GENERAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS

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TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

19 January 2011

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

TERACOR Resource Management ("TERACOR") was retained by Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Association ("Forest Lawn") to perform this General Biological Assessment for the 444-acre Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills property ("Forest Lawn Property"). The purpose of this Biological Assessment is to provide an assessment of the biological resources present and potentially present within the Forest Lawn Property and the relationship of the biological resources to the proposed Master Plan project. This analysis is based on multiple focused surveys performed on the Forest Lawn Property, TERACOR's year-round field reconnaissance on the Forest Lawn Property for over 12 years, our knowledge of area habitats and organisms, and relevant scientific literature.

FOREST LAWN PROPERTY LOCATION

The Forest Lawn Property is located approximately one-quarter mile south of State Highway 134 in the City of Los Angeles ("City"). The physical address of the Forest Lawn Property is 6300 Forest Lawn Drive, Los Angeles, California. The location of the Forest Lawn Property relative to local thoroughfares is illustrated in *Exhibit 1 – Regional Location Map*, attached.

The Forest Lawn Property is bordered by Griffith Park to the east and south, and by undeveloped adjacent property also owned by Forest Lawn to the west. Forest Lawn Drive borders the property to the north and northwest. The Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel is located on the north and west side of Forest Lawn Drive at this locale. The Los Angeles Chapter of Junior Achievement of Southern California, Inc. and Mount Sinai Memorial Park border the Forest Lawn Property to the northwest and northeast, respectively. Surrounding land uses farther north and west of the Forest Lawn Property include State Highway 134, and commercial and business development.

Geographically, the Forest Lawn Property is approximately 0.5 mile northeast of Cahuenga Peak in the Hollywood Hills. It is located within a non-sectioned area of Township 1 north, Range 14 west, of the *Burbank, California United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute Quadrangle. Exhibit 2 – USGS Topographic Map*, attached, illustrates the geographic location and topography of the Forest Lawn Property.

BACKGROUND

The Forest Lawn Property contains both natural and human-affected areas. Human-affected areas include developed interment areas comprised primarily of lawn and non-native trees, walled garden interment areas, asphalt and gravel access roads, infrastructure installations, maintenance areas, storage areas, and areas under preparation for use for interment. Areas considered "natural" comprise approximately 119.8 acres within the Forest Lawn Property. Habitat values remain largely intact in these approximately 119.8-acre areas and floral/faunal diversity is moderate to high. The natural plant communities present on the Forest Lawn Property include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) woodland/forest, western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) - coast live oak, California walnut (*Juglans californica*) woodland, chaparral, and sage scrub. These are the

dominant plant communities present across all of the relatively undisturbed secondary and tertiary ridgelines and canyons associated with the north slope of the Hollywood Hills.

In the mid-1940's, Forest Lawn purchased most of the Forest Lawn Property for use as a cemetery. In 1948, the Los Angeles City Council issued a Conditional Use Permit ("CUP") (City of Los Angeles Case No. 1700) authorizing the use of the Forest Lawn Property for cemetery purposes. In the decades following, Forest Lawn developed various portions of the Forest Lawn Property as a cemetery. Forest Lawn removed trees and other natural plant communities, performed grading on an incremental basis as new areas of the park were developed, and installed park-like landscaping, in accordance with the CUP. In addition, a decomposed granite surface mine was located on approximately 45 acres of the Forest Lawn Property from approximately 1970 to the early 1990's. Surface mining was discontinued and the area was approved for cemetery use by the Los Angeles City Council in 1994 (CPC-1994-0290-CU). Currently, the approximate 444-acre Forest Lawn Property contains approximately 230 acres of developed memorial-park and associated support facilities, approximately 91 acres of disturbed areas, approximately 3 acres of ornamental vegetation outside of the developed memorial-park, and approximately 119.8 acres of natural habitat. *Exhibit 2A – Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills - Basic Landscape Distinctions*, attached, broadly characterizes basic landscape distinctions across the 444-acre Forest Lawn Property.

No conservation easements are currently present on the Forest Lawn Property. There are, however, 3 agency-designated restoration areas. These restoration areas include the following:

- a 3.89-acre restoration area comprised of riparian and oak woodland habitat within Sennett Creek required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") and California Department of Fish and Game ("CDFG");

- a 1.73-acre restoration area comprised of chaparral above a blueline stream at the west edge of the Forest Lawn Property ("Drainage L" is a Forest Lawn internal designation for this stream); and

- a 0.25-acre off-site basin located on Drainage K on the western edge of the Forest Lawn Property. The 0.25-acre basin would contain a 10-year flood event. The 0.25-acre site represents the 10-year interval extent of inundation line.

The 3.89-acre Sennett Creek restoration area is located upstream of Evergreen Drive to just beyond Magnolia Drive in the developed portion of the Forest Lawn Property. The 1.73-acre of on-site chaparral restoration area is part of a 3.02-acre upland restoration program required by the Corps. The balance of the 3.02-acre area is on an adjacent property belonging to Forest Lawn. A map showing roadways and names, boundaries, the 3.89-acre Sennett Creek restoration area, the 1.73-acre chaparral restoration area and the 0.25-acre basin is attached as *Exhibit 2B – Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills Map*.

A number of authorizations and permits have been obtained by Forest Lawn for jurisdictional areas from the Corps and CDFG. These authorizations allowed certain improvements and maintenance projects within the jurisdictional areas of the Forest Lawn Property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The most recent U.S.G.S. mapping was produced in 1991 and photo-revised in 1994. TERACOR reviewed the existing conditions of the general area against this mapping to determine if there had been substantial topographic alteration on the Forest Lawn Property. Recent topographic mapping of the Forest Lawn Property indicates that approximately 324 acres of the Forest Lawn Property is relatively disturbed topographically, due to previous grading and development activities.

Topography on the Forest Lawn Property ranges from approximately 625 feet above mean sea level ("msl") at the entrance to the Forest Lawn Property to approximately 875 feet msl near the southern boundary of the Forest Lawn Property.

Soils within the undeveloped areas of the Forest Lawn Property, including potential jurisdictional areas (Corps, CDFG, and California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles ["RWQCB"]), as depicted on the attached *Exhibit 3 - Geologic Map - Undeveloped Areas*, 25 May 2006, are comprised of alluvium, artificial fill, sandy gravel, sandy silt, silty clay, gravelly sand, and silty sand associations (Geosoils Consultants, Inc., 2006). Additionally, many of the Sennett Creek tributaries contain conglomerate and granitic cobbles and boulders. Soils throughout the upland areas of the Forest Lawn Property are comprised of artificial fill, sandy gravel, gravelly sand, silty sand, and clayey sand associations, as well as bedrock soils comprised of Topanga formation and conglomerate associations, and slopewash.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Forest Lawn is a non-profit, mutual benefit corporation that has been providing cemetery services to the Los Angeles region for over 100 years. Forest Lawn seeks approval for a long-term, master plan development of the Forest Lawn Property in order to meet the demand for additional interment sites and related cemetery facilities in the Los Angeles region over the next 50 years. Forest Lawn is expected to complete the build out of spaces within the currently developed area of the memorial-park by 2016. In addition, the region is expected to have a deficit of interment spaces beginning in 2018.

The Forest Lawn Property Master Plan Project ("Project") proposes to expand current cemetery facilities in order to provide for additional interment spaces (ground spaces and built spaces such as mausoleums, columbaria, niches, and crypts) and related facilities to meet the regional demand for interment and funeral resources. Forest Lawn has operated a cemetery use at this location for approximately 60 years and seeks to continue its current range of cemetery-related uses. Existing structures on the Forest Lawn Property include administrative offices, chapels and church buildings, a mortuary and flower shop, wall crypts, columbaria, and maintenance buildings, as well as internal roadways and parking. The proposed Project will include preparation of new interment sites (ground sites, mausoleums and crypts), addition of cemetery-related structures, and the renovation/expansion of existing structures and reception-related uses.

The proposed Project seeks approval to construct approximately 22,500 square feet of occupiable floor area for new structures (including such structures as a new church and reception-related uses, administrative space, and a crematory), approximately 1,100,000 square feet of non-floor area (for such uses

as burial garden structures, wall crypts and columbaria), and approximately 200,000 new interment sites. This will provide spaces to meet regional demand through 2050. These new interment areas will provide interment sites for a 50-year period. To meet demand, Forest Lawn proposes grading over a 15-year period to develop new interment areas. It is estimated that over a 15-year construction period, approximately 2.7 million cubic yards of earth would be graded. Net export during grading will be approximately 713,000 cubic yards. In addition, up to 400,000 cubic yards of dirt will be exported in connection with individual gravesite preparation from 2011 to 2050. It is estimated that construction of the new structures within the Forest Lawn Property including the areas to be graded would occur over an approximately 40-year period from 2011 to 2050. The sale of interment sites is also expected to occur over an extended period of time, beyond 2050.

In connection with the proposed Project, related development and maintenance permit applications and environmental documentation will be submitted for review and consideration to the agencies responsible for oversight and management of natural resources found on the Forest Lawn Property. Detailed analyses have been performed which quantify water-related resources which may be found to be jurisdictional by the CDFG, the Corps, and the RWQCB.

Sennett Creek Maintenance

In order to facilitate high intensity storm flows through developed portions of the Property, Forest Lawn proposes to periodically maintain the portion of Sennett Creek generally between Magnolia Drive and Evergreen Drive, within the existing restoration area of the creek. The tree canopy within the creek in this area is very dense, due to normal, successional characteristics of a stream in early stages of recovery. Smaller, dense willows dominate the drainage, while slower growing western sycamores and coast live oaks have not had the necessary time to develop full canopies and begin to dominate the system. The dense willows can impede flows during higher-intensity storm events, presenting a potential flooding hazard within the memorial-park. Thinning area would not exceed 25% of the vegetative biomass (performed biennially [every other year]) within the Sennett Creek channel. Only select branches or single trunks would be affected. No trees would be removed, and root zones would not be affected. Additionally, accumulated biomass, including downed trees and debris racks, would be removed from the flowline. Trash and similar debris would also be removed.

Forest Lawn also proposes to establish and maintain a 25 foot "clear zone" upstream and downstream of each of the 3 existing culvert crossings over Sennett Creek, as well as the proposed new fourth crossing proposed under the Master Plan. The Sennett Creek clear zone comprises an area in which vegetation would be removed to facilitate storm flows. The 3 existing culverts are underneath Evergreen Drive, Memorial Drive, and Magnolia Drive. The proposed new culvert crossing within Sennett Creek would be located further upstream at a former crossing location. Two coast live oaks and 3 western sycamores would be removed to construct the culvert, but no existing trees would be removed as part of the maintenance program. Only shrubs, vines, or newly emergent vegetation would be cleared to maintain flood control capacity of the stream.

Maintenance within the other conserved drainages on the Forest Lawn Property is not anticipated.

Vegetation within the designated clearance areas would be removed or thinned during general upkeep and maintenance (outside of the bird-breeding season). All maintenance activities involving vegetation

removal will be under the direction of a biological monitor.

These maintenance activities within Sennett Creek are proposed to be conducted as accepted in previous authorizations as well as authorizations for future mitigation areas. Prior agency authorizations, including Corps Permit No. 97-00288-AOA and CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement ("SAA") No. 5-201-201-97, both of which were effective through 2002, authorized Forest Lawn to maintain vegetation within Sennett Creek as described below.

Under Corps Permit No. 97-00288-AOA, issued by the Los Angeles District, *"maintenance activities, including vegetation clearing, sediment removal, access roads and dewatering activities, in four 25-foot-long maintenance areas located immediately upstream and downstream of the two road crossings"* was authorized with attention to *Special Condition No.1,* which stated that *"The permittee shall minimize construction activities in jurisdictional waters of the United States during the wet season, November 1 to April 1, to maximum extent practicable."*

The CDFG SAA No. 5-201-201-97 allowed the operator to "*conduct maintenance within 25 linear feet upstream and downstream of the box culverts*" as well as "*conduct maintenance within Sennett Canyon... including thinning black willows, sycamores, and cattails within the streambed as needed to convey storm flows."*

Lastly, should streambanks or adjoining slopes erode over time due to high intensity flows or unanticipated events, Forest Lawn requests authorization in advance to conduct minor repairs and maintenance activities to restore the drainage to its existing condition and flood control functions. Such operations would require agency notification and monitoring by a biological monitor.

Debris Basin Maintenance

Forest Lawn proposes to include a provision allowing for clean-out/maintenance operations within the existing and proposed basins on the Forest Lawn Property and off-site within Griffith Park along the Forest Lawn Property southern boundary. Basins would be maintained in conformance with requirements under the Regional General Permit ("RGP") issued to the County of Los Angeles for flood control basins.

Upon final build-out of the proposed Project, there will be up to 12 stormwater debris basins proposed for periodic maintenance. The stormwater debris basins would be located within Drainages B, D, F, G, H, I, J, and Basin 7. Also, 3 basins would be located within Drainage L.

Additionally, Forest Lawn will construct temporary sediment traps designed as part of erosion control as covered under the State General Permit for Construction Stormwater Discharges ("CGP") and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP"). These temporary sediment traps/basins will be constructed variously over the life of the project in upland areas to control and de-silt discharges from the construction site. Any upland SWPPP structures, impoundments, sediment traps or temporary basins erected for the sole purpose of temporary erosion control are considered non-jurisdictional. Because these features are non-

jurisdictional, no permits, authorizations or notifications are required for their continued maintenance and repair.

2.0 METHODS

An array of field (on-site) and research (off-site) methodologies were utilized to assess and evaluate the different types of biological resources present or potentially present at the Forest Lawn Property. These specific methodologies included:

- Literature Review for Vascular Vegetation and Vegetation Community Occurrences
- Literature Review for Animal Occurrences
- State of California *Natural Diversity Data Base* ("CNDDB") Query for Flora, Fauna and Plant Communities with Special Regulatory Designations
- California Native Plant Society
- City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide
- Federal and State Protected Species (Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and Others)
- General Field Investigations and Assessment
- Biogeographic Analysis (Corridors, Movement Pathways, Genetic Flow)
- Focused Field Investigations and Assessments
- Jurisdictional Delineations and Assessments for Potential Corps and CDFG Jurisdiction
- California Rapid Assessment Method Functional Assessment for "Waters of the U.S."

These assessment methodologies are described below in detail to provide background information about information sources and references, survey methods and protocols as applicable, and overall approach in identifying resources and assessing impacts that could result to those resources with implementation of the proposed Project. Both state and federal resource agencies have, in some instances, adopted survey protocols and/or assessment guidance, and those protocols and procedures have been followed as applicable to attain the requisite level of confidence for each specific study or assessment methodology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vascular Vegetation and Vegetation Community Occurrences

Literature reviewed from which plant names and identifications, vegetation communities and associations, and relevant descriptions were derived include: *The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1993), *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986), the CDFG's *List of Terrestrial Natural Communities* (2003), *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995), and *Wildflowers of the Santa Monica Mountains* (McAuley 1996). A complete floral inventory of species observed within the Forest Lawn Property has been provided as *Appendix A – Floral Compendium*.

Animal Occurrences

The literature review included a query of the CNDDB, which is a computerized inventory of information on the location of California's rare, threatened, endangered, and otherwise regulatory status[1] plants, animals, and natural communities. Information regarding the species occurrence, population numbers, observers, occurrence dates and potential threats to the organism(s) are included for each occurrence record. TERACOR queried the *Burbank, California* Quadrangle and surrounding quadrangles in the CNDDB for local records of regulatory status organisms and habitats.

Historical records of faunal species occurrence are found not only in the CNDDB records, but also in other well-known publications including Schoenherr, 1992, Hall, 1981, Garrett and Dunn, 1981; Small 1994; Williams 1986; and Thelander, et al., 1994, which were also reviewed by TERACOR. The results of these queries are presented in Section 5.0 of this report. A list of faunal species observed and/or species which have the potential to occur within the Forest Lawn Property has been provided as *Appendix B – Faunal Compendium*.

Queries for Flora, Fauna, and Plant Communities with special Regulatory Designations

Numerous efforts have been made to catalog and classify California's diverse array of landscape types and plant communities. In 1986, R. Holland, CDFG, published *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. His inventory of community types was the 3rd iteration published by the CNDDB and has been expanded over the years. There was one footnote to Holland's inventory list wherein he noted those communities believed to be the rarest and/or in decline. The footnote stated "Communities with the highest inventory priorities." This was explained as "the communities we currently feel are rare enough to merit inclusion in the inventory…we are particularly interested in knowing the particulars about surviving examples of these communities." This stated need for additional information has translated into the sensitivity status designation: Highest Inventory Community. The CNDDB has another designation now as well: CDFG Special Community. Communities now reported as rare by the CNDDB can carry one or both designations.

California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society ("CNPS") is a statewide, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of native flora. The *California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (2001) includes information regarding the distribution, ecology, rarity, and legal status of over 2,000 rare plants which occur in California. The inventory has been updated and is maintained on a regular basis on the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Online Database* (2009).

The CNPS regulatory status designation consists of 2 parts. The first portion of the designation is the rarity code and the second is the threat code. For example, a plant designated as a *List 1B.1* is considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, and is seriously endangered in California (over

[1] "Regulatory Status" refers to those species that are defined by the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006), including those species that appear on a federal, state, or local list identified in the significance threshold in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide.

80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat). A description of the rarity and threat code designations is presented below.

The CNPS codes presented for regulatory status flora below include the following:

List 1A: Presumed Extinct in California
List 1B: Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA and elsewhere
List 2: Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA but more common elsewhere
List 3: Plants about which more information is needed - a review list
List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - a watch list

The Threat Code is as follows:

.1 - Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).
.2 - Fairly endangered in California (20 - 80% of occurrences threatened).
.3 - Not very endangered in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Individual regulatory status plant species descriptions have been provided in *Section 5.0 – Regulatory Status Species Analysis*, *Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species*. These species descriptions are based on plant information provided in the *Jepson Manual*, as well as the *CNPS Online Inventory*. Species information from these 2 sources, such as elevational ranges or blooming periods of regulatory status plant species, is not always consistent. Because the regulatory status plant species listed below in *Table 3* are CNPS-listed, and the CNPS generally provides broader descriptive information relative to distribution, the species information as summarized in the *CNPS Online Inventory* has generally been presented in this biological assessment.

A full list of scientific and background literature references has been provided as *Appendix C - References*.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES CEQA THRESHOLDS GUIDE

General Information and Background

This General Biological Assessment has been prepared to address anticipated and foreseeable biological effects and consequences of the Project for federal, state, and local agencies. The City is the Lead Agency for the Project; therefore, this report has been formatted to specifically address the City of Los Angeles California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds Guide (2006) ("City CEQA Thresholds Guide"). The City, as Lead Agency, will determine if the Project will have a "significant impact" to biological resources as described in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide. Further, this document addresses the anticipated effects of the Project on biological resources in a manner consistent with state and federal agencies' regulation and practice.

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide defines a sensitive biological resource as follows:

- *"A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency(ies) as endangered, threatened, rare, protected, sensitive, or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat;*

- *A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency(ies) as a candidate species or proposed for state or federal listing; or*

- *A locally designated or recognized species or habitat."*

Significance Threshold

Appendix C, Biological Resources of the City CEQA Thresholds Guide outlines what the City considers a "significant impact." The City, as outlined by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide, has determined that: *"A Project would normally have a significant impact on biological resources if it could result in:*

- *The loss of individuals, or the reduction of existing habitat, of a state or federal listed endangered, threatened, rare, protected, or candidate species, or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat;*

- *The loss of individuals or the reduction of existing habitat of a locally designated species or a reduction in a locally designated natural habitat or plant community;*

- *Interference with wildlife movement/migration corridors that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of a sensitive species;*

- *The alteration of an existing wetland habitat; or*

- *Interference with habitat such that normal species behaviors are disturbed (e.g., from the introduction of noise, light) to a degree that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of a sensitive species.*"

City CEQA Thresholds Guide Geographic Distinctions Relative to the Forest Lawn Property

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide divides the City into 5 Habitat-Oriented Biological Assessment Planning Zones which are as follows:

1) North Rim/Foothill Corridor ("CLA Zone - #1");

2) San Fernando Valley/West Hills Corridor ("CLA Zone - #2");

3) Santa Monica Mountains – Eagle Rock ("CLA Zone - #3");

4) Coastal Zone and Adjacent Uplands ("CLA Zone - #4"); and

5) Central/South Los Angeles ("CLA Zone - #5").

Those regulatory status organisms for which the local geographic range is uncertain have been designated by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as "unknown" ("CLA Zone – unknown").

The Forest Lawn Property is located within the Santa Monica Mountains – Eagle Rock (CLA Zone - #3) Habitat-Oriented Biological Assessment Planning Zone. Additionally, other property owned by Forest Lawn (e.g., the adjacent Cahuenga Highlands Property) is also within this zone.

City CEQA Thresholds Guide Significant Impact Assessment

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide has identified 159 regulatory status organisms (70 animals and 89 plants) which the City considers locally significant. A small portion of these organisms have the potential or are known to occur on the Forest Lawn Property. The City CEQA Thresholds Guide recognizes the state CNDDB Highest Inventory Community designation for rare or at-risk vegetation communities[2]. The regulatory status organisms and highest inventory priority vegetation communities are described in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as occurring in at least 1 of the aforementioned CLA Zones.

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide establishes assessment parameters that determine the significance of potential impacts to biological resources. The significance thresholds require assessment of potential impacts to plants and animals that are state or federal listed as endangered, threatened, rare, protected, candidate species or species of special concern. The CDFG "Special Animals" list is not included in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide; however, it is addressed separately in this analysis (see Appendix E) for Responsible Agency inclusionary purposes. State and federal regulatory designations are listed below under *Federal and State Protection and Classification* headings.

Vegetation Communities

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide has identified 13 vegetation communities which the City considers to be of the "Highest Inventory Priority;" 6 of these communities or their functionally analogous counterparts occur on the Forest Lawn Property. There are also 5 CDFG Special Communities present on the Forest Lawn Property. These designations are explained in greater detail above in the Literature Review subsection of this report. Vegetation communities are discussed in detail in Section 3.0.

Plants

Given the Forest Lawn Property's location within CLA Zone - #3 and proximity to CLA Zone - #2, the plants listed in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as potentially occurring within CLA Zone - #2, CLA Zone - #3, or as occurrence status "unknown" (CLA Zone – unknown) are presented in *Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species* below in *Section 5.0 Regulatory Status Species Analysis* of this report. In addition, any plant species designated as 1 of the designations listed above which is not listed in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide, but

[2] Although the CDFG Special Community designation is not referenced in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide, the CDFG Special Community designation is included in this report.

historically has been known to occur in the Los Angeles area, is presented in *Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species* below in *Section 5.0 Regulatory Status Species Analysis*.

Those plant species in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide designated as occurring within CLA Zone - #1, CLA Zone - #4, and CLA Zone - #5 are presented in *Appendix D - CLA Zones - #1, #4, and #5 City CEQA Thresholds Guide Species (Not Present)*.

Animals

Given the Forest Lawn Property's location within CLA Zone - #3 and proximity to CLA Zone - #2, the animals listed in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as potentially occurring within CLA Zone - #2, CLA Zone - #3, or as occurrence status "unknown" (CLA Zone – unknown), are presented in *Table 3* of *Section 5.0 Regulatory Status Species Analysis*. These animals have been included despite their presence, absence, or probability of occurrence ranking on the Forest Lawn Property. Further, this includes all CLA Zone - #2, CLA Zone - #3, and CLA Zone - unknown species irrespective of their current regulatory status. For example, the Cooper's hawk (*Accipter cooperii*) was listed as State Species of Special Concern when the City CEQA Thresholds Guide was originally published in 2001; however, currently the Cooper's hawk is listed as a State Bird Watch List species, which is not a regulatory status listed in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide.

Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species below also includes any animal species in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide designated as potentially occurring within CLA Zone - #1, CLA Zone - #4, and CLA Zone - #5 that is confirmed present, or has at least a low probability of occurring on the Forest Lawn Property. Animals listed in City CEQA Thresholds Guide CLA Zone - #1, CLA Zone - #4, and CLA Zone - #5, which are not present on the Forest Lawn Property, are presented in *Appendix D - CLA Zones - #1, #4, and #5 City CEQA Thresholds Guide Species (Not Present)*.

The City CEQA Thresholds Guide specifically references several different CDFG lists of animals considered by the agency to be in decline, rare, or otherwise of some concern. The City CEQA Thresholds Guide does not, however, reference CDFG's Special Animals ("SSA") list. CDFG, however, will review the environmental documentation prepared for the project as a Responsible Agency under CEQA, and may consider any potential impacts to SSA-designated animals in their evaluation of the Project. CDFG will also review this report and the related environmental documentation for the Streambed Alteration Agreement ("SAA") application which will be submitted to the state in conjunction with the local authorizations and entitlements sought by Forest Lawn. The SSA animals which are known or believed to inhabit the Forest Lawn Property, therefore, have been included separately in *Appendix E – State Special Animals*[3].

[3] Another CDFG categorization, State Bird Watch List species, described below, appear in Table 3 when such species also have regulatory status pursuant to the City CEQA Thresholds Guide. "Watch List" species are not designated as locally sensitive by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide.

FEDERAL AND STATE PROTECTED SPECIES

Protected regulatory status species are usually classified by both state and federal resource management agencies as threatened or endangered, under provisions of the State and federal Endangered Species Acts. Vulnerable or "at-risk" species which have been proposed or are being considered for listing as threatened or endangered or "species of special concern" are categorized administratively by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS"). The CDFG uses various terminology and classifications to describe regulatory status species. There are also other species classifications and categories used in this report; all are described below.

For some species, the CNDDB designates only specific life history phases or constructs, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest sites, and not the organism itself outside of that phase. Migratory birds are protected under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which prohibits killing any designated bird including disturbing or destroying an active nest of a bird listed under the Act. The list of bird species, in fact, does contain some common birds and birds now considered pests, such as brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). Nesting birds are also protected under California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503,5, and 3512, which prohibit the take of active bird nests.

Federal Protection and Classifications

The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 ("FESA") defines an endangered species as:

"*any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range*..."

The FESA defines a threatened species as:

"*any species which is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future throughout all or significant portions of its range*..."

Federal regulatory status species' listings are as follows:

Federally listed as Endangered	= FE
Federally listed as Threatened	= FT
Federally Proposed as Endangered	= FPE
Federally Proposed as Threatened	= FPT
Federal Candidate Species	= FC
Federally Proposed for delisting	= FPD
Federally Delisted as Endangered or Threatened	= FDL

State of California Protection and Classifications

California's Endangered Species Act ("CESA") defines an endangered species as:

"*a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.*"

CESA defines a threatened species as:

"*a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985 is a threatened species.*"

California regulatory status species listings are as follows:

State listed as Endangered	= SE
State listed as Threatened	= ST
State Candidate for Endangered	= SCE
State Candidate for Threatened	= SCT
State listed as Rare (Plants only)	= SR
Fully Protected	= SFP
Species of Special Concern	= SSC

Other State classifications are:

State Special Animal	= SSA (not included in City CEQA Thresholds Guide)
State Watch List Bird Species	= SWL (not included in City CEQA Thresholds Guide)

State Candidate Species

Candidate species are defined as:

"a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list."

Candidate species may be afforded temporary protection as though they were already listed as threatened or endangered at the discretion of the Fish and Game Commission. Unlike the FESA, CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

State Rare Species

Fish and Game Code §1901 defines a rare plant species as:

"…*although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens*."

State Fully Protected Species

The state defines a "Fully Protected" species as:

"The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Please note that many Fully Protected species have also been listed as Threatened or Endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations."

The Fish and Game Code sections dealing with Fully Protected species state that these species "....may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected…" species, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language arguably makes the "Fully Protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003 the code sections dealing with Fully Protected species were amended to allow the Department to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

State Species of Special Concern

A Species of Special Concern is defined as:

"a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria:

a) is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role;

b) is listed as Federally-, but not State-, threatened or endangered; meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed;

c) is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status;

d) has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s); that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status."

The Species of Special Concern list is broken down into separate lists for Mammal and Bird species. The Reptile and Amphibian species list is combined as one.

Mammal Species

The Mammalian List of Species of Special Concern ("Mammal List") lists such species into 3 separate categories: "Highest Priority," "Second Priority," and "Third Priority." According to the Mammal List:

"*The definitions for these categories are based on the perceived proximity of threats or extinction. Species listed in the Highest Priority category appear to face a high probability of extinction or extirpation from their entire geographic range in California if current trends continue. Populations of species in the Second Priority category are definitely jeopardized and declining, but the threats of extinction or extirpation appear less imminent. Populations of species listed in the Third Priority category appear not to face extinction in the near future, but they are declining seriously or are otherwise highly vulnerable to extirpation because of human developments, and require special attention in land and resource management decisions. Some species listed in the Second and Third Priority categories are relatively rare and virtually no current data on their distributions and population status are available; when investigated in detail, some of these may be found to face greater or lesser threats*."

Mammal Species of Special Concern which are not listed in the 3 categories described above are listed in the "Additions to List" category.

Bird Species

The Bird Species of Special Concern List ("Bird List"), similar to the Mammal List described above, is comprised of 3 priority categories (First Priority, Second Priority, and Third Priority) derived through a scoring and ranking process. In addition to the priority categories, bird species which meet the definition described above and are determined to be either 1) "*Taxa Extirpated from the State Totally or in Their Primary Seasonal or Breeding Role"*, and/or 2) "*Taxa Listed as Federally, but Not State, Threatened or Endangered"* are included on the Bird List.

No formal discussion on the definitions of the First, Second, and Third Priority categories is given. TERACOR, therefore, has preliminarily assigned meanings to the 3 categories. First Priority bird species are birds which are of highest concern. Second Priority birds are of moderate concern. Third Priority birds are of lowest concern.

Reptile and Amphibian Species

The Reptile and Amphibian List of Species of Special Concern ("Herp List") is relatively simpler than the Mammal or Bird Lists in that it lists regulatory status herp species into 5 groups: Turtles, Lizards, Snakes, Salamanders, and Frogs. No further categories comprise the Reptile and Amphibian List.

State "Special Animal" (not referenced in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide)

The state defines a "Special Animal" as:

""Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species". The Department of Fish and Game considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need."

Any species included in the CNDDB is considered a Special Animal, and in addition to SSC, the CNDDB Special Animals List includes species that lack state or federal status, but have been listed by various other state or federal agencies or by various conservation organizations.

State "Watch List" Bird Species (not referenced in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide)

The CDFG has recently created a new designation for bird species; a "watch list" species. A "watch list" species is defined by CDFG as:

"a new category of "Taxa to Watch" [that] was created in the new California Bird Species of Special Concern report. The birds on this watch list are 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of 'fully protected' species."

GENERAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Fieldwork was conducted on foot by all site investigators, through all natural habitat areas within the Forest Lawn Property. Plants identified in *Appendix A* were identified in the field by site investigators, with uncertain identifications confirmed by A. Sanders, University of California, Riverside Herbarium. Reptile and amphibian species in *Appendix B* were surveyed by turning debris, and scanning sunning and foraging areas. Nomenclature follows Stebbins (2003), and was updated in accordance with *The Center for North American Herpetology* website. Bird species in *Appendix B* were identified by field personnel both aurally and visually, with nomenclature following Dunn (1999), Sibley (2003), and updated utilizing the American Ornithologists Union most recent checklist. Mammals were identified initially by sight or sign evidence. Small mammal presence and diversity was established in a Fall 2006 trapping program.

With regard to determining the presence of some organisms, this assessment is, in part, habitat-based and predictive. The evaluation for presence for regulatory status organisms (for example, considered rare or

given regulatory status by the USFWS, CDFG, CNPS, the City, or the CNDDB) included such variables as availability of support resources (such as rock outcrops, surface water, specific host plants, nesting sites, etc.), the location and size of the Forest Lawn Property, and the history of disturbance. The likelihood of potential occurrences is further predicated on the known distributions of species, and their overall habitat requirements and preferences.

Current overall conditions on the Forest Lawn Property are depicted in the attached, *Exhibit 4 - Aerial Photograph - 2008.*

FOCUSED ASSESSMENTS

TERACOR, other biologists, and other biological consulting firms have conducted numerous focused surveys on the Forest Lawn Property. The focused assessments and the results of those focused assessments are discussed below. Methodologies specific to each focused survey are presented in each report and are available for review.

California Gnatcatcher

Four separate protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) ("CAGN") have been conducted on the Forest Lawn Property over the last 12 years. Planning Consultants Research conducted a protocol survey in 1997; CAGN was not detected. TERACOR conducted 3 additional protocol surveys in 2000, 2001, and 2007; all surveys were negative for CAGN. Surveys were conducted in appropriate habitat types including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral/scrub, and grassland areas.

Least Bell's Vireo

TERACOR conducted 2 protocol surveys in 2 separate nesting seasons for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) ("LBVI") on the Forest Lawn Property; one in 2006 and the other in 2008. All riparian habitats and habitat patches within the Forest Lawn Property were surveyed. No LBVI was detected within the Forest Lawn Property.

Owls (Winter)

TERACOR initiated a Winter-time owl survey on the Forest Lawn Property in January 2009. Surveys were conducted on 28 January, 18 and 26 February, and 10 March 2009. Only 1 owl species was detected over the course of the 4 broadcast surveys; great horned owl (*Bubo virginiensis*).

Raptors (Winter and Early Breeding Season)

TERACOR conducted a winter and early breeding season diurnal raptor survey on the Forest Lawn Property on 08 and 26 January, 12 and 24 February, and 13 and 25 March 2009. The raptor species detected over the course of the surveys were red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*).

