower		
		Element Code: PDPGN0V010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G1	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB (ALLUVIAL FAN SAGE SCRUB).		
Micro: FLOOD DEPOSITED TERRACES AND WASHES; ASSOC INCLUDE ENCELIA, DALEA, LEPIDOSPARTUM, ETC. 200-760M.		

Occurrence No. 6	Map Index: 38551	EO Index: 41052	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1893-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1893-05-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1999-05-14

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D), Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Mint Canyon (3411844/137B), San Fernando (3411834/137C), Newhall (3411845/138A), Val Verde (3411846/138B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.38808° / -118.54413°	Township: 04N
UTM: Zone-11 N3806267 E358048	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 5 mile	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: NEWHALL.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat: MUCH OF THIS AREA DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO TOPO MAPS.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1893 COLLECTION BY DAVIDSON.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae
 Blochman's dudleya **Element Code:** PDCRA04051

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2T2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: OPEN, ROCKY SLOPES; OFTEN IN SHALLOW CLAYS OVER SERPENTINE OR IN ROCKY AREAS W/LITTLE SOIL. 5-450M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 17722 **EO Index:** 919 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1959-06-04
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1959-06-04
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1991-10-09

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.00175° / -118.80670°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3763821 E333148	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 120 ft

Location: POINT DUME.
Location Detail: HERBARIUM COLLECTION DID NOT GIVE MORE PRECISE LOCATION INFORMATION.
Ecological: COMMON ON CLAYEY SLOPES IN COASTAL SAGE.
Threat:
General:
Owner/Manager: DPR-POINT DUME SB

Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae
 Blochman's dudleya **Element Code:** PDCRA04051

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2T2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: OPEN, ROCKY SLOPES; OFTEN IN SHALLOW CLAYS OVER SERPENTINE OR IN ROCKY AREAS W/LITTLE SOIL. 5-450M.

Occurrence No. 6	Map Index: 17710	EO Index: 10034	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1948-06-03
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1948-06-03
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1991-12-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03916° / -118.70273°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767805 E342820	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 250 ft

Location: MOUTH OF WINTER CANYON, NEAR MALIBU BEACH.
Location Detail:
Ecological: IN RED CLAY SOIL OF FLAT AREA.
Threat:
General: LOCALLY ABUNDANT IN 1948.
Owner/Manager: PVT?

Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae
 Blochman's dudleya **Element Code:** PDCRA04051

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2T2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	

Habitat Associations

General: COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL BLUFF SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: OPEN, ROCKY SLOPES; OFTEN IN SHALLOW CLAYS OVER SERPENTINE OR IN ROCKY AREAS W/LITTLE SOIL. 5-450M.

Occurrence No. 30 **Map Index:** 47885 **EO Index:** 47885 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-05-09

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A), Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Ventura, Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.23435° / -118.64252°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789360 E348727	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: NEAR THE CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR.
Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, MAPPED IN THE VICINITY OF THE CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR.
Ecological:
Threat:
General:
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T1	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S1.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 1 **Map Index:** 17774 **EO Index:** 43525 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1990-03-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1990-03-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.14186° / -118.84846°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779428 E329572	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 26 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: JUST SE OF INTERSECTION OF POTRERO RD & DECKER RD (WESTLAKE BLVD), EAST OF LAKE SHERWOOD, SOUTH OF THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: N-FACING LOWER VOLCANIC SLOPES. ASSOCIATED SPECIES NEARBY INCLUDE JUNIPERUS CALIFORNICA, LASTHENIA CORONARIA, CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS, AND LEWISIA REDIVIVA.

Threat: CITY OF AGOURA HILLS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD DESTROY MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL HABITAT & POSSIBLY SOME EXISTING COLONIES.

General: ABOUT 100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1990 BETWEEN THIS OCCURRENCE AND OCCURRENCES #5, 6, 7. THIS OCCURRENCE WAS FORMERLY D. CYMOSA SSP. OVATIFOLIA OCCURRENCE #6

Owner/Manager: PVT

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T1	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S1.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 2 **Map Index:** 17773 **EO Index:** 43526 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Excellent **Element:** 1986-05-20

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1986-05-20

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13830° / -118.85553°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779045 E328912	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: WEST OF LAKE ELEANOR, 0.2 MI WEST OF WESTLAKE ROAD ABOUT 0.5 MI SOUTH OF JCT WITH POTRERO RD, SOUTH OF THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: ON LEVEL AREAS & SHEER CLIFFS. FIELD FORM SAID "SE OF SE QUARTER OF SEC. 27; MAPPING IN CNDDDB SHOULD BE CLOSE; MAY BE A LITTLE OFF.

Ecological: PARTIAL SHADE ON N-FACING VOLCANIC CLIFFS & OUTCROPS (CONEJO VOLCANICS) IN UNIQUE RUPICOLOUS ASSOCIATION TERMED CONEJO ROCK PLANT BY BURGESS;WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII,ERIOGONUM CROCATUM & DUDLEYA LANCEOLATA. SURROUNDED BY COAST SAGE SCRUB.

Threat:

General: ABOUT 100 PLANTS IN 1986. SITE TO BE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED AS OPEN SPACE BY CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AGENCY (COSCA). FORMERLY DUDLEYA CYMOSA SSP. OVATIFOLIA OCCURRENCE # 7.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AGENCY

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T1 State: S1.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 43527 **EO Index:** 43527 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1980-05-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1980-05-25
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13281° / -118.85079°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778428 E329338	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 980 ft

Location: EAST OF LAKE ELEANOR, ON HIGHWAY 23 BETWEEN POTRERO ROAD AND CARLISLE ROAD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: ON NORTH FACING VOLCANIC ROCK. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; DIRECTIONS GIVEN VARIOUSLY AS "EAST OF LAKE ELEANOR" AND "ACROSS LAKE ELEANOR". MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB TO INCLUDE SLOPES EAST OF LAKE ELEANOR.

Ecological: ON MOSSY, NORTH FACING VOLCANIC ROCK WITH QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA, RHUS DIVERSILOBA, AND RHAMNUS CROCEA.

Threat:

General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1980; NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T1 State: S1.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 4	Map Index: 43528	EO Index: 43528	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1992-05-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-05-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13416° / -118.83197°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778547 E331077	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 25 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 15.9 acres	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: BALDWIN WESTLAKE PROPERTY, ABOUT 1.1 MILES EAST OF NORTH END OF LAKE ELEANOR, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: 491 ACRES SURROUNDING LAS VIRGENES RESERVOIR, CITY OF WESTLAKE VILLAGE.

Ecological: ON ROCKY SUBSTRATES, MOSTLY NORTH FACING SLOPES.

Threat: POTENTIAL FUTURE SALE TO BALDWIN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

General: ABOUT 1000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1992 BETWEEN THIS OCCURRENCE AND OCCURRENCE #5. WISNER STATES THAT THIS SITE CONTAINS OTHER SIGNIFICANT HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE VALUES.

Owner/Manager: PVT-FDIC

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T1 State: S1.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 5	Map Index: 43529	EO Index: 43529	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1990-03-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1990-03-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A), Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12952° / -118.82011°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778013 E332162	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 58.8 acres	Elevation: 900 ft

Location: VICINITY OF SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS RECREATION AREA AND TRIUNFO CANYON, ABOUT 1-1.5 MI S OF HWY 101, WSW OF AGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail: 24 COLONIES MAPPED AS 13 POLYGONS. COLONIES SCATTERED BETWEEN NORTH END OF TRIUNFO CANYON, SMMRA, AND LAS VIRGENES RESERVOIR.

