

Appendix IS-2

Biological Resources Assessment



Memorandum

Date: August 6, 2020
For: Ashley Munoz, Eyestone Environmental
From: Adelina Muñoz, GPA Consulting
Subject: Getty Center Parking Improvement Project Biological Resource Assessment

Introduction

The J. Paul Getty Trust is proposing to create new landscaped surface parking areas and ancillary improvements on two existing, graded pads located adjacent to the Interstate 405 (I-405) Freeway and immediately north of the primary visitor entrance to the Getty Center (Project) located in the Brentwood–Pacific Palisades Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles) (see **Attachment A – Project Maps**).

On October 16, 2019, GPA biologists completed a reconnaissance level survey of the Project Area to identify existing biological conditions, assess the potential for project impacts, and identify appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts on resources to the extent feasible. It should be noted that the biological survey was conducted prior to the Getty Fire, that appears to have burned through portions of the Project Area between October 28 and November 5, 2019. The results of this report are based on pre-fire conditions; however, the proposed measures would still apply.

Project Description

The Project would provide 109 automobile parking spaces within Oak Parking Lot A (South) and 111 automobile parking spaces within Oak Parking Lot B (North), for a combined total of 220 automobile parking spaces within the Project Area. The Project is designed to provide supplementary parking for use by the Getty Center staff, contractors, visitors, and buses. The Getty Center's existing parking structures and parking configuration provides parking for only 14 buses. When needed, the parking lot would be able to accommodate a minimum of 10 additional buses.

The Project would also include a restroom station along with water conveyance infrastructure, fire hydrants and lighting. The restroom station would include a 1-story approximately 230-square-foot structure, and trash and recycling receptacles. The Project would include a parking ticket machine and emergency phone within each of the two parking areas. Approximately 36,600 square feet of landscaped area is also proposed. There are currently two bicycle parking racks in this area providing 12 bicycle parking spaces; an additional bicycle rack would be installed near the main parking structure and entrance to the Getty Center Tram. The addition of a third rack would increase the available bicycle spaces to 18.

Methods of Study

Regulatory Setting

Clean Water Act

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

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was established in 1973 to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Section 10 of the FESA allows for the “incidental take” of endangered and threatened wildlife species by non-federal entities. Incidental take is defined by the FESA as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. The term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA authorizes the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish through an incidental take permit. Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the FESA requires an applicant for an incidental take permit to submit a conservation plan that specifies, among other things, the impacts likely to result from the taking of the species, and the measures the permit applicant will take to minimize and mitigate impacts on the species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

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

California Fish and Game Code

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code governs construction activities that substantially divert or obstruct natural stream flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake under the jurisdiction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Under

Section 1602, a Streambed Alteration Agreement must be issued by the CDFW prior to the initiation of construction activities that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank, of any river, stream, or lake; or deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake under CDFW's jurisdiction.

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

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

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

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

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (General Plan) is a document that has several elements which consists of the plans for the City's 35 Community Plan Areas. The General Plan was approved by the City Planning Commission in July 1995 and adopted by the City Council in December 1996 (City of Los Angeles, 2001). The Conservation Element of the General Plan includes goals, objectives, and policies that are relevant to the Project. Relevant policies include:

- Continue to require evaluation, avoidance, and minimization of potential significant impacts, as well as mitigation of unavoidable significant impacts on sensitive wildlife and plant species and their habitats and habitat corridors relative to land development activities;

- Continue to administer city-owned and managed properties to protect and/or enhance the survival of sensitive plant and wildlife species to the greatest practical extent;
- Continue to work cooperatively with other agencies and entities in protecting local habitats and endangered, threatened, sensitive and rare species; and
- Continue to support legislation that encourages and facilitates protection of local native plant and wildlife habitats.