Rare Plants

Focused field investigations were conducted by TERACOR personnel in January 2007, March and August 2008, and in March, April and June 2009. TERACOR and other biologists previously conducted vegetation and rare plant surveys on the Forest Lawn Property in April and December 2004, August 2005, and May and July 2006. Additionally, TERACOR has collected field botanical data during multi-season surveys performed annually within the Forest Lawn Property since 1997.

TERACOR detected 4 rare plant species within the Forest Lawn Property: Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), Coulter's matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*) (determined to be a cultivar and not relevant to the rare plant survey effort), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii ocellatum*), and Southern California black walnut. All 3 relevant rare plant species have a List 4.2 designation by the CNPS, and, by reference, are considered to be locally-designated as rare by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide. None of these plant species have a federal listing status.

Small Mammals

TERACOR conducted trapping for small mammal species between 31 October and 04 November 2006 (5 nights). Seven lines of 20 12-inch Sherman live traps were placed throughout the natural areas of the Forest Lawn Property. TERACOR, therefore, conducted a total of 700 "trap nights" during the small mammal trapping program.

One regulatory status species, San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), a State Species of Special Concern ("SSC"), was detected over the course of the trapping program. Other more common mammalian species detected included: California pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), brush mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*), and western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*).

Protected Tree Surveys

The City's Protected Tree Ordinance refers to "protected trees," including coast live oak, western sycamore and Southern California black walnut. All protected trees within the Forest Lawn Property were identified, inventoried, evaluated and mapped by TERACOR's field assessment team which included S. Reed, F. Perez, T. Searl, J. Reed, D. Bailey, all of TERACOR and Ricardo Macias; ISA Certified Arborist Certificate No. W.E.-4390A.

Currently, there are a total of 1,425 protected trees within the Forest Lawn Property. 1,007 coast live oaks, 220 western sycamores[4], and 198 Southern California black walnuts were surveyed and are present within the Forest Lawn Property. Of the 1,007 coast live oaks present on the Forest Lawn Property, 734 are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas and 273 are located within upland areas. All 220 western sycamores

[4] The City's Protected Tree Ordinance refers to "western sycamores," which are also known as "California sycamores." For purposes of this report, such trees will be referred to as western sycamores.

present on the Forest Lawn Property are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas. Of the 198 Southern California black walnuts on the Forest Lawn Property, 101 are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas and 97 are located within upland areas.

835 protected trees, including 632 coast live oaks, 59 western sycamores, and 144 Southern California black walnuts would likely be removed with the implementation of the Project.

California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) Functional Analysis

In early consultations with Corps Regulatory Branch staff, Aaron O. Allen, PhD, North Coast Section Chief, of the Corps Los Angeles Regulatory District, recommended that TERACOR conduct a California Rapid Assessment Method ("CRAM") Functional Analysis on the Forest Lawn Property. Dr. Allen made this recommendation for purposes of determining the relative functional values of the 4 largest stream segments on the Forest Lawn Property.

TERACOR conducted the initial CRAM Analysis in January 2007. TERACOR performed an updated CRAM Analysis on 28 and 29 June 2010 of Sennett Creek and 3 of its tributaries on the Forest Lawn Property. These tributary drainages were identified as Drainages D, F, and H in TERACOR's *Preliminary Determination of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Waters of the U.S." and Wetlands Jurisdiction and Impact Analysis*, dated 02 September 2010. This CRAM functional analysis was based on the *California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) for Wetlands User's Manual (Version 5.0.2)* dated September 2008, and is meant to supplement TERACOR's preliminary jurisdictional determination, and assist in assessment of Forest Lawn's proposed Master Plan Project and Alternatives.

A functional analysis allows for an objective and consistent method to evaluate and monitor present and future conditions of wetlands and riparian areas. The functional analysis TERACOR conducted on the drainages discussed above establishes a numerical-based scoring system from 0 to 100. A score of 0 indicates an extremely poor or non-functioning wetland or riparian area, while a score of 100 indicates a pristine wetland or riparian area extremely high in functional value.

Sennett Creek had the highest overall CRAM score of 95. The functional value, therefore, of Sennett Creek was determined to be the highest of the 4 assessed drainages. Drainage D and Drainage F had CRAM scores of 90 and 89, respectfully. Drainage H had the lowest overall CRAM score of 79, indicating this tributary drainage has the relatively lowest functional value of the 4 assessed drainages.

For complete results of the functional analysis, please refer to the *Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills – California Rapid Assessment Method Executive Summary – August 2010*, prepared by TERACOR.

Jurisdictional Waters Delineations/Analyses for Potential Corps and CDFG Jurisdiction

TERACOR conducted a jurisdictional delineation for potential Corps jurisdictional "waters of the U.S." ("waters") and wetlands, and potential CDFG jurisdictional "streambeds" ("streambeds"). All drainages and

other potentially jurisdictional features present on the Forest Lawn Property were investigated. A total of 6.65 acres of potential Corps jurisdictional "waters," which includes 2.90 acres of non-wetland "waters" and 3.75 acres of wetland "waters," are present on the Forest Lawn Property. A total of 17.43 acres of potential CDFG jurisdictional "streambeds" are present on the Forest Lawn Property.

CDFG staff, including Betty Courtney, Terri Dickerson, Kelly Schmoker, Jamie Jackson and Scott Harris, spent a day in the field on the Forest Lawn Property on June 25, 2008. The staff explored habitat and jurisdictional areas across the site. Ken Wong of the Corps staff assessed on-site jurisdictional resources on March 19, 2009.

REGULATORY STATUS ORGANISMS AND THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY

Table 3 presented below is a composite of plants and animals that the USFWS, CDFG, City, and CNPS consider to have regulatory status or are considered locally important. It focuses primarily on those organisms considered ecologically significant in CLA Zone - #2, CLA Zone - #3, and CLA Zone – unknown, within the City CEQA Thresholds Guide. The method of which species to include in the table below was based primarily on the Forest Lawn Property's location within CLA Zone - #3 and near CLA Zone - #2, and an organism's respective regulatory status as described in Section 2.0 above.

PRESENCE/ABSENCE AND/OR PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

Each organism presented in Table 3 below and Appendices D and E will be designated as present, not present, or potentially occurring within the Forest Lawn Property.

TERACOR based its predictive analysis on the known distribution or range of each species, including elevation, the Forest Lawn Property disturbance levels, history of disturbance, and remnant site resources. Each individual is listed in common and scientific name, with habitat and distributional information. An "occurrence probability rating" has been designated for each species based on the above described factors. Species occurrence has been: 1) Confirmed Present, 2) determined Not Present, or 3) potential presence determined to be one of the following:

- Low - The Forest Lawn Property is within the historic range or distribution of the species. Habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal to suitable, but other conditions may exist (adjacent urbanization, isolation, etc.) to suggest a low probability of occurrence. Transitory presence is not necessarily precluded, but site conditions are such that sustained or seasonal presence is unlikely.

- Moderate - The Forest Lawn Property is within the historic range or distribution of the species. The species has a reasonable possibility of occurrence within the Forest Lawn Property, habitats are suitable, and the species is known to occur in the area. Some areas of habitat may be slightly altered or degraded from original condition but overall conditions are such that sustained or seasonal presence is possible.

- High - The Forest Lawn Property is within the historic range or distribution of the species. The Forest Lawn Property contains suitable to very favorable habitat for the species. The organism has recently been recorded in the vicinity, or ecological conditions are such that qualified personnel can reasonably anticipate presence.

3.0 VEGETATION AND PLANT COMMUNITIES

Classification of plant communities on the Forest Lawn Property generally follows the CNDDB's *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database*. References herein reflect the previously mentioned published materials described in *Section 2.0 – Methods*.

Geographically, the Forest Lawn Property is located within the California Floristic Province Southwestern California region. Specifically, the Forest Lawn Property is on the boundary of the South Coast and Western Transverse Ranges subregions. The South Coast subregion extends along the Pacific Coast from Point Conception to Mexico. The Western Transverse Ranges run east-west from Point Conception to the Hollywood Hills and Chalk Hills. According to the authoritative work on California native plants, the Jepson Manual, coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities with numerous endemic species are common, but most of the subregion from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border has been urbanized, with substantial loss of natural habitat (Hickman, 1993).

TERACOR personnel recognized 15 distinct plant communities and landscape types across the Forest Lawn Property. The vegetation assemblages within the approximately 119.8-acre natural areas are comprised generally of woodlands, chaparral, coastal scrub and riparian scrub communities. The balance of the Forest Lawn Property consists of developed memorial-park (approximately 230 acres), disturbed zones near to and sometimes within natural areas (approximately 91 acres), and stands of ornamental vegetation adjacent to and within natural areas (approximately 3.0 acres).

As shown in *Exhibit 5 - Vegetation Communities - 2008 Aerial Photograph*, attached, the majority of relatively natural, undeveloped areas of the Forest Lawn Property are concentrated in the southerly one-third of the Forest Lawn Property. Additionally, natural habitat is found along Sennett Creek, an intermittent stream which originates in Griffith Park within Royce's Canyon. Sennett Creek conveys flows through the Forest Lawn Property from southeast to northwest and is tributary to the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel through a subgrade pipe under Forest Lawn Drive.

Individual vegetation communities and landscape types that comprise the approximately 119.8-acre natural areas are described and quantified below.

SCRUB COMMUNITIES

Upland scrub communities occur most often on south-facing slopes and/or on shallow soils in

cismontane[5] Southern California. Riparian scrub communities occur where water sources are intermittent in cismontane Southern California.

Coastal sage scrub community types are becoming increasingly uncommon on a regional basis and are in decline due to historic agricultural conversions and urban development pressures. Sage scrub communities within the Los Angeles area have been geographically reduced in area and fragmented due to historical ranching practices, development, and urbanization.

Undifferentiated Chaparral Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 37.000.00) – 33.75 Acres

This chaparral subtype is located throughout the natural areas of the Forest Lawn Property. The dominant species include: black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and greenbark ceanothus (*Ceanothus spinosus*). Undifferentiated chaparral scrub, which is the dominant vegetation community within the Forest Lawn Property, is well-adapted to frequent burns due to the ability of many dominant shrubs to stump sprout. Mature stands are dense and interwoven, reducing the understory component, and making physical access difficult. Undifferentiated chaparral scrub is often found on shallow, dry soils at low elevations on xeric (dry habitat) slopes and ridges. As one of the most common vegetation types in the Transverse Ranges, chaparral is not included in the City CEQA Thresholds Guide list of "NDDB Highest Inventory Priority Plant Communities of Los Angeles City" ("Highest Inventory Community"), and is not designated as a Special Community ("Special Community") by CDFG. Undifferentiated chaparral scrub totals approximately 33.75 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 32.190.00) – 31.99 Acres

Venturan coastal sage scrub is the second-most dominant native vegetation community within the Forest Lawn Property. Dominant characteristic species for sage scrub assemblages on the Forest Lawn Property include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), black sage, laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina),* lemonade berry *(Rhus integrifolia),* and deerweed (*Lotus scoparius)*. Venturan coastal sage scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. Venturan coastal sage scrub, however, has been recognized by CDFG as a top priority rare natural community in Southern California that, according to February 1992 sensitivity rankings, occurs in 6 to 20 known locations and/or has 2,000 to 10,000 acres of habitat remaining with a "threatened" degree of threat. Venturan coastal sage scrub encompasses approximately 32 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

[5]The term "cis" in Latin means specifically "this side of". In Southern California, there are broad alluvial valleys, each characterized by a major river system. These valleys extend inland for significant distances. The California southern valleys are unlike the usually narrow and short valley systems in the Coast Ranges of Central and Northern California, with the notable exception of the San Joaquin Delta system. The Coast Ranges create a cool, wet climate immediately along the coast that transitions rapidly into a more continental climate further inland. In Southern California the moderating effects of the ocean (i.e., cool Summers and warm Winters) extend significantly deeper inland and spread into the watersheds associated with these major rivers: the Santa Clara River, the Los Angeles River, the San Gabriel River, the Santa Ana River, the Santa Margarita River, the San Luis Rey River, and the San Diego River. This cismontane effect creates a recognizably different and distinct mosaic of biodiversity across the inland valleys and associated slopes of cismontane Southern California. The river system climatically affecting the northern slope of the Santa Monica Mountain/Hollywood Hills and San Fernando Valley is the Los Angeles River.

Coastal Sage Chaparral Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 32.300.00) – 8.75 Acres

Coastal sage chaparral scrub is considered an ecotonal community type between coastal sage scrub and chaparral because it contains elements of both community types. Coastal sage chaparral scrub is a mix of woody chaparral and coastal sage scrub species, and is most likely a post-fire successional community. It can also, however, occur when there are abrupt changes in soil depth and moisture due to geologic conditions below the soil profile. Species observed on the Forest Lawn Property within this community included chamise, California buckwheat, California sagebrush, toyon, greenbark ceanothus, and black sage. Coastal sage chaparral scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. This community comprises approximately 8.75 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Disturbed Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 32.190.00) – 4.98 Acres

Disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub is limited to the western portion of the Forest Lawn Property, and is comprised of the same vegetative species described above in the Venturan coastal sage scrub description. As noted above, Venturan coastal sage scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. Disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub, which totals approximately 5.0 acres, is compositionally or structurally similar to the Venturan coastal sage scrub vegetation community described above but is located in areas which are routinely maintained, mowed, or which have been historically impacted within the Forest Lawn Property.

Mulefat Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 63.510.00) – 2.62 Acres

Mulefat scrub is dominated by the most common component of riparian scrub assemblages; mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). This woody, evergreen plant is associated with seasonally wet soils and high energy or disturbed stream systems. This plant assemblage is characterized by having a continuous canopy comprised of shrubs less than 4 meters in height associated with sparse ground cover. Mulefat scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. It occurs in several of the basins and drainages on the Forest Lawn Property, and comprises approximately 2.62 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Southern Willow Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 63.130.00) – 1.86 Acres

Southern willow scrub is designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City, and is designated as a Special Community by CDFG. Southern willow scrub has additionally been recognized by CDFG as a top priority rare natural community in Southern California that, according to February 1992 sensitivity rankings, occurs in 6 to 20 known locations and/or has 2,000 to 10,000 acres of habitat remaining with a "threatened" degree of threat. Southern willow scrub is becoming increasingly uncommon on a regional basis and is in decline due to historic agricultural conversions, urban development pressures, and arrested successional stages of vegetative development in managed riverine systems.

Southern willow scrub is restricted to the lower end of Sennett Creek within the restoration area and a basin located in the southwest portion of the Forest Lawn Property. The dominant species observed within

these areas were red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and narrow-leaved willow (*Salix exigua*). Other species recorded within this community type were mulefat and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). This community comprises approximately 1.86 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Coyote Brush Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 32.060.00) – 1.21 Acres

Coyote brush scrub consists of 1 primary species; coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). This community is present in the northeastern and southern portions of the Forest Lawn Property, in 2 distinct cells associated with intermittent water availability. Coyote brush scrub is often found on moist slopes, disturbed areas, and terraces. Coyote brush scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. This community comprises approximately 1.21 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Disturbed Mulefat Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 63.510.00) – 0.41 Acre

Disturbed mulefat scrub is dominated by mulefat and is compositionally or structurally similar to mulefat scrub as described above, with the same characteristics as the mulefat scrub vegetation community; however, this community is located within 3 disturbed areas comprised of asphalt/gravel roads in the western portion of the Forest Lawn Property. As noted above, mulefat scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. Disturbed mulefat scrub comprises approximately 0.41 acre of the Forest Lawn Property.

Southern Willow Scrub/Mulefat Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Codes 63.130.00/63.510.00) – 0.39 Acre

Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub is not recognized as an official community type in CDFG's List of Native Plant Communities. TERACOR field personnel use this designation when willows (*Salix* spp.) and mulefat are equally represented (co-dominant). This community type is only associated with 1 basin in the western portion of the Forest Lawn Property. As noted above, southern willow scrub is designated by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as a Highest Inventory Community and a Special Community by CDFG. Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub comprises approximately 0.39 acre of the Forest Lawn Property.

Poison Oak Scrub (CNDDB Vegetation Code 37.940.00) – 0.20 Acre

This sub-community type consists almost entirely of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Although poison oak is present throughout the natural areas of the Forest Lawn Property, dense, monotypic stands of poison oak scrub are limited to 2 isolated cells in the southeastern portion of the Forest Lawn Property and 2 cells in the southwestern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. Poison oak scrub is not designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City or a Special Community by CDFG. Poison oak scrub comprises approximately 0.20 acre of the Forest Lawn Property.

GRASSLAND COMMUNITIES

Non-native grassland is the only discernable grassland community on the Forest Lawn Property. Native grasses do occur, such as giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus*) and purple needle grass (*Nassella*

pulchra). However, the native grasses occur in patches too small to map. Giant wild rye is associated with seeps (highly localized surface areas where subsurface water saturates the ground seasonally and sometimes exudes minor surface flows or springs, usually very short in geographic extent and duration) at the base of slopes in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. Purple needle grass occurs variously in both chaparral and upland scrub communities, but not in substantial densities or specific geographic locations. Non-native grassland, unlike some native grassland, is not considered rare by CDFG.

Non-Native Grassland (CNDDB Vegetation Code 42.000.00) – 2.65 Acres

Non-native grassland on the Forest Lawn Property is primarily comprised of brome (*Bromus* spp.), barley (*Hordeum murinum*), Mediterranean schismus (*Schismus barbatus*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), mustard (*Brassica* spp. and *Hirschfeldia* spp.), and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). A number of native herbaceous species are commonly associated with non-native grassland and were also recorded during field surveys, such as fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* spp.), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), cryptantha (*Cryptantha microstachys*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.).

Non-native grassland functions at a diminished level of productivity or functionality compared to native grassland. Annual non-native grassland has several negative characteristics including: 1) it maintains an excessive demand for near-surface soil moisture thereby out-competing native annual plant species; 2) it inhibits passage and access to the soil surface for most smaller ground-dwelling invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals; and 3) over time it forms an impenetrable layer over the soil precluding establishment of annual plants, shrubs or trees. Non-native grassland does, however, have some positive attributes. It can support similar assemblages of plant and animal species as native grasslands, albeit at lower densities for undetermined lengths of time, particularly if it is grazed or burned periodically. This community comprises approximately 2.65 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

WOODLAND AND FOREST COMMUNITIES

Woodland communities in cismontane Southern California occur where increased soil moisture allows trees and tree canopies to develop. On south-facing exposures, this phenomenon occurs most frequently in close proximity to streams and in canyons shaded from solar penetration. On north-facing slopes and exposures, such as those found on the Forest Lawn Property, woodlands tend to exhibit their highest diversity in association with streams. Due primarily to aspect (solar angle) and sometimes other various edaphic (soil) conditions, north-slope woodlands are generally dominated by coast live oak trees not dependent directly on stream-associated moisture.

When mature, these woodlands establish a sustainable and complex microclimate. Numerous moisture-dependent shrubs, annual plant species and woodland-dependent wildlife thrive within the relatively moderate temperature regime as compared to adjacent scrub, grassland and chaparral communities. Deep forest soil and forest litter profiles can develop, fostered by microclimatic conditions and enhanced over time by the tree canopy and associated protective elements. The combination of the tree canopy, high amount of overall biomass, deep heterogeneous organic soil layers, prevalence of shade, soil moisture and downed wood, provides a unique and stable habitat for larger mammal, amphibian, avian and invertebrate species.

Western Sycamore - Coast Live Oak (CNDDB Vegetation Code 61.312.01) – 18.86 Acres

Western sycamore – coast live oak is not specifically designated by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as a Highest Inventory Community; however, the City CEQA Thresholds Guide specifically designates "Southern Mixed Riparian Forest" and "Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest" as Highest Inventory Communities, and may consider western sycamore – coast live oak analogous to these community types. Additionally, western sycamore and southern coast live oak riparian forest are designated as Special Communities by CDFG.

The western sycamore – coast live oak vegetation community is the dominant community within the upper reaches of Sennett Creek and 3 tributaries, Drainages D, F, and H, on the Forest Lawn Property. A drainage location map has been included as *Exhibit 6 - Drainage Location Map*, attached. This community is a matrix of western sycamore and coast live oak. Other species present within this community within Sennett Creek are arroyo willow, narrow-leaved willow, red willow, Southern California black walnut, and mulefat. Tributaries D, F, and H's understories were typically comprised of more upland species such as toyon and California buckwheat. This community is typically found in riparian areas, such as springs or river banks. It comprises approximately 18.86 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Coast Live Oak Woodland (CNDDB Vegetation Code 71.060.19) – 9.71 Acres

Coast live oak woodland is not specifically designated by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as a Highest Inventory Community; however, the City CEQA Thresholds Guide specifically designates "Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest" as a Highest Inventory Community, and may consider coast live oak woodland analogous to Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. The majority of the coast live oak woodland remaining on the Forest Lawn Property is associated with drainage features.

Coast live oak woodland is located throughout the natural areas of the Forest Lawn Property. This vegetation community type is dominated by 1 tree species, coast live oak, and is comprised mainly of mature trees. This community comprises approximately 9.71 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Western Sycamore Woodland (CNDDB Vegetation Code 61.310.00)/Willow Riparian Forest (CNDDB Vegetation Code 61.200.00) – 1.75 Acres

Western sycamore woodland/willow riparian forest is not specifically designated by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as a Highest Inventory Community; however, the City CEQA Thresholds Guide specifically designates "Southern Mixed Riparian Forest" and "Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest" as Highest Inventory Communities, and may consider western sycamore woodland/willow riparian forest analogous to these community types. Additionally, western sycamore is designated as a Special Community by CDFG. Western sycamore woodlands are becoming increasingly uncommon on a regional basis and in decline due to past agricultural conversions, urbanization, and lowered water tables in most hydrologic units.

The western sycamore woodland/willow riparian forest vegetation community is the dominant community present within the Sennett Creek restoration zone between Memorial Drive and Magnolia Avenue.

This mixed community is also located within the upper end of the Sennett Creek restoration area near Magnolia Avenue. The dominant species is western sycamore. The understory of this vegetation community includes species such as arroyo willow, red willow, and mulefat. This community is generally limited to riparian areas, such as springs or river banks. It comprises approximately 1.75 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

California Walnut Woodland (CNDDB Vegetation Code 72.100.01) – 0.64 Acre

California walnut woodland is designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City, and is designated as a Special Community by CDFG. California walnut woodland has additionally been recognized by CDFG as a top priority rare natural community in Southern California that, according to February 1992 sensitivity rankings, occurs in 6 to 20 known locations and/or has 2,000 to 10,000 acres of habitat remaining with a "threatened" degree of threat. California walnut woodland is becoming increasingly uncommon on a regional basis and in decline due to historic agricultural conversions, urban development pressures, and arrested successional stages of vegetative development in managed riverine systems.

California walnut woodland is generally found on relatively moist, fine-textured soils of valley slopes and bottoms. California walnut woodland is generally characterized by open tree canopies and a strong association with grassy understories. On the Forest Lawn Property, the majority of the understories are comprised of non-native grassland. The evidence on the Forest Lawn Property, as well as TERACOR personnel's long experience on the Forest Lawn Property, indicates that these California walnut woodland cells were a blended Southern California black walnut and coast live oak association. This community comprises approximately 0.64 acre of the Forest Lawn Property.

California walnut woodland does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property naturally. Rather, it is an "artifact" or "relic" of previous development-related activities on the Forest Lawn Property, including the loss of oak trees over time. Southern California black walnut is a recognized component of coast live oak woodland; that is, it occurs occasionally within oak woodland. Only when it is the dominant tree would it be recognized as a separate community. There are several mappable cells of this human-affected woodland community type.

DEVELOPED/DISTURBED AREAS

Developed (No Corresponding CNDDB Code) – 229.97 Acres

Developed (i.e., improved with concrete or asphalt, or covered with turf and being used for interment spaces) areas within the Forest Lawn Property were labeled as developed. The existing memorial-park and developed areas comprise approximately 230 acres of the Forest Lawn Property.

Disturbed Areas (No Corresponding CNDDB Code) – 90.97 Acres

Areas that have little to no vegetative cover, or were comprised of highly disturbed vegetation and not subsequently developed, were designated disturbed. Plant species noted in disturbed areas primarily consisted of mustards, Italian thistle, and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). These areas are generally confined to relatively recently graded areas, maintained areas, and unimproved roads. The Forest Lawn Property includes

approximately 91 acres of disturbed areas.

Ornamental (No Corresponding CNDDB Code) – 2.93 Acres

Although the majority of the areas in the memorial-park that are classified as developed are comprised of ornamental vegetation (e.g., turf, pine trees, iceplant, and oleander), areas in which ornamental species either bordered and/or encroached into the natural areas of the park were labeled as ornamental. Ornamental vegetative species comprise approximately 3.0 acres of the undeveloped areas of the Forest Lawn Property.

Representative photographs depicting current conditions of the Forest Lawn Property are depicted in *Exhibit 7 – Site Photographs*, attached.

The vegetation communities, their landscape distinctions, and their respective acreages on the Forest Lawn Property are listed below in *Table 1 – Vegetation Communities, Landscape Distinctions, and Respective Areas*.

Table 1 – Vegetation Communities, Landscape Distinctions, and Respective Areas

Undifferentiated chaparral scrub	33.75 acres
Venturan coastal sage scrub	31.99 acres
Coastal sage chaparral scrub	8.75 acres
Disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub	4.98 acres
Mulefat scrub	2.62 acres
Southern willow scrub	1.86 acres
Coyote brush scrub	1.21 acres
Disturbed mulefat scrub	0.41 acre
Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub	0.39 acre
Poison oak scrub	0.20 acre
Total Scrub Communities	86.16 acres
Western sycamore – coast live oak	18.86 acres
Coast live oak woodland	9.71 acres
Western sycamore/willow riparian forest	1.75 acres
California walnut woodland	0.64 acre
Total Woodland and Forest Communities	30.96 acres
Non-native grassland	2.65 acres
Total Natural Areas	119.77 acres
Developed	229.97 acres
Disturbed	90.97 acres
Ornamental	2.93 acres
Total Developed/Disturbed Areas	323.87 acres

4.0 BIOGEOGRAPHY, CORRIDORS, AND WILDLIFE

BACKGROUND AND THEORY

Biogeographic theory as a discipline has given rise to concepts such as biodiversity, extinction, wildlife corridors, habitat patches and fragmentation, and reserve design and management. Land use decisions increasingly must consider not only the direct effects to organisms impacted by project implementation, but longer term and less obvious effects to organismal population vitality and organism dispersal and movement.

Movement pathways (small scale, or "micro-corridors") and corridors (large scale, or "macro-corridors") are differentiated by their roles. Actual wildlife corridors are often "hard-wired" into a species, such as caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) moving across the tundra in seasonal patterns. Corridors are essential to the maintenance of population vigor, reproduction, and genetic variability. Corridors may be as large and diverse as the Pacific Flyway for migratory bird species, or may be smaller for animals moving between montane and valley environments on a seasonal basis. Movement pathways (micro-corridors) are necessary in the short-term success of mobile organisms such as mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), which require large ranges for their survival but are generally reluctant to move through an inhospitable urban landscape. Micro-corridors and movement paths are generally not "hard-wired" into the species. Movement pathways represent paths to needed resources, such as water, forage, or shelter. Movement pathways are necessary variations in the geographic routine of an organism. The path is not necessarily a defined linear segment; it is an area of opportunity through which an organism perceives either an easy route and/or a reduced threat of predation or discovery compared to other nearby habitat zones.

Biogeographic theory maintains that any habitat patch, or island, which experiences genetic isolation, will undergo eventual extinction if the habitat unit is too small to support genetic variability in any given species. In the greater Los Angeles area today, the most common type of "corridor" is actually a remnant habitat patch which serves to connect 2 or more otherwise isolated habitat areas. It is not the movement of the individual animal which is important; it is the movement of genetic material (including floral dispersal mechanisms) on a per species basis through an ecosystem which is important over time. The connection is vital not so that individual animals can move freely (although that can be true with mesopredators like bobcat [*Lynx rufus*]) but so that floral and faunal genetic exchange and corresponding genetic variability carried with the individual species can be achieved incrementally throughout the habitat through reproductive processes.

BIOGEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Forest Lawn Property is located at the eastern tip of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Santa Monicas are a sub-unit of the Transverse Ranges, which unlike other mountain ranges in California, are oriented on an east-west axis. Habitat types and overall biogeographic organizational units associated with the Santa Monicas, as well as the larger Transverse Ranges, are arrayed in somewhat predictable patterns related to slope orientation and degree, aspect, elevation, and underlying geology. These patterns are, to some extent, apparent on the Forest Lawn Property. *Exhibit 5 - Vegetation Communities - 2008 Aerial Photograph*, attached and previously referenced, graphically depicts these patterns of scrub, chaparral and woodland habitats which are largely a result of the geologic factors described above. The predictable and repetitious

patterns in the landscape provide a foundation on which to base micro- and macro-biogeographic concepts and predictions.

The Forest Lawn Property is located on a small portion of the north frontal boundary, or physiographic base of the north-face of the Santa Monica Mountains/Hollywood Hills topographic complex. The main peaks and intervening saddles which are south of the Forest Lawn Property define the range's north and south watershed boundary. The peaks surrounding the Forest Lawn Property include Cahuenga Peak, Mt. Lee, and Mt. Hollywood; together these features comprise a "primary" ridgeline. This primary ridgeline, discernable on the attached *Exhibit 2 - USGS Topographic Map*, previously referenced, is connected to a series of subordinate and tertiary ridgelines which extend down to the floor of the San Fernando Valley. Several of these subordinate ridgelines and intervening canyons and ravines comprise the remaining natural area associated with the Forest Lawn Property.

Two drainages convey flows away from the Forest Lawn Property (i.e., Sennett Creek and Drainage L). These drainages are directly tributary to the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel. Although historically, these 2 drainages may have been utilized by mobile wildlife for movement between the Santa Monica Mountain upland habitats and the Los Angeles River, the channelization of the Los Angeles River in 1940, area development, roadways and undergrounding of storm drains most likely has eliminated this function. Now that the River is a channel and connections to the channel are subsurface drains, animal movement on the Forest Lawn Property is more restricted and likely limited to the following:

1. Movement up and down Sennett Creek and the forest environs therein;

2. Movement up and down tributaries to Sennett Creek;

3. Undefined, free movement of organisms between connected habitat patches of the Forest Lawn Property and the Griffith Park property; and

4. Avian use of the entire Hollywood Hills/Griffith Park habitat complex as a stopover on the Pacific Flyway.

WILDLIFE UTILIZATION OF CORRIDORS

Wildlife use of corridors may be fixed or flexible, depending upon the type of organism and the size and complexity of the corridor zone. Animals that move along corridors as part of an evolutionary-based pattern of migration or dispersal may be genetically programmed to follow predetermined and sometimes ancient migration routes (i.e., "hard-wired", or for example, as with anadromous fish species like spawning salmon [*Oncorhynchus* spp.]). Animals with hard-wired behavior patterns usually have little or no individual ability to modify their behavior, even in the face of abrupt physical changes or barriers. When confronted with impassible barriers, they may have no appropriate alternative response behaviorally. In such cases, actions that physically obstruct corridors may result in population dislocation, inability to reach essential seasonal resource areas, loss of individual animals, and overall population declines.

Organisms are generally driven to disperse through mechanisms such as the scarcity of support resources (for example, food, water, microhabitats, shelter), dispersal of young from parental territories, migratory genetic programming, and accidental dispersal, such as flooding events carrying individuals to downstream locations, fire-driven flight, or similar mechanisms. Organisms sometimes disperse along defined corridors (for example, migratory routes in the Arctic for caribou or through connected stream systems in the case of amphibians dependent on moist environments). Terrestrial generalists (for example, black bear [*Ursus americanus*], mule deer [*Odocoileus hemionus*], rattlesnakes [*Crotalus* spp.], coyote [*Canis latrans*], bobcats, woodrats [*Neotoma* spp.], and pocket mice [*Chaetodipus* spp.]) usually do not migrate or move substantially unless seasonal, reproductive, or ecological factors necessitate movement in order to locate and exploit critical support resources.

LANDSCAPE TYPES

TERACOR identified several generalized landscape types in the vicinity of the Hollywood Hills. These natural and human-affected landscapes include:

1. Natural Open Space, primarily including the Griffith Park Significant Ecological Area;

2. Griffith Park - developed parkland (e.g., golf course, amusement areas, roads, grass fields);

3. The Forest Lawn Property and Mount Sinai Memorial Park (developed interment property);

4. Apartment (Oakwood Apartments) and single family housing (e.g., The Oaks, Lake Hollywood);

5. Infrastructure installations (Department of Water and Power power lines, the Hollywood sign, Mt. Lee site radio site, debris basins, several freeways); and

6. Institutional/Commercial (e.g., Warner Brothers parking structure, Center for Junior Achievement).

Much of the landscape on lower slopes and in canyons south and west of this area is urbanized, characterized by buildings and ornamental landscape with attendant wildlife typical to urban areas and fringe urban areas. There is, however, an "island" of natural open space as depicted in *Exhibit 8 - Biogeographic Aerial Photograph - 2008*, attached, and referenced as Number 1 in the list of area landscape types above. This "island" is surrounded by the development listed above in Numbers 2 through 6, but does contain a range of habitats and disturbance zones considered relatively undisturbed to moderately disturbed.