Ecological: ON N AND S-FACING SLOPES OF TRIUNFO CANYON. IN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB AND SOUTHERN OAK WOODLAND ON S SIDE OF CANYON, IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND ON UPPER SLOPES OF NORTH SIDE OF CANYON.

Threat: CITY OF AGOURA HILLS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD DESTROY MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL HABITAT IN THE VICINITY.

General: SMALL PORTION OF THIS OCCURRENCE SEEN BY T. THOMAS IN 1990, REST OF OCCURRENCE SEEN BY WISHNER IN 1986. THIS OCCURRENCE WAS FORMERLY D. CYMOSA SSP. OVATIFOLIA OCCURENCE #3.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T1 State: S1.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 17775 **EO Index:** 43530 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1990-03-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1990-03-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.14172° / -118.78842°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779314 E335107	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,060 ft

Location: LADYFACE MOUNTAIN, ABOUT 1 MILE NW OF LADYFACE SUMMIT, 0.3 MILE SOUTH OF VENTURA FREEWAY, WSW OF AGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail:

Ecological: N-FACING VOLCANIC SLOPES. NEARBY ASSOCIATES INCLUDE JUNIPERUS CALIFORNICA, LASTHENIA CORONARIA, AND HAPLOPAPPUS LINEARIFOLIUM.

Threat: CITY OF AGOURA HILLS PROPOSING A DEVELOPMENT UP TO THE 1100 FT CONTOUR ON THE N SLOPE OF LADYFACE.

General: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD REMOVE THE MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL HABITAT. ABOUT 100 PLANTS SEEN IN 1990 BETWEEN THIS OCCURRENCE AND OCC'S 1, 5, 7. THIS OCCURENCE WAS FORMERLY D. CYMOSA SSP. OVATIFOLIA OCCURENCE #4.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T1	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S1.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.		
Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 7 **Map Index:** 17776 **EO Index:** 43531 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2000-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2000-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.14154° / -118.75756°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779245 E337953	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 3.5 acres	Elevation: 900 ft

Location: CORNELL CORNERS, 0.1-0.3 AIRMILES SOUTH OF MALIBU JUNCTION, ALONG CORNELL ROAD, SOUTH OF AGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail: ON SE SIDE OF CORNELL RD. SEVERAL OLD COLLECTIONS FROM THE CORNELL CORNERS AREA.

Ecological: N-FACING VOLCANIC SLOPES. NEARBY ASSOCIATED SPECIES INCLUDE JUNIPERUS CALIFORNICA, LASTHENIA CORONARIA, LEWISIA REDIVIVA, MALOSMA LAURINA, HAPLOPAPPUS LINEARIS, DICHELOSTEMMA PULCHELLA, DELPHINIUM PARRYI, CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS.

Threat: CITY OF AGOURA HILLS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD WIPE OUT MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL HABITAT IN VICINITY.

General: THIS OCCURENCE WAS FORMERLY D. CYMOSA SSP. OVATIFOLIA OCCURENCE #5.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis		
Agoura Hills dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A7
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T1 State: S1.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. Micro: ROCKY, VOLCANIC BRECCIA. 200-500M.		

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 43532	EO Index: 43532	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2000-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2000-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2000-08-18

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13056° / -118.76232°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778035 E337493	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/10 mile	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: WEST SIDE OF KANAN ROAD NEAR CASTLE VIEW DRIVE. 1.5 ROAD MILES SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 101. SOUTH OF AGOURA HILLS.

Location Detail: WEST SIDE OF KANAN ROAD. MAPPED AT INTERSECTION OF KANAN ROAD AND CASTLE VIEW DRIVE BY CNDDDB.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: RIEFNER VISITED SITE IN SPRING 2000. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens		
marcescent dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A3
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL.		
Micro: ON SHEER ROCK SURFACES AND ROCKY VOLCANIC CLIFFS. 180-520M.		

Occurrence No. 5	Map Index: 00664	EO Index: 19730	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1979-06-28
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1979-06-28
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-04-25

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.08888° / -118.71869°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773344 E341439	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 725 ft

Location: 100 METERS NW OF SALVATION ARMY CAMP ON S SIDE OF ROAD ALONGMALIBU CREEK, MALIBU STATE

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON STEEP NORTH FACING ROCKY CLIFF FACE. PARTIALLY SHADED. ASSOCIATED WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII, SALIX, RIBES CALIFORNICUM AND SYMPHORICARPOS.

Threat:

General:

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens		
marcescent dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A3
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL.		
Micro: ON SHEER ROCK SURFACES AND ROCKY VOLCANIC CLIFFS. 180-520M.		

Occurrence No. 6	Map Index: 00631	EO Index: 19728	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1984-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1984-05-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09735° / -118.73155°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774303 E340268	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 600 ft

Location: ROCKY POOL, MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON ROCK OUTCROP OF CONEJO VOLCANICS. IN BOTTOM OF CANYON WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII, SEDUM SPATHULIFOLIUM.

Threat: POOL IS A POPULAR RECREATION SITE; ROCK SCRAMBLING DISLODGES SOME PLANTS PER THOMAS.

General: LESS THAN 50 PLANTS IN 1981. ALSO SEEN IN 1984.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens		
marcescent dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A3
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL.		
Micro: ON SHEER ROCK SURFACES AND ROCKY VOLCANIC CLIFFS. 180-520M.		

Occurrence No. 7	Map Index: 00608	EO Index: 19729	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1984-05-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1984-05-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-08-23

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10528° / -118.73982°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775196 E339520	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: "UDELL GORGE," MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail: 2-20 METERS ABOVE THE CREEK BOTTOM.

Ecological: ON VOLCANIC BOULDERS, NORTH FACING SLOPE. WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII.

Threat:

General:

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia		
Santa Monica dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A5
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G5T2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2.2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: IN CANYONS ON SEDIMENTARY CONGLOMERATES; PRIMARILY N-FACING SLOPES. 210-500M.		

Occurrence No. 2	Map Index: 17769	EO Index: 10157	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1984-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1984-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-08-23

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.07550° / -118.59049°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3771668 E353244	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 64.9 acres	Elevation: 700 ft

Location: TOPANGA STATE PARK, ALONG TOPANGA CANYON BLVD. 1.1-1.5 MI S OF TRIPPET RANCH, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: BOTH SIDES OF TOPANGA CANYON BLVD JUST SOUTH OF FERNWOOD.

Ecological: MOSTLY ON EAST-FACING MOSS COVERED CONGLOMERATE ROCK WITH UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA, PLATANUS RACEMOSA, ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA, RHUS DIVERSILOBA, AND BOYKENIA ELATA.

Threat:

General: LOCALLY ABUNDANT IN 1980.

Owner/Manager: DPR-TOPANGA SP

Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia		
Santa Monica dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA040A5
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened State: None	Global: G5T2 State: S2.2	CNPS List: 1B.2
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB. Micro: IN CANYONS ON SEDIMENTARY CONGLOMERATES; PRIMARILY N-FACING SLOPES. 210-500M.		