City of Los Angeles – Protected Tree Relocation and Replacement Ordinance

The City of Los Angeles passed an ordinance for protected trees and their replacement (Ordinance no. 177404) which was passed on April 23, 2006 (City of Los Angeles, 2006). The ordinance protects the following native tree species: California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and all oak tree species (*Quercus* sp.) provided that it does not include any tree grown or held for sale by a licensed nursery, or trees planted or grown as a part of a tree planting program. This ordinance applies to trees that have a diameter of four inches or greater and 4.5 feet above the ground. Removal of protected trees requires a permit by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

Significant Ecological Area Ordinance

Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) are officially designated areas within Los Angeles County (County) with irreplaceable biological resources. A SEA Ordinance is administered by the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning and establishes the permitting, design standards, and processes for review for development within the SEAs, balancing preservation of County's natural biodiversity with private property rights (Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, 2018).

Literature Review

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW CNDDDB, 2020) (for Calabasas, Canoga Park, Van Nuys, Beverly Hills, Topanga, and Malibu Beach 7.5-foot topographic quadrangles), USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (USFWS, 2020), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS, 2020) species lists were obtained to identify special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to be in the Project Area (see **Attachment B – CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS Species Lists**). The CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) Habitat Connectivity Viewer (CDFW BIOS, 2019) was queried to identify potential wildlife corridors in the Project Area.

Survey Methods

The survey was conducted within the biological study area (BSA). The BSA includes areas that could be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project, either temporarily or permanently. The BSA was visually surveyed on foot, to the extent feasible, binoculars were used to visually scan inaccessible areas, and all plant and wildlife species were identified to determine the potential for protected species to be in the BSA (see **Attachment C – Species Observed in Biological Study Area**).

Existing Biological Setting

Biological Study Area

The BSA is located within the Brentwood–Pacific Palisades Community in the City of Los Angeles, California, north of the entrance to the Getty Center. The BSA consists of a Direct Impact Area and an Indirect Buffer Area. The Direct Impact Area is approximately 3.3-acres and includes the two existing, graded pads located adjacent to the I-405 Freeway that were previously graded by Caltrans as part of the I-405 Freeway Sepulveda Pass Widening Project. The graded pad on the southern portion of the BSA is referred to as Oak Parking Lot A, encompassing approximately 1.5 acres, and the graded pad on the northern side of the Direct Impact Area is referred to as Oak Parking Lot B, encompassing approximately 1.8 acres. The Direct Impact Area is currently an empty lot, except for storm water infrastructure that provides drainage for the site and adjacent hillside.

Land within the Direct Impact Area is designated for public facilities and residential use and is bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains (open space) to the north, the I-405 to the east, Getty Center Drive and the Getty Center’s arrival area to the south, and the Santa Monica Mountains to the west (see **Attachment D – Biological Study Area Photos**). The Indirect Buffer Area consists of a 300-foot buffer around the Direct Impact Area. The limits of the BSA were determined by reviewing Project plans and aerial imagery. The BSA includes areas that could be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project, either temporarily or permanently.

Local Policies/Ordinances

Based on a survey of the BSA, there are no trees protected under the City tree ordinance within the Direct Impact Area. Based on research of the Project Area, there are no SEA areas within the BSA. The closest SEA is approximately 1.60 miles west of the BSA in the Santa Monica Mountains (Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, 2019).

Vegetation

Vegetation within the Direct Impact Area is dominated by ruderal non-native species, including Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), and other grasses (see **Attachment C**). The vegetation within the Indirect Buffer Area is mainly native chaparral species, including laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), *Ceanothus* sp., southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California brickellia (*Brickellia californica*). There are no natural vegetation communities in the Direct Impact Area.

Based on results of the CNDDDB query and USFWS list (see **Attachment B**), there are 37 special-status plant species with potential to be in the BSA based on recorded observations within the search area. Based on habitat requirements and biological survey results, there is no suitable habitat for special-status plant species within the Direct Impact Area, but there is suitable habitat for 14 special-status plant species in the Indirect Buffer Area, including the slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Plummer’s mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra*

minthornii), Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*), marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*), Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), southern California black walnut, white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*), Ojai navarettia (*Navarretia ojaiensis*), chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*), and Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonia*). The southern California black walnut was observed in the Indirect Buffer Area during the biological survey.