The Griffith Park Significant Ecological Area (SEA)

The Griffith Park Significant Ecological Area ("SEA") was formerly designated SEA No. 37 by the County of Los Angeles in 1976; it is now proposed SEA No. 9 in the draft SEA document prepared by the County of Los Angeles, but that document has not been formally adopted at this time. The SEA is described in the 1976 document as "important" by virtue of "its geographical location...it has become an island of natural vegetation surrounded by urban and suburban development." The 1976 document further states "...These

isolated areas are important for preserving and documenting the geographical variability of vegetation and wildlife that formerly occurred throughout the region. They serve as reservoirs of native species that could be of scientific and economic value in the future. In addition, birds rely on these islands for areas to rest and feed along their north-south migration routes. In the case of Griffith Park, this function is made even greater than might be expected because it serves as a corridor for any gene flow and species movement that may still take place between the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains via the Verdugo Mountains....With the exception of the Cahuenga Peak-Hollywood Reservoir area, the land is publicly owned."

The Forest Lawn Property lies almost entirely out of the Griffith Park SEA, as defined by the 1948 CUP boundaries. The southwestern corner of the Forest Lawn Property (roughly 40 to 45 acres) does appear to be in the SEA. The SEA does not include the developed portion of the Forest Lawn Property, but does include roughly 40 to 45 acres (or less than 10%) of the Forest Lawn Property that were previously utilized for gravel extraction activities. Additionally, the adjacent undeveloped property owned by Forest Lawn to the west of the developed memorial-park also lies within the SEA boundaries. This approximately 137-acre site is referred to by Forest Lawn as the Cahuenga Highlands Property.

WILDLIFE IN THE VICINITY OF THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY

Due to the rugged terrain of the Santa Monica Mountains, some natural habitat areas in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains have remained relatively undisturbed. The active geologic setting has created a complex and diverse landscape across Southern California, and resulted in a unique and biologically diverse assemblage of animal species through creation of multiple ecological zones, elevational differences, and microclimates. Orogenic isolation (mountain building) has resulted in ecological specialization and diversification. Numerous organisms are endemic to the Transverse Ranges and, as a result, the faunal assemblage of the Santa Monica Mountains is unique.

A number of regulatory status organisms occur in Santa Monica Mountain habitats, including Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*), Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), San Diego desert woodrat, San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), California mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*) and others. Not all occur in the Hollywood Hills due to habitat fragmentation, urban encroachment and other factors.

For the purpose of this analysis, TERACOR reviewed habitat conditions at the eastern terminus of the Santa Monica Mountains, east of the Hollywood Freeway (State Route 101). Wildlife recorded in the easternmost Santa Monica Mountains include large mobile species such as mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, and numerous species of birds such as red-tailed hawk, yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), Cooper's hawk, acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), and great-horned owl. Snakes and lizards believed or confirmed present in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains include coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus skiltonianus*), California striped racer (*Masticophis lateralis lateralis*), southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*), San Diego gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer annectens*) and others.

WILDLIFE WITHIN THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY

The majority of the Forest Lawn Property is developed or disturbed, as noted above; due to a long history of development since the cemetery use was first approved in 1948. Disturbed/developed areas are generally considered to be of low habitat value to wildlife, though conditions at the Forest Lawn Property are different. The developed/cemetery portion of the Forest Lawn Property is a relatively benign use adjacent to natural areas, especially when compared to residential areas. Dogs, cats, and neighborhood children, which often negatively impact wildlife populations, are absent. A number of common, urban-adapted species, therefore, can be found in the Forest Lawn Property including Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiensis*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mule deer, and coyote. These animals will often utilize lawn and disturbed areas, particularly when they are adjacent to natural areas. The developed memorial-park contains low levels of evening light, closes at night, and does provide urban-tolerant species with foraging area.

Approximately 119.8 acres of the Forest Lawn Property (primarily the southernmost portion) have not been substantially altered by development and still contain relatively natural habitat. These areas were considered to have a moderate to high value to wildlife. For example, intact oak/sycamore woodland habitats provide nesting sites to several species of birds such as great-horned owl, red-tailed hawk, house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), Pacific-slope flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*), and oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). Appendix B records those species observed and those which have the potential to occur.

AVIAN MIGRATORY STOPOVER

Natural intact habitats within the Forest Lawn Property serve as a stopover, resting, and foraging area for migratory birds moving along the Pacific Flyway. During the course of several bird surveys since 1997, TERACOR field personnel and other surveyors have detected a total of 85 avian species which utilize habitats on the Forest Lawn Property either year-round or seasonally. These species include phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), yellow warbler, black-throated gray warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), and sharp-shinned hawk during fall and spring Migration. Appendix B contains a complete list of birds detected as well as those which have the potential to occur.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

The size of the entire habitat "island" south of State Highway 134, east of Barham Boulevard, west of Interstate 5, north of the southern boundary of Griffith Park (which includes Griffith Park natural areas) undeveloped Forest Lawn Property, and other privately-owned properties in the Cahuenga Peak/Mt. Lee area, is roughly 3,600 acres. This area is depicted in *Exhibit 8 - Biogeographic Aerial Photograph - 2008.* The approximately 119.8 acres of natural habitat on the Forest Lawn Property comprise a small fraction of that total; approximately 3% of the total natural area.

Limited off-site field investigations were conducted for this analysis. In addition to the Forest Lawn

Property investigations, time was spent analyzing the approximate 137-acre property to the south and west which is also owned by Forest Lawn (the Cahuenga Highlands property). Windshield surveys were conducted in the Hollywood Reservoir area at the urban/natural lands interface, and time was spent exploring some of the adjacent Griffith Park property south of the Forest Lawn Property.

It can generally be stated that the south slope of the Hollywood Hills (facing Hollywood) is relatively dry and supports less dense vegetation than the north slope. Hence, south-facing slopes may provide foraging and movement pathways for organisms that prefer open, less dense habitats (sage scrub). These animals include coast horned lizard, several species of white-footed mice (*Peromyscus* spp.) and pocket mice (*Chaetodipus* spp.), and other scrub-dwelling organisms. The north slope (facing the San Fernando Valley), on which the Forest Lawn Property is located, supports more chaparral and oak woodland habitats. Organisms associated with stream, tree and chaparral communities include woodrats, flycatchers, woodpeckers, frogs, and warblers. Habitat generalists like mule deer and coyote move freely between all these community types. Thus, the south and north slopes probably support different assemblages of species (or, at least, different proportions of species) to some extent; therefore, this analysis looked specifically at the north face of the mountain to assess the broadest possible impacts of the proposed Project on wildlife movement.

TERACOR estimated that the natural habitat on the Forest Lawn Property only comprises approximately 3% of the total natural area in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains, depicted in the above-mentioned *Exhibit 8*. This relatively small area would support a proportionally small amount of wildlife movement. Thus, barriers or impediments to movement in this small area would not preclude or eliminate animal movement on the north slope of the Santa Monica Mountains/Hollywood Hills. TERACOR nonetheless analyzed the surface and aerial distances along 3 transects of the Santa Monica Mountains' north slope beginning at the Forest Lawn Property and extending upward to the main peaks and mountain tops of the easternmost Hollywood Hills. These transects were chosen to illustrate a broad range of corridor/movement zones for wildlife. The transects are generally oriented perpendicular to elevation lines, resulting in the narrowest possible corridor measurement. *Exhibit 9 - Ridgelines, Drainages and Primitive Roads - Potential Animal Movement Zones and Water Source Routes*, attached, depicts both aerial and profile perspectives of each transect. The following table presents a summary of the width of natural habitat areas from the developed memorial-park to these 3 peaks. These distances have been measured to include both topographic variation and simple linear measurements. A topographically corrected measurement accurately reflects the actual width of a movement area for wildlife.

Table 2 - Potential Corridor/Open Space Transect Widths (feet)

	Natural Area/Potential Corridor Movement Width (Linear Calculation/Feet)	Natural Area/Potential Corridor Movement Width (Topographic Calculation/Feet)	Percentage Increase in Distance with Topographic Calculation
Mt. Lee - Hall of Liberty Transect	2,693	2,921	8%
Cahuenga Peak - Basin 6 Transect	2,463	2,796	14%
Cahuenga Highlands Transect	2,864	3,170	11%

The relevance of the information presented in *Exhibit 9 - Ridgelines, Drainages and Primitive Roads - Potential Animal Movement Zones and Water Source Routes* and *Table 2* is clear. Animals have an area on the north face of the Hollywood Hills that is up to 3,170 feet in width in which to move. Movement can occur along lines of equal elevation, or animals can move up and down slope and through canyons and ravines and ridgelines as appropriate for each type of organism. The south face of the Hollywood Hills, though not included in these corridor width calculations, adds appreciably to the total width of the movement zone. Animals have sufficient open space to move along the hills in this area without artificial barriers, development, grading, or other possible impediments to movement outside of Forest Lawn Property boundaries.

OTHER POTENTIAL CORRIDOR AND ANIMAL MOVEMENT AREAS

Sennett Creek originally was comprised of oak/sycamore dominated riparian woodland that stretched from the Los Angeles River upward into what is now called Royce's Canyon in Griffith Park. Prior to 1940, Sennett Creek was one of many ecologically-functional tributaries to the Los Angeles River. Sennett Creek would have functioned locally as an ecological extension of the Los Angeles River up into the lower foothills of the Hollywood Hills/Santa Monica Mountains.

With the channelization of the Los Angeles River, Sennett Creek has been truncated. Portions of the creek have been affected by historic development of the Forest Lawn Property as well; however, those previously-affected sections have been largely restored and are now comprised of mixed willow riparian scrub intermixed with newly-established sycamores, cottonwoods, and coast live oaks.

Currently, Sennett Creek provides habitat and cover for riparian-dwelling and stream-dependent organisms, but it has no direct ecological connection with the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel as conditions once existed. As such, it does provide a water source and a movement area for animals like mule deer, long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), bobcat and northern raccoon; however, its functions with regard to connectivity into greater Los Angeles River-associated habitats have been largely eliminated due to the current condition of the River and the extensive conversion of habitats throughout the San Fernando Valley. Moreover, regulatory status organisms that once might have used the river to access other tributary stream systems (such as anadromous fish species, California red-legged frog [*Rana draytonii*], and regulatory status small mammals like Los Angeles pocket mouse [*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*] and perhaps kangaroo rats [*Dipodomys* spp.]) now are in decline or absent. Therefore, while organisms now present in the area most likely do venture into Sennett Creek for water and for cover, they do not do so in a manner consistent with the actual role of wildlife corridors.

Currently, the Forest Lawn Property is fenced with a 6 foot high chain link fence along Forest Lawn Drive (i.e., the north property line), along the eastern boundary with Griffith Park, and along a portion of the southern boundary with Griffith Park. The south boundary fence extends from the southeast corner of the Forest Lawn Property to the vicinity of Drainages E and F in the central portion of the Forest Lawn Property. Other areas adjacent to undeveloped open space areas are otherwise maintained in their natural state. The fencing is very porous in terms of wildlife movement. Birds, small mammals, snakes, lizards, and invertebrates experience no barrier as a result of the fencing. Larger mammals move easily through gaps and holes in the fencing, or even over it in some instances (e.g., deer can jump the fence at a number of locations). The

current fencing is expected to remain, and additional fencing along the Forest Lawn Property boundaries may be implemented as needed for safety purposes. Potential impacts associated with fencing for the proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

5.0 REGULATORY STATUS SPECIES ANALYSIS

REGULATORY STATUS SPECIES AND THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY

Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species, below, discusses the species described above in *Section 2.0*, their respective status on the Forest Lawn Property, life history, and habitat description. TERACOR's methodology of predicted probability of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property is described above in *Section 2.0 – Presence/Absence and/or Probability of Occurrence*.

Table 3 – Regulatory Status Species

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
PLANTS		
heart-leaved thorn-mint (*Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *cordata*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs at elevations between 785 to 1540 meters, and is threatened by vehicles and grazing. According to the CNPS, the species occurs in chaparral openings, cismontane woodlands, valley foothill grasslands, and clay soils. Jepson describes the plant as occurring from San Luis Obispo through Ventura County, but also notes the western and central Transverse Ranges as within its distribution. This species blooms from April to July. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Rare in southern California, this annual herb is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. It is believed extirpated from Los Angeles County; Jepson reports a historic broad distribution, occurring from Oregon to Baja California, specifically in the South Coast region, on dry grassy slopes below 1200 meters. The CNPS specifically notes the Los Angeles County extirpation. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb can blossom from March to June in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. With a fairly wide historical distribution across more than one dozen coastal counties in California, aphanisma is in steep decline in the mainland as well as the Channel Islands. It currently is known from 3 occurrences on San Nicholas Island and it only occurs below 305 meters above sea level. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos gabrielensis*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is only known to occur from the Mill Creek Summit divide in the San Gabriel Mountains. The CNPS states that this species occurs in rocky chaparral areas. This evergreen shrub blooms in March and occurs at approximately 1500 meters in elevation. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE	Not Present. This species was listed as federally endangered on 03 August 1993 and as state endangered in February 1990. It is known to occur in marshes and swamps. Only 2 natural occurrences have been reported in Black Lake Canyon and Oso Flaco Lake. This species is threatened by development, erosion, and non-native plants. Its blooming period occurs between May and August, and it occurs between 3 and 170 meters. This species is believed to be extirpated in Los Angeles County. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE CLA Zones - #2 and #3	Not Present. This species was listed as federally endangered on 29 January 1997. It is known to occur in disturbed or burned areas of chaparral with gravelly clay soils, below 640 meters in elevation in the central south coast and the north Peninsular range (Los Angeles Basin). Although suitable habitat is present on ridgelines underlain by decomposing granite and/or conglomerate, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE CLA Zones - #3 and #4	Not Present. This variety was listed as federally endangered on 21 May 2001 and as state endangered in April 2000. It is known to occur in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes, and swamps between 1 and 35 meters in elevation. It was rediscovered near Oxnard in 1997; now it is known from only 1 natural occurrence composed of 30-50 reproductive plants. This variety is threatened by development, herbivory, cucumber mosaic virus, and non-native plants. This variety's blooming period occurs between June and October. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial herb blooms from March through October in coastal environments below 460 meters in elevation. It occurs in alkaline and clay conditions in a variety of habitat types, including coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley grasslands. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - unknown This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. An annual herb which blooms from April through October, it is believed extirpated from Los Angeles County. It occurs below 200 meters in alkaline conditions in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*)	CNPS List 1B.1 CLA Zone - #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species can be found in a variety of chaparral, sage scrub and woodland habitats, often adjacent to disturbance. This species is primarily known to occur near the City of Malibu. This species blooms in August. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Plummer's baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. The habitat for this species is rocky chaparral, or coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland between 5 and 425 meters. It is known to occur on the central and south coast, the north Channel Islands, and the western Transverse Ranges. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Nevin's barberry *(Berberis nevinii*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Not Present. This evergreen shrub blooms from March through June. It occurs in sandy or gravelly conditions in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian scrub from 274 to 825 meters. It was last observed in 2007 in Wildwood Canyon in Burbank. The closest sighting, however, occurred as recently as 2000 below water tower #113, in the Santa Monica Mountains at Griffith Park. The plants present on Griffith Park are believed to be (or have originated) from cultivars. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FT, SE	Not Present. This species was listed as federally threatened on 13 October 1998 and as state endangered in January 1982. This bulbiferous perennial herb is known to occur in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grasslands, and most often in vernal pool complexes and clay soils between 25 and 1219 meters. It is now found primarily in San Diego and Riverside Counties, but its range formerly included Los Angeles County. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Brewer's calandrinia (*Calandrinia breweri*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb which flowers from March through June. It is found most often in sandy to loamy soil, disturbed sites, and burns. The plant has a broad known distribution throughout the western Transverse Ranges and along the California coast from San Francisco to Baja, but is considered uncommon where it still occurs. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Confirmed Present. This perennial bulbiferous herb is found in heavy soils, coastal scrub, and open grasslands below 700 meters, and blooms from February through June. It is distributed in the south central coast and the west south coast, especially in the Channel Islands. This species was detected during field surveys in the extreme southeast corner of the Forest Lawn Property intermixed with purple needle grass in a small clearing in chaparral. TERACOR personnel detected a total of 65 plants on the Forest Lawn Property.
club-haired mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* ssp. *clavatus*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zones - #1 and #3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial bulbiferous herb is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodlands, and open grasslands from 75 to 1300 meters and blooms from May through June. Los Angeles County appears to be the southern extent of this subspecies' range. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*	CNPS List 1B.2 This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This variety is only known from 20 occurrences, in shaded foothill canyons of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is found in chaparral, coastal scrub and grasslands. It blooms from March to June, and occurs from 320 to 1000 meters in elevation. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Palmer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This mariposa lily occurs in wet meadows and other mesic sites in chaparral and lower coniferous forest above 1000 meters up to 2390 meters in elevation. The variety's geographic distribution includes the San Jacinto Mountains, Tehachapi Mountains, the Transverse Ranges, and Central Western California. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial herb is considered to be rare by the *Jepson Manual.* This plant is generally found on dry, rocky slopes within chaparral communities from the Santa Monica Mountains to the San Jacinto Mountains from 100 to 1700 meters. This species occurs nearby on Griffith Park. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Lewis's evening primrose (*Camissonia lewisii*)	CNPS List 3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This coastal species occurs in grasslands in sandy or clay soils between sea level and 300 meters in elevation on the south coast, west Peninsular Range, and northern Baja. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
southern tarplant *(Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis)* Formerly known as *Hemizonia parryi* ssp. *australis*	CNPS list 1B.1 CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status.	Not Present. This plant inhabits the margins of marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. This subspecies blooms from May to November, and has an elevation range of sea level to 427 meters. Main threats include urbanization, habitat fragmentation, grazing, foot traffic and competition from non-native plants. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
island mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides* var. *blancheae*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - #3 This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This evergreen shrub occurs on the Channel Islands and the western Transverse Ranges from 30 to 600 meters. It occurs in chaparral and coniferous forest. Although somewhat suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FC, SE CLA Zones - #1 and #3	Not Present. This variety was believed to be extirpated from the Los Angeles area and was last observed locally in 1890 near the City of Burbank. It is found in coastal sage scrub habitats with sandy soils. It recently has been found in north Los Angeles County in Santa Clarita. Although suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*)	CNPS List 1B.1 CLA Zone - #3 This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs in sandy or rocky openings of chaparral and coastal scrub, and may be extirpated from Los Angeles County. It is currently known from approximately 20 occurrences in Riverside County. Its elevation range is from 275 to 1220 meters. The plant flowers from April to June. Although suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs on wet clay and serpentine ridges within chaparral, coastal scrub, and grasslands between 30 and 700 meters. Moist clay soils occur near drainages on the Forest Lawn Property; however, serpentine soils are not present. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*) Formerly known as *Hemizonia minthornii*	CNPS List 1B.2 SR CLA Zone - unknown	Not Present. This species of tarplant grows from sandstone, rocky outcrops and ledges in open, exposed sites in chaparral and coastal scrub between 280 and 760 meters. The species is known to occur in the western Transverse Ranges (Santa Susana Mountains and Santa Monica Mountains). It proliferates in post-burn conditions and blooms in late Summer and Fall; however, it can be detected during other seasons by its distinctive foliage and strong, disagreeable odor. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*)	CNPS List 1B.1 CLA Zone - #3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies grows in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands; often in areas with shallow clay overlying serpentine or rocky areas with little or no soil. The plant occurs between 5 and 450 meters. It is known to occur throughout the south central coast, south coast, and northern Baja. The nearest localities for Blochman's dudleya occur in Winter Canyon, above Pepperdine University and other locales in the Santa Monica Mountains. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Agoura Hills dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *agourensis*)	CNPS List 1B.2 FT	Not Present. This dudleya occurs in rocky, volcanic areas in chaparral and cismontane woodland between 200 and 500 meters. Its blooming period is between May and June. This subspecies is only known to occur in the western Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. No suitable habitat is present on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel River dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *crebrifolia*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This dudleya occurs in chaparral on granitic slopes between 275 and 457 meters above sea level. It is known from only Fish Canyon/San Gabriel River in Los Angeles County. Although suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*)	CNPS List 1B.2 FT, SR, CLA Zone - #3	Not Present. This dudleya inhabits sheer rocky outcrops in chaparral of the Santa Monica Mountains between 150 and 520 meters. Santa Monica Mountain localities include Malibu Creek within Malibu Creek State Park. These types of outcrops and cliff faces do not occur on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*)	CNPS List 1B.2 FT, CLA Zones - #3 and #4	Not Present. Endemic to Los Angeles and Orange Counties, especially the Santa Monica Mountains, this subspecies is most often found in rocky, shaded, north-facing slopes in chaparral and coastal scrub between 150 and 1675 meters. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel Mountain dudleya (*Dudleya densiflora*)	CNPS List 1B.1 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs on granitic canyon walls and cliffs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodlands in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains between 244 and 610 meters. Its blooming period occurs between March and June. Although suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This dudleya grows in heavy or clayey soils near the coastal plain, below 790 meters throughout the south coast (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Riverside Counties). Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*)	CNPS List 2.1 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Round-leaved filaree occurs in cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grasslands. It is found in clay soils between 15 and 1200 meters above sea level and blooms from March to May. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
suffrutescent wallflower (*Erysimum insulare* ssp. *suffrutescens*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs on coastal bluffs and coastal dunes below 150 meters along the central coast and the south coast. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Mexican flannelbush (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SR CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Not Present. This species currently only occurs naturally in San Diego County. It is a common and popular cultivar in Southern California. As of 1993, it was estimated that fewer than 100 naturally occurring plants remained. Naturally, it occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coniferous forests from 10 to 716 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Santa Barbara bedstraw (*Galium cliftonsmithii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zones - #2 and #4 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. The elevational range of this species is between 200 and 1220 meters with distribution throughout the western Transverse and South Coast Ranges. Habitat consists of cismontane woodland. The species' blooming period occurs from May to July. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel bedstraw (*Galium grande*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This deciduous shrub is found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest in the San Gabriel Mountains, and, to our knowledge, not the Santa Monica Mountains. Its elevation range is 425 to 1500 meters above sea level. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Jepson's bedstraw (*Galium jepsonii*)	CNPS List 4.3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Jepson's bedstraw is found in open woodlands and granitic, rocky areas within lower and upper montane coniferous forest of the Transverse Ranges at elevations between 1540 and 2500 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Johnston's bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is found in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains at an elevation range of 1220 to 2300 meters. Habitat consists of open mixed forests. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
cuyama gilia (*Gilia latiflora* ssp. *cuyamensis*)	CNPS 4.3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs in sandy flats, lower river valleys, and pinyon juniper woodlands at elevations between 600 and 2000 meters. It is found in the south Coast Ranges and northwestern Transverse Ranges. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
golden goodmania (*Goodmania luteola*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs in clay or alkaline conditions in grasslands, desert scrub, meadows and playas between 20 and 2200 meters. The organism is known from the southern San Joaquin Valley, the Owens Valley and western Mojave desert. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Palmer's grappling hook (*Harpagonella palmeri*)	CNPS List 4.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb grows in dry sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland below 955 meters. The species has a broad distribution throughout the south coast, the Peninsular Ranges, Arizona, and into Mexico. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*)	CNPS List 1A CLA Zone - #3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This plant was last observed in 1937 and until recently was believed extinct. It occurred in marshes and swamps. A possible occurrence of this species was reported on Newhall Ranch in 2002; however, it has not been confirmed. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Abram's alumroot (*Heuchera abramsii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This plant species occurs at high elevations between 2800 and 3500 meters in the San Gabriel Mountains. Habitat for this species consists of upper montane coniferous forests. It blooms from July to August. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
urn-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera elegans*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This plant species occurs at high elevations between 1155 and 2650 meters in the San Gabriel Mountains. This species occurs in high elevation woodland habitats, including riparian areas. It blooms from May to August. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*)	CNPS List 3.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in vernal pools, alkali flats and ephemeral saline streams below 1000 meters throughout southwestern California. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*)	CNPS List 1B.1 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies requires sandy or gravelly sites within chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal sage scrub. Mesa horkelia is presumed extirpated from the Los Angeles area due to development. The last recorded observation of this species was approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the Glendale Freeway and Highway 210 intersection in 1948. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Confirmed Present. This species occurs on slopes and in canyons between 50 and 900 meters along the south coast, south Transverse Ranges, and north Peninsular Ranges. Walnut forest is a much fragmented, declining natural community. 198 Southern California black walnut trees are present on the Forest Lawn Property.
Duran's rush (*Juncus duranii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This rhizomatous herb occurs at elevations between 1768 and 2804 meters in wet areas in montane coniferous forests. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*)	CNPS List 1B.1 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Although now quite rare, this subspecies was historically widely distributed across southwestern California and into the western Mojave desert. It occurs in moist saline areas, primarily vernal pools. This plant blossoms February through June. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
fragrant pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is known to occur, but considered uncommon in the south coast area. It occurs in chaparral below 1310 meters in elevation, and blooms from March to October. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not present. This variety is found in dry shrublands throughout the southwest region below 885 meters. It is an annual herb that blooms from January through July. Although suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3 This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Confirmed Present. This subspecies favors dense, shaded riparian habitats with abundant moisture and little disturbance. It often grows from canyon walls or in dense leaf litter and can be detected from March to August. This subspecies has been detected within the upper reaches of Sennett Creek, Drainage D, Drainage F, and Drainage H in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. TERACOR personnel have detected a total of 9 ocellated Humboldt lilies on the Forest Lawn Property.
lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species requires moist sites in the elevation range of 1220 to 2745 meters, usually in wet meadows or coniferous forests in the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*)	CNPS List 1B.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in rocky sites in chaparral and coniferous forest between elevations of 1520 and 2800 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Orcutt's linanthus (*Linanthus orcuttii*)	CNPS List 1B.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in openings in chaparral and pine forests, with an elevation range of 915 to 2145 meters throughout the Peninsular Ranges. This species is believed to be extirpated from Los Angeles County. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
silky lupine (*Lupinus elatus*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in dry areas within montane forests. The elevation range of the species is 1500 to 3000 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
interior bush lupine (*Lupinus excubitus* var. *johnstonii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This variety occurs on dry slopes in chaparral and under pines in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains, and the elevation range of the species is 1500 to 2500 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Peirson's lupine (*Lupinus peirsonii*)	CNPS List 1B.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is known only to occur in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains within lower and upper montane forests. The elevation range of the species is 1000 to 2500 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Davidson's bush mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zones - #1 and #3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species requires sandy washes within coastal sage scrub, riparian woodlands, or chaparral. This species was reported in 2003 along Stough Canyon Mountain Way in the Verdugo Mountains. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
small-flowered microseris (*Microseris douglasii* var. *platycarpha*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Found in clayey soils associated with vernal pools, grasslands and similar habitats, this variety occurs below 1070 meters in the South Coast region, probably including coastal Los Angeles County. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
gray monardella (*Monardella cinerea*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in subalpine environments at elevations greater than 1800 meters in coniferous forests. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
rock monardella (*Monardella viridis* ssp. *saxicola*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs in the San Gabriel Mountains at elevations between 500 and 1800 meters, in chaparral and coniferous forests. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
California spineflower (*Mucronea californica*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. The California spineflower occurs in a relatively broad distribution across California, which includes the central and southern coast and southern interior valleys and mountains. This species occurs in sandy conditions within coastal scrub and chaparral below 1400 meters. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*)	CNPS List 4.3 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This now uncommon species occurs in wet places, in chaparral, forests, scrub and meadows throughout the western Transverse Ranges and south coast regions. Its elevation range is between 100 and 2000 meters. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
crowned muilla (*Muilla coronata*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in an array of habitats which include desert scrub, Joshua tree woodland, chenopod scrub, and piñon-juniper woodlands. It occurs at high elevations ranging from 765 to 1960 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
mud nama (*Nama stenocarpum*)	CNPS List 2.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs on marshes, swamps, lake margins and streambanks between 5 and 500 meters. This species is believed to be extirpated from Los Angeles County. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Gambel's watercress (*Nasturtium gambelii*)	CNPS list 1B.1 FE, SE	Not Present. This endangered species is nearly extinct in the United States. Only 5 occurrences are known in California. This species inhabits both freshwater and brackish marshes and swamps. Serious threats are erosion, habitat loss, and encroachment of the genus *Eucalyptus* which alters the hydrology of certain habitats. The elevation range of this species is 5 to 330 meters, and it blooms from April to October. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
prostrate navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*)	CNPS List 1B.1 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not present. This species was found historically on alkali soils in vernal pools or grasslands. It is thought to be extirpated from the Los Angeles area. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
slender nemacladus (*Nemacladus gracilis*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs in cismontane woodlands and grasslands with sandy substrates. It blooms from March to May and occurs at an elevation range of 120 to 1900 meters. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
woolly mountain-parsley (*Oreonana vestita*)	CNPS List 1B.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in lower montane coniferous forests at an elevation range of 1615 to 3500 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Tehachapi ragwort (*Packera ionophylla*) Formerly known as *Senecio ionophyllus*	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown The species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial herb generally occurs within coniferous forests on dry, granitic substrates. Its elevation range is 1500 to 2700 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE CLA Zones - #3 and #4	Not Present. This species is most often found on open, sandy or gravelly substrates in native grassland or around the margins of exposed granitic rocks. It occurs in chaparral, grassland, and coastal sage scrub. It has been detected along Malibu Creek in the vicinity of Tapia Park, and in other locations in the Santa Monica Mountains and Santa Susana Mountains. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Gairdner's yampah (*Perideridia gairdneri* ssp. *gairdneri*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs along the coast throughout California, and the interior valleys of the south coast floristic province. Thought to be extirpated from Los Angeles County, this perennial herb occurs in grasslands and coastal flats below 365 meters. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
adobe yampah (*Perideridia pringlei*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is known to occur in the Tehachapi Mountains, South Coast Ranges, and the western Transverse Ranges. Adobe yampah occurs on grassy slopes and serpentine outcrops at an elevation range of 300 to 1800 meters. This species blooms from April to June, and less commonly through July. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Transverse Range phacelia (*Phacelia exilis*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is known to occur in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, western Transverse Ranges, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains. It occurs on sandy or rocky slopes, flats and meadows at an elevation range of 1100 to 2700 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Mojave phacelia (*Phacelia mohavensis*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status.	Not Present. This species occurs on sandy or gravelly soils, often associated with dry streambeds, within coniferous forest. Its elevation range is 1400 to 2500 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Brand's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FC CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This plant is probably extirpated from Los Angeles County according to the *CNPS Inventory*, as historical occurrences have been lost to development. It occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub, below 400 meters. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Ewan's cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa* ssp. *ewanii*)	CNPS List 1B.3 The subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs in coniferous forests and meadows near seeps and springs, at elevations of 1900 to 2400 meters. The plant is known from only 4 occurrences in the Dawson Saddle area of the San Gabriel Mountains and from 1 occurrence in the San Bernardino Mountains. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
white-rabbit tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*)	CNPS List 2.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. White-rabbit tobacco occurs in dry, sandy creek bottoms. This species blooms from August to November though blooming can uncommonly occur as early as July and as late as December. A record of this species exists in the CNDDB from 1932 within La Tuna Canyon, which is approximately 5.6 miles north of the Forest Lawn Property. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This once common Southern California oak occurs on slopes and foothills. Its elevation range is 50 to 1300 meters. This species is not known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains. Although suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known geographic range.
Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*)	CNPS List 1A CLA Zone - #2 The variety has no formal federal or state governmental status	Not Present. The CNPS Inventory notes that this plant is possibly extinct and that the last known record for the species is from 1980 at Whittier Narrows Nature Center. This variety occurs in moist woodlands between 65 and 300 meters in elevation. Although suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Coulter's matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Confirmed Present. This perennial herb is distinctive in that it has the largest flowers of any plant native to California. It blooms from March to July. It is found in chaparral and coastal scrub in the Peninsular Ranges, Transverse Ranges, and the west south coast area. This species was detected within the upstream portion of Sennett Creek adjacent to the unimproved road crossing in the southeastern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not occur in the Santa Monica Mountains naturally, and the 15 to 30 shoots present on the Forest Lawn Property are considered to be the result of its use as a cultivar planted by former property owners.
southern skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - unknown The subspecies has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs on gravelly soils in streambanks, oak, and pine woodlands. Its elevation range is 425 to 2000 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
bluish spike-moss (*Selaginella asprella*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown The species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species generally occurs within coniferous forests on dry, rocky substrates. Its elevation range is 1600 to 2700 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
rayless ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*)	CNPS List 2.2 The species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. The distribution of this species includes central western California, the south coast region, the Channel Islands, and Baja California; however, its habitat is limited to drying alkaline flats below 800 meters. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*)	CNPS list 2.2 This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status.	Not Present. This perennial herb is native to the western United States, and occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, Mohavean desert scrub, lower montane coniferous forest habitats, and alkali playas. It blooms from March to June and its elevation range is 15 to1530 meters. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
chickweed oxytheca (*Sidotheca caryophylloides*) Formerly known as *Oxytheca caryophylloides*	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs in montane environments at an elevation range of 1114 to 2600 meters in coniferous forests. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
pine green-gentian (*Swertia neglecta*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown The species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. Pine green-gentian is a perennial herb that occurs at elevations of 1400 to 2500 meters. This species is generally found in dry, open woodlands. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*) Formerly known as *Aster greatae*	CNPS List 1B.3 CLA Zone - unknown This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This rhizomatous herb occurs primarily in the San Gabriel Mountains at elevations ranging from 300 to 2010 meters. This species occurs in chaparral and woodland habitats, and is often associated with damp canyons. Greata's aster blooms from June to October. Although suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*)	CNPS List 1B.2. This species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status.	Not Present. This perennial herb is known to occur in a variety of habitats and elevations, including grassland, disturbed areas, cismontane woodlands and coastal scrub. In many of the low elevation, coastal localities this species is found in riparian areas, or wetland sites. It typically blooms late in the year, from August to November, and can easily be overlooked. Due to the presence of suitable habitat, several of the late-season field surveys on the Forest Lawn Property targeted species such as this. This species, however, was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Lemmon's syntrichopappus (*Syntrichopappus lemmonii*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown The species has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This species occurs on open, sandy to gravelly areas often in chaparral. Its elevation range is 500 to 1830 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*)	CNPS List 2.2 The variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This variety occurs in the western Transverse Ranges, San Gabriel Mountains, San Jacinto Mountains, and the south coast region. Found primarily along stream courses, seepage areas, stream banks, and meadows, this variety prefers undisturbed wetland habitats that are open and exposed. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
silvery false lupine (*Thermopsis californica* var. *argentata*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - unknown The variety has no formal federal or state governmental listing status	Not Present. This variety occurs at elevations of 900 to 1595 meters. Habitats for this variety include coniferous forests and piñon-juniper woodlands. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