Occurrence No. 10	Map Index: 38074	EO Index: 33081	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1980-05-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1980-05-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-02-06

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.05784° / -118.69424°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3769864 E343638	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 30 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 2/5 mile	Elevation: 850 ft

Location: MALIBU CANYON ALONG MALIBU CANYON ROAD ABOUT 1.9 MILES NORTH OF HIGHWAY 1, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN; SITE MAPPED AT CNDDDB IS A BEST GUESS BASED UPON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY NAKAI.

Ecological: NORTHEAST-FACING SANDSTONE ROCK FACE. GROWING WITH TOXICODENDRON DIVERSILOBUM, UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA, RUBUS URSINUS, AND RHAMNUS CROCEA.

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1980 COLLECTION BY NAKAI.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<p>Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya</p>			<p>Element Code: PDCRA040H0</p>
<p>Status</p> <p>Federal: None State: None</p>	<p>NDDB Element Ranks</p> <p>Global: G2 State: S2</p>	<p>Other Lists</p> <p>CNPS List: 1B.2</p>	
<p>Habitat Associations</p> <p>General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND. Micro: IN HEAVY, OFTEN CLAYEY SOILS OR GRASSY SLOPES. 0-790M.</p>			

Occurrence No. 23 **Map Index:** 00845 **EO Index:** 19704 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1978-04-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1978-04-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-01-04

Quad Summary: Calabasas (3411826/112B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

<p>Lat/Long: 34.22889° / -118.63259°</p> <p>UTM: Zone-11 N3788740 E349631</p> <p>Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC</p> <p>Symbol Type: POINT</p> <p>Radius: 1/5 mile</p>	<p>Township: 02N</p> <p>Range: 17W</p> <p>Section: XX Qtr: XX</p> <p>Meridian: S</p> <p>Elevation: 1,000 ft</p>
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Location: CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR, SOUTH SIDE.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON ROCKY OUTCROP.

Threat:

General: 10 PLANTS IN 1978.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Dudleya parva		
Conejo dudleya		Element Code: PDCRA04016
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Threatened	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: IN CLAYEY OR VOLCANIC SOILS ON ROCKY SLOPES AND GRASSY HILLSIDES. 60-450M.		

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 00277 **EO Index:** 12346 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Excellent **Element:** 1987-05-15

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1987-05-15

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1991-07-03

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.23340° / -118.86399°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789606 E328325	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 38.2 acres	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: BTWN NORWEGIAN GRADE (MOORPARK RD) & OLSEN RD, HEAD OF ARROYO SANTA ROSA. PART OF OCC W/I JOEL MCCREA WILDLIFE PRESERVE.

Location Detail:

Ecological: ON NW-FACING BARE ROCK HILLSIDE AND VOLCANIC CLIFFS. ASSOCIATED WITH SELAGINELLA BIGELOVII, ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, AND CORNUS GLABRATA.

Threat: GRAZED WHEN VISITED IN 1978, SUBDIVISIONS NEARBY. TRAMPLING BY HIKERS ALSO THREATENS.

General: ORIGINALLY REPORTED IN 1948. LESS THAN 10,000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1983, 2000-3000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1987. PRESERVED AS OPEN SPACE BY THE CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (COSCA).

Owner/Manager: PVT

Eriogonum crocatum		
conejo buckwheat		
		Element Code: PDPGN081G0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: Rare	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: CONEJO VOLCANIC OUTCROPS; ROCKY SITES. 50-580M.		

Occurrence No. 6	Map Index: 00301	EO Index: 21048	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1983-06-06
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1983-06-06
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1995-11-30

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13680° / -118.85467°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778877 E328989	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 23.7 acres	Elevation: 1,500 ft

Location: 60-150 METERS ABOVE THE NORTHWEST HALF OF LAKE ELEANOR.

Location Detail: FOUND ON EACH SIDE OF LAKE.

Ecological: FOUND ON CLIFF AND ROCK OUTCROPS ABOVE CHAPARRAL. NEAR AN OCCURRENCE OF LEWISIA REDIVIVA MINOR. OTHER ASSOC INCLUDE ADENOSTOMA, MIMULUS LONGIFLORUS, DUDLEYA PULVERULENTA.

Threat: NUMEROUS TRAILS THROUGH AREA. IN THE 1980'S, THE AREA WAS HEAVILY USED AS A "PARTY" RECREATION AREA.

General: GOOD AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1983. LESS THAN 20 PLANTS SEEN IN 1983 ON EAST SIDE OF LAKE AND SEVERAL HUNDRED ON WEST SIDE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Harpagonella palmeri
 Palmer's grapplinghook **Element Code:** PDBOR0H010

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: None **Global:** G4 **CNPS List:** 4.2
State: None **State:** S3.2

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: CLAY SOILS; OPEN GRASSY AREAS W/IN SHRUBLAND. 15-830M.

Occurrence No. 60 **Map Index:** 38551 **EO Index:** 33558 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-04-03

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D), Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Mint Canyon (3411844/137B), San Fernando (3411834/137C), Newhall (3411845/138A), Val Verde (3411846/138B)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.38808° / -118.54413° **Township:** 04N
UTM: Zone-11 N3806267 E358048 **Range:** 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC **Section:** 34 **Qtr:** XX
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 5 mile **Elevation:** 1,300 ft

Location: NEAR NEWHALL.
Location Detail:
Ecological:
Threat:
General: BOYD REPORTS COLLECTION FROM THIS LOCALE IS HOUSED AT RSA. COLLECTOR AND NUMBER UNKNOWN.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri		
Coulter's goldfields		Element Code: PDAST5L0A1
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T3	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SALT MARSHES, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.		
Micro: USUALLY FOUND ON ALKALINE SOILS IN PLAYAS, SINKS, AND GRASSLANDS. 1-1400M.		

Occurrence No. 85	Map Index: 00743	EO Index: 81897	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 1933-04-20
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1933-04-20
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2010-11-30

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.03388° / -118.68508°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3767192 E344439	Range: 17W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 13 ft

Location: NEAR MALIBU.

Location Detail: ALONG THE ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY (NOW KNOWN AS PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY) NEAR THE BEACH. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS CENTERED ON MALIBU AREA AND MALIBU LAGOON.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS A 1933 BAUER COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri		
Coulter's goldfields		Element Code: PDAST5L0A1
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4T3	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: None	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: COASTAL SALT MARSHES, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.		
Micro: USUALLY FOUND ON ALKALINE SOILS IN PLAYAS, SINKS, AND GRASSLANDS. 1-1400M.		

Occurrence No. 87 **Map Index:** 81133 **EO Index:** 81900 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1966-04-04

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1966-04-04

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2010-12-20

Quad Summary: Canoga Park (3411825/112A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.23434° / -118.60497°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3789305 E352185	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 30 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: NEAR HIGHWAY 27, 12 MILES NORTH OF TOPANGA.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS 12 MILES NORTH OF TOPANGA NEAR HIGHWAY 27 AND EAST END OF CHATSWORTH RESERVOIR.

Ecological: "ROCKY HILLSIDE". HABITAT INFORMATION ON COLLECTION LABEL DOES NOT SEEM APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SPECIES.