Wildlife

Wildlife species observed within the Direct Impact Area include California ladybird beetle (*Coccinella californica*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and western yellowjacket (*Vespula pensylvanica*). Wildlife species observed within the Indirect Buffer Area include California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), cabbage white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

Wildlife, including the state candidate Southern California mountain lion, may use the Indirect Buffer Area of the BSA for local movement and foraging, and the trees in the Indirect Buffer Area could provide suitable bird nesting and bat roosting habitat. Rock crevices in the Indirect Buffer Area could also be used by roosting bats.

Based on results of the CNDDDB query and the USFWS list (see **Attachment B**), there are 48 special-status wildlife species with potential to be in the BSA based on recorded observations within the search area. In addition, the protections listed under CESA are temporarily in place for the Southern Californian mountain lion. Based on habitat requirements and biological survey results, there is no suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species within the Direct Impact Area, but there is suitable habitat for seven special-status wildlife species to be in the Indirect Buffer Area, including the Southern California mountain lion, Santa Monica shieldback katydid (*Aglaothorax longipennis*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), California legless lizard (*Anniella* sp.), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). No special-status wildlife species were observed during the survey.

Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

According to the CDFW BIOS, there are no California essential habitat connectivity areas or natural landscape blocks within the BSA (CDFW BIOS, 2019); the closest natural landscape block is approximately 1.7 miles west of the BSA within the Santa Monica Mountains. The Direct Impact Area was previously graded and supports only ruderal vegetation which is marginal habitat for wildlife and the areas to the south of the BSA are urbanized. However, the Indirect Buffer Area is within undeveloped areas supporting native vegetation, and the hills on both sides of the BSA are undeveloped. The Indirect Buffer Area may be used for local foraging and wildlife movement, including potential use by the Southern California mountain lion; however, based on the conditions of the site and

urban development south of the BSA, most wildlife movement would be expected to be north and west of the Direct Impact Area, and wildlife use of the Direct Impact Area would be incidental.

Hydrology

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Mapper (NWI Mapper, 2019), there are two riverine features that drain into the BSA. These features are coded as Riverine Intermittent Streambed, Intermittently Flooded. The BSA contains storm water infrastructure that provides drainage for the site and the adjacent hillside. The surface water of these features varies throughout the year. No water or wetland vegetation within or adjacent to the storm water drainage features were observed during the biological surveys. There is one concrete trap channel within the Direct Impact Area and three channels within the Indirect Buffer Area. It appears that these channels may be connected to natural waterways downstream.

Project Impacts

Local Policies/Ordinances

There are no trees protected under the City tree ordinance within the Direct Impact Area; therefore, the Project would not conflict with the City of Los Angeles – Protected Tree Relocation and Replacement Ordinance. There are no SEA areas within the BSA; therefore, the Project would not conflict with the SEA Ordinance. Therefore, there would be no conflict with any local policies or ordinances, and impacts are not anticipated.

Vegetation

There is no potential for native vegetation communities to be in the Direct Impact Area; therefore, direct impacts on these native vegetation communities are not anticipated. Dust resulting from construction activities could result in indirect impacts on vegetation within the Indirect Buffer Area; however, with implementation of measures included below, adverse impacts on native communities are not anticipated.

There is no potential for special-status plants to be in the Direct Impact Area; therefore, direct impacts on special-status plants are not anticipated. Dust resulting from construction activities could result in indirect impacts on plants within the Indirect Buffer Area; however, with implementation of measures included below, adverse impacts on special-status plants are not anticipated.