FISH		
Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)	FT, SSC CLA Zones - #1 and #3	Not Present. This fish is endemic to freshwater streams in the Los Angeles area, and feeds primarily on diatoms, algae, and invertebrates found on rocky or gravely substrate. It requires permanent streams, and prefers clear water, but tolerates turbidity. It is still found in some of the upper waters of the Los Angeles River and San Gabriel tributaries, but most of its native habitat has been lost due to channelization and development. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the Los Angeles River. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
unarmored threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*)	FE, SE, SFP CLA Zone - unknown	Not Present. The unarmored threespine stickleback is a plateless form exhibiting reduction of pelvic structure, and only occurs in the drainages of Southern California. Increasing development and recreation have been identified by the CDFG as threats to the existence of this subspecies, and urbanization has greatly reduced its habitat in the area. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the Los Angeles River. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*)	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The arroyo chub is a native fish to the Los Angeles basin and Southern California, and was historically found in most rivers and streams from the coastal areas to some desert basins inland. It has been extirpated from most drainages due to urbanization and habitat loss, but remains in several areas of Riverside County, in Temecula and Murrieta creeks, and the Santa Margarita River. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the Los Angeles River. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
southern steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)	FE, SSC CLA Zone - unknown	Not Present. Southern steelhead is a type of anadromous trout that were historically found in most rivers and streams of Southern California. They require well oxygenated streams with gravelly beds free of silt for reproduction. Hatchlings spend their first few years in the streams then migrate as smelt to estuarine areas, and finally into the ocean as adults. Reproductive individuals return upstream to spawn. Due to habitat loss, construction of reservoirs, and gravel mining and grazing, much of their habitat has been lost. They are now found in only 4 large river systems in Southern California. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the Los Angeles River. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

REPTILES		
southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata pallida*) Formerly known as *Clemmys marmorata pallida*	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The southwestern pond turtle inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in a number of habitat types below 1830 meters. It requires basking sites such as logs, rocks, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property as drainages are either ephemeral or intermittent. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) Formerly known as the silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*)	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present. This burrowing species of lizard feeds upon small, soft-bodied arthropods. Habitats for this species primarily consist of the lower layers of chaparral or oak woodland leaf duff and less often along stream courses in loose alluvium. This species was detected in the northwestern portion of the Forest Lawn Property within chaparral.
California mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*) Formerly known as the San Diego mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*)	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Moderate. The California mountain kingsnake inhabits mountainous regions across Southern California. It prefers moist woods, coniferous forests, oak woodlands, and chaparral. It not only inhabits mountainous areas, but canyons down to sea level in the Santa Monica Mountains. They are quite secretive, residing in rock crevices or beneath rock and debris piles. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.
coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) Formerly known as the coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*) – *blainvillii* population	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	High. Favorable habitat for this lizard includes open, flat, sandy areas in which several colonies of harvester ants (*Pogonomermex* spp.) are established. Harvester ants are the coast horned lizard's preferred prey item. Plant communities associated with habitation of the coast horned lizard include coastal sage scrub. Suitable to favorable habitat for this species is present on the Forest Lawn Property suggesting a high probability of occurrence, and this species was recently detected in Griffith Park.
coast patchnose snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*)	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Moderate. The coast patchnose snake is active during the day, even in times of extreme heat. This subspecies is infrequently encountered though, and is found in the lower slopes of dry scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland habitats, in rocky, sandy areas. It feeds upon lizards and small mammals. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this subspecies has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.

two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Low. This species' habitat preferences are stream-side habitats that form pools where amphibian larvae concentrate, allowing the garter snake to gorge itself on this prey. Although year-round surface water is not required for this species' presence, it is most often found in riparian systems in which surface water is present through the Summer. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal due to limited year-round water sources, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
California red-sided garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis*)	SSC	Low. The California red-sided garter snake utilizes a wide array of habitats which include mixed woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, and farmlands. This subspecies is often associated with a water source. This snake eats a wide variety of prey including pacific newts (*Taricha* spp.) which are poisonous to most predators. The Forest Lawn Property is on the eastern edge of this subspecies' range. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal due to limited year-round water sources, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this subspecies on the Forest Lawn Property.
island night lizard (*Xantusia riversiana*)	FT CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The island night lizard is only known to occur on San Clemente Island and San Nicholas Island. This species spends most of its life under cover. It preys primarily on invertebrates; however, it will regularly consume plant material. It utilizes a wide array of island habitats with key characteristics being shade and protection. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
AMPHIBIANS		
arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) Formerly known as the arroyo southwestern toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*)	FE, SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The arroyo toad inhabits sandy river, washes and arroyos; hence the name arroyo toad. This species has a very specialized breeding habitat in that it requires shallow, slow moving water or overflow pools within a stream system comprised of silt-free sandy or gravelly substrates. This species also requires streamside terraces for burrowing. Suitable breeding habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) Formerly known as *Rana aurora draytonii*	FT, SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. Populations of the California red-legged frog are in serious decline primarily due to the introduction of non-native predators such as the bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*), habitat loss, and pollutants. This species prefers pond habitats for breeding; however, it will also utilize slow, permanent streams. Preferred breeding habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) Formerly known as the Southern California population of the mountain yellow-legged frog	FE, SSC CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This federally endangered species is not known to inhabit the Santa Monica Mountains. It occurs in other Southern California mountainous regions and prefers rocky stream courses. This frog species, once abundant, has lost approximately 99% of its former range. Chytrid fungus, introduction of bullfrogs and trout species, airborne pollution, fires, ozone depletion, and cattle grazing are just a few of the suspected causes of this, likely fatal, decline of the species. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*) Formerly known as the western spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus hammondii*)	SSC, CLA Zone - #1	Low. This species is generally found in washes, lowlands stream courses, floodplains, and vernal pools. Preferred habitat associations include chaparral, oak woodland, coastal sage scrub, riparian woodland, and grassland. The western spadefoot breeds in seasonal ponds and vernal pools in both upland and lowland areas. This species is active later in the season than other amphibians (i.e., April - June). The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal due to limited breeding resources, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
California newt (*Taricha torosa*) Formerly known as the coast range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*)	SSC	Low. Populations of the California newt are scattered throughout the Santa Monica Mountains, and are confined to slow-moving streams and pools in which surface flows last year-round, as their larvae require one year to develop. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal due to limited year-round water sources, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
BIRDS		
tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	SSC (Nesting Colonies Only) First Priority	Not Present. The tricolored blackbird occurs in Southern California along the coast and at some inland localities. The habitat for the tricolored blackbird is both brackish and freshwater marshes. This species forms the largest nesting colonies of any Passerine bird in the United States. The species has declined primarily from habitat loss, which often results in enormous nest failure due to the colonial nesting habit of this species. Suitable nesting habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present (Nesting). The Cooper's hawk is a crow-sized raptor and typically breeds throughout the state. It is tolerant of human activity and population numbers appear to be on the rise. This species was detected by TERACOR personnel during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009. Further, this species and active nests have been detected during bird surveys conducted in the past on the Forest Lawn Property.

sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present (Not Nesting – Winter Resident). This species is a common winter visitor to Southern California. It prefers forested or woodland riparian habitats, but will also occur in urban areas. Garrett and Dunn cite nesting records in the San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, San Diego County, and the San Jacinto Mountains. The Santa Monica Mountains, however, are not noted for nesting records. The sharp-shinned hawk was detected by TERACOR personnel during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009 in the southern and southwestern portions of the Forest Lawn Property. This species is unlikely to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *(Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)	SWL CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present. This secretive, medium-sized sparrow inhabits mainly coastal sage scrub habitats, and prefers those dominated by California sagebrush. This subspecies has been detected by TERACOR personnel during a number of field investigations in the southwestern portion of the Forest Lawn Property.
grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)	SSC (Nesting) Second Priority	Not Present. This species, in the west, prefers grasslands with sparse shrub cover. Although TERACOR biologists have never observed this species on the Forest Lawn Property, there is one anecdotal report of grasshopper sparrow being observed on the Forest Lawn Property. Thus, although there is a low probability of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*)	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This subspecies prefers coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats in Southern California. This subspecies may potentially be extirpated from the eastern Santa Monica Mountains. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.
short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)	SSC (Nesting) Third Priority CLA Zones - #3 and #4	Not Present. This species was formerly a resident locally the length of California, excluding higher mountains. It is believed to be extirpated from its former Southern California breeding range. This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Southern California. It requires dense, low- to moderate-height vegetation; comprised of tall grasses, brush, ditches, and/or wetlands, which are used for resting and roosting cover. This species is found in open, treeless areas with elevated perch sites. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused owl surveys conducted in winter 2009.

long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)	SSC (Nesting) Third Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species is an uncommon yearlong resident throughout California, except the Central Valley and Southern California deserts where it is an uncommon winter resident. Riparian habitat is required for this species. The long-eared owl uses live oak (*Quercus* spp.), willow (*Salix* spp.), and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) thickets as communal roosts. An important attribute of this species winter roosts seems to be dense vegetation for concealment and perhaps thermal cover. This species' roost groves are often adjacent to open habitats, which are used for foraging. Although suitable habitat is present, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused owl surveys conducted in Winter 2009.
burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	SSC (Burrow Sites and some Wintering Sites) Second Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species is found in appropriate habitats throughout California, excluding the humid northwest coastal forests and high mountains. It occurs as high as 1600 meters in Lassen County. It is found throughout the state during fall and spring migration. The habitat for this species consists of dry, open shortgrass, treeless plains, often associated with burrowing mammals. Burrowing owl may utilize a site for breeding, wintering, foraging, and/or migration stopovers. This species often exhibits high site fidelity, reusing burrows year after year. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is not comprised of burrow sites, and is not used as an over-wintering ground. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused owl surveys conducted in Winter 2009.
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	ST (Nesting)	Not Present (Low Migratory Occurrence Potential). This raptor is a summer migrant to North America, and spends the winter in South America, making it the longest migrant of any North American raptor. Habitat preferences for this species include broken woodlands, savannah, higher deserts with scattered groves of trees, and ranch lands with scattered trees. Prey items for this species range from small mammals to insects with small birds and reptiles taken occasionally. Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. The Swainson's hawk may, however, utilize the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.

Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi)*	SSC (Nesting)	Not Present (Low Migratory Occurrence Potential). This species requires coniferous forest habitat for breeding, principally redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Preferred breeding grounds for this species are in Northern California, from the Oregon border south to Sonoma County. They nest in trees with natural cavities, or burned out hollow trees. Flocks of these birds will pass through most of California during migration, and will often use chimneys and crevices in tall buildings for nightly roosts. Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. The Vaux's swift may, however, utilize the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.
mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*)	SSC (Wintering) Second Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Not Present. A winter resident in California, the mountain plover is currently primarily found in the Imperial Valley, California. Historically, large numbers of mountain plovers wintered on dry plain between the Pacific Ocean and Los Angeles. Wintering populations prefer agricultural fields, such as alfalfa; however, historically this species preferred native grassland plains. Suitable nesting habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	SSC (Nesting) Third Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' current breeding range; however, the northern harrier has a cosmopolitan (worldwide) distribution and a wide range during migration. This species prefers expansive open, treeless areas. Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was detected in Griffith Park in October 2007, outside of the nesting season. This species, however, was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.
western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)	FC, SE (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The western yellow-billed cuckoo prefers dense riverine woodlands. This subspecies is common in parts of its range, but has experienced serious declines due to habitat loss and fragmentation. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.

olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi)*	SSC (Nesting)	Not Present (Low Migratory Occurrence Potential). This species breeds from the Oregon border south to San Luis Obispo County, and sporadically in Southern California mountain ranges (i.e., San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Jacinto Mountains), excluding the Santa Monica Mountains. As a transient, this species occurs throughout California. It is known to breed in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties in well-wooded canyons, but is more common in higher elevation forested habitats. It commonly occurs on habitat edges, near openings. Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. The olive-sided flycatcher may, however, utilize the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.
black swift (*Cypseloides niger*)	SSC (Nesting) Third Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. In Southern California this species breeds locally in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains. Breeding is not known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains. Most breeding sites are associated with steep cliffs, or near and behind waterfalls. Suitable nesting habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*)	SSC (Nesting) Second Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). This subspecies breeds in Southern California in the dense understory of riparian thickets, such as those present on the Forest Lawn Property in lower Sennett Creek. Yellow warbler populations have been severely impacted by brown-headed cowbird parasitism. This subspecies was detected during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys, and is assumed to be nesting on the Forest Lawn Property.
white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	SFP (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species is a common to uncommon, yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands throughout California. It occurs in low elevation grassland, agricultural, wetland, or oak-woodland habitats. Riparian areas adjacent to open areas are also used by this species. Although suitable habitat is present, the white-tailed kite does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.
willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli* all subspecies)	SE (Nesting) (All Subspecies) CLA Zones – #1 and #3	Not Present. All subspecies of the willow flycatcher in California are restricted to thickets of willows in streams, seeps, and ponds for breeding. Willow flycatcher populations have been severely reduced by habitat loss and brown-headed cowbird parasitism. Although suitable breeding habitat is present, the willow flycatcher does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.

southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus)*	FE, SE (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1 and #3	Not Present. The subspecies southwestern willow flycatcher occupies the southernmost breeding range of the willow flycatcher. It was listed as federally endangered in 1993, and it is estimated that only 900 to 1000 breeding pairs remain. Habitat loss and parasitism from brown-headed cowbirds have reduced the populations to the threshold of extinction. Although suitable breeding habitat is present, the southwestern willow flycatcher does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)	SWL CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The California horned lark is common throughout California; however, numbers have been recently declining in urbanized areas of Southern California. This subspecies generally occurs in grasslands and open habitats. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies has not been detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
merlin (*Falco columbarius*)	SWL (Wintering) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species winters throughout California. It occurs mainly in the western half of the state below 1500 meters. It is seldom found in heavily wooded areas or open deserts. It occurs in coastlines, open grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, lakes, wetlands, and various ecotones (edge habitats). Although suitable wintering habitat is present, this species does not over-winter on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.
prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species occurs throughout California; however, it does not breed along the immediate coastline and the northwest corner of the state. This species inhabits primarily open habitats such as grasslands, savannahs, and open shrub habitats. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)	FDL, SE, SFP (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This subspecies occurs along the coast year-round, breeding from Santa Barbara to Northern California. This subspecies also breeds in the Sierra Nevadas and the Salton Sea. The wintering range for this subspecies extends into the Central Valley and more inland in Southern California. Most commonly occupied habitats contain cliffs for nesting, with open gulfs of air and generally open landscapes for foraging. In addition to natural habitats, many artificial habitats are now used by this subspecies (urban, human-built environments such as towers, buildings, etc.). Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this subspecies does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.

yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	SSC Third Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species prefers shrubby riparian habitats, especially in the vicinity of lowland watercourses. Although suitable habitat is present, this species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)	SSC Second Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This neotropical migrant prefers freshwater and brackish marshes for nesting. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	SSC (Nesting) Second Priority CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The Forest Lawn Property lies within the loggerhead shrike's year-round range and habitats are suitable. This species occurs in a variety of habitats, but prefers open areas with short vegetation. The loggerhead shrike is often referred to as the "butcher bird," because of its tendency to impale prey items on thorns or other sharp objects, to be consumed later. This species preys on arthropods, amphibians, and small reptiles, birds, and mammals. Although suitable habitat is present, this species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.
osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This species is an uncommon winter visitor along the coast of Southern California. Breeding for this species is largely limited to Northern California. This species is associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during focused raptor surveys conducted in Winter and early Spring 2009.
double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)	SWL (Rookery Site) CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. The double-crested cormorant is a communal nester and rookeries are located on rock ledges on cliffs, rugged slopes, and tall trees. Rookeries must be within 5 to 10 miles of a dependable food source. No suitable rookery habitat is present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.
bank swallow (*Riparia riparia)*	ST CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Not Present. The bank swallow was historically a more common breeder in California. Currently, nesting colonies in California are largely limited to the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. This species migrates from Mexico and South America to Holarctic breeding grounds. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.

Virginia's warbler (*Vermivora virginiae)*	SWL (Nesting) CLA Zone - #3	Not Present. This species is a very rare summer resident to California. This species breeds in the nearby San Gabriel Mountains, and is occasionally detected during migration along the coast. Studies indicate that this species relies heavily on riparian areas during migration. Although suitable habitat is present, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	FE, SE CLA Zones - #1, #2 and #3	Not Present. This riparian-obligate subspecies generally requires less-disturbed areas of dense willow-associated riparian habitat and prefers areas with standing water. Although suitable habitat is present, this subspecies does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	SSC (Nesting) Third Priority	Not Present. This colonial nester occurs in wetland habitats, around dense marshland, lakes, and ponds. In winter, this species often forms large, sex-specific flocks. No suitable nesting habitat is present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
MAMMALS		
pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) Formerly known as *Antrozous pallidus pacificus*	SSC Addition to List CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Moderate. The pallid bat feeds on large insects and other invertebrates it captures on the ground or on vegetation. This species does not utilize echolocation to locate prey; rather, prey is located by sound. The pallid bat roosts by day in rock crevices, buildings, mines, and hollow trees. This species has been documented as occurring in the Santa Monica Mountains. More recently, a focused survey was conducted for bats in Griffith Park in 2008, and the pallid bat was not detected. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this species has been recorded in the Santa Monica Mountains; therefore, this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.
ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)	SFP	Moderate. The secretive, nocturnal ringtail is difficult to detect, and occurs primarily in chaparral habitats and often utilizes riparian areas as movement pathways. Its range in California extends the length of the state, but excludes the majority of open deserts, the Central Valley, and northeastern California. This species feeds primarily on mice and woodrats (*Neotoma* spp.) but it will also consume soft berries. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.

Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)	SSC Second Priority	Low. The Mexican long-tongued bat is generally considered to be rare in Southern California. This species of bat feeds primarily on nectar, pollen, and fruit. It occurs in canyons, pine-oak forest, and desert scrub associations. This species prefers to roost in caves, mines, and buildings. This species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal. Additionally, this species' status in the Santa Monica Mountains is uncertain, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
Townsend's big-eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii*) Formerly known as pale big-eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii pallescens*) Also known as *Corynorhinus townsendii*	SSC Second Priority	Low. This species is a versatile flier and forages for flying insects at both low and high altitudes. This species roosts in caves, mines, or buildings. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008. Additionally, this species may potentially occur in the Santa Monica Mountains, though it has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	SSC Addition to List	Moderate. The spotted bat has a wide, spotty distribution which ranges from British Columbia, Canada south to Durango, Mexico. This species is an aerial forager and is thought to specialize on large moths. It is thought that this species roosts in cracks and crevices of cliffs and canyon walls. A focused survey was conducted for bats in Griffith Park in 2008, and the spotted bat was not detected. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this species has been recorded in the Santa Monica Mountains; therefore, this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.
western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis*) Formerly known as the California mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	SSC Second Priority, CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Moderate. This species prefers rocky canyons. It requires adequate space beneath its roost in order to take flight because the western mastiff bat cannot achieve flight from flat surfaces. This species roosts in rock crevices on cliff faces and occasionally buildings. A focused survey was conducted for bats in Griffith Park in 2008, and this species was not detected. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable, and this species has been recorded in the Santa Monica Mountains; therefore, this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.

western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	SSC Second Priority	High. Lasurine bats are generally solitary. This species prefers riparian areas, and often roosts in cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) and willow trees. Moths are the preferred food item; however, other species of flying insects will be consumed. This species was detected in Griffith Park in 2008 and was determined to roost there. This species has a potential of occurring and potentially roosting on the Forest Lawn Property. Suitable to favorable habitat for this species is present on the Forest Lawn Property.
western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)	SSC	Low. The western yellow bat, according to the CNDDB, was detected in Glendale, California in 1984 approximately 6 km (3.18 miles) east of the Forest Lawn Property. Habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal (i.e., canyons) for this species; however, this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. Additionally, this species may potentially occur in the Santa Monica Mountains, though it has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)	SSC Addition to List CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Not Present. This subspecies of black-tailed jackrabbit occurs in a wide array of habitats in Southern California. The black-tailed jackrabbit is common throughout the state; however, habitat loss and fragmentation in Southern California has caused declines. This notwithstanding, all subspecies in California are legally hunted and seasons are open year-round with no limit of take. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)	SSC Second Priority CLA Zone - #1	Not Present. The California leaf-nosed bat locates its prey visually and gleans for moths, katydids, and butterflies off the ground and vegetation. This species is potentially extirpated from the Santa Monica Mountains. The California leaf-nosed bat's preferred habitats are caves, mines, and rock shelters, mostly in Sonoran desert scrub. Roost sites are usually located near foraging areas. This species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. Additionally, this species is potentially extirpated from the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' current geographic range, suggesting that this species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
cave myotis (*Myotis velifer*)	SSC Highest Priority	Not Present. The cave myotis occurs in arid regions typically at lower elevations. No suitable roost sites (i.e., large caves) are present on the Forest Lawn Property. The foraging habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. Additionally, this species is only known from 3 public health records in Los Angeles, suggesting that this species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)	SSC Addition to List CLA Zones - #1, #2, #3 and #4	Confirmed Present. This subspecies is rather widely distributed throughout Southern California in sage scrub, chaparral and desert regions. It prefers rocky areas, nesting in cracks and crevices, while the sympatric dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) nests in shrubs and occasionally trees. This subspecies was detected on the Forest Lawn Property during a trapping program conducted by TERACOR in 2006.
pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*)	SSC Second Priority	Low. Pocketed free-tailed bats are swift fliers, and often pursue small flying insects, such as small moths, on the wing. This species prefers habitats close to riparian areas, and often roosts in caves, rock crevices, and buildings. The pocketed free-tailed bat gets its common name due to an anatomical fold under the leg formed by the attachment of the wing membrane to the tibia. The Forest Lawn Property lies at the northwest limit of this species' known geographic range. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. Additionally, this species has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	SSC Second Priority	Low. This species has long, narrow, tapering wings which give it speed and allow it to travel long distances. This species prefers rugged habitats, and often roosts in crevices in cliff faces, buildings, and occasionally hollow trees. The Forest Lawn Property lies at the northwest limit of this species' known geographic range. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008 during focused surveys. Additionally, this species has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)	SSC Addition to List CLA Zones - #1 and #3	Not Present. This carnivorous mouse preys primarily on arthropods, but will also take other small mammals. Habitat consists of grasslands and arid scrub. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during a trapping program conducted by TERACOR in 2006.
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	SSC Third Priority	Low. This species' range in California extends throughout the length of the state, and only excludes the northwestern coast. The American badger occurs uncommonly in open grassland and disturbed habitats, but has become extremely rare in areas of human activity. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

The potential impacts of the proposed Project have been analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively, as appropriate. GIS-based cartographic techniques have been utilized to map biological resources to the extent feasible, then that resource mapping has been digitally compared to the digital configurations of the proposed Project. Additionally, where digital analysis was not feasible, qualitative analyses were performed on a case by case basis to describe and estimate the types and range of impacts that could be realized from implementation of the proposed Project.

The proposed Project would likely result in impacts that include direct effects to on-site biological resources in the following resource categories: 1) vegetation communities/habitat types, 2) regulatory status animal species, 3) regulatory status plant species, 4) protected trees, and 5) jurisdictional "waters of the U.S." and CDFG jurisdictional streambeds. Some of these impacts are potentially significant; others may be cumulatively significant in light of continued development pressures in the Santa Monica Mountains/Hollywood Hills areas, and others are likely not potentially significant.

Impacts not considered potentially significant under the City CEQA Thresholds Guide, such as the removal of disturbed vacant areas adjacent to natural habitat areas or direct and indirect effects to adjacent Griffith Park land, (e.g., lighting, noise/vibration, including blasting), and construction and operational activities have also been addressed in the mitigation program to reduce the non-significant, cumulative effects of the proposed Project.

Noise/Vibration Impacts

Vibration and noise associated with Project grading and construction may also have indirect effects on wildlife. The proposed Project would use a minimal amount of controlled blasting during grading (up to 50 events). Each blasting event would last for a maximum of 2 seconds, and the blasting events would be intermittent throughout the 15-year grading period for the Project. A number of studies have been conducted regarding the effects of noise and vibration from construction activities on carnivores, raptors, and large ungulates (e.g., caribou and moose [*Alces alces*]) in connection with mining and oil and gas exploration and military construction, extraction and delivery on military ranges. These studies have shown that the effects of noise and vibration on wildlife from such activities are not substantial. In addition, it is generally accepted that most wildlife become accustomed to urban noise, and the wildlife in the vicinity of the Forest Lawn Property are in an area that is already subject to urban noise and similar disturbances. Natural tectonic events (earthquakes) are likely to far exceed the intensity and frequency of blasting events. Given the limited number and instantaneous nature of controlled blasting events, as well as the documented general adaptability of wildlife to urban noise and vibrations, no significant impacts are expected to occur in connection with Project grading and construction.

Maintenance Impacts

Periodic maintenance activities within Sennett Creek and debris basins to maintain stormflow capacity are described in detail in Section 1.0. These activities would generally be conducted outside of bird nesting season, which correlates generally to mating season for animals in Southern California. The potential for disruption to nesting or denning animals, therefore, would be very low. During maintenance operations, some animals will naturally relocate away from human activity with no long-lasting negative consequences. Lower awareness organisms, such as snakes, may have to be actively relocated by construction monitors to avoid incidental injury or death. No significant effects due to maintenance activities are anticipated.

Potential Vegetation Community Impacts

The natural vegetation communities on the Forest Lawn Property, their respective acreages on-site, impacted acreages, and regulatory status community designation (if applicable) are presented below in *Table 4 – Impacted Vegetation Communities*.

Table 4 – Impacted Vegetation Communities

NATURAL VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE ON-SITE	ACREAGE IMPACTED	REGULATORY STATUS COMMUNITY DESIGNATION
Undifferentiated chaparral scrub	33.75	18.05	None
Venturan coastal sage scrub	31.99	21.81	None
Coastal sage chaparral scrub	8.75	3.21	None
Disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub	4.98	4.31	None
Mulefat scrub	2.62	1.92	None
Southern willow scrub	1.86	0.05	City Highest Inventory Community CDFG Special Community
Coyote brush scrub	1.21	0.73	None
Disturbed mulefat scrub	0.41	0.3	None
Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub	0.39	0.39	City Highest Inventory Community (Southern willow scrub) CDFG Special Community (Southern willow scrub)
Poison oak scrub	0.2	0.17	None
Non-native grassland	2.65	1.9	None
Western sycamore - coast live oak	18.86	9.27	Potentially functionally analogous to either Southern mixed riparian forest or Southern coast live oak riparian forest (both City Highest Inventory Communities) CDFG Special Community (western sycamore and Southern coast live oak riparian forest)
Coast live oak woodland	9.71	7.64	Potentially functionally analogous to Southern coast live oak riparian forest (City Highest Inventory Community)
Western sycamore/willow riparian forest	1.75	0.05	Potentially functionally analogous to either Southern mixed riparian forest or Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest (both City Highest Inventory Communities) CDFG Special Community (Western sycamore)

NATURAL VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE ON-SITE	ACREAGE IMPACTED	REGULATORY STATUS COMMUNITY DESIGNATION
California walnut woodland	0.64	0.62	City Highest Inventory Community CDFG Special Community
TOTAL IMPACTS	119.77	70.42	
TOTAL WITH REGULATORY STATUS COMMUNITY DESIGNATIONS[6]	33.21	18.02	

Table 4 – Impacted Vegetation Communities, above, demonstrates that 70.42 acres of the remaining approximately 119.8 acres of natural vegetation communities on the Forest Lawn Property would be removed with implementation of the proposed Project. Organisms with at least a moderate potential to occur may be present in these habitats, as specifically analyzed in *Table 5 – Regulatory Status Animal Species and Habitats Impacted* below on a species by species basis.

Each of the 15 natural plant communities would be affected to some extent by the proposed Project. A comparison is shown in Table 4, above, between the acres in each vegetation community that exist at the current time and the acreage impacts which would result from the proposed Project. Six of the 15 vegetation communities are locally-designated regulatory status communities (or their functional equivalents) and the effects to those communities are described below.

TERACOR digitally analyzed the impacts to all vegetation communities and land covers by the proposed Project as depicted by the attached, *Exhibit 10 - Vegetation Community Impact – Proposed Project.* Of the approximately 119.8 acres of native vegetation communities present on the Forest Lawn Property, approximately 18.02 acres of vegetation communities locally designated as a Highest Inventory Community by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide and/or identified as a CDFG Special Community (or the functional equivalent thereof) would be permanently impacted by the implementation of the proposed Project.

A. The proposed Project would impact the following regulatory status vegetation communities or the functional equivalents thereof: approximately 9.27 acres of western sycamore/coast live oak, approximately 7.64 acres of coast live oak woodland, approximately 0.62 acre of California walnut woodland, approximately 0.39 acre of southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub, approximately 0.05 acre of southern willow scrub, and approximately 0.05 acre of western sycamore/willow riparian forest. The loss of these regulatory status vegetation communities would be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would reduce the impact to these regulatory status vegetation communities to a level considered less than significant.

B. The proposed Project would impact the following vegetation communities which are not considered regulatory status or the functional equivalents thereof: approximately 18.05 acres of undifferentiated chaparral scrub, approximately 21.81 acres of Venturan coastal sage scrub, approximately 3.21 acres of coastal sage chaparral scrub, approximately 4.31 acres of disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub,

[6] These regulatory status communities are an acreage sub-set of the total 119.8 acres of natural vegetation communities on-site.

approximately 1.92 acres of mulefat scrub, approximately 0.73 acre of coyote brush scrub, approximately 0.3 acre of disturbed mulefat scrub, approximately 0.17 acre of poison oak scrub, and approximately 1.9 acre of non-native grassland. The loss of these non-regulatory status vegetation communities would not be considered to be significant.

Potential Regulatory Status Animal Species Impacts

All the vertebrate animals that have been detected on the Forest Lawn Property at some point in their life history phase or seasonal utilization of the property have been recorded in *Appendix B – Faunal Compendium*. Additionally, animals expected to utilize the Forest Lawn Property during a seasonal life history phase that have not been observed but could reasonably be expected to occur (but have not been observed) have also been recorded in *Appendix B – Faunal Compendium*.

To the extent these animals utilize the 70.42 acres of habitat that could be removed with Project implementation, these animals would have the potential to be impacted either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts could occur through incidental death during tree and brush removal operations. Indirect impacts would be expected to occur with project implementation through habitat loss and associated stresses related to adjacent habitat carrying capacity negatively affected via competition by displaced organisms. As adjacent habitats adjust to influx from displaced individuals, effects range from minor and temporary to direct loss of some organisms which are out-competed for resources.

Many of these organisms potentially impacted are considered relatively common on a statewide basis, or are locally common, and are not considered rare or sensitive enough to warrant designation as a regulatory status animal by the City, state or federal governments. These types of animals include mule deer, northern raccoon, bobcat, western harvest mouse, dusky-footed woodrat, house finch, California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula californiae*), Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), among others. The proposed Project would result in the loss of some common organisms, but such losses are not considered significant under CEQA. 70.42 acres of habitat for common animals would be removed with implementation of the proposed Project. The loss of habitat for common animal species is not considered significant because more common, generalist species are not considered in decline regionally or on a statewide basis. Common animals can sometimes adapt to the changed condition, or move into adjoining habitats, or relocate to a new location if they are mobile enough to do so. As mentioned above, the list of these common animals is in *Appendix B – Faunal Compendium*.

As noted previously in *2.0 Methods*, this document analyzes impacts to regulatory status animals in the following *Table 5 – Regulatory Status Animal Species and Habitats Impacted*, as required by the City CEQA Thresholds Guide.

This report also includes analysis of animals considered by the State of California to be State Special Animals in *Appendix E - State Special Animals*. As a responsible agency the CDFG may consider the effects of the proposed Project on these organisms, particularly in considering an application for a SAA under Section 1600 and related sections of the Fish and Game Code. The effects to State Special Animals are noted below.

The species and/or subspecies described in this subsection are those regulatory status species that have been confirmed present, or those that have a moderate or high possibility of occurring on the Forest Lawn Property.[7] Several of these species may be impacted by the loss of habitat associated with the proposed Project.