Threat: MUCH DEVELOPMENT HAS OCCURRED IN THIS AREA.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1966 ANDERSON COLLECTION. COLLECTION STATES LASTHENIA GLABRATA WITH NO SUBSPECIES DESIGNATION. SUBSPECIES COULTERI INFERRED BY RANGE MAPS. ID SHOULD BE CHECKED AS HABITAT IS NOT APPROPRIATE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Nolina cismontana		
chaparral nolina		Element Code: PMAGA080E0
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.2
State: None	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.		
Micro: PRIMARILY ON SANDSTONE AND SHALE SUBSTRATES; ALSO KNOWN FROM GABBRO. 140-1275M.		

Occurrence No. 21	Map Index: 54601	EO Index: 54601	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2004-03-15
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2004-03-15
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2005-07-06

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.20249° / -118.80111°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3786074 E334056	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 06 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 22.9 acres	Elevation: 1,600 ft

Location: SIMI HILLS, NORTH RANCH OPEN SPACE, W OF WESTERN TERMINUS OF FALLING STAR AVE. AND N OF KANAN ROAD.

Location Detail: 2 CNDDDB POLYGONS: (1) IN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 6, AND (2) IN THE SW 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF SECTION 31.

Ecological: ARID SOUTH AND NORTH-FACING SLOPES IN DENSE SAGE SCRUB. WITH ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM, SALVIA MELLIFERA, MALOSMA LAURINA, ENCELIA CALIFORNICA, CRYPTANTHUS SP., BROMUS RUBENS, MARRUBIUM VULGARE AND HAPLOPAPPUS SQUARROSUS.

Threat:

General: SITE IS PERMANENTLY DEDICATED OPEN SPACE MANAGED BY THE CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONSERVANCY. AT COLONY (1), 74-100 PLANTS SEEN IN 1992. UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS AT COLONY (2). ASTRAGALUS BRAUNTONII AND DEINANDRA MINTHORNII ALSO AT THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AGENCY

Orcuttia californica		
California Orcutt grass		Element Code: PMPOA4G010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: VERNAL POOLS.		
Micro: 15-660M.		

Occurrence No. 32 **Map Index:** 38551 **EO Index:** 47237 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-02-14

Quad Summary: Oat Mountain (3411835/138D), Santa Susana (3411836/138C), Mint Canyon (3411844/137B), San Fernando (3411834/137C), Newhall (3411845/138A), Val Verde (3411846/138B)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.38808° / -118.54413°	Township: 04N
UTM: Zone-11 N3806267 E358048	Range: 16W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 5 mile	Elevation: 1,300 ft

Location: NEWHALL.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, MAPPED IN GENERAL VICINITY OF NEWHALL.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: RECENT REPORT OF ORCUTTIA CALIFORNICA AT NEWHALL ACCORDING TO REISER (2001). UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Appendix M, NASA SSFL EIS for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup

Orcuttia californica		
California Orcutt grass		Element Code: PMPOA4G010
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2.1	
Habitat Associations		
General: VERNAL POOLS.		
Micro: 15-660M.		

Occurrence No. 33 **Map Index:** 47238 **EO Index:** 47238 **Dates Last Seen**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** XXXX-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** XXXX-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2002-02-14

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.16683° / -118.83179°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3782169 E331159	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 13 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, MAPPED IN GENERAL VICINITY OF THOUSAND OAKS.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: RECENT REPORT OF ORCUTTIA CALIFORNICA AT THOUSAND OAKS ACCORDING TO REISER (2001). UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: Endangered **State:** S2

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 3 **Map Index:** 72343 **EO Index:** 13809 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Poor **Element:** 2008-05-30
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2008-05-30
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Decreasing **Record Last Updated:** 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09250° / -118.65443° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3773647 E347374 **Range:** 17W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 10 **Qtr:** SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON **Meridian:** S
Area: 6.0 acres **Elevation:** 1,225 ft

Location: STUNTS RANCH, SOUTH AND WEST OF COLD CREEK, APPROX 4.5 AIR MILES NNE OF MALIBU BEACH.
Location Detail: NW POLY MAPPED ACC TO A HAND-DRAWN MAP FROM THOMAS (1984). SE POLY MAPPED ACC TO GPS COORDINATES FROM JENSEN (2008).
Ecological: IN NASSELLA PULCHRA GRASSLAND ON PREHISTORIC LAND SLIDE OF CLAY SOIL. GRASSLAND DOMINATED BY NON-NATIVE PLANTS WITH HEMIZONIA RAMOSISSIMA, CENTAUREA MELLITENSIS, RUMEX CRISPUS, EXOTIC GRASSES.
Threat: MUCH GOPHER DISTURBANCE, WEED INVASION, AND FIRE DISTURBANCE.
General: NW POLY: <1000 PLANTS IN 1982, <100 IN 1984, 6 IN 1987, 12 IN 1988, 3 IN 1989, 0 IN 1990, 1994, 1995, & 1997. SE POLY: 12 PLANTS SEEN IN 2008. NW POLY NEEDS FIELDWORK TO DETERMINE IF THE POPULATION IS EXTIRPATED.
Owner/Manager: UC-STUNT RANCH RESERVE

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 4	Map Index: 00391	EO Index: 16676	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1964-05-07
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1997-XX-XX
Presence: Extirpated			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09723° / -118.82452°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774439 E331690	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 12 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,800 ft

Location: SADDLE ROCK RANCH, NEAR SEMINOLE HOT SPRINGS.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB ACCORDING TO A NOTE BY THOMAS THAT THE SITE WAS LOCATED IN THE "FLAT AREA NEAR SECTION LABEL 12" (SEE MOR94U0003).

Ecological: ALONG SIDES OF FIRE BREAK IN CHAPARRAL.

Threat: SITE IS NOW AN AVOCADO ORCHARD.

General: SITE BASED UPON A 1963 MUDD COLLECTION AND A 1964 RAVEN & THORNE COLLECTION. THOMAS MENTIONS IN 1989 THAT SITE HAS BEEN EXTIRPATED BY AN AVOCADO ORCHARD. FOTHERINGHAM WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE SITE IN 1997; PRESUMED EXTIRPATED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status **NDDB Element Ranks** **Other Lists**

Federal: Endangered **Global:** G2 **CNPS List:** 1B.1
State: Endangered **State:** S2

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 00300 **EO Index:** 12610 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Fair **Element:** 2001-11-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2001-11-17
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Decreasing **Record Last Updated:** 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.11425° / -118.85289° **Township:** 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3776374 E329107 **Range:** 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC **Section:** 03 **Qtr:** NE
Symbol Type: POINT **Meridian:** S
Radius: 80 meters **Elevation:** 1,500 ft

Location: ALONG UPPER WESTLAKE BLVD, SANTA MONICA MTNS.
Location Detail: WEST SIDE OF ROAD.
Ecological: PLANT IN POCKET GRASSLANDS (NASELLA PULCHRA & EUROPEAN ANNUALS) AMONG CHAPARRAL-CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS/QUERCUS BERBERIDIFOLIA. SOILS DERIVED FROM CONEJO VOLCANIC SUBSTRATE.
Threat: POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, EXOTIC PLANTS, GOPHER ACTIVITY, DEBRIS DUMPING, & RD MAINTENANCE THREATEN.
General: FEWER THAN 100 PLANTS SEEN IN 1982; FEWER THAN 50 PLANTS SEEN IN 1984; NONE IN 1987, 1990, OR 1997. 200 PLANTS SEEN IN 2001.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 6 **Map Index:** 00409 **EO Index:** 15205 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 2005-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 2005-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Decreasing **Record Last Updated:** 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09954° / -118.81395°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774678 E332670	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 07 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 17.8 acres	Elevation: 1,750 ft

Location: AT JCT OF KANAN AND MULHOLLAND HWY, ROCKY OAKS UNIT OF SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,

Location Detail: SITE IS PART OF SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA. NPS DEVELOPING RECOVERY PLAN. IN 2004 PART OF THIS SITE HAD P. LYONII SEEDS (FROM LARGER POPS ON SITE) ADDED TO IT AS PART OF A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF NON-NATIVE PLANTS ON P. LYONII (BRIGHAM 2007).