Wildlife

Excavation, grading, and other ground-disturbing activities could result in impacts on common/urban wildlife species, if they were to be in the Direct Impact Area during Project construction. Construction activities, including removal of ruderal vegetation in the Direct Impact Area, could affect foraging and nesting habitat for wildlife species, particularly for birds. However, the Direct Impact Area provides only marginal habitat, the area of impact would be minimal, and there are better foraging and nesting opportunities in the Indirect Buffer Area and in other open space areas adjacent to the BSA. Noise, dust, and vibration could result in indirect impacts on nesting birds, roosting bats, and other wildlife if individuals were to be roosting/nesting or otherwise inhabiting the Indirect Buffer Area. However, with

implementation of measures included below, adverse impacts on special-status wildlife species are not anticipated.

Based on habitat requirements and survey results, special-status wildlife species, including the Southern California mountain lion, are not expected to be in the Direct Impact Area; therefore, direct impacts on these species are not anticipated. Noise, dust, and vibration could result in indirect impacts on nesting birds, including the southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, if individuals were to be nesting within the Indirect Buffer Area. In addition, noise, dust, and vibration could result in indirect impacts on roosting bats, including the pallid bat roosting in trees or rock crevices on the hillsides. However, with implementation of measures included below, adverse impacts on special-status wildlife species are not anticipated.

Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

Wildlife movement within and through the Direct Impact Area is expected to be limited; therefore, direct impacts on wildlife movement are not anticipated. Noise, dust, and vibration could result in indirect impacts on any wildlife within areas west and north of the Direct Impact Area, including the Southern California mountain lion. However, with implementation of measures included below, adverse impacts on special-status wildlife species are not anticipated.

Hydrology

All construction would be outside of the drainage features; therefore, the drainages would be avoided. No wetlands were observed. The Project would not result in impacts on wetlands or non-wetland waters of the U.S. under jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB, or waters under CDFW jurisdiction. Therefore, no regulatory permits would be required.

All construction would be outside of the drainage features; therefore, direct impacts on these drainages are not anticipated. Dust and construction debris could result in indirect impacts on water quality if these materials were to enter the drainages during construction. However, compliance with existing regulatory requirements would ensure impacts on drainages would not result from the Project.

Anticipated Regulatory/Local Permits

There would be no impacts on protected trees, ESAs, or jurisdictional features; therefore, no regulatory permits are anticipated.

Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

- The Project Area would be demarcated with visible fencing in order to ensure the construction activities remain within the Direct Impact Area.
- General wildlife surveys would be completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction activities to assess the presence of special-status wildlife in the Direct Impact Area. If wildlife is found, individuals would be allowed to leave the site on their own.
- For construction required during the bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction activities to determine if nesting birds/raptors or active

nests are within 300 feet (500 feet for potential raptor nests) of the Direct Impact Area. Surveys would be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more.

- If nesting birds are found within 300 feet (500 feet for potential raptor nests) of the Direct Impact Area, measures to ensure that the birds/raptors and/or their nests are not harmed, would be implemented, including but not limited to, installation and maintenance of appropriate buffers (typically 300 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) until nesting activity has ended.