Table 5 – Regulatory Status Animal Species and Habitats Impacted

NATIVE VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE IMPACTED	POTENTIAL SPECIES IMPACTED/SPECIES STATUS
Undifferentiated chaparral scrub	18.05	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat
Venturan coastal sage scrub	21.81	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat CLA (SWL) [8]: Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
Coastal sage chaparral scrub	3.21	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat CLA (SWL): Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
Disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub	4.31	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat CLA (SWL): Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
Mulefat scrub	1.92	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, yellow warbler
Southern willow scrub	0.05	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, yellow warbler, western red bat
Coyote brush scrub	0.73	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat
Disturbed mulefat scrub	0.3	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake
Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub	0.39	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, yellow warbler
Poison oak scrub	0.17	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, coast horned lizard, San Diego desert woodrat

[7] Species designated as Special Animals that are confirmed present or are potentially present on the Forest Lawn Property are provided in *Appendix E – State Special Animals*. Neither CEQA nor the City CEQA Thresholds Guide requires a biological assessment to consider impacts to Special Animals; accordingly, any potential impacts to these species would be considered less than significant. Nevertheless, any potential impacts to Special Animals would be reduced with the implementation of the Mitigation Measures below. These species include: monarch butterfly, coastal whiptail, San Bernardino ringneck snake, oak titmouse, lark sparrow, Nuttall's woodpecker, Allen's hummingbird, chipping sparrow, hoary bat, small-footed myotis, and Yuma myotis.

[8] City of Los Angeles (State Watch List) – Although the bird species listed as CLA (SWL) were formerly considered Species of Special Concern, currently they are listed as SWL and are still present on the City CEQA Thresholds Guide list.

NATIVE VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE IMPACTED	POTENTIAL SPECIES IMPACTED/SPECIES STATUS
Western sycamore/coast live oak	9.27	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, yellow warbler, pallid bat, spotted bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat CLA (SWL): Cooper's hawk
Coast live oak woodland	7.64	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, pallid bat, spotted bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat CLA (SWL): Cooper's hawk
Western sycamore/willow riparian forest	0.05	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, yellow warbler, pallid bat, spotted bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat CLA (SWL): Cooper's hawk
California walnut woodland	0.62	SFP: ringtail SSC: California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake, pallid bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat CLA (SWL): Cooper's hawk
TOTAL NATIVE VEGETATION COMMUNITY EFFECTS PER ANIMAL	[68.5] [48.3] [29.3] [17.6] [17.0] [11.7] [68.5]	ringtail, California legless lizard, California mountain kingsnake, coast patchnose snake San Diego desert woodrat, coast horned lizard Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow Cooper's hawk, pallid bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat spotted bat yellow warbler TOTAL HABITAT IMPACTED ACREAGE

In summary of *Table 4* above, 70.42 acres of the remaining approximately 119.8 acres of natural habitat for animals on the Forest Lawn property would be removed with implementation of the proposed Project. Those species determined to have at least a moderate potential of occurrence may be present in these habitats, as specifically analyzed in *Table 5* above on a species by species basis.

The following impacts to faunal resources have been identified based on the physical limits of the proposed Project, the confirmed presence of animals, and the presumed presence of animals not detected but determined to have a moderate or high probability of occurring on-site.

A. Regulatory status reptile species: three species – California mountain kingsnake, coast horned lizard, and coast patchnose snake - have a moderate or high potential to occur on the Forest Lawn Property, and 1, California legless lizard, is confirmed present. The proposed Project could remove up to 68.5 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by the California mountain kingsnake, California legless lizard and coast patchnose snake, and up to 48.3 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by coast horned lizard. This impact to up to 4 regulatory status reptile species could be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures will reduce potential impacts to these 4 regulatory status reptile species to a level considered less than significant.

B. Regulatory status bird species: two species - Cooper's hawk and yellow warbler - were confirmed present for nesting on the Forest Lawn Property; another regulatory status bird species, Southern

California rufous-crowned sparrow, was confirmed present.[9] The proposed Project could remove up to 17.6 acres of habitat potentially occupied by Cooper's hawk, up to 11.7 acres of habitat potentially occupied by yellow warbler, and up to 29.3 acres of habitat potentially occupied by Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. This impact to up to 3 regulatory status bird species could be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures is likely to reduce the impact to these 3 regulatory status bird species to a level considered less than significant.

C. Regulatory status small mammal species: one specie - San Diego desert woodrat - has been confirmed present on the Forest Lawn Property, and the ringtail has a moderate likelihood of occurrence. The proposed Project could remove up to 48.3 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by San Diego desert woodrat, and up to 68.5 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by ringtail. This impact to up to 2 regulatory status small mammal species could be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures is likely to reduce the impact to these 2 regulatory status small mammal species to a level considered less than significant.

D. Regulatory status bat species: one specie - western red bat - has a high likelihood of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property and 3 regulatory status bat species - pallid bat, spotted bat, and western mastiff bat - have a moderate likelihood of occurrence. The proposed Project could remove up to 17.6 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by western red bat, pallid bat, and western mastiff bat, and up to 17 acres of habitat that is potentially occupied by spotted bat. This potential impact to up to 4 regulatory status bat species could be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures will reduce potential impacts to these 4 regulatory status bat species to a level considered less than significant.

70.42 acres of the Forest Lawn Property could potentially be occupied with at least 1, and up to 11, species of CDFG-designated Special Animals. The impact to as many as 11 CDFG-designated Special Animal species through the removal of up to 70.42 acres of potentially occupied habitat without mitigation could be considered potentially significant by CDFG, however, this impact would not be considered significant under the City CEQA Thresholds Guide as Special Animals are not designated as regulatory status organisms. These animals include San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) (no roosting on-site), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), oak titmouse, lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). The loss of habitat to State Special Animals is not considered significant prior to mitigation under the City CEQA Thresholds Guide.

[9] Sharp-shinned hawk has regulatory status for nesting, and is confirmed present on-site; however, it is confirmed present as a winter resident, and it is unlikely to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.

Potential Regulatory Status Plant Species Impacts

A. Coulter's matilija poppy, which was detected on the Forest Lawn Property, is considered to be the result of its use as a cultivar. Coulter's matilija poppy does not occur in the Santa Monica Mountains naturally. Although the entire stand of approximately 15–30 shoots would be impacted by Project implementation, this impact would not be considered significant, given that it is a cultivar. Accordingly, no mitigation is required.

B. Three regulatory status plant species or subspecies (Catalina mariposa lily, ocellated Humboldt lily, and Southern California black walnut) are confirmed present on the Forest Lawn Property. Implementation of the proposed Project would result in the removal of approximately 65 individual Catalina mariposa lilies, 7 individual ocellated Humboldt lilies, and 144 Southern California black walnut trees. Under the City CEQA Thresholds Guide significance threshold, the potential impacts to these 3 plant species would be considered significant prior to mitigation. Nonetheless, implementation of the proposed mitigation measures is likely to reduce the impact to these 3 regulatory status plant species or subspecies to a level considered less than significant.

Potential City of Los Angeles Protected Tree Impacts

The proposed Project has the potential to remove 632 coast live oak trees, 59 western sycamore trees, and 144 Southern California black walnut trees on the Forest Lawn Property. Of the 632 coast live oaks proposed for removal, 440 are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas and 192 are located within upland areas. All 59 western sycamore trees proposed for removal are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas. Of the 144 Southern California black walnut trees proposed for removal, 63 are located within CDFG jurisdictional areas and 81 are located within upland areas. The permanent loss of these trees is a potentially significant impact prior to mitigation. A report has been prepared by TERACOR and is on file with the City entitled *Protected Tree Survey and Assessment and Impact Analysis for Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills*, dated 11 August 2010. This report contains detailed information (i.e., data, tree location maps, etc.) regarding the protected trees on the Forest Lawn Property. Implementation of the proposed tree mitigation program, however, is likely to reduce the impacts to Protected Trees to a level considered less than significant.

Potential Resource Agency Jurisdictional Impacts

Army Corps of Engineers

A. The proposed Project has the potential to permanently impact 2.37 acres of "waters," consisting of 1.73 acres of non-wetland "waters" and 0.64 acre of wetland "waters," on the Forest Lawn Property. These potential impacts would be considered significant prior to mitigation. The proposed Project includes a culvert crossing in Sennett Creek similar in design to existing crossings. Approximately 0.05 acre of Corps jurisdictional wetland "waters" (subset of the 2.37 acre total) would be impacted by the proposed culvert crossing. A report has been prepared by TERACOR entitled *Preliminary Determination of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Waters of the U.S." and Wetlands Jurisdiction and Impact Analysis*, dated 02 September 2010. This report contains detailed information (i.e., data,

jurisdiction location maps, etc.) regarding the "waters" on the Forest Lawn Property. Implementation of the proposed mitigation program is likely to reduce the impacts to "waters" to a level considered less than significant.

California Department of Fish and Game

B. The proposed Project has the potential to permanently impact 7.94 acres of CDFG "streambeds" on the Forest Lawn Property. The permanent loss of 7.94 acres of "streambeds" would be a potentially significant impact prior to mitigation. The proposed Project includes a culvert crossing in Sennett Creek similar in design to existing crossings. Approximately 0.33 acre of CDFG jurisdictional "streambeds" (subset of the 7.94 acre total) would be impacted by the proposed culvert crossing. A report has been prepared by TERACOR entitled *Preliminary Determination of California Department of Fish and Game "Streambeds" Jurisdiction and Impact Analysis*, dated 02 September 2010. This report contains detailed information (i.e., data, jurisdiction location maps, etc.) regarding the "streambeds" on the Forest Lawn Property. Implementation of the proposed mitigation program is likely to reduce the impacts to streambeds to a level considered less than significant.

Wildlife Movement

The Forest Lawn Property is comprised of approximately 324 acres of developed memorial-park, associated disturbed areas, and ornamental/non-native areas, and approximately 119.8 acres of relatively natural habitat, 70.42 acres of which would be impacted by the proposed Project. The Forest Lawn Property is located between the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley, and, as described above, is surrounded by a mosaic of natural open space, existing development and disturbed areas. Although Griffith Park and other undeveloped lands are directly south, east and west of the Forest Lawn Property, the other surrounding areas are highly urbanized and would be rarely utilized by wildlife other than those adapted to urban environments.

The functional natural habitat within the Forest Lawn Property is at the edge of the Hollywood Hills/Griffith Park habitat complex. As such, the 70.42 acres of natural areas on the Forest Lawn Property that would be impacted by the proposed Project do not function as a "macro-corridor"; rather, they are a relatively small piece (approximately 1.9%) of the approximate 3,600 acre "island" of remnant natural habitat in the easternmost Santa Monica Mountains. A review of current aerial photography and knowledge of this area generally suggests that this "island" of relatively natural habitat is, in itself, largely isolated. It has no connective habitat to natural areas west of the Hollywood Freeway. No discernable corridors or critical pathways for terrestrial wildlife have been identified. It seems plausible that many birds permanently resident to the area would be capable of flying across the Cahuenga Pass, and certainly seasonal residents would do so. Further, highly mobile organisms may be able to utilize roadways and overpasses to move across the urbanized Cahuenga Pass.

Sennett Creek and its tributaries likely function as movement pathways (or micro-corridors) for organisms in search of water or other stream-related resources on a daily, periodic or seasonal basis. When water is not present in higher elevation areas, animals dependent on surface water may move further downstream and into the Forest Lawn Property to drink. Stream-associated avian species, like yellow warbler

or Pacific-slope flycatcher, and amphibians also inhabit and move along Sennett Creek and its tributaries. These stream-associated organisms are directly dependent on the riparian habitat which is found along these tributaries.

A. The proposed Project would directly eliminate approximately 58.44 acres of upland habitat on the Forest Lawn Property that is likely utilized for animal movement (e.g., chaparral, sage scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, non-native grassland, coyote brush scrub, poison oak, coast live oak woodland, and California walnut woodland), but conversion of those areas to memorial-park (and associated structures and infrastructure) would not eliminate the potential for upland species in the larger habitat complex to move across the north face of the Hollywood Hills. Substantial areas are present on both the north and south face of the Hollywood Hills to allow mobile organisms to move as necessary for their survival. It is unlikely that the proposed Project, which is at the edge of the Hollywood Hills/Griffith Park habitat complex, would create a barrier to animal movement in upland areas. This impact is not expected to be significant.

B. The proposed Project would impact approximately 12 acres of riparian-associated habitats (e.g., western sycamore/coast live oak, western sycamore/willow riparian forest, southern willow scrub, mulefat scrub, southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub, and disturbed mulefat scrub) on the Forest Lawn Property. Most of the Sennett Creek tributaries which would be affected by Project development do not contain surface water during Summer months, although we have observed over many years that the lower reaches of Sennett Creek appear to support surface water each year. During Summer months when water is scarce and found mostly in lower elevation areas, the preservation of Sennett Creek should provide adequate water resources. Though approximately 12 acres of riparian-associated habitat would be removed and animal movement through Drainages B, C, D, D_1, D_2, E, F, H, I, J and M would be impeded with implementation of the proposed Project, it is unlikely that the proposed Project would create a significant barrier to animal movement and the existing impaired connectivity to the Los Angeles River would remain in place. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would be expected to further reduce impacts, resulting in an overall impact that would not be considered significant.

The existing fencing along Forest Lawn Drive, along the eastern boundary within Griffith Park, and along a portion of the southern boundary with Griffith Park is expected to remain. Additional fencing or replacement fencing along the Forest Lawn Property boundaries may be installed over time as needed for safety and privacy purposes. New fencing, if added, would be placed within the designated disturbance footprint of the Project. Consistent with the existing fencing, any additional fencing along the property line would have little to no effects on birds, small mammals, snakes, lizards, amphibians and invertebrates, as they generally do not experience any barriers as a result of the existing fencing. Larger mammals like deer, coyote, raccoon, and bobcat are likely to use avenues of opportunity to circumvent fencing by jumping or climbing, searching for gaps in drainages or low spots, or using tree limbs or tree canopies that extend over the fence. The natural porosity of a 6 foot chain link fence is highly unlikely to block animal movement to any significant or even discernable extent. Thus, the existing fencing and any additional fencing is unlikely to substantially inhibit animal movement, and potential impacts associated with fencing would not be significant.

Potential Griffith Park SEA Impacts

A. The proposed Project has the potential to indirectly impact the adjacent Griffith Park SEA. Indirect impacts include construction noise and vibration, operational noise and vibration of operational aspects of the proposed Project, incidental unintended loss of mobile animals due to memorial park maintenance operations (i.e., mowing, maintenance activities, etc.), competition stress related to influx of displaced animals, and snake and rodent removals from public activity areas if/when these higher mobility organisms move onto developed portions of the Forest Lawn Property. Although these impacts are not considered to be significant, implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would be expected to further reduce potential impacts, resulting in an overall impact that would not be considered significant.

B. A direct impact would occur to the small portion of the Griffith Park SEA which is on the Forest Lawn Property. This area overlies the former gravel extraction area on the southwest edge of the Forest Lawn Property. This area is comprised of undifferentiated chaparral scrub, Venturan coastal sage scrub, disturbed Venturan coastal sage scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, mulefat scrub and southern willow scrub plant communities and disturbed areas. These vegetation communities were established as interim plant covers following cessation of gravel extraction activities. A precise acreage calculation of the affected area is not possible given the generality of SEA mapping techniques. The direct impact to the SEA is relatively small, and affected habitat is comprised of previously-disturbed areas. Native soil substrates are disturbed and underdeveloped, and vegetative cover is sparse in most of the SEA area that would be affected by the Project. Although these impacts are not considered to be significant, implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would be expected to further reduce potential impacts, resulting in an overall impact that would not be considered significant.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Introduction to the Proposed Mitigation Program

The proposed mitigation program consists of a range of actions that would conserve, enhance and create habitats to offset the potentially significant impacts of the proposed Project and further reduce the Project's less than significant impacts. The potential impacts, detailed previously in this section, include impacts to on-site biological resources in the following resource categories: 1) vegetation communities; 2) regulatory status animal species; 3) regulatory status plant species; 4) protected trees; and 5) jurisdictional waters and streambeds. Specific mitigation measures, described below, are recommended to reduce the potential impacts of the proposed Project to a level considered less than significant.

Impacts not considered potentially significant under the City CEQA Thresholds Guide, such as the removal of disturbed open space areas adjacent to natural habitat areas or indirect impacts to adjacent Griffith Park land (e.g., noise or human activity), have also been addressed in the mitigation program to reduce the non-significant, cumulative impacts of the proposed Project.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

1. Forest Lawn shall conserve 28 acres of natural habitat areas on the Forest Lawn Property in substantial conformance with the attached *Exhibit 11 - Master Plan Mitigation Areas*. Forest Lawn shall record a covenant and agreement not to develop or bury within the conserved area in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies. The timing of submittal and recordation of the covenant and agreement shall be in accordance with Project implementation and subject to the approval of the Department of City Planning. A habitat improvement and monitoring program shall be implemented for the conserved area as provided for in Mitigation Measure 6.

2. Forest Lawn shall create, 23 acres of graded slopes on the Forest Lawn Property in substantial conformance with the attached *Exhibit 11 - Master Plan Mitigation Areas* and plant this area with native plant communities such as woodland, chaparral, and scrub in accordance with an upland habitat plan prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist. This area may include appropriate buffers of native vegetation adjacent to developed cemetery property that may be maintained for fire safety and aesthetic purposes. Forest Lawn shall record a covenant and agreement not to develop or bury within the graded slopes in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies. The timing of submittal and recordation of the covenant and agreement shall be in accordance with Project implementation and subject to the approval of the Department of City Planning. A habitat improvement and monitoring program shall be implemented for the graded slopes as provided for in Mitigation Measure 6.

3. Forest Lawn shall create 8 acres of graded slopes on-site and plant the graded slopes with coast live oak and/or Southern California black walnut trees in accordance with a plan prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist. Such trees may be replacement trees in satisfaction of the proposed Project's tree mitigation requirements. Forest Lawn shall record a covenant and agreement not to develop or bury within the graded slopes in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies. The timing of submittal and recordation of the covenant and agreement shall be in accordance with Project implementation and subject to the approval of the Department of City Planning. A habitat improvement and monitoring program shall be implemented for the graded slopes as provided for in Mitigation Measure 6.

4. Forest Lawn shall create, plant, and conserve a 1-acre riparian habitat within the on-site Drainage L area in substantial conformance with the attached *Exhibit 11 - Master Plan Mitigation Areas*. Western sycamore shall be utilized as a dominant element for planting within this mitigation area. The riparian habitat plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist. Forest Lawn shall record a covenant and agreement not to develop or bury within this area in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies. The timing of submittal and recordation of the covenant and agreement shall be in accordance with Project implementation and subject to the approval of the Department of City Planning. A habitat improvement and monitoring program shall be implemented for the created area as provided for in Mitigation Measure 6.

5. Forest Lawn shall restore and conserve 1 acre of riparian habitat in the area adjacent to Sennett Creek in substantial conformance with the attached *Exhibit 11 - Master Plan Mitigation Areas*. Western sycamore shall be utilized as a dominant element for planting within this mitigation area. The riparian habitat plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist. Forest Lawn shall record a covenant and agreement not to develop or bury within this area in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies. The timing of submittal and recordation of the covenant and agreement shall be in accordance with Project implementation and subject to the approval of the Department of City Planning. A habitat improvement and monitoring program shall be implemented for this area as provided for in Mitigation Measure 6.

6. Forest Lawn shall implement a 5-year habitat improvement and monitoring program for the acreage on the Forest Lawn Property described in Mitigation Measures 1 through 5, which may include, but not be limited to, the following components within designated areas, as applicable, in accordance with a plan prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist:

    a. Removal of non-native shrubs, trees and other invasive exotics such as *Arundo, Brassica* and *Cirsium* within conserved areas during the monitoring period by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist;

    b. Selective revegetation of areas with the appropriate native plant species selected by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist and based on analysis of existing high quality native habitat of the type to be restored;

    c. Creation of boulder piles;

    d. Creation of brush piles;

    e. Placement of coverboards;

    f. Placement of salvaged tree materials (i.e., trunks and branches) into conserved areas;

    g. Conduct a brown-headed cowbird trapping program for 3 years; and

    h. Creation of potential bat roosting habitat by installing and maintaining 3 bat houses in suitable locations on the Forest Lawn Property.

    Planting areas within the acreage on the Forest Lawn Property described in Mitigation Measures 1 through 5 may include temporary irrigation necessary to ensure the long-term viability of plantings.

    The acreage amounts set forth in Mitigation Measures 1 through 5 are estimates. The final acreage amounts shall be established in accordance with the final design plan for the Project approved by the applicable agencies.

7. Forest Lawn shall use reasonable efforts to salvage seeds and bulbs from Catalina mariposa lily, Southern California black walnut, and ocellated Humboldt lily to be utilized in a propagation program and utilized in the selective revegetation program as provided for in the plan described in Mitigation Measure 6 prepared by a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist. Collected plant material which cannot be utilized on-site shall be dedicated to a native plant nursery or conservation entity skilled and actively engaged in the propagation of plant material to be utilized as deemed appropriate by that entity.

8. Forest Lawn shall retain a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist to identify degraded on-site and off-site streambeds and/or "waters of the U.S." (i.e., CDFG, RWQCB and/or Corps jurisdictional areas) and identify opportunities for creation, restoration and/or enhancement. Areas for consideration may include areas on the Forest Lawn Property or other properties located within the Los Angeles River watershed, including headwaters of the Los Angeles River.

   The acreage to be created, restored or enhanced shall be determined on a mitigation to impact ratio (e.g., 1:1 or 2:1) and based on functional assessments (CRAM or similar methodology) of both impacted areas and proposed mitigation areas. Mitigation for Project impacts generally should be calculated at a 1:1 ratio for creation; a 2:1 ratio for restoration; and a 3:1 ratio for enhancement subject to approval of the applicable agencies. Implementation of this mitigation measure may also be satisfied by payment of a mitigation fee to a third party responsible for mitigation implementation and long-term maintenance for off-site mitigation, subject to the approval of CDFG, the Corps, and RWQCB, as applicable. Functional assessments are not required for pre-existing mitigation banks.

   The qualified biologist/restoration ecologist and/or third party responsible for off-site mitigation, if applicable, shall consult with the Corps, RWQCB and CDFG regarding appropriate mitigation site selection. If a pre-existing mitigation bank or similar instrument is not in place, the biologist/ecologist shall prepare a creation, restoration and/or enhancement plan for the mitigation areas. The plan shall demonstrate that the restoration areas are hydrologically and edaphically suitable for the permanent establishment of a self-sustaining riparian area, subsequent to creation/restoration/enhancement techniques. The plan shall also demonstrate that the area(s) proposed for mitigation can be permanently conserved and protected, and shall include assurances to effectuate permanent conservation and protection. The plan shall obtain all necessary City approvals, as applicable.

   To offset temporal effects of Project implementation, construction of the riparian habitat within Drainage L as provided for in Mitigation Measure 4 shall be initiated within 6 months of commencement of Project construction activities in jurisdictional areas. Further, creation, conservation, and restoration of remaining areas as provided for in Mitigation Measures 1, 2, 3, and 5 and this mitigation measure may be implemented on a phased basis in accordance with Project implementation, subject to approval of CDFG and the Corps, as applicable.

9. Prior to the removal of any coast live oak, western sycamore, or Southern California black walnut tree(s) greater than or equal to 4 inches at diameter-at-breast height ("DBH"), Forest Lawn shall

prepare a map, based on the existing tree report and corresponding to the particular phase of development proposed, indicating the specific tree(s) and its tag number, to be removed, and the removal of such trees shall be mitigated for as follows:

a) The replacement ratios for riparian-associated trees in CDFG jurisdictional areas to be removed are as follows: trees between 4 to 5 inches DBH shall be replaced at 2:1; trees from 5 to 12 inches DBH shall be replaced at 3:1; trees from 12 to 24 inches DBH shall be replaced at 5:1; trees from 24 to 36 inches DBH shall be replaced at 10:1; and trees greater than 36 inches DBH shall be replaced at 15:1. Replacement trees shall be acorns or saplings, and shall be of the same species as that removed. Replacement trees may be planted either on the Forest Lawn Property or off-site, and may be planted in connection with the creation, restoration, and/or enhancement of habitat required pursuant to other Project mitigation measures.

b) CDFG jurisdictional replacement trees may be used to satisfy the City required replacement of non-jurisdictional trees. If CDFG jurisdictional replacement trees are not used to satisfy City required replacement of non-jurisdictional trees, the replacement ratios for upland trees not within CDFG jurisdictional areas to be removed are as follows: each tree shall be replaced with a coast live oak or Southern California black walnut at a 2:1 ratio at an on-site or other City-approved location.

    i. Coast live oaks shall be replaced either by acorns or by 1-gallon trees. Southern California black walnuts shall be replaced by 1-gallon trees.

c) For each coast live oak greater than or equal to 8 inches DBH removed, one of the replacement trees shall include a coast live oak tree sapling that is approximately 1 inch caliper in thickness and 3 to 4 feet in height. In addition, Forest Lawn shall pay to the City $670 per oak tree removed greater than or equal to 8 inches DBH, which sum shall be held in trust for use by the City for oak tree preservation and installation (as required by that certain 1998 Stipulated Judgment between Forest Lawn and the City).

d) Prior to planting of replacement trees, a qualified biologist/restoration ecologist shall review landscaping and irrigation systems which are adjacent to the replacement trees to determine that such landscaping and irrigation systems are compatible for the survival of the replacement trees.

e) Exemptions from Replacement Tree Requirements.

    i. The routine maintenance of a non-jurisdictional coast live oak, western sycamore or Southern California black walnut tree under the direction of a registered arborist or qualified biologist retained by Forest Lawn shall not require any mitigation.

f) Tree mitigation shall be implemented on a phased basis in accordance with Project implementation, subject to approval of the City, CDFG, and the Corps, as applicable.

g) A tree canopy replacement program may be implemented as an alternative to the tree replacement ratios described above, subject to the approval of the applicable agencies, provided that any such tree canopy replacement program shall comply with the requirements of the City's Protected Tree Ordinance. This tree canopy replacement method is further described in *Appendix F – Alternative Tree Canopy Replacement Program*.

10. Prior to the commencement of grading activities, Forest Lawn shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct pitfall/funnel trapping and coverboard surveys for regulatory status reptiles within pending disturbance areas and on a weekly basis during the initial 2 months of ground disturbance. Any regulatory status reptile species captured within pending disturbance areas or during the initial 2 months of ground disturbance shall be relocated to suitable areas not proposed for disturbance as directed by a qualified biologist. Temporary exclusionary fencing shall be installed as directed by a qualified biologist to discourage relocated regulatory status reptile species from returning to the pending disturbance areas. The installation of exclusionary fencing in suitable habitat shall be phased in accordance with Project grading as it occurs.

11. If project grading and construction activities requiring the removal of vegetation occur during the breeding season for birds, nesting bird surveys shall be conducted within the disturbance footprint plus a 100-foot buffer in accordance with the following:

    a) A minimum of 2 pre-construction surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted 5 days apart prior to construction. The last survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work;

    b) If pre-construction surveys indicate that bird nests are not present or are inactive, or if potential habitat is unoccupied, no further mitigation is required;

    c) If active nests of birds are found during the surveys, a species-specific no-disturbance buffer zone shall be established by a qualified biologist around active nests until a qualified biologist determines that all young have fledged (no longer reliant upon the nest).

12. Prior to Project-related clearing, grubbing, demolition, and tree removal, Forest Lawn shall conduct pre-construction surveys, as determined by a qualified biologist, for regulatory status bat roosts within the disturbance footprint and shall include a 100-foot buffer. If present, regulatory status bat species shall be passively relocated under the supervision of a qualified biologist prior to such Project-related construction activities.

13. If Project-related clearing, grubbing, demolition, and tree removal occur during the maternity roosting season for regulatory status bat species (April 1 to September 30), a qualified biologist shall survey for regulatory status bat species' maternity roosts within the disturbance footprint and shall include a 100-

foot buffer, in accordance with the following measures:

a) A minimum of 2 pre-construction surveys for maternity roosts shall be conducted 5 days apart prior to construction. The last survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work;

b) If pre-construction surveys indicate that maternity roosts are not present or are inactive, or if potential habitat is unoccupied, no further mitigation is required;

c) If active maternity roosts of regulatory status bat species are found during the surveys, a no-disturbance buffer zone shall be established by a qualified biologist around such active maternity roosts until a qualified biologist determines that the maternity roost is no longer occupied.

14. Forest Lawn shall retain a qualified biologist to monitor grading activities on the Forest Lawn Property. The monitor shall ensure compliance with these mitigation measures. For purposes of these mitigation measures, a qualified biologist/ecologist is defined as a working professional with an educational and work history background in biological disciplines including field biology, plant and animal taxonomy, restoration ecology, biogeography, or related fields, and substantial field experience in cismontane southern California, particularly in riparian, woodland, scrub and chaparral habitats.

15. Temporary construction fencing shall be installed at the interface of the phased Project development areas and conserved natural areas during grading and construction of those areas.

16. "No Trespassing – Natural Habitat Area" signs shall be posted on the outside of the construction fencing areas adjacent to conserved natural areas.

17. Except as provided for in this Mitigation Measure, future landscaping within the to-be-developed cemetery portion of the Forest Lawn Property shall not include any of the plants listed under the California Invasive Plant Council's *Invasive Plant Inventory*, dated February 2006 (update dated Spring 2007) with the exception of fescue (*Festuca* spp.). The use of fescue shall not be permitted within 10 feet of the boundary of the Forest Lawn Property, within 10 feet of a CDFG jurisdictional streambed, or within 10 feet of any on-site conserved areas; however, the use of fescue shall be permitted within such 10-foot areas where a physical barrier, as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist, exists between the landscaping and the boundary of the Forest Lawn Property, the jurisdictional streambed, or the on-site conserved areas. Potential impacts associated with fescue should be minimized by the utilization of sod rather than planting by seed and by periodic mowing to suppress seed production.

18. All grading and construction contractors shall receive copies of all mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources. Additionally, verbal instruction shall be provided by Forest Lawn to all site workers to insure clear understanding that biological resources are to be protected on the Forest Lawn Property in accordance with the mitigation measures. A brochure depicting the

sensitive biological resources on-site shall be provided to all grading and construction contractors.

19. All lighting adjacent to natural areas shall be of low luminescence, directed downward or toward structures, and shielded to the extent necessary to prevent artificial illumination of natural areas and protect nocturnal biological resources, as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist.

20. Prior to the issuance of grading permits for the Project, Forest Lawn shall obtain all necessary permits from the Corps, CDFG, and the RWQCB, as applicable.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS WITH MITIGATION

Vegetation Communities

All impacts related to the removal of 70.42 acres of vegetation communities on-site would be offset through Mitigation Measures 1 through 6, 8, 16 and 17. Implementation of these proposed mitigation measures is expected to reduce all impacts to vegetation communities to a level considered less than significant.

Regulatory Status Animal Species

All impacts related to displacement, incidental death, and loss of occupied habitat by regulatory status organisms would be offset through Mitigation Measures 1 through 6, 8 through 16, 18 and 19. The proposed Project would conserve approximately 13.9 acres of riparian-associated habitats, which would conserve micro-movement corridors for surface water dependent organisms and riparian-dwelling songbirds. Implementation of these proposed mitigation measures is expected to reduce all impacts to regulatory status animal species to a level considered less than significant.

Regulatory Status Plant Species

All impacts related to the loss of 3 regulatory status plant species would be mitigated by Mitigation Measures 1 and 2 and 4 through 7. Implementation of these proposed mitigation measures is expected to reduce all impacts to regulatory status plant species to a level considered less than significant.

Protected Trees

All impacts related to the removal of 835 Protected Trees including 632 coast live oaks, 59 western sycamores, and 144 Southern California black walnuts would be mitigated by Mitigation Measures 2 through 5, 8 and 9. Implementation of the proposed tree mitigation program is expected to reduce the impacts to Protected Trees to a level considered less than significant.

Jurisdictional "Waters of the U.S." and "Streambeds"

All impacts related to the loss of 2.37 acres of "waters," consisting of 1.73 acres of non-wetland "waters" and 0.64 acre of wetland "waters," and 7.94 acres of "streambeds" would be offset through Mitigation Measures 1, 4 through 6, 8, and 15 through 17. Furthermore, pursuant to Mitigation Measure 20, the Project would obtain all necessary permits from the Corps, RWQCB and CDFG, as applicable. Implementation of the proposed mitigation program is expected to reduce the impacts to "waters" and "streambeds" to a level considered less than significant.