Ecological: IN CLAY SOIL IN NASSELLA PULCHRA GRASSLAND ASSOCIATED WITH CHORIZANTHE STATICOIDES AND EUROPEAN ANNUALS.

Threat: REC USE, EXOTIC SPP, SOIL DUMPING & TRAMPLING THREATEN. 2 REMAINING COLONIES FENCED. DRAINAGE DITCH DUG IN 1996/1997.

General: 5,500-10,000 PLANTS IN 1982, <10,000 IN 1984, <100 IN 1987, <1000 IN 1988. IN 1994, 2 OF 4 COLONIES REMAIN HERE; 2 WERE EXTIRPATED BY EQUESTRIAN ACTIVITIES. 450 PLANTS REPORTED IN 2003, UNK # IN 2004 & 2005.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 9	Map Index: 00612	EO Index: 16670	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: None			Element: 1990-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1994-XX-XX
Presence: Possibly Extirpated			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10553° / -118.73812°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775220 E339677	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 02 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 800 ft

Location: JUST EAST OF ENTRANCE TO UDELL GORGE, MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK.

Location Detail: AT THE EDGE OF AN EQUESTRIAN TRAIL. SE1/4 OF SW1/4 SEC 2.

Ecological: ALONG EDGE OF TRAIL THROUGH GRASSLAND WITH NASSELLA PULCHRA STAND NEARBY. ON CLAY SOIL DERIVED FROM SHALE ASSOCIATED WITH NAVARRETIA PUBESCENS.

Threat: TRAIL CONSTRUCTION AND EQUESTRIAN AND FOOT TRAFFIC ARE THREATS. NO PLANTS SEEN AFTER HORSES USED TRAIL WHEN STILL WET.

General: LESS THAN 100 PLANTS IN 1983, LESS THAN 50 IN 1984, 3 IN 1988, 11 IN 1989, 40 IN 1990, NONE SEEN 1992-1994. ACCORDING TO FOTHERINGHAM, POPULATION EXTIRPATED BUT HABITAT REMAINS. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: DPR-MALIBU CREEK SP

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 10	Map Index: 00291	EO Index: 8882	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2006-06-01
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-01
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-23

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A), Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles, Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.12710° / -118.85441°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777802 E328993	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 34.0 acres	Elevation: 1,000 ft

Location: IN THE VICINITY OF THE INTERSECTION OF DECKER RD AND CARLISLE RD, SSW OF LAKE ELEANOR, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS 9 POLYGONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE VEN/LAX COUNTY LINE. MAPPED TO ENCOMPASS MAP INFO FROM THOMAS 1983, WESTEC SERVICES (DATE UNK), A 1990 VANDER MAP, A 1992 KEELEY MAP, A 1999 WELTER MAP, & 2006 GPS INFO FROM WARNIMENT.

Ecological: FOUND IN SMALL GRASSY OPENINGS OF COASTAL SAGE SCRUB/CHAPARRAL ALONG FIRE ROAD CUTS AND IN SOME NATURAL OPENINGS. CLAY DERIVED FROM VOLCANICS WITH OCCASIONAL BOULDERS. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE NASELLA PULCHRA, CALOCHORTUS PLUMMERAE, ETC.

Threat: DEV HAS EXTIRPATED PORTIONS IN LA CO. THREATENED BY FURTHER DEV, RD CONSTRUCTION, RECREATION, GRAZING, INVASIVE PLANTS.

General: >1000 IN 1983, ~1000 IN 1987, >1000 IN 1988 & 1990. PORTIONS IN LA CO HAD 1000+ IN 1990, 6000-9000 EST IN 1991 & 1992, ~14,000 IN 1995, & 80,000 IN 1998 BUT MUCH HAS SINCE BEEN EXTIRP BY DEV. 20 IN W-MOST POLY IN 2006. INCL FORMER EO #28.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AG, PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 11	Map Index: 00315	EO Index: 8226	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1999-05-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1999-05-16
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13938° / -118.84401°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779146 E329977	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 26 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 24.0 acres	Elevation: 1,225 ft

Location: RIDGE EAST OF LAKE ELEANOR DAM, EAST OF WESTLAKE BLVD, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: THREE COLONIES ALONG RIDGE.

Ecological: ON RIDGETOP IN NARROW STRIP OF GRASSLAND IN CHAMISE AND RED-SHANK CHAPARRAL IN THIN SOIL ON VOLCANIC BRECCIA. ASSOCIATED W/ ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENS, STYLOCLINE GNAPHALOIDES, BROMUS HORDACEUS, BROMUS MADRITENSIS, TRIFOLIUM TRIDENTATUM.

Threat: POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. HABITAT HAD BEEN MODIFIED IN 1987. ORVS, FOOT TRAFFIC & INVASIVE GRASSES ALSO THREATEN.

General: NORTHERN POLY: 1000 INDIVIDUALS OBS IN 1998. SOUTHEAST POLY: 8000-9000 PLANTS OBS IN 1999. SOUTHWEST POLY: <100 PLANTS SEEN IN 1983, 0 IN 1987, <100 IN 1992. SITE BURNED IN 1996, 10 PLANTS OBSERVED ON EAST EDGE OF BURN IN 1997.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AG, PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 13 **Map Index:** 00589 **EO Index:** 16664 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1926-04-26

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1926-04-26

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2008-09-19

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C), Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04750° / -118.74787°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3768800 E338668	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 27 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation:

Location: MALIBU HILLS, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.

Location Detail: MAPPED VERY GENERALLY IN AREA OF MALIBU HILLS; COLLECTION LOCATION NOT PRECISE.

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1926 JONES COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 15 **Map Index:** 22706 **EO Index:** 8228 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Excellent **Element:** 1998-XX-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1998-XX-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2008-09-26

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.13038° / -118.86547°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778184 E327979	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 34 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 12.0 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: ADJACENT TO CARLISLE INLET AND DRAINAGE ON BOTH SIDES OF PARK RD, SOUTH OF LAKE SHERWOOD.

Location Detail: ON BOTH SIDES OF INLET. MAPPED AS 7 POLYGONS ACCORDING TO A 1998 WISHNER MAP.

Ecological: ON SLOPES IN OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL WITH CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS, C. CRASSIFOLIUS, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATA. (OPENINGS CAUSED BY BRUSH CLEARANCE IN 1986 AND FIRE IN 1988).

Threat: APPROVED FOR DEVELOPMENT (1993). ANNUAL GRASSES & "GOPHER-TILLING" THREATEN. FIRE FUELS MANAGEMENT ALSO THREATENS.