References

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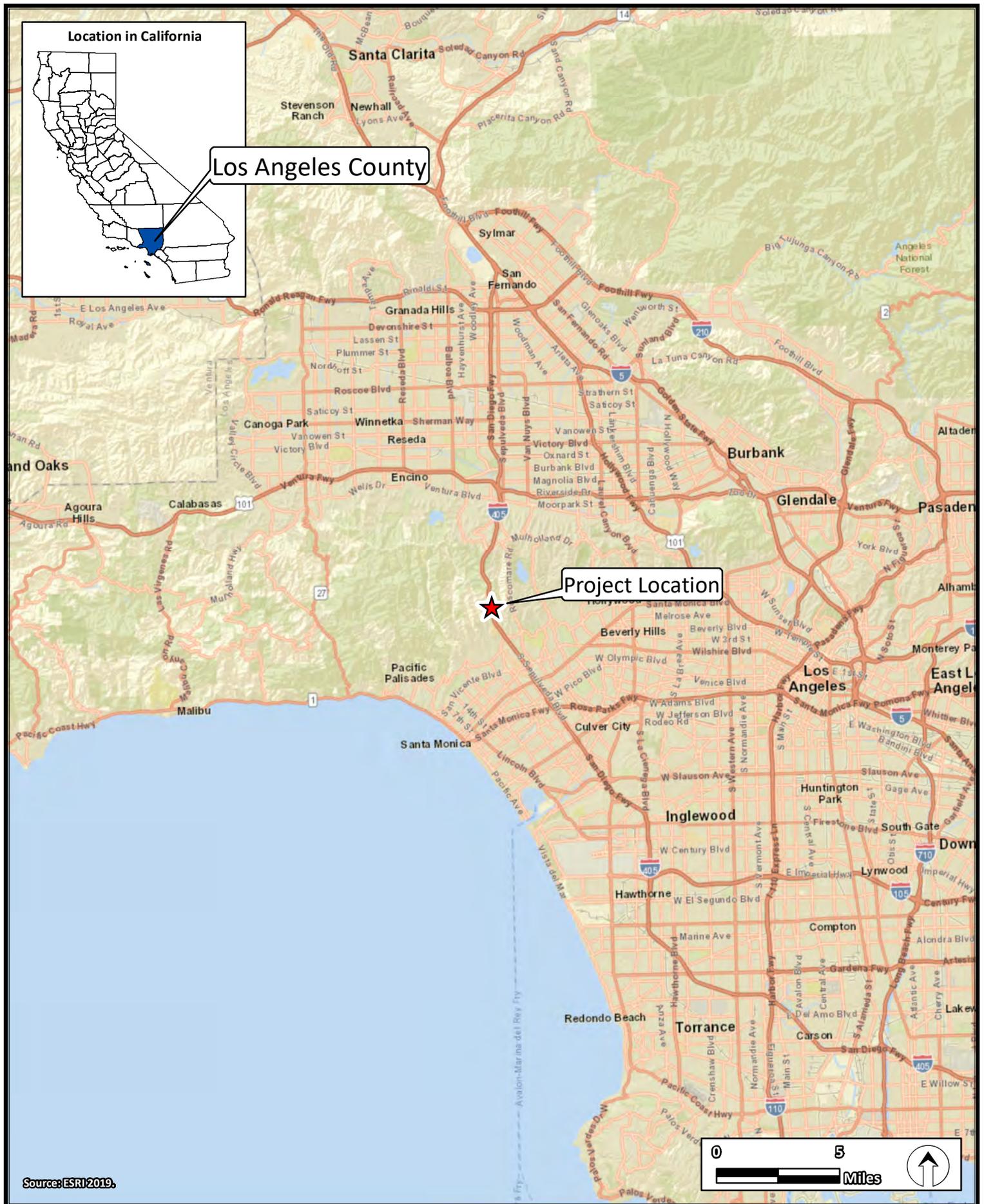
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Attachment A