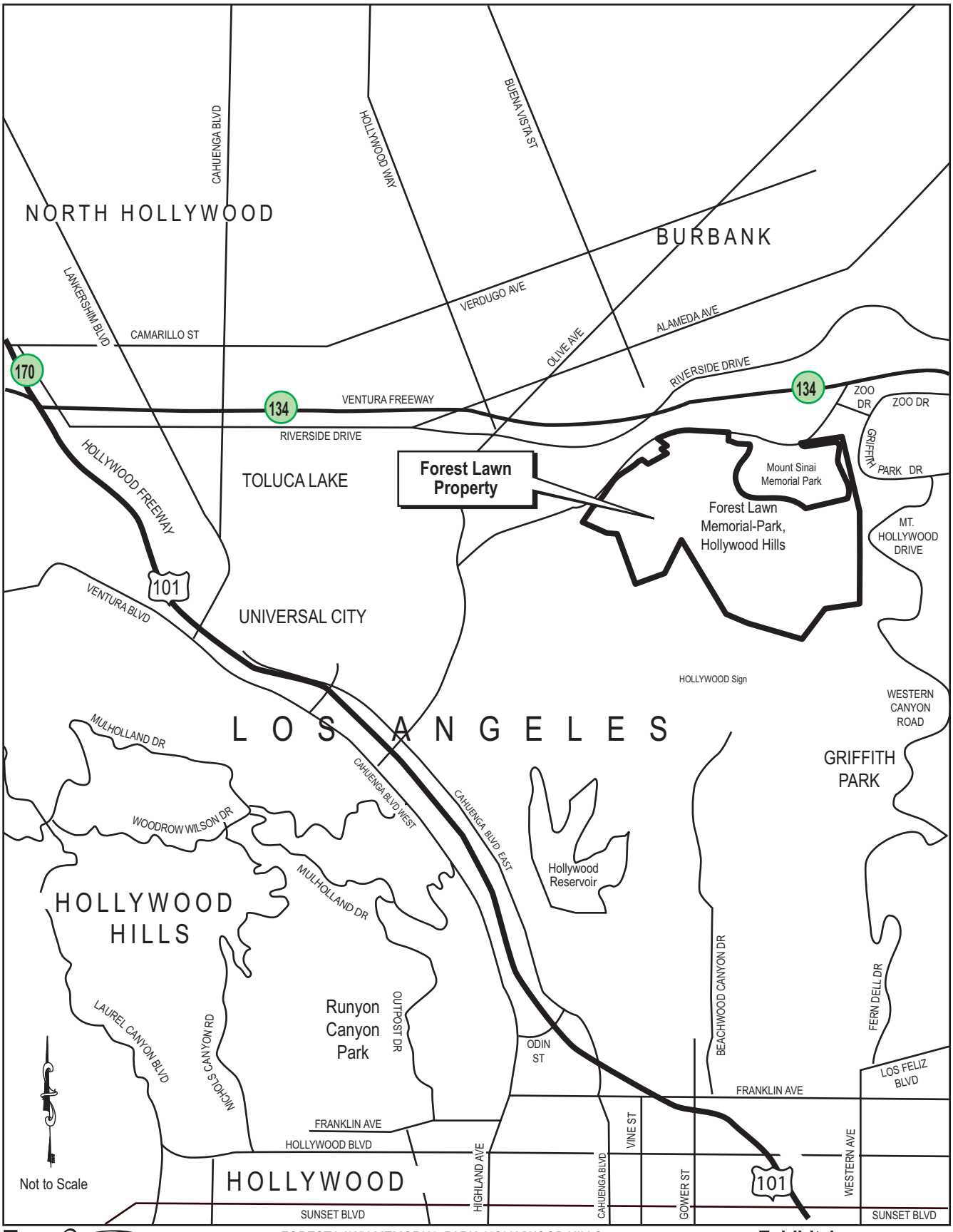
Griffith Park SEA

Although the Project's indirect impacts to the Griffith Park SEA are not considered significant prior to mitigation, implementation of Mitigation Measures 10, 14 through 16 and 19 is expected to further reduce all indirect impacts to the adjacent Griffith Park SEA.

Although the proposed Project would directly impact a small portion of the Griffith Park SEA area, this area is previously disturbed from gravel extraction activities and is part of the cemetery property. Although the Project's impact to the Griffith Park SEA is not considered significant prior to mitigation, implementation of Mitigation Measures 1 through 6, 8 through 11, and 14 is expected to further reduce all impacts related to the loss of animals and plants located within the small portion of the Griffith Park SEA on the Forest Lawn Property.

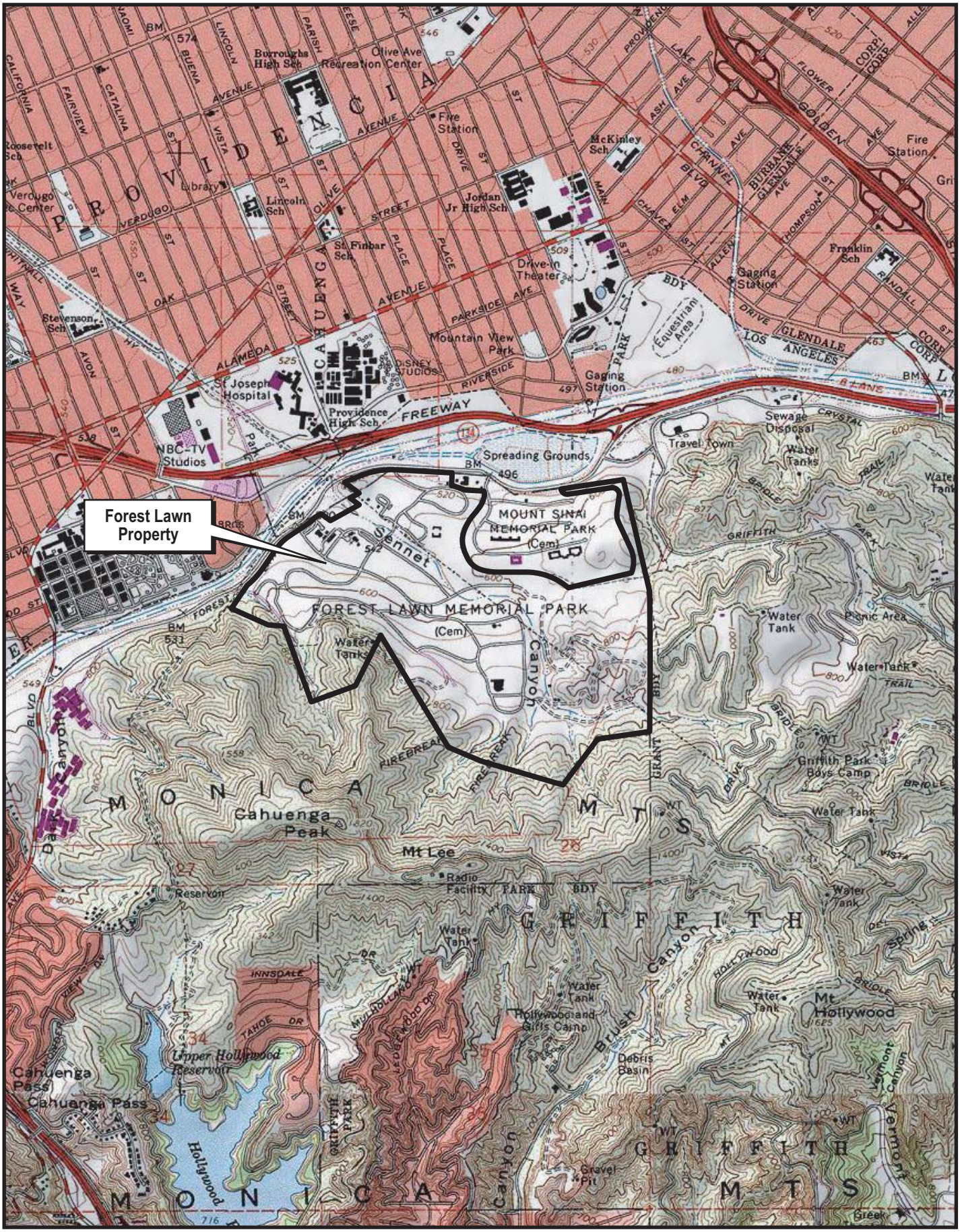
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures described above is expected to reduce all the impacts to the biological resources discussed in this biological assessment to a level considered less than significant.



FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS
REPORT DATE: JANUARY 2011

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map



TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

TN 13½° MN

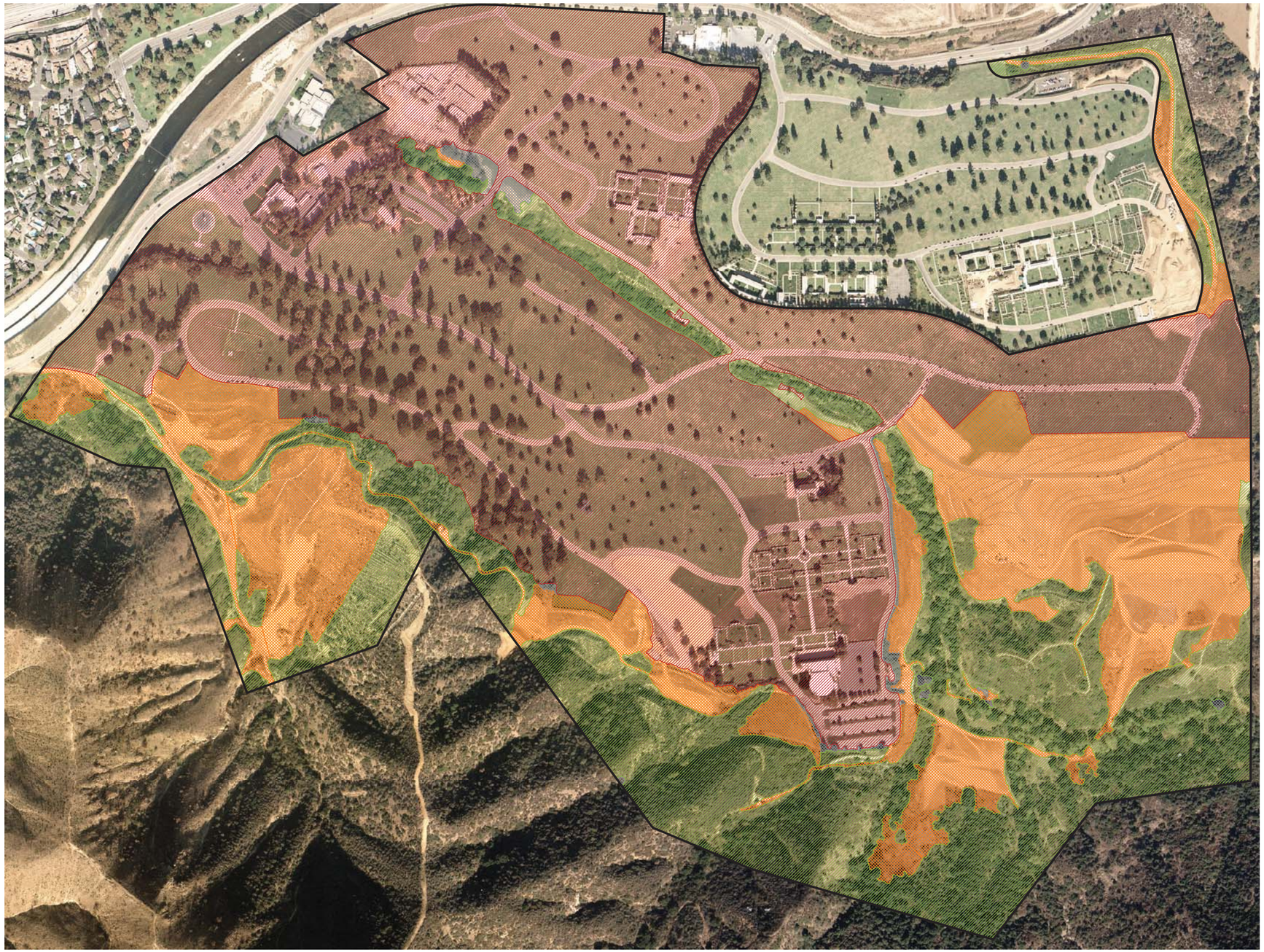
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS
REPORT DATE: JANUARY 2011
SOURCE: BURBANK, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE

0 .5 1 MILE

Exhibit 2
USGS Topographic Map

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL - PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS

Exhibit 2A - Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills - Basic Landscape Distinctions



KEY	BASIC LANDSCAPE DISTINCTIONS	ACREAGE
	DEVELOPED MEMORIAL- PARK	229.97
	DISTURBED AREAS	90.97
	ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION	2.93
	NATURAL AREAS	119.77
TOTAL AREA FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK		**443.64**

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK PROPERTY LINE

GRAPHIC SCALE

600 0 300 600

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 600 ft.

"Note: Please see *Exhibit 5 - Vegetation Communities - 2008 Aerial Photograph* for a specific list of plant communities and associated acreages."

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TEMECULA, CA 92590 FAX: (951) 699-8276
EMAIL: ronb@pmcmap.com

REVISIONS

Exhibit 2A - Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills
Basic Landscape Distinctions

DR. BY	DATE
LRB	1/26/10
CH. BY	
RVB	
APP'D BY	
JR	
SCALE	
1"=600'	

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS

6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER	INDEX	
SM-05-085	A	SHEET 1 OF 1

T:\WORK\LDD\teracor-forrest lawn\dwg\11x17 exhibits 3-31-09\Exhibit 2A - BASIC LANDSCAPE DISTINCTIONS.dwg 1/26/2010

LEGEND

- BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES
- DRAINAGE L UPLAND RESTORATION PROJECT (ON-SITE) = 1.73 ACRES
- DRAINAGE L UPLAND RESTORATION PROJECT (OFF-SITE) = 1.29 ACRES
- SENNETT RESTORATION PROJECT, ORIGINAL AREA REQUIRED = 3.89 ACRES
- MITIGATION BASIN = 0.25 ACRES
- DWP EASEMENT
- PROPERTY LINE
- SENNETT CREEK BOUNDARY

NORTH

GRAPHIC SCALE

600 0 300 600

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 600 ft.

EXHIBIT 2B-FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS MAP

DR. BY	DATE
BEH	1-15-10
CH. BY	
JR	
APP'D BY	
SR	
SCALE	
1"=600'	

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS
6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER	INDEX	
SM-05-085	A	SHEET 1 OF 1

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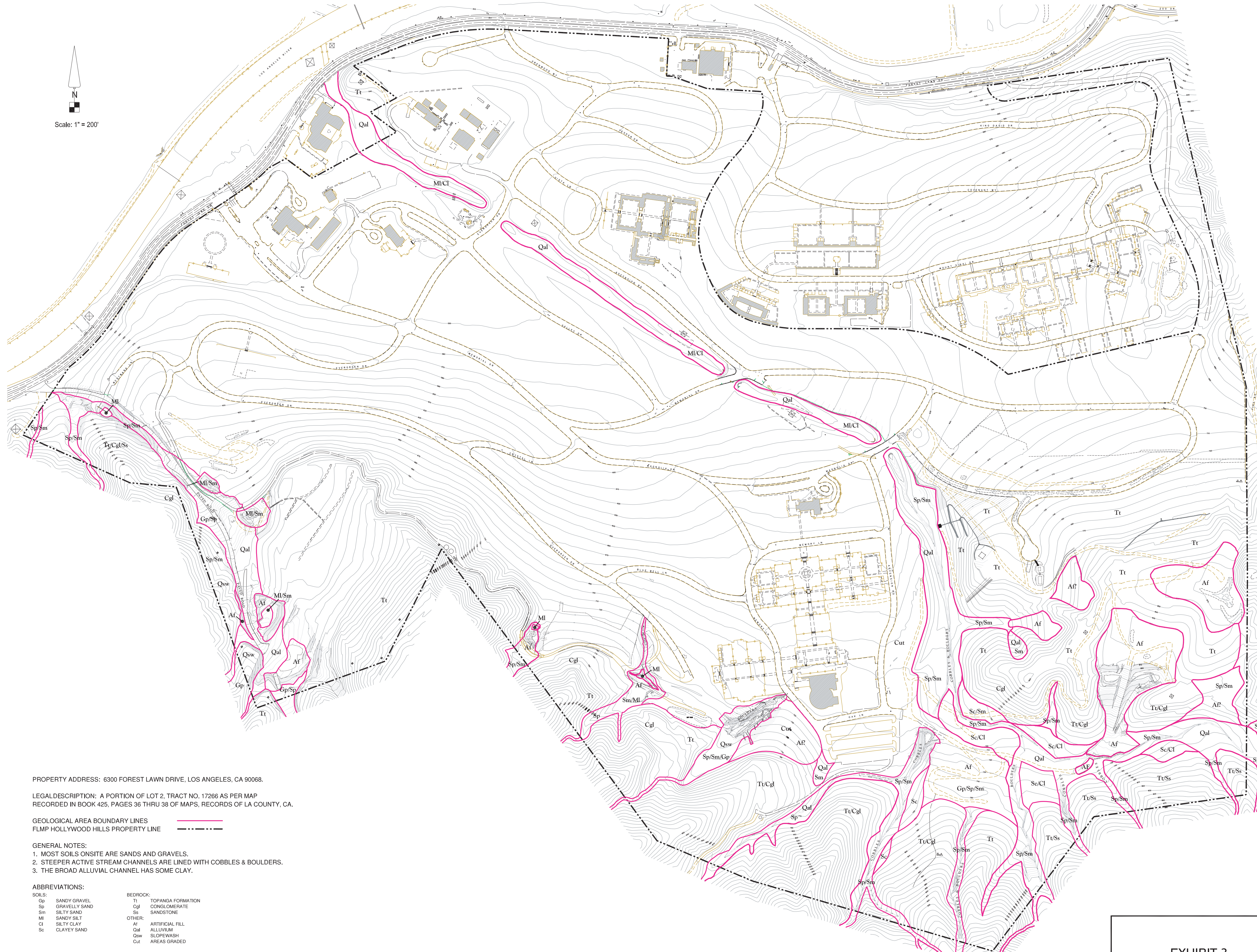
FAX: (951) 699-8276

Filename = T:\WORK\LDD\teracor-forrest lawn\dwg\Restoration Pods\Exhibit 2B Restoration Pods.dwg Date = 1/15/2010



PROPERTY ADDRESS: 6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90068.

LEGALDESCRIPTION: A PORTION OF LOT 2, TRACT NO. 17266 AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 425, PAGES 36 THRU 38 OF MAPS, RECORDS OF LA COUNTY, CA.

GEOLOGICAL AREA BOUNDARY LINES
FLMP HOLLYWOOD HILLS PROPERTY LINE

GENERAL NOTES:
1. MOST SOILS ONSITE ARE SANDS AND GRAVELS.
2. STEEPER ACTIVE STREAM CHANNELS ARE LINED WITH COBBLES & BOULDERS.
3. THE BROAD ALLUVIAL CHANNEL HAS SOME CLAY.

ABBREVIATIONS:

SOILS:

Gp	SANDY GRAVEL
Sp	GRAVELLY SAND
Sm	SILTY SAND
Ml	SANDY SILT
Cl	SILTY CLAY
Sc	CLAYEY SAND

BEDROCK:

Tt	TOPANGA FORMATION
Cgl	CONGLOMERATE
Ss	SANDSTONE

OTHER:

Af	ARTIFICIAL FILL
Qal	ALLUVIUM
Qsw	SLOPEWASH
Cut	AREAS GRADED

Owner
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(323) 340 4747

Project Manager
Clint Granath
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(323) 340 4747

Biologist
TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
28999 Old Town Street, Suite 202
Temecula, California 92590
(951) 694 8000

Mapped 04-12-06 by
GEOSOILS CONSULTANTS, INC
6634 Valjean Ave.
Van Nuys, California 91406
(818) 785 2158

EXHIBIT 3
12-11-2007
Geologic Map - Undeveloped Areas

REVISIONS:

#	DATE	DESCRIPTION

TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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GEOLOGIC MAP UNDEVELOPED AREAS

FOREST LAWN - HOLLYWOOD HILLS

DRAWN BY: W. SHANE
CHECKED BY: CG
APPROVED BY: -
DATE: 05-25-06

C

SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB NUMBER: XX-XXXX

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK
PROPERTY LINE

NORTH

GRAPHIC SCALE

600 0 300 600

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 600 ft.

EXHIBIT 4 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 2008

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DR. BY	DATE
LJA	11/26/06
CH. BY	
TS	
APP'D BY	
SR	
SCALE	
1"=600'	

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS

6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER	INDEX	
SM-05-085	A	SHEET 1 OF 1

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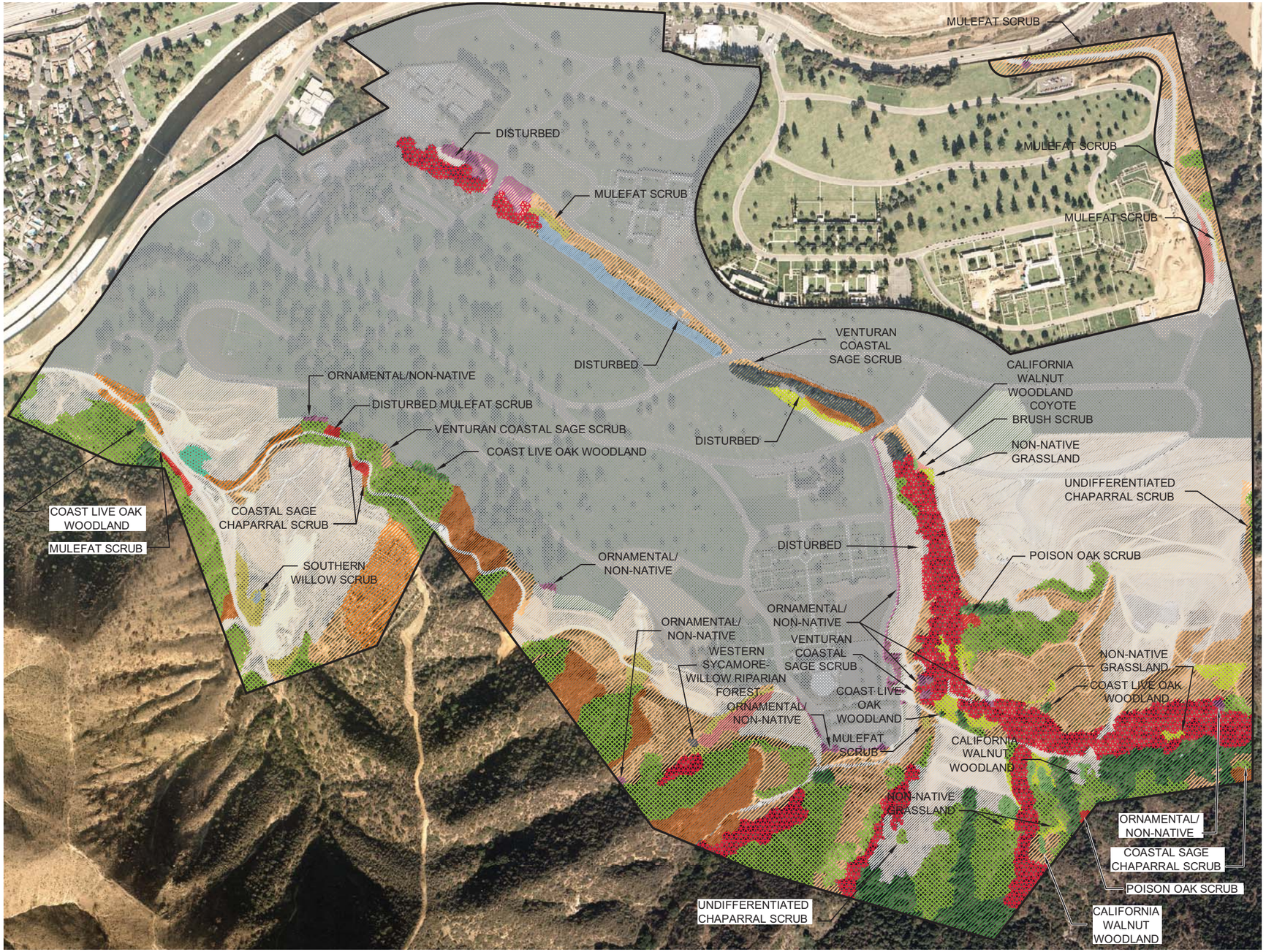
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL - PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS

Exhibit 5 - Vegetation Communities 2008 Aerial Photograph



KEY	VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE
SCRUB COMMUNITIES		
	COASTAL SAGE CHAPARRAL SCRUB	8.75
	VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB	31.99
	COYOTE BRUSH SCRUB	1.21
	MULEFAT SCRUB	2.62
	DISTURBED VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB	4.98
	DISTURBED MULEFAT SCRUB	0.41
	POISON OAK SCRUB	0.20
	SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB	1.86
	UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL SCRUB	33.75
	SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB/MULEFAT SCRUB	0.39
GRASSLAND COMMUNITIES		
	NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND	2.65
WOODLAND/FOREST COMMUNITIES		
	COAST LIVE OAK WOODLAND	9.71
	WESTERN SYCAMORE-COAST LIVE OAK	18.86
	WESTERN SYCAMORE-WILLOW RIPARIAN FOREST	1.75
	CALIFORNIA WALNUT WOODLAND	0.64
DEVELOPED/DISTURBED AREAS		
	DISTURBED	90.97
	EXISTING MEMORIAL PARK/FACILTIES	229.97
	ORNAMENTAL/NON-NATIVE	2.93
TOTAL AREA FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK		**443.64**

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK PROPERTY LINE

GRAPHIC SCALE

600 0 300 600

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 600 ft.

TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
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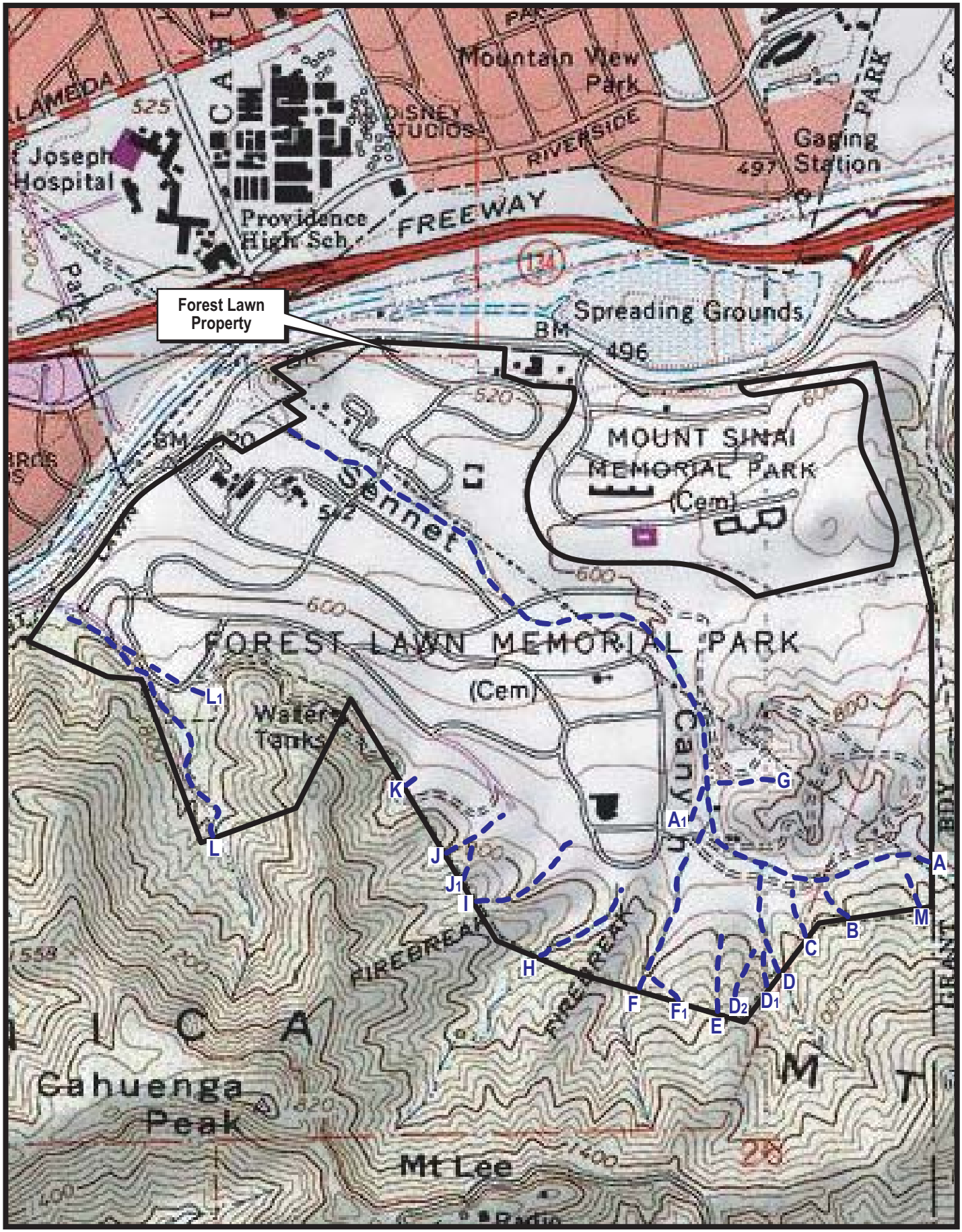
PH: (951) 699-8275 FAX: (951) 699-8276

Exhibit 5 - Vegetation Communities - 2008 Aerial Photograph

DR. BY	DATE
JGC	5/8/09
CH. BY	
TS	
APP'D BY	
SR	
SCALE	
1"=600'	

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS
6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER	INDEX	
SM-05-085	A	SHEET 1 OF 1



TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

TN 13½° MN

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS
REPORT DATE: JANUARY 2011
SOURCE: BURBANK, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE
NOT TO SCALE

Exhibit 6
Drainage Location Map

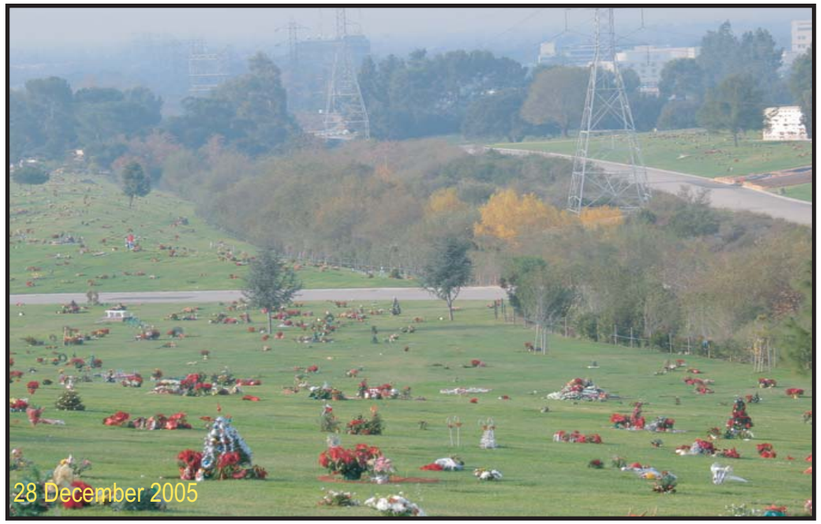


Photo 1 - This northerly view depicts the developed memorial-park and a section of the Sennett Creek restoration zone (background).

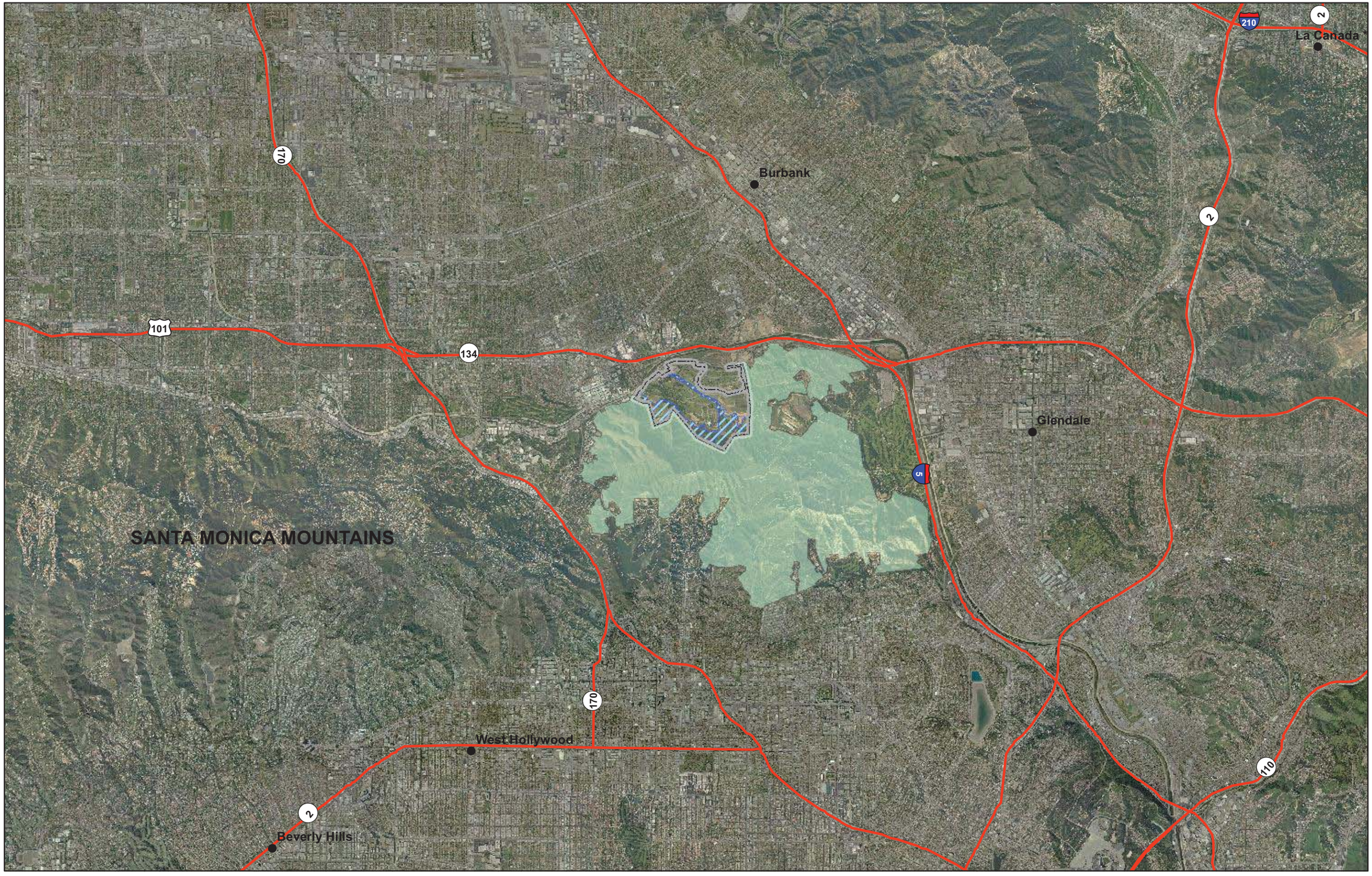
Photo 2 - Western sycamore - coast live oak is present in the upper reaches of Sennett Creek.