General: 3700-4400 PLANTS IN 1990, <4000 IN 1993, 3300-3600 PLANTS IN 1998. ONE SUB-POP'N (EST. SIZE 500 PLANTS) DISKED AS PART OF FIRE MGMNT IN 1993; <10 PLANTS REMAINED IN THIS SUBPOP IN 1994, RECOVERED TO 400 IN 1998.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 16	Map Index: 22705	EO Index: 8229	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: 2001-07-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2001-07-17
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.14607° / -118.86832°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3779929 E327748	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 28 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 8.0 acres	Elevation: 1,050 ft

Location: ON SLOPES ADJACENT TO MAJOR TRIBUTARY TO LAKE, N OF LAKE SHERWOOD.

Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO A 1990 WISHNER MAP. W POLY (CONSISTS OF 2 SUBPOPULATIONS): BULLDOZED (2000?), UNKNOWN IF NOW EXTIRPATED. E POLY: SEVERE DECLINE AND NOW CONTAINS A MIXTURE OF NATURAL AND TRANSPLANTED INDIVIDUALS.

Ecological: IN OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL DOMINATED BY GRASSES AND NATIVE ANNUAL HERBS. ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH CEANOTHUS CUNEATUS, ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM.

Threat: DEVELOPMENT UNDERWAY (WISHNER, 1994). W POLY DISKED DURING FUELS MANAGEMENT. E POLY THREATENED BY GOPHERS & WEEDS.

General: TOTAL OF 330 PLANTS SEEN IN 1990 IN 3 SUBPOPULATIONS. TWO OF 3 SUBPOPS BULLDOZED, 3RD SUB POP IN SEVERE DECLINE AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ENHANCED WITH TRANSPLANTS IN 2001 (110 OF 230 TRANSPLANTS SURVIVED AS OF JULY 2001). NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 17	Map Index: 22107	EO Index: 22074	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1998-05-19
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1998-05-19
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10704° / -118.86141°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775588 E328306	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 10.0 acres	Elevation: 1,780 ft

Location: NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF MULHOLLAND HWY & HWY 23 (DECKER RD), SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail: W POLY MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS ACCORDING TO A 1993 HOVORE MAP. E POLY MAPPED BY CNDDDB ACCORDING TO A 1998 WISHNER MAP.

Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH CEANOTHUS MEGACARPUS AND HETEROMELES ARBUTUFOLIA. SITE WITH CLEARED AREAS OF ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND COASTAL SAGE SCRUB SPECIES.

Threat: PROPERTY APPROVED FOR A 3-LOT SPLIT (1993) ON THE BASIS THAT IT DOESN'T IMPACT THE PLANTS. HORSE GRAZING ALSO A THREAT.

General: W POLY: SEEN IN 1992, HUNDREDS OF PLANTS OBSERVED WITHIN FOUR SUB-POPULATIONS IN 1993, <1000 IN 1994. E POLY: 1000 IN 1998. FIRE FUELS MODIFICATION HAS ALSO MODIFIED SITE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 18	Map Index: 22108	EO Index: 25763	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1989-07-18
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1989-07-18
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.09756° / -118.84240°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774505 E330042	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 2,060 ft

Location: NEAR "GUESTHOUSE" AT THE FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT "EAGLE'S NEST" HOMESITE, MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY.
Location Detail: POPULATION ABOUT 300 FT SSW OF GUESTHOUSE. SE1/4 OF NW1/4 SEC 11.
Ecological: SPARSELY VEGETATED CONEJO VOLCANIC SOILS ALONG RIDGELINE FUELBREAK IN CHAMISE CHAPARRAL W/CORETHROGYNE FILAGINIFOLIA, FESTUCA MEGALURA, & AVENA BARBATA. SUBDIVIDED AREA INCLUDES GOOD QUALITY NASSELLA PULCHRA GRASSLAND & RED SHANK CHAPARRAL.
Threat: PROPOSED SUBDIVISION (1989) & FIRE FUELS MGMT THREATENS. POPULATION MAY HAVE BEEN DISKED (1997).
General: 200 PLANTS SEEN IN 1989. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 26	Map Index: 22760	EO Index: 18655	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 1992-05-29
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-05-29
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-24

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.12881° / -118.84058°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3777968 E330272	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 35 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 7.0 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: PART OF "BALDWIN WESTLAKE PROPERTY"; ABOUT 0.8 MI E OF DECKER ROAD, JUST W OF LAS VIRGENES RESERVOIR, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail: ALONG THE ENTRANCE ROAD TO THE RESERVOIR FACILITIES COMPLEX. OWNERSHIP IS LVMWD & PVT. OVER 95% OF OCCURRENCE MANAGED BY SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY, REMAINDER IS ON PRIVATE HOLDINGS.

Ecological: GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL ECOTONES IN AREAS OF RECENT DISTURBANCES WITH LITTLE COMPETITION FROM SHRUBS AND ANNUAL GRASSES. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE BROMUS HORDEACEUS, B. MADRITENSIS, AVENA BARBATA, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, PLANTAGO ERECTA, ETC.

Threat: SITE RECEIVES HEAVY RECREATIONAL PRESSURE, PVT OWNED PORTION MAY BE SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT.

General: OVER 5000 TOTAL PLANTS SEEN HERE AND AT OCCURRENCE 27 IN 1992.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA, PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND. Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 27	Map Index: 22761	EO Index: 8204	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2005-05-26
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2005-05-26
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-30

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13010° / -118.81917°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778075 E332248	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 36 Qtr: N
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 45.0 acres	Elevation: 950 ft

Location: PART OF "BALDWIN WESTLAKE PROPERTY"; 1.7-2.5 MILES E OF DECKER ROAD, E OF LAS VIRGENES RESERVOIR, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail: OWNERSHIP IS LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT & PVT; MORE THAN 95% OF OCCURRENCE IS MANAGED BY THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY. NW-MOST POLY MAY BE ERRONEOUS; MAPPED ACC TO A WALL MAP BUT MAP DOES NOT MATCH COORDINATES.

Ecological: GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL ECOTONES; IN AREAS SUCH AS ROADWAYS AND RECENT DISTURBANCES, WITH LITTLE COMPETITION FROM SHRUBS AND ANNUAL GRASSES. ASSOCIATES INCL ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM, BLOOMERIA CROCEA, DICHELOSTEMMA CAPITATUM, ETC.

Threat: RECEIVES HEAVY RECREATIONAL PRESSURES, PRIVATELY OWNED PORTION MAY BE SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT.

General: OVER 5000 PLANTS TOTAL SEEN IN 1992 BETWEEN HERE & EO #26. IN 1997, THERE WERE "NUMEROUS DENSE PATCHES IN DISTURBED AREAS AND MORE SPARSE POPULATIONS IN GAPS BETWEEN SHRUBS IN CHAPARRAL." 5000 PLANTS SEEN HERE IN 2005.

Owner/Manager: NPS-SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA, PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 30	Map Index: 25140	EO Index: 28650	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Good			Element: 2008-06-25
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2008-06-25
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Decreasing			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.26538° / -118.85495°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3793138 E329222	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 8.0 acres	Elevation: 675 ft

Location: CARLSBERG DEVELOPMENT; IMMEDIATELY NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF THE HWY 23 FREEWAY AND TIERRA REJADA RD, CLOVERLEAF.