Photo 3 - Coast live oak woodland is present along the southern Forest Lawn Property boundary near Drainage F_1.

Photo 4 - A mix of Venturan coastal sage scrub and coast live oak woodland habitat is present near Drainage F in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property.

Photo 5 - Undifferentiated chaparral scrub is found throughout the natural area of the Forest Lawn Property. This photograph was taken within Drainage J which is located in the southwestern portion of the Forest Lawn Property.

Photo 6 - This northerly facing photograph was taken from the southwestern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. Southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub is visible in the foreground.



Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills Property

Forest Lawn Memorial-Park, Hollywood Hills Undeveloped Areas

Natural Habitat Areas Off-Site

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS

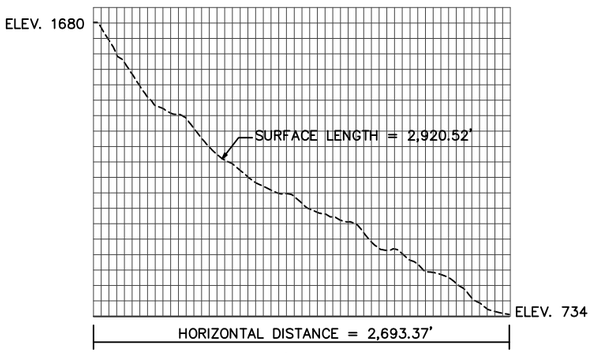
JANUARY 2011

N
W E
S

Exhibit 8
Biogeographic Aerial
Photograph - 2008

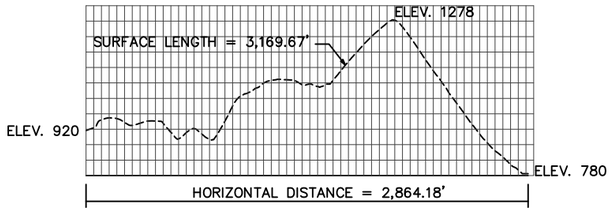
T:\WORK\LDD\teracor-forrest lawn\SHAPE FILES\Biographic Exhibit\Exhibit 8 Biogeographic Aerial-AUGUST.mxd 4/12/2010

POTENTIAL MOVEMENT ZONES ACROSS NORTH FACE OF CAHUENGA PEAK AND MT. LEE



SECTION A–
MT. LEE/HALL OF LIBERTY TRANSECT

SECTION B–
CAHUENGA PEAK/BASIN 6 TRANSECT



SECTION C–
CAHUENGA HIGHLANDS TRANSECT

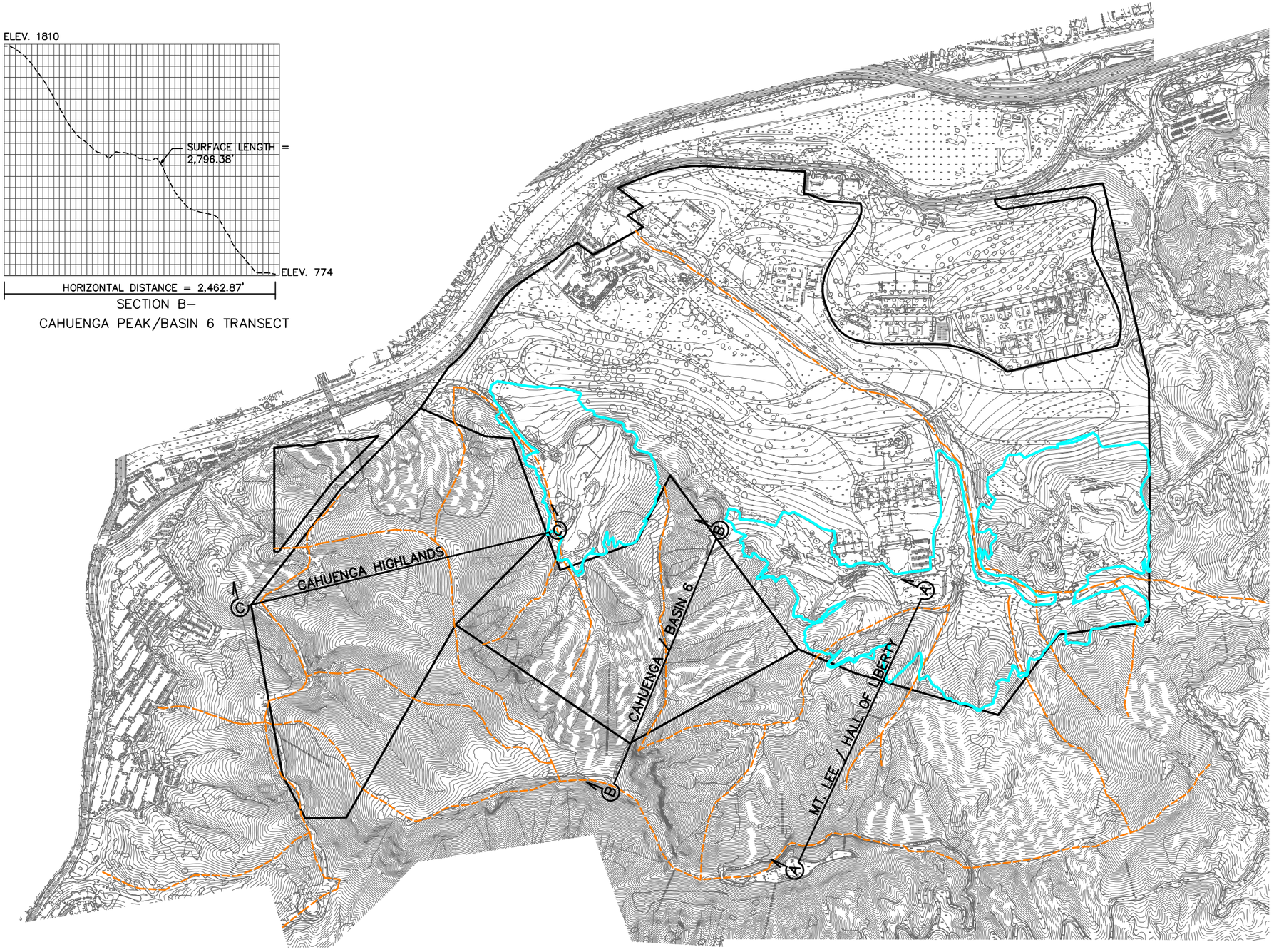
SURFACE LENGTH FACTOR

	HORIZONTAL LENGTH	SURFACE LENGTH	PERCENT INCREASE
SECTION A	2,693.37'	2,920.52'	8%
SECTION B	2,462.87'	2,796.38'	14%
SECTION C	2,864.18'	3,169.67'	11%

LEGEND

RIDGELINES, DRAINAGES, AND PRIMITIVE ROADS	----------
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	————

NOTE:
ANIMALS MOVE UNPREDICTABLY THROUGH NATURAL AND HUMAN–AFFECTED LANDSCAPES. THE ROUTES OF PROBABLE MOVEMENT DEPICTED ARE INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE THOSE AREAS CONSIDERED MOST LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF MOBILE ORGANISMS BASED ON WATER AVAILABILITY, EASE OF ELEVATIONAL ACCESS, AND DECREASED VEGETATIVE DENSITY. RIDGELINES AND DRAINAGES ARE CONSIDERED GOOD RESOURCES FOR MOVEMENT, HOWEVER, MOVEMENT IS NOT RESTRICTED TO THESE ZONES.



GRAPHIC SCALE

1000 0 500 1000

1 inch = 1000 ft.

TERACOR
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
27555 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 207
TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA 92591

Forest Lawn
MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
1712 South Glendale Avenue, Glendale, CA. 91205
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PMC PROGRESSIVE MAPPING CONSULTANTS, INC.
MAPPING/SURVEYING SERVICES
42164 REMINGTON AVENUE PH: (951) 699-8275
TEMECULA, CA 92590 FAX: (951) 699-8276
EMAIL: ronb@pmcmap.com

REVISIONS

EXHIBIT 9
Ridgelines, Drainages, & Primitive Roads - Potential Animal Movement Zones & Water Source Routes

DR. BY JGC DATE 1/15/2010
CH. BY SR
APP'D. BY SR
SCALE 1"=1000'

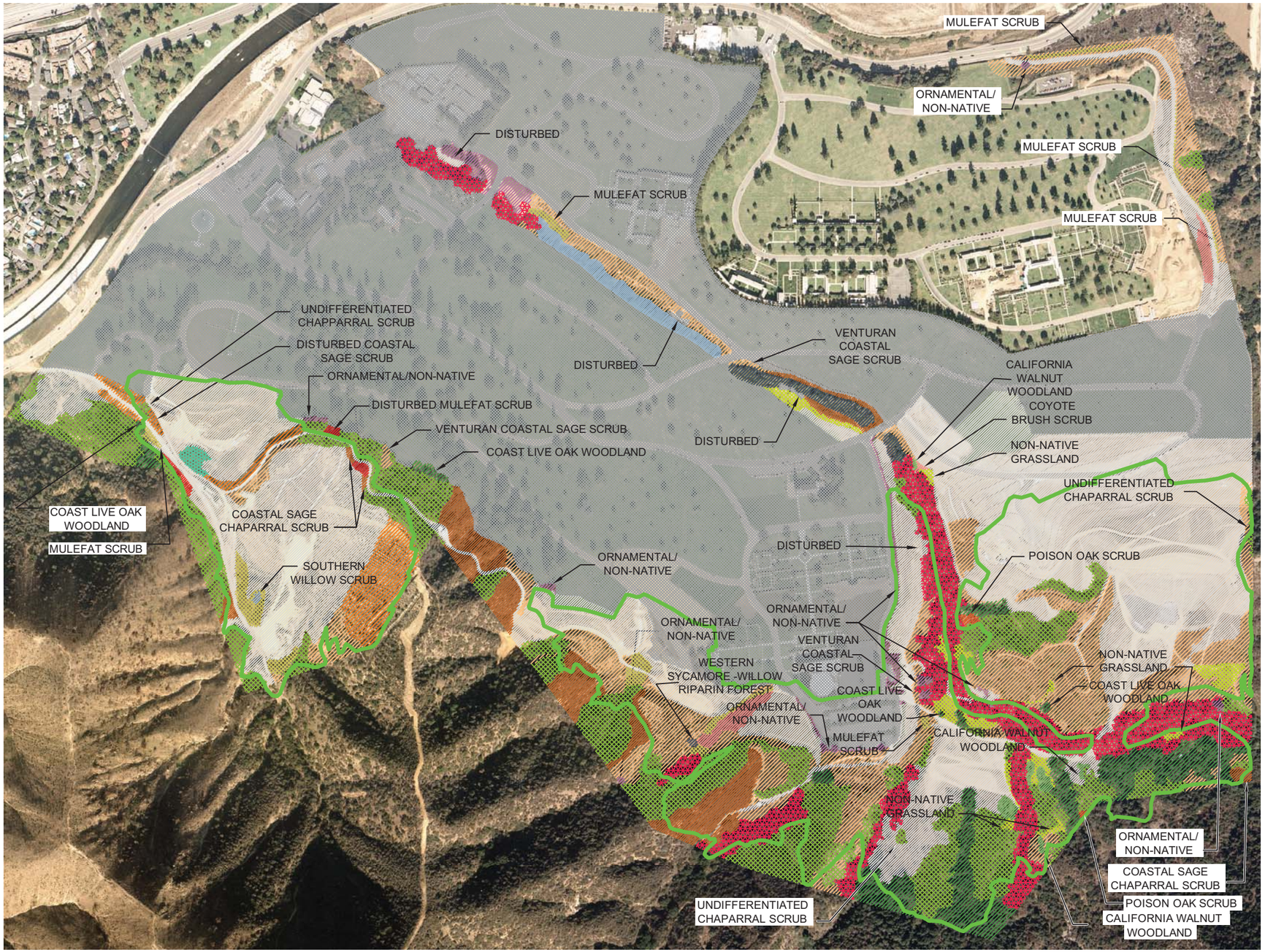
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL - PARK ASSOCIATION
HOLLYWOOD HILLS
6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER SM-05-085B INDEX A SHEET 1 OF 1

T:\WORK\LDD\teracor-forrest lawn\dwg\CD For FL-HH-060608 (Goat Property)\TRANSECT LINES_11X17.dwg 1/15/2010

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL - PARK, HOLLYWOOD HILLS

Exhibit 10 - Vegetation Community Impact - Proposed Project



KEY	VEGETATION COMMUNITY	ACREAGE IMPACTED
SCRUB COMMUNITIES		
	COASTAL SAGE CHAPARRAL SCRUB	3.21
	VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB	21.81
	COYOTE BRUSH SCRUB	0.73
	MULEFAT SCRUB	1.92
	DISTURBED VENTURAN COASTAL SAGE SCRUB	4.31
	DISTURBED MULEFAT SCRUB	0.30
	POISON OAK SCRUB	0.17
	SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB	0.05
	UNDIFFERENTIATED CHAPARRAL SCRUB	18.05
	SOUTHERN WILLOW SCRUB/MULEFAT SCRUB	0.39
GRASSLAND COMMUNITIES		
	NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND	1.90
WOODLAND/FOREST COMMUNITIES		
	COAST LIVE OAK WOODLAND	7.64
	WESTERN SYCAMORE-COAST LIVE OAK	9.27
	WESTERN SYCAMORE-WILLOW RIPARIAN FOREST	0.05
	CALIFORNIA WALNUT WOODLAND	0.62
DEVELOPED/DISTURBED AREAS		
	DISTURBED	67.61
	EXISTING MEMORIAL PARK/FACILTIES	6.51
	ORNAMENTAL/NON-NATIVE	1.22
TOTAL AREA		**145.76**

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

FOREST LAWN PROPERTY BOUNDARY

GRAPHIC SCALE

600 0 300 600

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 600 ft.

TERACOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
27555 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 207
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REVISIONS

Exhibit 10 - Vegetation Community Impact - Proposed Project

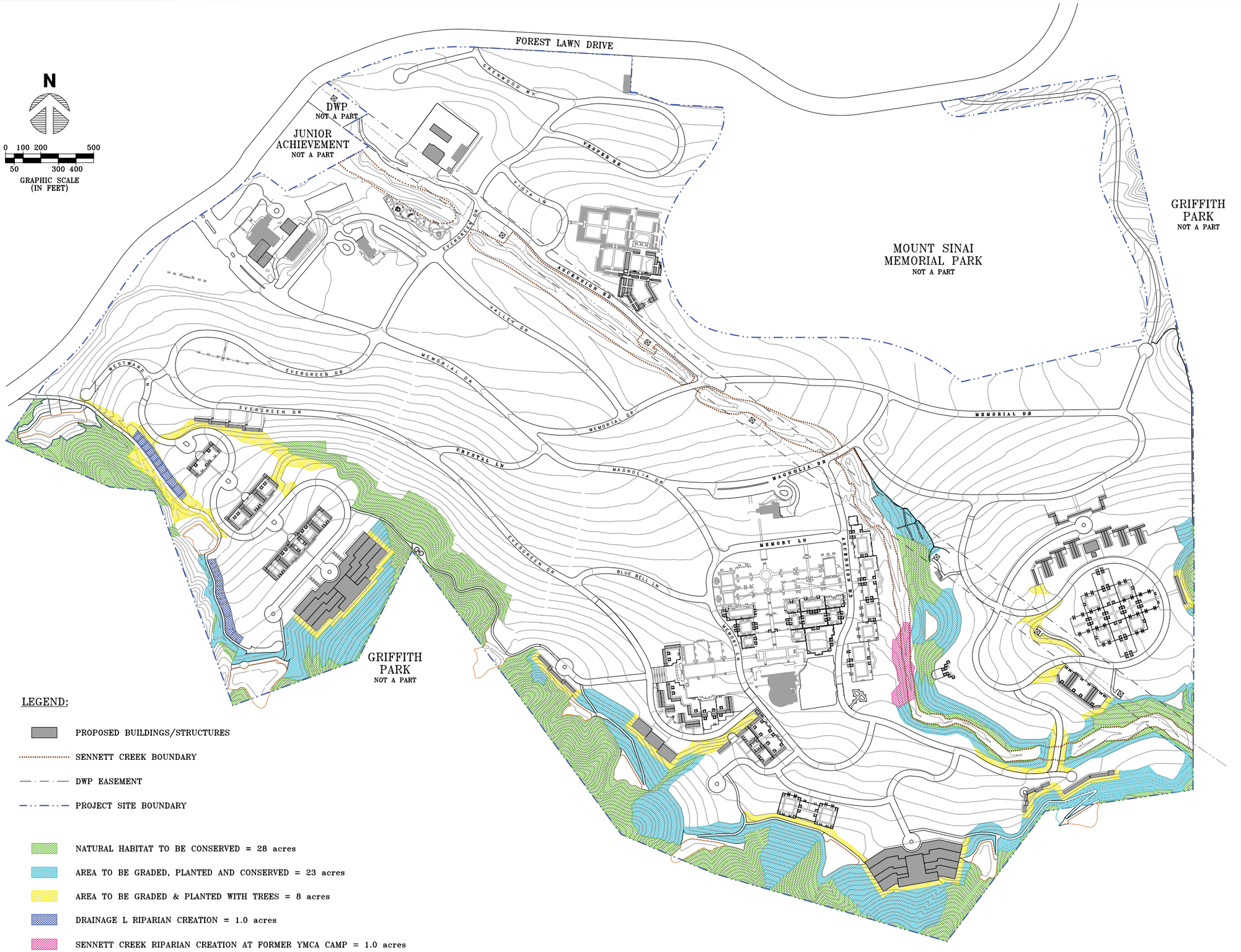
DR. BY	DATE
JGC	5/07/09
CH. BY	
TS	
APP'D BY	
SR	
SCALE	
1"=600'	

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION HOLLYWOOD HILLS

6300 FOREST LAWN DRIVE LOS ANGELES,CA ZIP 90068

JOB NUMBER	INDEX	
SM-05-085	A	SHEET 1 OF 1

T:\WORK\LDD\teracor-forrest lawn\dwg\11x17 exhibits 3-31-09\Exhibit 10 - Veg comm Alt 1.dwg 1/26/2010 1:13:09 PM PST



S:\PARK INFORMATION\20 HOLLYWOOD HILLS\CURRENT PROJECTS\20S145 Master Plan (New)\CUP APPLICATION INFORMATION\Mitigation\Mitigation Areas Fin1.dwg, ANT 1, 9/16/2010 3:50:31 PM, Trisha

REVISIONS:		
#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	04-08-10	SC / L & W
	A.H.	CHANGED COLOR TABLE

Forest Lawn
MEMORIAL-PARK ASSOCIATION
1712 South Glendale Avenue, Glendale, CA. 91205
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Exhibit 11 - MASTER PLAN MITIGATION AREAS

FOREST LAWN - HOLLYWOOD HILLS

DRAWN BY:	A. HOXIE
CHECKED BY:	C. GRANATH
APPROVED BY:	C. GRANATH
DATE:	04-08-10

PROPOSED ACTION

-

SHEET - OF -

JOB NUMBER:

APPENDIX A
FLORAL COMPENDIUM

VEGETATION LIST

The species listed below were detected within the Forest Lawn Property during field surveys conducted since 1997. Field identifications are a composite list prepared by S. Reed, T. Searl, W.E. McTeer, F. Perez, and J. Reed, TERACOR Resource Management, and I. Swift and M. Long with uncertain identifications confirmed by A. Sanders, University of California, Riverside Herbarium. Scientific names follow *The Jepson Manual*, 1993, and have been updated following the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics database (2009).

Where ornamental and/or invasive species were detected in natural habitat areas, specimens were usually identified only to genus. Non-native species have been noted below with an asterisk (*) following the scientific name.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Agavaceae	Agave Family
*Agave americana**	agave
*Yucca gloriosa**	Spanish dagger
Yucca whipplei	foothill yucca
Aizoaceae	Fig-Marigold Family
*Mesembryanthemum edulis**	iceplant
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis Family
*Amaryllis belladonna**	naked ladies
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
*Amaranthus albus**	tumbleweed
*Chenopodium album**	lamb's-quarters
Chenopodium berlandieri	pitseed goosefoot
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac
Rhus integrifolia	lemonadeberry
Rhus ovata	sugar bush
*Schinus molle**	Peruvian pepper tree
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Apiaceae	Carrot Family
*Anthriscus caucalis**	bur-chervil
*Foeniculum vulgare**	fennel
Lomatium dasycarpum[10]	wooly lomatium
Sanicula arguta	sharptooth blacksnakeroot
Sanicula crassicaulis	Pacific sanicle
Apocynaceae	Dogbane Family
*Nerium oleander**	oleander
*Vinca major**	greater perwinkle
Aquifoliaceae	Ilex Family
*Ilex altaclarensis**	golden king holly
Araliaceae	Ginseng Family
*Hedera helix**	English ivy
Asclepiadaceae	Milkweed Family
Asclepias fascicularis	narrow-leaf milkweed
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
Acourtia microcephala	sacapellote
*Ageratina adenophora**	sticky snakeroot
Ambrosia psilostachya	western ragweed
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat
*Bidens pilosa**	common beggar-ticks
Brickellia californica	California brickelbush
*Carduus pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle
*Centaurea melitensis**	tocalote
Cirsium occidentale	cobwebby thistle
*Cirsium vulgare**	bull thistle
Conyza canadensis	horseweed
*Cotula australis**	southern brass buttons
*Cynara scolymus**	artichoke
Deinandra fasciculata	clustered tarweed
Ericameria linearifolia	interior goldenbush

[10] This species lies well east of Raven, Thompson, and Prigge's known distribution in their 1986 second edition of Flora of the Santa Monica Mountains, California.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Ericameria palmeri	Palmer's goldenbush
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	golden-yarrow
Filago californica	California cottonrose
*Filago gallica**	narrowleaf cottonrose
Gnaphalium bicolor	cudweed
Gnaphalium californicum	California cudweed
Gnaphalium canescens	cudweed
*Gnaphalium luteo-album**	weedy cudweed
Hazardia squarrosa	saw-toothed goldenbush
Helianthus annuus	common sunflower
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed
*Hypochaeris glabra**	smooth cat's-ear
Isocoma menziesii	Menzies' goldenbush
*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce
Lessingia filaginifolia	California aster
Madia gracilis	slender tarweed
Malacothrix saxitilis	cliff desert dandelion
*Picris echioides**	bristly ox-tongue
Rafinesquia californica	California chicory
Senecio flaccidus	shrubby butterweed
*Senecio mikanioides**	German-ivy
*Senecio vulgaris**	common groundsel
*Sonchus oleraceus**	common sow thistle
Stephanomeria virgata	rod wirelettuce
Stylocline gnaphaloides	everlasting nest straw
*Taraxacum officinale**	common dandelion
Uropappus lindleyi	Lindley's silverpuffs
Venegasia carpesioides	canyon-sunflower
Xanthium strumarium	cocklebur
Bignoniaceae	Bignonia Family
*Tecomaria capensis**	cape honeysuckle
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
Amsinckia menziesii	rancher's fireweed
Cryptantha microstachys	Tejon cryptantha
Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia	spotted hideseed
Phacelia cicutaria	caterpillar scorpionweed
Phacelia distans	distant phacelia

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
*Brassica nigra**	black mustard
*Brassica rapa**	field mustard
*Capsella bursa-pastoris**	Shepherd's purse
*Cardaria pubescens**	white-top
*Coronopus didymus**	lesser swinecress
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard
*Raphanus sativus**	wild radish
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	water cress
*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket
*Sisymbrium orientale**	Oriental mustard
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
Opuntia littoralis	western prickly-pear
Opuntia parryi	cane cholla
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
Lonicera subspicata	southern honeysuckle
Sambucus mexicana	blue elderberry
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
*Herniaria hirsuta cinerea**	hairy rupturewort
*Polycarpon tetraphyllum**	four-leaved allseed
*Silene gallica**	campion
Spergularia marina	sand-spurrey
*Stellaria media**	common chickweed
Cistaceae	Rock-rose Family
Helianthemum scoparium	peak rush-rose
Convolvulaceae	Morning-Glory Family
Calystegia macrostegia	Island false bindweed
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family
Cucurbita foetidissima	calabazilla
Marah macrocarpa	wild cucumber
Cuscutaceae	Dodder Family
Cuscuta californica	California dodder

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family
Cyperus eragrostis	umbrella sedge
Scirpus spp.	bulrush
Dryopteridaceae	Wood Fern Family
Dryopteris arguta	coastal wood fern
Polystichum imbricans	narrowleaf swordfern
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
Chamaesyce albomarginata	rattlesnake weed
*Chamaesyce maculata**	spotted spurge
Croton setigerus	doveweed
*Euphorbia tirucalli**	milkbush
*Ricinus communis**	castor bean
Fabaceae	Legume Family
Acacia spp.*	acacia
Amorpha fruticosa	desert false indigo
Lathyrus vestitus	pacific pea
Lotus purshianus	Spanish clover
Lotus salsuginosus	coastal bird's-foot trefoil
Lotus scoparius	California broom
Lupinus bicolor	miniature lupine
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine
*Medicago polymorpha**	California burclover
*Melilotus indicus**	sourclover
*Trifolium hirtum**	rose clover
*Vicia villosa**	hairy vetch
Fagaceae	Oak Family
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak
Quercus berberidifolia	scrub oak
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
*Erodium botrys**	big heron bill
*Erodium cicutarium**	redstem stork's bill
Geranium carolinianum	Carolina geramium
Grossulariaceae	Gooseberry Family
Ribes aureum	golden current
Ribes malvaceum	chaparral current

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Ribes speciosum	fuchsia-flowered gooseberry
Iridaceae	Iris Family
Sisyrinchium bellum	blue-eyed grass
Juglandaceae	Walnut Family
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut
Juncaceae	Rush Family
Juncus textilis	basket rush
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
*Marrubium vulgare**	horehound
*Lamium amplexicaule**	henbit deadnettle
Salvia apiana	white sage
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage
Salvia mellifera	black sage
Stachys bullata	California hedge nettle
Lauraceae	Laurel Family
*Cinnamomum camphora**	camphor tree
Liliaceae	Lily Family
Bloomeria crocea	common goldenstar
Brodiaea terrestris kernensis	Kern brodiaea
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily
Chlorogulum pomeridianum	soap plant
Dichelostemma capitatum	blue dicks
Lilium humboldtii ocellatum	occelated lily
Zigadenus fremontii	Fremont's death camas
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	chaparral mallow
*Malva parviflora**	cheese weed
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
Ficus spp.	fig
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
*Eucalytus globulus**	blue gum

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Nyctaginaceae	Four O'Clock Family
Mirabilis californica	wishbone bush
Oleaceae	Olive Family
Fraxinus velutina	velvet ash
Onagraceae	Evening Primrose Family
Camissonia californica	California sun cup
Camissonia micrantha	miniature sun cup
Clarkia purpurea	winecup fairyfan
Clarkia unguiculata	elegant clarkia
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy
Papaver californicum	fire poppy
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy
Passifloraceae	Passion-flower Family
Passiflora spp.*	passion vine
Pinaceae	Pine Family
*Pinus pinea**	Italian stone pine
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
Plantago erecta	dwarf plantain
*Plantago major**	common plantain
Platanaceae	Sycamore Family
Platanus racemosa	western sycamore
Poaceae	Grass Family
*Arundo donax**	giant reed
*Avena barbata**	slender wild oat
Bromus carinatus	California brome
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass
*Bromus hordeaceus**	soft brome
*Bromus madritensis**	foxtail chess
*Bromus tectorum**	cheat grass
*Cynodon dactylon**	Bermuda grass
Digitaria spp.*	crabgrass
*Ehrharta erecta**	panic veldtgrass

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Elymus glaucus	blue wildrye
Eriochloa spp.*	hairy cupgrass
*Hordeum murinum**	barley
Leymus condensatus	giant rye grass
*Lolium perenne**	perennial ryegrass
Melica imperfecta	onion grass
Nassella lepida	foothill needlegrass
Nassella pulchra	purple needlegrass
Panicum spp.*	millet
*Poa annua**	annual bluegrass
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	annual beard grass
*Schismus barbatus**	Mediterranean schismus
*Vulpia myuros**	fescue
Polemoniaceae	Phlox Family
Eriastrum sapphirinum	sapphire eriastrum
Gilia angelensis	chaparral gilia
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat
Eriogonum gracile	slender buckwheat
*Polygonum arenastrum**	knotweed
*Rumex crispus**	curly dock
Rumex salicifolius	willow dock
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family
Claytonia parviflora	streambank springbeauty
Portulaca oleracea	common purslane
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
*Anagallis arvensis**	scarlet pimpernel
Dodecatheon clevelandii	Padre's shootingstar
Pteridaceae	Brake Family
Pellaea andromedifolia	coffee fern
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
Delphinium cardinale	scarlet larkspur
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
Ceanothus crassifolius	hoaryleaf ceanothus

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Ceanothus cuneatus	wedgeleaf ceanothus
Ceanothus megacarpus	big-pod ceanothus
Ceanothus oliganthus	hairy ceanothus
Ceanothus spinosus	greenbark ceanothus
Rhamnus ilicifolia	holly-leaf redberry
Rosaceae	Rose Family
Adenostoma fasciculatum	chamise
Cercocarpus betuloides	California mountain mahogany
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon
Potentilla glandulosa	cinquefoil
Prunus ilicifolia	hollyleaf cherry
Rosa californica	California rose
*Rubus discolor**	Himalayan blackberry
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	Madder Family
Galium angustifolium	narrow-leaved bedstraw
Galium aparine	goose grass
Salicaceae	Willow Family
Populus balsamifera trichocarpa	black cottonwood
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood
Salix exigua	narrow-leaved willow
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's black willow
Salix laevigata	red willow
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow
Saururaceae	Lizard's-Tail Family
Anemopsis californica	yerba mansa
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
Keckiella cordifolia	beardstongue
Mimulus aurantiacus	sticky monkey flower
Mimulus cardinalis	scarlet monkeyflower
Mimulus guttatus	seep monkeyflower
Simaroubaceae	Quassia Family
*Ailanthis altissima**	tree of heaven

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
Datura wrightii	jimson weed
*Nicotiana glauca**	tree tobacco
Solanum douglasii	white nightshade
*Solanum elaeagnifolium**	white horse-nettle
Solanum xanti	chaparral nightshade
Typhaceae	Cattail Family
Typha domingensis	southern cattail
Typha latifolia	broad-leaved cattail
Ulmaceae	Elm Family
*Ulmus parvifolia**	Chinese elm
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
Urtica dioica gracilis	American stinging nettle
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
*Tribulus terrestris**	puncture vine

APPENDIX B
FAUNAL COMPENDIUM

BIRDS

Birds were observed with 8x32 and 10x42 binoculars along with a 20-60x spotting scope. Birds were identified following The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America (2003), and updated to conform to changes in nomenclature consistent with the most recent American Ornithologists Union checklist. Species observed on the Forest Lawn Property are noted by a bold dot (●). Bird species not observed but expected to occur on the Forest Lawn Property during the breeding season, non-breeding season, or as a migratory stopover have also been included. Non-native species have been noted below with an asterisk (*) following the scientific name.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Accipitridae	Hawks, Eagles, Kites
Accipiter cooperii●	Cooper's hawk
Accipiter striatus●	sharp-shinned hawk
Buteo jamaicensis●	red-tailed hawk
Buteo lineatus●	red-shouldered hawk
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk
Aegithalidae	Bushtits
Psaltriparus minimus●	bushtit
Anatidae	Swans, Geese, Ducks
Anas platyrhynchos●	mallard
Branta canadensis●	Canada goose
Apodidae	Swifts
Aeronautes saxatalis●	white-throated swift
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift
Ardeidae	Herons, Bitterns
Ardea alba	great egret
Ardea herodias	great blue heron
Butorides virescens	green heron
Egretta thula	snowy egret
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron
Bombycillidae	Waxwings
Bombycilla cedrorum●	cedar waxwing

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Caprimulgidae	Nightjars, Goatsuckers
Caprimulgus vociferus●	common poorwill
Cardinalidae	Cardinals
Guiraca caerulea●	blue grosbeak
Passerina amoena●	lazuli bunting
Pheucticus melanocephalus●	black-headed grosbeak
Cathartidae	American Vultures
Cathartes aura●	turkey vulture
Certhiidae	Creepers
Certhia americana	brown creeper
Charadriidae	Lapwings, Plovers
Charadrius vociferus●	killdeer
Columbidae	Pigeons, Doves
*Columba livia**●	rock pigeon
Patagioenas fasciata ●	band-tailed pigeon
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian collared-dove
Zenaida macroura●	mourning dove
Corvidae	Crows, Jays
Aphelocoma californica●	western scrub-jay
Corvus brachyrhynchos●	American crow
Corvus corax●	common raven
Emberizidae	Emberizids
Aimophila ruficeps canescens●	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
Chondestes grammacus●	lark sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii	Lincoln's sparrow
Melospiza melodia●	song sparrow
Passerculus sandwichensis	savannah sparrow
Pipilo crissalis●	California towhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus●	spotted towhee
Spizella passerina●	chipping sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla●	golden-crowned sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys●	white-crowned sparrow
Junco hyemalis●	dark-eyed junco