Location Detail: BETWEEN VERNAL POOL AND TIERRA REJADA. MAPPED BY CNDDDB TO ENCOMPASS MULTIPLE YEARS WORTH OF SURVEY DATA FROM MOUNTAINS RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (LAST SURVEY IN 2007).

Ecological: IN THIN ROCKY CONEJO VOLCANICS, ON NE SIDE OF A COASTAL SAGE SCRUB STAND. WITH SALVIA LEUCOPHYLLA, ENCELIA CALIFORNICA, BACCHARIS PILULARIS, LASTHENIA CALIFORNICA, PECTOCARYA LINEARIS. ADJACENT VERNAL POOL SUPPORTS ORCUTTIA CALIFORNICA.

Threat: HOUSING DEV; MINIMAL BUFFER. POSS THREATENED BY FUEL MODIFICATION, DUMPING, TRENCHING, & NON-NATIVE SPECIES.

General: 1000 PLANTS IN 1991. 230,000 PLANTS PRESENT IN 1997 PER FOTHERINGHAM (LARGEST KNOWN POP). <1000 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN 2007. 4 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2008.

Owner/Manager: MTNS REC & CONS AUTHORITY

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 31	Map Index: 25971	EO Index: 5250	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1991-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1991-05-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1998-06-02

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.27414° / -118.84160°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794087 E330469	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 11 Qtr: NW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 12.2 acres	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: CLOVER CAST DEVELOPMENT; VICINITY OF SIMI VALLEY, EAST OF HWY 23, NORTH OF TIERRA REJADA RD.

Location Detail: SUMMIT OF RIDGELINE IN SECTION 11; ONE IN A SADDLE AND ONE NEAR THE TOP OF THE SECOND HIGHEST KNOB.

Ecological: IN SPARSELY VEGETATED, GRASSY OPENINGS IN VOLCANIC CLAY SOILS WITHIN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB. CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE COMMON NEARBY AND ON NORTH-FACING SLOPES.

Threat: RECREATIONAL USE OF THIS OPEN SPACE A POSSIBLE THREAT FROM NEARBY RESIDENTIAL AREAS. APPROVED DEVELOPMENT HERE.

General: 60 PLANTS IN 1991. TO BE INCLUDED IN "RARE PLANT PRESERVE" OF ABOUT 50 ACRES AS MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT. MAY NEED ACTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN SOON.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 32 **Map Index:** 25972 **EO Index:** 5262 **— Dates Last Seen —**

Occ Rank: Excellent **Element:** 1991-11-XX

Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1991-11-XX

Presence: Presumed Extant

Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2008-09-25

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.15681° / -118.85944°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3781106 E328589	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: 22 Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1/5 mile	Elevation: 1,100 ft

Location: AT NORTHWEST TERMINUS OF BRIDGEGATE STREET; WEST OF THORNHILL AVENUE, THOUSAND OAKS.

Location Detail: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AT THE END OF BRIDGEGATE STREET AT CNDDB. MAP DETAIL NEEDED. THIS AREA WAS ONCE PRIVATE BUT NOW APPEARS TO BE OWNED BY CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AGENCY (COSCA).

Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH FRITILLARIA BIFLORA, LEWISIA REDIVIVA, & DUDLEYA CYMOSA OVATIFOLIA.

Threat: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT THREATENS. IT IS ALSO SUSCEPTIBLE TO BEING REMOVED FOR FUELS MANAGEMENT & INCREASE IN REC USE.

General: 11,050 IN 1991 IN 4 GROUPS: 10,000 ON E-FACING SLOPE OF WESTERNMOST RIDGE; 500 JUST SOUTH OF THAT; 500 ON W FACE ON NORTH PORTION; AND 50 JUST N OF THE LATTER. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: CONEJO OPEN SPACE CONS AGENCY?

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 33	Map Index: 26105	EO Index: 5210	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1992-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-05-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13463° / -118.75257°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778470 E338400	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 8.1 acres	Elevation: 900 ft

Location: CORNELL ROAD BEHIND THE MALIBU FIRE STATION, SOUTH OF MALIBU JUNCTION.
Location Detail: TWO COLONIES MAPPED WITHIN 0.1 MILE OF THE ROAD; ONE DUE EAST OF THE FIRE STATION, THE OTHER NNE OF THE STATION.
Ecological: GROWING IN DISTURBED GRASSLAND AND BUCKWHEAT SCRUB.
Threat: SITE HAD FORMERLY BEEN PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT; SITE IS HEAVILY GRAZED AND POUNDED BY HORSES.
General: 4,000 PLANTS OBSERVED BETWEEN THIS SITE AND OCCURRENCE #34 ACROSS THE ROAD IN 1992. SITE ORIGINALLY OBSERVED IN 1988 BUT NEVER REPORTED.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 34	Map Index: 26104	EO Index: 5211	Dates Last Seen
Occ Rank: Fair			Element: 1992-05-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1992-05-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-23

Quad Summary: Thousand Oaks (3411827/113A)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.13624° / -118.75978°	Township: 01N
UTM: Zone-11 N3778660 E337738	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 7.3 acres	Elevation: 880 ft

Location: SMALL RIDGETOPS AT EAST END OF LADYFACE NEAR CORNELL ROAD, SOUTH OF MALIBU JUNCTION.

Location Detail: TWO COLONIES MAPPED ABOUT 0.6 AND 0.7 MILES, RESPECTIVELY, SOUTH OF WHERE CORNELL ROAD MEETS HIGHWAY 101.

Ecological: GROWING IN DISTURBED GRASSLAND AND BUCKWHEAT SCRUB.

Threat: SITE HAD FORMERLY BEEN PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT, PRESENTLY HEAVILY GRAZED AND POUNDED BY HORSES.

General: 4,000 PLANTS OBSERVED BETWEEN THIS SITE AND OCCURRENCE #33 ACROSS THE ROAD IN 1992. SITE ORIGINALLY OBSERVED IN 1988 BUT NEVER REPORTED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 35	Map Index: 28019	EO Index: 20868	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 1996-05-17
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 1996-05-17
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-10-03

Quad Summary: Malibu Beach (3411816/112C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10434° / -118.74801°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775104 E338762	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 4.0 acres	Elevation: 850 ft

Location: APPROX 0.6 AIR MI SSE OF THE INTERSECTION OF MULHOLLAND HWY AND LAKE VISTA DR., SE OF MALIBU LAKE.

Location Detail: THE POPULATION GROWS ALONG A RIDGE AND AN ANIMAL (POSSIBLY HUMAN) TRAIL BISECTS THE POPULATION. MALIBOU LAKE MOUNTAIN CLUB LTD. COMMUNITY HAS DESIGNATED THIS PARCEL FOR RECREATIONAL USE. ADJACENT TO THE POPULATION IS MALIBU CREEK SP.

Ecological: SW-FACING OPENING ON SLOPING RIDGELINE IN CHAPARRAL. ASSOCIATED SPECIES INCLUDE NASSELLA PULCHRA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, NAVARRETIA PUBESCENS, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, ERIGERON FOLIOSUS, AND ADJACENT CHAPARRAL.

Threat: FOOT TRAFFIC AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

General: ~2000 PLANTS SEEN IN 1996.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii
 Lyon's pentachaeta **Element Code:** PDAST6X060

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	Global: G2 State: S2	CNPS List: 1B.1

Habitat Associations

General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.

Occurrence No. 37	Map Index: 38849	EO Index: 33856	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Fair	Origin: Natural/Native occurrence		Element: 1995-05-22
Presence: Presumed Extant	Trend: Unknown		Site: 1995-05-22
			Record Last Updated: 1998-05-29

Quad Summary: Simi (3411837/139D)
County Summary: Ventura

Lat/Long: 34.28090° / -118.84928°	Township: 02N
UTM: Zone-11 N3794849 E329776	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 03 Qtr: SE
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 2.4 acres	Elevation: 920 ft

Location: ABOUT 4000 FT ESE OF INTERSECTION OF HWY 23 AND NEW LOS ANGELES AVE, E OF MOORPARK, TIERRA REJADA HILLS,

Location Detail: PLANTS FOUND WITHIN GRADED DIRT ROADWAY AND MARGINS.

Ecological: COASTAL SCRUB/GRASSLAND ECOTONE. IN SOME PLACES HIGHLY DISTURBED AND DOMINATED BY STUNTED GROWTH OF CENTAUREA MELITENSIS.

Threat: COMPETITION W/ CENTAUREA AND MUSTARDS, AND GRAZING. PROPOSED COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING FACILITY FOR PORTION OF SITE.

General: 1200 PLANTS IN 1995.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 43	Map Index: 72370	EO Index: 73306	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Excellent			Element: 2003-05-16
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2003-05-16
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-25

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10767° / -118.79614°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3775550 E334328	Range: 18W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 05 Qtr: SW
Symbol Type: POLYGON	Meridian: S
Area: 11.0 acres	Elevation: 950 ft

Location: IMMEDIATELY W OF SEMINOLE HOT SPRINGS IN LA SIERRA CANYON, NW OF MULHOLLAND HWY.

Location Detail: MAPPED AS 3 POLYGONS ACCORDING TO A 2003 MEYER MAP.

Ecological: A SERIES OF GRASSY HERBACEOUS OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL, ALONG EDGE OF FOOT TRAIL ON A SPARSELY VEGETATED OLD SCRAPED AREA. ASSOC W/ BROMUS HORDEACEUS, VULPIA MYUROS, HEMIZONIA FASCICULATA, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, ETC. ON CONEJO VOLCANICS.

Threat: 61 ACRE SITE APPROVED FOR 6 PARCELS; COULD BE LOST TO DEVELOPMENT & FUEL MODIFICATIONS. EFFORT TO PURCHASE IN PROGRESS.

General: 10,000+ PLANTS SEEN IN 2003. MEYER MENTIONS THAT CARL WISHNER ALSO SAW THIS SITE SOMETIME IN 2001 OR 2002.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Pentachaeta lyonii		
Lyon's pentachaeta		Element Code: PDAST6X060
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: Endangered	Global: G2	CNPS List: 1B.1
State: Endangered	State: S2	
Habitat Associations		
General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
Micro: EDGES OF CLEARINGS IN CHAP., USUALLY AT THE ECOTONE BTWN GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL OR EDGES OF FIREBREAKS. 30-630M.		

Occurrence No. 44	Map Index: 72371	EO Index: 73307	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Poor			Element: 2006-06-13
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: 2006-06-13
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 2008-09-23

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.10002° / -118.85222°	Township: 01S
UTM: Zone-11 N3774795 E329140	Range: 19W
Mapping Precision: SPECIFIC	Section: 10 Qtr: NE
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 80 meters	Elevation: 1,700 ft

Location: E SIDE OF BROOKINS TRAIL, APPROX 0.6 RD MI S OF THE INTERSECTION OF MULHOLLAND HWY & BROOKINS TRAIL, SANTA MONICA MTNS.

Location Detail: MAPPED ACCORDING TO GPS COORDINATES PROVIDED BY TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

Ecological: LOCATED ON EXPOSED SOILS ADJACENT TO A ROCK OUTCROP WITHIN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB. SITE COMPRISED OF SEVERAL VEGETATION COMMUNITIES INCLUDING COASTAL SAGE SCRUB, CHAMISE CHAPARRAL, SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB, MULEFAT SCRUB, ETC.

Threat:

General: 3 PLANTS SEEN IN 2006.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Sidalcea neomexicana
 Salt Spring checkerbloom

Element Code: PDMAL110J0

Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists
Federal: None	Global: G4?	CNPS List: 2.2
State: None	State: S2S3	

Habitat Associations

General: ALKALI PLAYAS, BRACKISH MARSHES, CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MOJAVEAN DESERT SCRUB.

Micro: ALKALI SPRINGS AND MARSHES. 0-1500M.

Occurrence No. 8	Map Index: 35233	EO Index: 693	— Dates Last Seen —
Occ Rank: Unknown			Element: XXXX-XX-XX
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence			Site: XXXX-XX-XX
Presence: Presumed Extant			
Trend: Unknown			Record Last Updated: 1996-07-22

Quad Summary: Topanga (3411815/112D), Beverly Hills (3411814/111C)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.01962° / -118.48594°	Township: 02S
UTM: Zone-11 N3765326 E362802	Range: 15W
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC	Section: XX Qtr: XX
Symbol Type: POINT	Meridian: S
Radius: 1 mile	Elevation: 100 ft

Location: SANTA MONICA.

Location Detail:

Ecological:

Threat:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS UNDATED COLLECTION BY HASSE CITED BY JEPSON (1936).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis Sonoran maiden fern			Element Code: PPTHE05192
Status	NDDB Element Ranks	Other Lists	
Federal: None State: None	Global: G5T3 State: S2.2?	CNPS List: 2.2	
Habitat Associations			
General: MEADOWS AND SEEPS. Micro: ALONG STREAMS, SEEPAGE AREAS. 50-550M.			

Occurrence No. 4 **Map Index:** 28076 **EO Index:** 18438 **Dates Last Seen**
Occ Rank: Unknown **Element:** 1966-03-26
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence **Site:** 1966-03-26
Presence: Presumed Extant
Trend: Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2010-10-01

Quad Summary: Point Dume (3411817/113D)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 34.04601° / -118.87037° UTM: Zone-11 N3768836 E327356 Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC Symbol Type: POLYGON Area:	Township: 01S Range: 19W Section: 28 Qtr: SE Meridian: S Elevation: 300 ft
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Location: ENCINAL CANYON; ABOUT 0.5-2 MILES FROM MOUTH, SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS.
Location Detail: MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS ALONG THE LOWER PORTION OF ENCINAL CYN TO ENCOMPASS A 1963 KIEFER COLLECTION FROM "CA. 2 MI FROM COAST, ENCINAL CYN, 500 FT" AND A 1966 KIEFER COLLECTION FROM "~0.5 MI FROM MOUTH, ENCINAL CYN, 200-300 FT".
Ecological: SEEPAGE AREAS ALONG STREAM; LIGHT TO FULL SHADE.
Threat:
General: SITE BASED ON A 1966 KIEFER COLLECTION; FEW PLANTS IN 1966. A 1963 KIEFER COLLECTION IS ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE BASED MAINLY ON ITS LOWER ELEVATION (500 FT) BUT DIRECTIONS PLACE IT FURTHER UP THE CANYON. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #5.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

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End of Appendix M

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