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Falconidae	Falcons
Falco sparverius●	American kestrel
Falco columbarius	merlin
Fringillidae	Finches
Carduelis lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch
Carduelis pinus	pine siskin
Carduelis psaltria●	lesser goldfinch
Carduelis tristis●	American goldfinch
Carpodacus mexicanus●	house finch
Carpodacus purpureus	purple finch
Hirundinidae	Swallows, Martins
Hirundo pyrrhonota●	cliff swallow
Hirundo rustica●	barn swallow
Stelgidopteryx seripennis●	northern rough-winged swallow
Tachycineta bicolor●	tree swallow
Tachycineta thalassina	violet-green swallow
Icteridae	Blackbirds
Euphagus cyanocephalus●	Brewer's blackbird
Icterus bullockii●	Bullock's oriole
Icterus cucullatus●	hooded oriole
Molothrus ater●	brown-headed cowbird
Sturnella neglecta	western meadowlark
Mimidae	Mockingbirds, Thrashers
Mimus polyglottos●	northern mockingbird
Toxostoma redivivum●	California thrasher
Motacillidae	Wagtails, Pipits
Anthus rubescens	American pipit
Odontophoridae	New World Quail
Callipepla californicus●	California quail
Paridae	Titmice, Chickadees
Baeolophus inornatus●	oak titmouse
Parulidae	Wood Warblers
Dendroica coronata●	yellow-rumped warbler

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Dendroica occidentalis	hermit warbler
Dendroica petechia●	yellow warbler
Dendroica townsendi	Townsend's warbler
Dendroica virens●	black-throated gray warbler
Geothlypis trichas●	common yellowthroat
Oporornis tolmiei	MacGillivray's warbler
Vermivora celata●	orange-crowned warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla●	Nashville warbler
Wilsonia pusilla●	Wilson's warbler
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
*Passer domesticus**●	house sparrow
Picidae	Woodpeckers
Colaptes auratus●	northern flicker
Melanerpes formicivorus●	acorn woodpecker
Picoides nuttallii●	Nuttall's woodpecker
Picoides pubescens●	downy woodpecker
Sphyrapicus ruber	red-breasted sapsucker
Psittacidae	Parakeets, Parrots
*Amazona ochrocephala**●	yellow-crowned parrot
Aratinga spp.* ●	parrot
*Brotogeris versicolurus**●	canary-winged parakeet
Ptilogonatidae	Silky Flycatchers
Phainopepla nitens●	phainopepla
Rallidae	Rails, Gallinules, Coots
Fulica americana	American coot
Regulidae	Kinglets
Regulus calendula●	ruby-crowned kinglet
Sittidae	Nuthatches
Sitta carolinensis	white-breasted nuthatch
Strigidae	Typical Owls
Bubo virginiensis●	great horned owl
Otus kennicottii	western screech owl

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Sturnidae	Starlings
*Sturnus vulgaris** ●	European starling
Sylviidae	Gnatcatchers
Polioptila caerulea ●	blue-gray gnatcatcher
Thraupidae	Tanagers
Piranga ludoviciana ●	western tanager
Timaliidae	Babblers
Chamaea fasciata ●	wrentit
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds
Archilochus alexandri ●	black-chinned hummingbird
Calypte anna ●	Anna's hummingbird
Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird
Selasphorus rufus ●	rufous hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin ●	Allen's hummingbird
Troglodytidae	Wrens
Thryomanes bewickii ●	Bewick's wren
Troglodytes aedon ●	house wren
Catherpes mexicanus	canyon wren
Salpinctes obsoletus ●	rock wren
Turdidae	Thrushes
Catharus guttatus ●	hermit thrush
Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's thrush
Sialia mexicana ●	western bluebird
Turdus migratorius ●	American robin
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
Contopus sordidulus ●	western wood pewee
Empidonax difficilis ●	pacific-slope flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerascens ●	ash-throated flycatcher
Sayornis nigricans ●	black phoebe
Sayornis saya ●	Say's phoebe
Tyrannus verticalis ●	western kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans ●	Cassin's kingbird

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Tytonidae	Barn Owls
Tyto alba●	barn owl
Vireonidae	Vireos
Vireo cassinii	Cassin's vireo
Vireo gilvus●	warbling vireo
Vireo huttoni●	Hutton's vireo

MAMMALS

Records included herein were derived from field observations, focused trapping programs, and peer-reviewed literature. Species seen or otherwise detected are noted with a bold dot (●). Nomenclature follows *Peterson Field Guides: Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006). Non-native species have been noted below with an asterisk (*) following the scientific name.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Canidae	Coyotes, Dogs, Foxes, Jackals, and Wolves
Canis latrans●	coyote
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	gray fox
Cervidae	Deer
Odocoileus hemionus●	mule deer
Didelphidae	American Opossums
*Didelphis virginiensis**	Virginia opossum
Felidae	Cats
Lynx rufus●	bobcat
Puma concolor●	mountain lion
Geomyidae	Pocket Gophers
Thomomys bottae●	Botta's pocket gopher
Heteromyidae	Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats
Chaetodipus californicus●	California pocket mouse
Leporidae	Hares and Rabbits
Lepus californicus	black-tailed jackrabbit
Sylvilagus audubonii●	desert cottontail

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Mephitidae	Skunks and Stink Badgers
Mephitis mephitis●	striped skunk
Spilogale gracilis	western spotted skunk
Molossidae	Free-Tailed Bats
Eumops perotis	western bonneted bat
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian free-tailed bat
Muridae	Rats and Mice
Microtus californicus●	California vole
*Mus musculus**	house mouse
Neotoma fuscipes●	dusky-footed woodrat
Neotoma lepida intermedia●	San Diego desert woodrat
Peromyscus boylii●	brush mouse
Peromyscus californicus●	parasitic mouse
Peromyscus eremicus●	cactus mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus●	North American deer mouse
*Rattus norvegicus**	Norway rat
*Rattus rattus**	roof rat
Reithrodontomys megalotis●	western harvest mouse
Mustelidae	Badgers, Otters, Weasels, and Relatives
Mustela frenata	long-tailed weasel
Taxidea taxus	American badger
Phyllostomidae	Leaf-Nosed Bats
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat
Procyonidae	Raccoons and Relatives
Bassariscus astutus	ringtail
Procyon lotor●	northern raccoon
Sciuridae	Squirrels and Allies
Sciurus griseus	western gray squirrel
*Sciurus niger**●	eastern fox squirrel
Spermophilus beecheyi●	California ground squirrel
Vespertilionidae	Vesper Bats
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat
Eptesicus fuscus	big brown bat
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat
Myotis californicus	California myotis
Myotis ciliolabrum	western small-footed myotis
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis
Pipistrellus hesperus	western pipistrelle

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Identification of amphibians and reptile species were made visually, with nomenclature following R.C. Stebbins (2003) *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians,* third edition, updated to conform to the most recent changes in nomenclature utilizing The Center for North American Herpetology. Species seen or otherwise detected are noted with a bold dot (●).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
AMPHIBIANS	
Frogs and Toads	
Bufonidae	True Toads
Bufo boreas	western toad
Hylidae	Treefrogs and Allies
Pseudacris cadaverina	California chorus frog
Pseudacris regilla●	Pacific chorus frog
Pelobatidae	Spadefoot Toads and Relatives
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot
Salamanders	
Plethodontidae	Lungless Salamanders
Batrachoseps major	garden slender salamander
Ensatina eschscholtzii eschscholtzii	Monterey ensatina
Aneides lugubris	arboreal salamander

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
REPTILES	
Lizards	
Anguidae	Alligator Lizards and Allies
Elgaria multicarinatus	southern alligator lizard
Anniellidae	North American Legless Lizards
Anniella pulchra●	California legless lizard
Phrynosomatidae	Zebra-tailed, Fringe-toed, Spiny, Tree, Side-Blotched, and Horned Lizards
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard
Sceloporus occidentalis●	western fence lizard
Uta stansburiana●	common side-blotched lizard
Scincidae	Skinks
Plestiodon skiltonianus skiltonianus●	western skink
Teiidae	Whiptails and Allies
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri●	coastal whiptail
Snakes	
Colubridae	Colubrids
Coluber mormon	western racer
Lampropeltis getula californiae	California kingsnake
Lampropeltis zonata	California mountain kingsnake
Masticophis flagellum piceus	red coachwhip
Masticophis lateralis lateralis●	California striped racer
Pituophis catenifer annectens ●	San Diego gopher snake
Rhinocheilus lecontei	longnose snake
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patchnose snake
Tantilla planiceps	western blackhead snake
Trimorphodon lyrophane	Baja California lyre snake
Dipsadidae	Slender Rear-Fanged Snakes
Diadophis punctatus modestus●	San Bernardino ringneck snake
Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus	coast night snake

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Natricidae	Harmless Live-Bearing Snakes
Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis	California red-sided garter snake
Viperidae	Vipers
Crotalus oreganus helleri●	southern Pacific rattlesnake

APPENDIX C
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APPENDIX D
CLA ZONES - #1, #4, AND #5
CITY CEQA THRESHOLDS GUIDE SPECIES (NOT PRESENT)

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
PLANTS		
red sand-verbena (*Abronia maritima*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #4 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial herb occurs along coastal dunes at elevations lower than 100 meters. It blooms from February through November. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This annual, delicate variety is known only from coastal dunes and sandy coastal bluff scrub. It occurs below 50 meters in moist sandy depressions, a unique coastal micro-habitat. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of the variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
south coast saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #4 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. An annual herb which occurs in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub below 140 meters in elevation and blooms March through October. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside of this species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)	CNPS List 1B.1 CLA Zone - #1 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This species blooms June through October, and occurs in playas, vernal pools, and chenopod scrub below 1900 meters. Suitable habitat is not present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
seaside calandrinia (*Calandrinia maritima*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #4 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. Seaside calandrinia is an annual herb which flowers from March through June, and uncommonly from February through August. It is found most often in sandy soils within coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands between 5 and 300 meters in elevation. Although suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Peirson's morning glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #1 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial rhizomatous herb intergrades with several other species of the same genus. It occurs on rocky slopes, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grasslands between 30 and 1500 meters. Its blooming period ranges from April through June. Jepson notes the species is present in the northern San Gabriel Mountains and the Antelope Valley, suggesting the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Santa Barbara morning glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae*)	CNPS List 1A CLA Zone - #4 This subspecies has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This rhizomatous herb is presumed to be extinct in California. It occurred in and along coastal marshes and swamps between 0 and 20 meters in elevation. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Mojave Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja plagiotoma*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - #1 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This hemiparisitic perennial herb occurs between 300 and 2500 meters, and is generally associated with Great Basin scrub, piñon woodland, Joshua tree woodland, and coniferous forests. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Mojave spineflower (*Chorizanthe spinosa*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #1 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This annual herb occurs in desert habitats. Its elevation range is from 6 to 1300 meters. This species flowers from March through July. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
salt marsh bird's beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*)	CNPS List 1B.2 FE, SE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies occurs within coastal dunes, coastal marshes, and swamps between 0 and 30 meters in elevation. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Catalina crossosoma (*Crossosoma californicum*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #4 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This deciduous shrub is associated with coastal scrub and chaparral. It is primarily found on the Channel Islands; however, it has also been detected near San Pedro. This species typically occurs at elevations of 0 to 500 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #4 This species has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This species is recorded from Los Angeles County but records need to be confirmed. It occurs primarily in the south coast region and the southern Channel Islands in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
beach spectaclepod (*Dithyrea maritima*)	CNPS List 1B.1 ST, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This rhizomatous perennial herb occurs below 50 meters in coastal dunes or coastal scrub with sandy substrates. It was last detected in Los Angeles County in 1932. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE, CLA Zone - #1	Not Present. This species requires flood deposited terraces and washes in chaparral/coastal scrub and cismontane woodland between 200 and 760 meters. It was last observed in the area of La Crescenta in 1916, and is considered to be extirpated from much of the Los Angeles area. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
bright green dudleya (*Dudleya virens* ssp. *virens*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #4 This subspecies has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This plant occurs on coastal bluffs below 400 meters in the central south coast (Los Angeles County) and the south Channel Islands. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Antonio Canyon bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gabrielense*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - #1 This subspecies has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies is found in the San Gabriel Mountains in chaparral and lower montane forests. Its elevation range is 1200 to 2650 meters above sea level. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Gabriel Mountains sunflower (*Hulsea vestita* ssp. *gabrielensis*)	CNPS List 4.3. CLA Zone - #1 This subspecies has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This subspecies occurs in upper and lower montane coniferous forests, at high elevations of 1500 to 2500 meters in the San Gabriel Mountains. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #4 This subspecies has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This perennial herb is associated with moist saline areas such as salt marshes and alkaline seeps between 3 and 900 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the subspecies' known geographic range. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
coast woolly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*)	CNPS List 1B.2 CLA Zone - #4 This variety has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This variety occurs on coastal dunes and beaches. It blooms from April to September and occurs at elevations lower than 100 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside this variety's known geographic range. This variety was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, SE CLA Zones – #1 and #4	Not Present. This species is broadly distributed geographically, but confined to vernal pool complexes between 15 and 660 meters. It has been detected in Newhall at the western edge of H.M. Newhall Memorial Park. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
Fish's milkwort (*Polygala cornuta* var. *fishiae*)	CNPS List 4.3 CLA Zone - #4 This variety has no formal governmental listing status	Not Present. This shrub often forms thickets, generally less than 2 meters in diameter. It is uncommon, but has a broad distribution in oak woodlands and chaparral throughout the outer south coast ranges, Transverse Ranges, Peninsular Ranges, and northern Baja. This species' elevation range is 100 to 1000 meters. Although structurally suitable habitat is present, this species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*)	CNPS List 1B.1 FE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This evergreen shrub is associated with coastal salt marshes and swamps between 0 and 15 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
woolly seablite (*Suaeda taxifolia*)	CNPS List 4.2 CLA Zone - #4 The species has no formal governmental status	Not Present. This evergreen shrub occurs on coastal bluffs and the margins of salt marshes. It generally does not occur at elevations higher than 50 meters. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside the species' known geographic range. This species was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property.
INVERTEBRATES		
El Segundo blue butterfly (*Euphilotes battoides allyni*)	FE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This butterfly has become endangered due to habitat loss and urbanization of coastal sand dunes. It spends virtually its whole life on the flowering heads of coastal buckwheat (*Eriogonum parviflorum*); the adults emerge for a few days in summer, long enough to mate and lay eggs. The larvae will hatch and feed on the flowering heads for approximately 4 weeks, then pupate. Coastal buckwheat has not been detected on the Forest Lawn Property; therefore suitable habitat is not present. The Forest Lawn Property is outside this subspecies' known distribution. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
Palos Verdes blue butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*)	FE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. The Palos Verdes blue butterfly is restricted in range to the cool coastal hillside of the Palos Verdes area of Los Angeles. Its host plants are Santa Barbara milkvetch (*Astragalus trichopodus* var. *lonchus*) and deerweed (*Lotus scoparius)*. The adults live for only 5 days. Although deerweed is present on the Forest Lawn Property, the overall habitat is considered unsuitable for this butterfly based on the subspecies' known distribution. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
El Segundo flower-loving fly (*Raphiomidas terminatus terminatus*)	SSA, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies is thought to be extinct. It was confined to the El Segundo sand dunes and the sandy alluvial plain of the Los Angeles River. The last known viable habitat for this subspecies was eliminated by the construction of the Los Angeles International Airport in the 1960s. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)	FE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This species of fairy shrimp is generally restricted to deep, long-lived vernal pools. The Riverside fairy shrimp has been detected at the Los Angeles International Airport. Suitable habitat is not present, and the Forest Lawn Property is outside this species' known distribution. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property as vernal pools are not present.
FISH		
tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)	FE, SSC, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This species is uniquely adapted to coastal lagoons and brackish freshwater environments. Habitat loss and changes to freshwater systems have reduced their numbers statewide; currently, 23 of 134 known populations have been locally extirpated. Water diversions and introduction of predatory fish are the greatest threat to this species. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the River. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinicthys osculus* ssp. 3)	SSC, CLA Zone - #1	Not Present. This fish is found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages, but the taxonomy of this and several subspecies remains unresolved. Habitat requirements are outflows from cool upland springs that flow steeply through chaparral dominated canyons, with shallow cobble or gravel riffles and riparian plants to provide cover. Streams on the Forest Lawn Property are ephemeral or intermittent. They are isolated from the Los Angeles River due to channelization and the current vertical separation between Sennett Creek and the River. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
BIRDS		
western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*)	FT, SSC (Nesting), CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. The snowy plover is a cosmopolitan (world-wide distribution) species; however, the subspecies western snowy plover's numbers are declining due to habitat degradation and loss along the Pacific coast. This subspecies occurs along the Pacific coast and nests on barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	SSC (Nesting Colony) Second Priority, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This highly social species nests semicolonially in fresh water marshes. This species would not be expected to breed in Los Angeles County. It occurs in southern California primarily during migration, and the majority of the species occur at the Salton Sea. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)	ST, SFP, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. The California black rail, a resident subspecies, is found sporadically in coastal and inland marshes, preferring wetlands with shallow water. This subspecies has declined drastically over the last century due to habitat loss and fragmentation. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*)	SWL (Nesting), CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This large shorebird breeds in short grass and mixed grass prairie habitats, and during migration and winter this species will utilize wet pastures, marshes, and tidal mudflats. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	SE, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies is a coastal salt marsh endemic in California ranging from Santa Barbara south to the Baja California border. It is only known to occur at the Ballona Wetlands and Los Cerritos Marsh in Los Angeles County. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*)	FE, SDL, (Nesting Colony and Communal Roosts), CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. The California brown pelican occurs along the California coast and nests on West Anacapa Island and Santa Barbara Island. This subspecies suffered declines primarily due to the extensive use of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane ("DDT"). Their numbers have begun to increase with the ban on the use of DDT in the United States. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*)	SSC (Nesting) First Priority, CLA Zones – #1 and #4	Not Present. In California, this species occurs primarily along the Colorado River where numbers have declined. The summer tanager was once a common breeding bird in California, but with the loss and fragmentation of its habitat (i.e., mature riparian woodland with extensive cottonwood canopy) it now has a very limited distribution. This species was detected in Los Angeles County nesting in Soledad Canyon in 1999, and near San Dimas in 1995. Although marginally suitable habitat is present, this species does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected during riparian bird surveys or during protocol least Bell's vireo surveys.
coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)	FT, SSC, CLA Zones – #1 and #4	Not Present. The California gnatcatcher is a habitat specialist in that it requires coastal sage scrub. California gnatcatcher is not currently known to occur in the Santa Monica Mountains. Protocol surveys were conducted on the Forest Lawn Property in 1997, 2000, 2001, and 2007 and were negative. This subspecies does not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.
light-footed clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)	FE, SE, SFP, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies of clapper rail occurs from Santa Barbara, California south to San Quintín Bay, Baja California. Habitat for this subspecies includes coastal salt marshes. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*)	FE, SE, SFP, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This migratory subspecies breeds in California along the coast from Southern California north to San Francisco. The California least tern feeds on small fish in estuaries, lagoons, and near shore. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
MAMMALS		
steller (northern) sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)	FT, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This uncommon species, though it was the most abundant pinniped in California in the early 1900s, is found in Southern California breeding on San Miguel Island. This island now supports only a handful of individuals, though in the 1930s, 2000 individuals bred at this location. The Forest Lawn Property does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.
south coast marsh [Stephens' California] vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*)	SSC Addition to List, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies of the common California vole occurs in coastal marsh lands along the coast. Very little literature is available for this subspecies, indicating the need for additional studies. The Forest Lawn Property is not in the known distribution of this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*)	SSC Highest Priority, CLA Zones – #1 and #4	Not Present. Pocket mice are the smallest members of the family Heteromyidae. Los Angeles pocket mouse is generally believed to occur in low elevation grasslands and sage scrub. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during a 700 night trapping program conducted by TERACOR in 2006.
Pacific pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*)	FE, SSC Highest Priority, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. The Pacific pocket mouse was thought to be extinct until it was rediscovered in 1993. This subspecies occurs along the coast in coastal dunes, river alluvium and sage scrub habitats consisting of fine-grained, sandy substrates. The Forest Lawn Property is not in the known distribution of this subspecies. This subspecies was not detected on the Forest Lawn Property during a 700 night trapping program conducted by TERACOR in 2006.
Southern California saltmarsh shrew (*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*)	SSC Second Priority, CLA Zone - #4	Not Present. This subspecies of the ornate shrew occurs in salt marsh habitats along the southern California coast in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. Shrews are insectivorous with a diet consisting of amphipods, isopods, and other invertebrates. The Forest Lawn Property is not in the known distribution of this subspecies. This subspecies is not present on the Forest Lawn Property.

APPENDIX E
STATE SPECIAL ANIMALS

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
INVERTEBRATES		
monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	SSA	High. The monarch butterfly is perhaps the most well-known insect in North America. This species spends summers in the northern portion of the United States and southern Canada, and migrates several thousand miles south to overwinter in Southern California, Mexico, and many southern states in the United States. They host on several species of milkweed (*Asclepius* spp.), and sequester cardiac glycosides from these plants, making them unpalatable to predators. Narrow-leaf milkweed *(Asclepius fascicularis)* is known to occur on the Forest Lawn Property, and thus contains suitable habitat for this species. Roosting sites are generally coastal, and do not occur on the Forest Lawn Property.
REPTILES		
coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) Formerly known as the coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris stejnegeri*)	SSA	Confirmed Present. The coastal whiptail primarily preys upon small invertebrates such as spiders. It is found in a variety of habitats; however, it prefers dry open areas. TERACOR personnel have detected the coastal whiptail in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property, often along unimproved roads adjacent to natural habitat areas. This subspecies is present on the Forest Lawn Property.
San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*)	SSA	Confirmed Present. This small, slender snake is a secretive subspecies. It prefers moist areas and will inhabit moist meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, grassland, chaparral, and mixed woodlands. This subspecies was detected in the upstream portion of Sennett Creek. This subspecies is present on the Forest Lawn Property.
BIRDS		
great egret (*Ardea alba)*	SSA (Rookery Site)	Not Present (Low Foraging Occurrence Potential). The great egret is found worldwide. They nest in colonies in trees and shrubs over water, and on islands. They prefer to feed in wetland habitats including streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, and tide flats, but will take prey opportunistically. Prey items include fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and small mammals. This species has been observed foraging in the Los Angeles River immediately adjacent to Forest Lawn Drive, and flying over the Forest Lawn Property. Rookery sites are not present on the Forest Lawn Property; however, this species has a low potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a foraging area.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
great blue heron (*Ardea herodias)*	SSA (Rookery Site)	Not Present (Low Foraging Occurrence Potential). This species is the most widespread heron in North America. It commonly occurs along river and lake edges, and forages for fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. This species has been observed foraging in the Los Angeles River immediately adjacent to Forest Lawn Drive, and flying over the Forest Lawn Property. Rookery sites are not present on the Forest Lawn Property; however, this species has a low potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a foraging area.
oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)	SSA (Nesting)	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). The oak titmouse is a common resident on the Forest Lawn Property utilizing oak and oak/sycamore woodlands in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. This species is assumed to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*)	SSA (Nesting)	Low. The Forest Lawn Property is located within the year-round range of this hummingbird species. In the Santa Monica Mountains the Costa's hummingbird prefers southern and western exposures comprised of sage scrub habitats. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal due to the aspect, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. This species has not been detected on the Forest Lawn Property, and no records exist for this species at Griffith Park.
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*)	SSA (Nesting)	Low (Moderate Migratory Occurrence Potential). This species occurs in the vicinity of the Forest Lawn Property year-round. Habitat on the Forest Lawn Property within the natural areas is suitable for Lawrence's goldfinch. Although suitable nesting habitat is present; this species has a low probability of nesting on the Forest Lawn Property due to the limited extent of suitable habitat present. Additionally, this species has not been detected on the Forest Lawn Property. This notwithstanding, Lawrence's Goldfinch has a moderate potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.
lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)	SSA (Nesting)	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). The lark sparrow occurs within the natural areas of the Forest Lawn Property year-round. This species is a habitat generalist and occurs in sage scrub and grasslands. This species often inhabits the nests of other birds, most notably the northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) and California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), both of which are confirmed present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species will also construct simple ground nests on bare soil. This species is assumed to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
snowy egret (*Egretta thula)*	SSA (Rookery Site)	Not Present (Low Foraging Occurrence Potential). The snowy egret is generally found along the coast, but does occasionally occur inland along rivers, streams, and the Salton Sea. Preferred habitats include saltwater marshes, tidal flats, coastal lagoons, and the margins of lakes, rivers, and streams. Their preferred diet is aquatic invertebrates and insects. Rookery sites are not present on the Forest Lawn Property. Foraging habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are considered to be of low suitability for this species. This species has a low potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a foraging area.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax)*	SSA (Rookery Site)	Not Present (Low Foraging Occurrence Potential). This bird is a fairly common year-round resident in lowlands and foothills throughout the state. It occurs in freshwater marshes, coastal mudflats, shores of lakes and rivers, estuaries, and rocky shores, where it forages on a variety of organisms including small fish, crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and rarely young birds. It breeds from the Oregon border to San Diego County. They roost in tall bulrushes and tules, but will also roost in tall trees including conifers, oaks, and *Eucalyptus*. Although marginally suitable rookery habitat is present, no rookeries are present on the Forest Lawn Property; however, this species has a low potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a foraging area.
Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*)	SSA (Nesting)	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). Nuttall's woodpecker is a common resident within the oak, oak/sycamore woodlands, and southern willow scrub communities on the Forest Lawn Property. They forage for insects on and under the bark of trees, and nest in tree cavities that they excavate, which will provide nesting areas for many other secondary cavity nesting species. This species is assumed to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)	SSA (Nesting)	Not Present (Moderate Migratory Occurrence Potential). This aggressive hummingbird is a spring migrant to the Southern California area. They occur in coastal lowlands in a variety of habitats where melliferous flowers (plants producing substances which can be converted to honey) are common. They preferentially seek out blooming chaparral plants such as currant, manzanita, and gooseberry, which occur on the Forest Lawn Property. The adult male of this species is very difficult to distinguish from the adult male of the Allen's Hummingbird in the field, and the females and juveniles are impossible to distinguish in the field. Females and juveniles can only be positively identified in the hand. Often, the distinguishing field characteristic for the males of these 2 species is the amount of red/rufous coloration on the back. This is not always definitive due to the variation in the amount of red/rufous coloration on the back for both of these species. Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. The rufous hummingbird, however, has a moderate potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.
Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)	SSA (Nesting)	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). The Allen's hummingbird has been detected on the Forest Lawn Property during bird surveys. Males and females of this species prefer different habitats during breeding season; males set up territories in sage scrub and riparian areas, females select nest sites in densely vegetated areas or forests. This species is only known to nest within approximately 32 km of the coast; therefore, it likely nests on the Forest Lawn Property, which is approximately 22 km from the coast (i.e., Santa Monica coast). This species is assumed to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)	SSA (Nesting)	Confirmed Present (Assumed Nesting). This species occurs in a variety of habitats; however, in Southern California it generally occurs in grassy areas on the edge of woodlands (i.e., oak woodland, *Eucalyptus*, etc.). They forage mostly on seeds but will also take insects when available. This species nests in mid-story tree canopies. The chipping sparrow has been detected numerous times in the southern portion of the Forest Lawn Property. This species is assumed to nest on the Forest Lawn Property.
red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber)* Formerly known as the yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius)*	SSA (Nesting)	Not Present (Moderate Migratory Occurrence Potential). This sap-dependent species occurs in mixed coniferous forests near the coast, and mixed deciduous woodlands in the interior mountains of California. They forage by drilling holes in trees, then later returning to drink sap and eat insects attracted to the sap. They commonly breed in Northern California and the Sierra-Nevada Mountains from sea level to about 2750 meters in elevation. In Southern California this species is limited to breeding in higher mountainous regions (i.e., San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Jacinto Mountains). Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present, the Forest Lawn Property is located outside of this species' known breeding range; therefore, this species does not nest on the Forest Lawn Property. The red-breasted sapsucker does, however, have a moderate potential of utilizing the Forest Lawn Property as a migratory stopover.
MAMMALS		
silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)	SSA	Low. This species occurs primarily within or near forested or woodland areas, usually near a water source. It roosts in loose bark, secondary cavities (i.e., unused woodpecker holes), and hollow trees. This species was not detected during focused bat surveys at Griffith Park in 2008. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal. Additionally, this species may potentially occur in the Santa Monica Mountains, though it has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)	SSA	High. This species prefers deciduous and coniferous forests, and often roosts in those types of trees. Moths are the preferred food item; however, other species of flying insects and occasionally small bat species will be consumed. Western sycamore trees on the Forest Lawn Property could serve as suitable roosting habitat. This species was detected at Griffith Park in 2008. This species has a potential of occurring and potentially roosting on the Forest Lawn Property. Suitable to favorable habitat for this species is present on the Forest Lawn Property.

SPECIES	REGULATORY STATUS	STATUS OF THE SPECIES ON THE FOREST LAWN PROPERTY/LIFE HISTORY/HABITAT DESCRIPTION
small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)	SSA	Moderate. The western small-footed myotis roosts singly or in small communal groups in rock crevices, mines, caves, under exfoliating bark, or in buildings. This species consumes a wide variety of flying insects including moths and beetles. Suitable roost sites, such as exfoliating bark material on some of the oak trees are present on the Forest Lawn Property. This species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008; however, it has been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains. Habitats on the Forest Lawn Property are suitable; therefore, this species has a moderate possibility of occurrence on the Forest Lawn Property.
long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)	SSA	Low. The long-eared myotis occurs primarily in forested areas up to 3000 meters. This species gleans moths and beetles from vegetation. Researchers believe that this species may rely more upon hearing to locate prey, rather than echolocation. The long-eared myotis roosts in a variety of areas. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008. Additionally, this species may potentially occur in the Santa Monica Mountains, though it has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	SSA	Low. The fringed myotis occurs primarily in forested areas, but also occurs in desert scrub. This species captures prey in flight; however, it may also glean moths and beetles from vegetation. The fringed myotis roosts in a variety of areas. The habitat on the Forest Lawn Property is marginal, and this species was not detected at Griffith Park in 2008. Additionally, this species may potentially occur in the Santa Monica Mountains, though it has not been documented in the Santa Monica Mountains, suggesting a low probability of occurrence. Site conditions are such that sustained presence is unlikely for this species on the Forest Lawn Property.
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	SSA	High. The Yuma myotis roosts in large groups in vertical cracks in cliff faces, buildings, and under bridges. This species' distribution is often closely tied to bodies of water. This species was detected in Griffith Park in 2008. This species has a potential of occurring on the Forest Lawn Property. Suitable to favorable habitat for this species is present on the Forest Lawn Property.

APPENDIX F
ALTERNATIVE TREE CANOPY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

As an alternative to the tree replacement ratios described above in *Section 6.0*, Forest Lawn may choose to implement a tree canopy replacement program. In adherence to the alternative tree canopy replacement program, Forest Lawn shall:

a. Calculate the amount of tree canopy area being removed; and

b. Provide an equivalent amount of replacement canopy area based on the tree sizes and canopies areas set forth in *Table 6* below. The replacement canopy may be provided by a mix of tree sizes, as long as the total square footage of canopy area of the replacement trees are the same as or greater than the total square footage of the canopy area of the trees being removed. The total area of impacted tree canopy is used as a target for the replacement container stock growth after 20 years.

Table 6 – Container Stock Commercial Trees Canopy Cover (20 year growth projections for container stock)

Stock Size	Height (feet)	Canopy Spread (feet)	Canopy Area (square feet)
Coast Live Oak			
Seedlings	20	10	79
1 gallon	25	15	177
5 gallon	26	17	227
15 gallon	26	18	254
24-inch box	26	19	284
36-inch box	27	20	314
48-inch box	27	21	346
60-inch box	28	22	380
Western Sycamore			
Seedlings	38	18	254
1 gallon	40	20	314
5 gallon	42	22	380
15 gallon	42	28	616
24-inch box	45	30	707
36-inch box	50	35	962
48-inch box	50	38	1134
60-inch box	50	40	1257
Southern California Black Walnut			
Seedlings	18	22	380
1 gallon	18	22	380
5 gallon	19	23	415
15 gallon	19	25	491

24-inch box	20	25	491
36-inch box	21	28	616
48-inch box	24	30	707
60-inch box	25	33	855

APPENDIX G
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	
CAGN	California gnatcatcher
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CLA	Listed in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRAM	California Rapid Assessment Method
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
FC	Federal Candidate Species
FDL	Federally Delisted
FE	Federally listed as Endangered
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FPD	Federally Proposed for delisting
FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened
FT	Federally listed as Threatened
HMMP	Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
LBVI	Least Bell's Vireo
MSL	Mean Sea Level
RWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
SDL	State Delisted
SE	State listed as Endangered
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SFP	Fully Protected
SSA	State Special Animal
SSC	Species of Special Concern
ST	State listed as Threatened
SWL	State Watch List Bird Species
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service