Project Maps



**FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
Getty Center Parking Improvement Project**



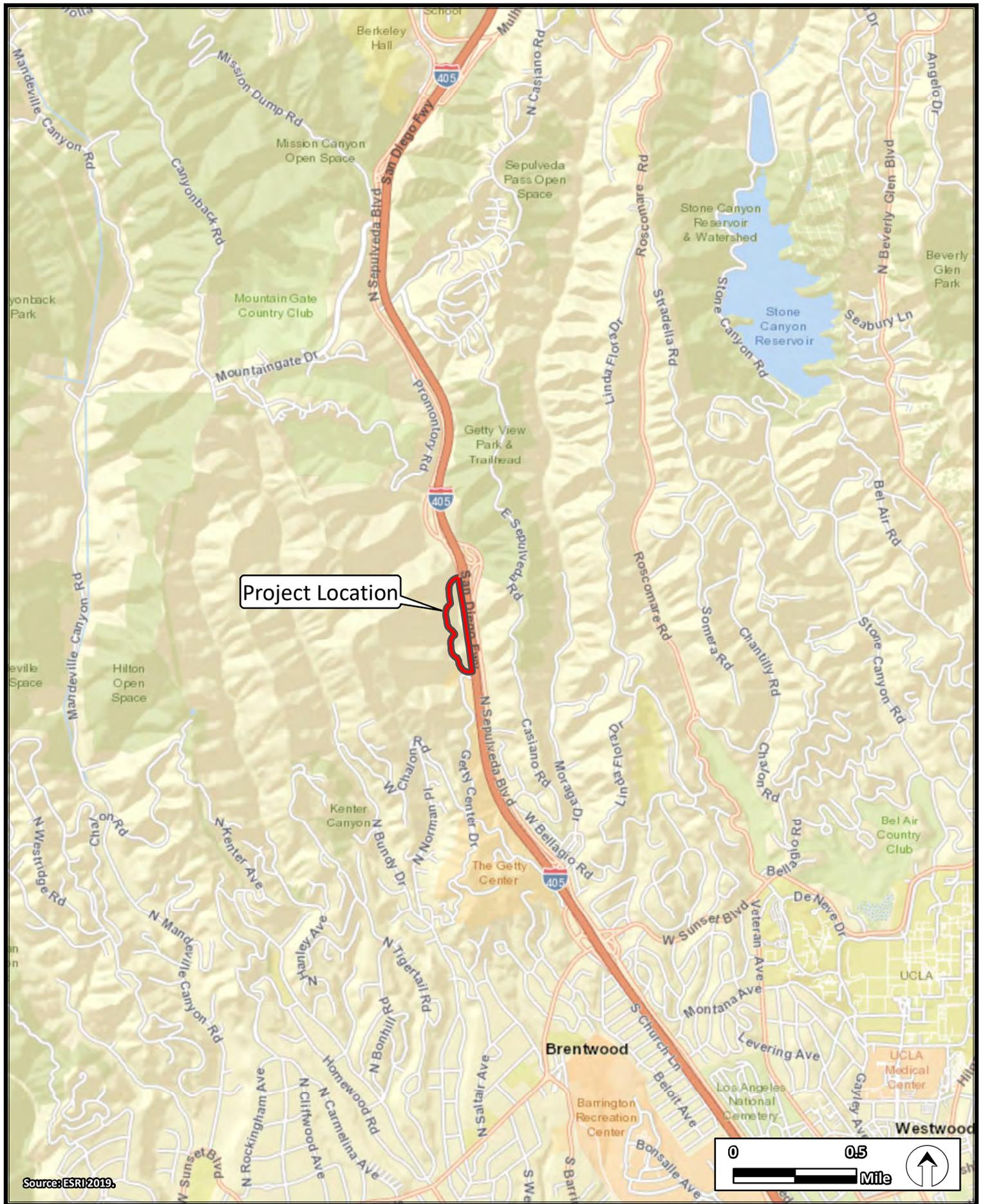
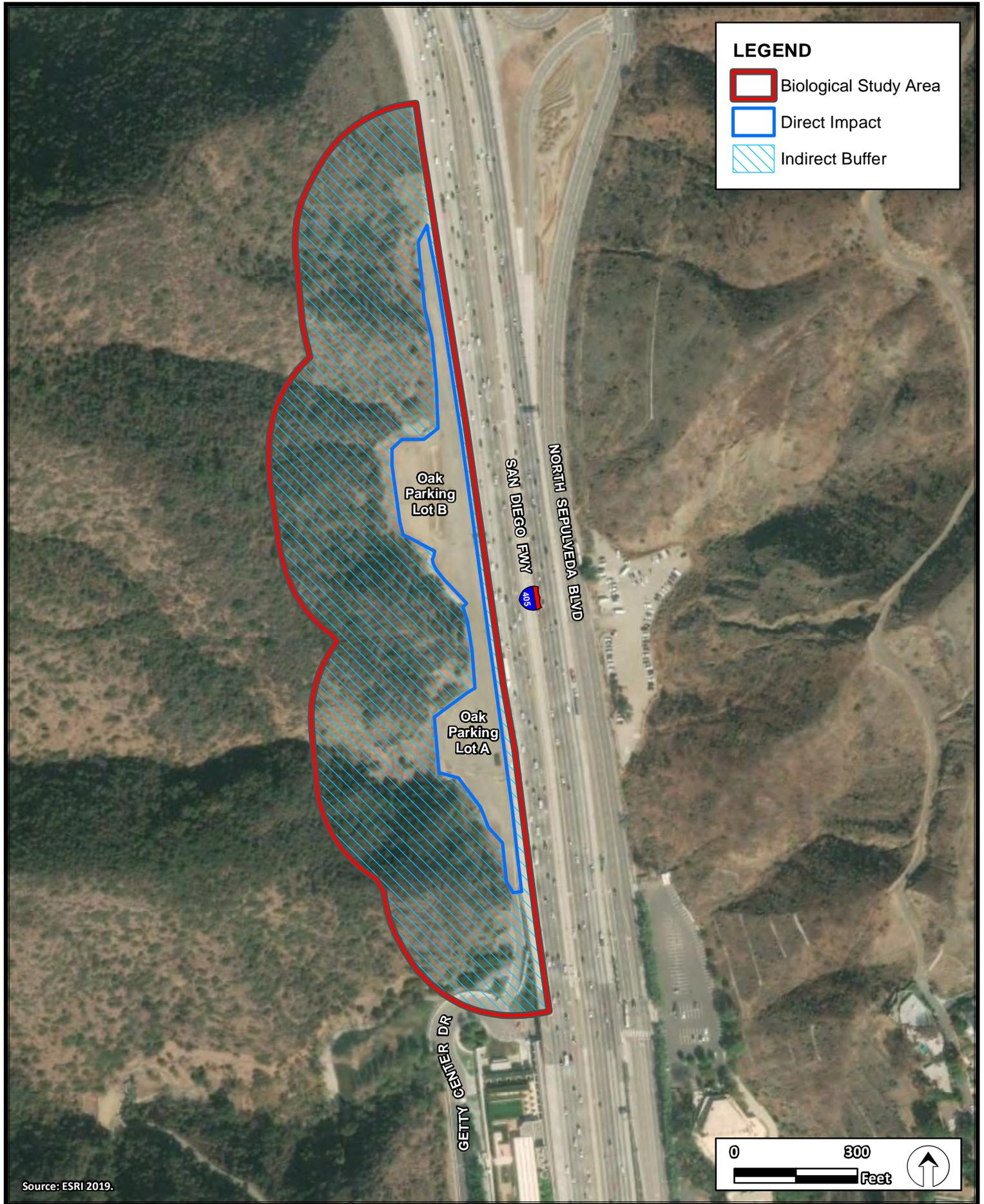


FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
Getty Center Parking Improvement Project





**FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA
Getty Center Parking Improvement Project**

Attachment B

CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS Species Lists



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Canoga Park (3411825) OR Calabasas (3411826) OR Van Nuys (3411824) OR Beverly Hills (3411814) OR Topanga (3411815) OR Malibu Beach (3411816))

Getty Center Parking Improvements

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Aglaothorax longipennis Santa Monica shieldback katydid	IIORT32020	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu baccharis	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>California Walnut Woodland</i> California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i> beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</i> marcescent dudleya	PDCRA040A3	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</i> Santa Monica dudleya	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Euderma maculatum</i> spotted bat	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i> white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> western small-footed myotis	AMACC01140	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> Ojai navarretia	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i> Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i> Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Southern California Coastal Lagoon</i> Southern California Coastal Lagoon	CALE1220CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Southern California Steelhead Stream</i> Southern California Steelhead Stream	CARE2310CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Spea hammondii</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Spermolepis lateriflora</i> western bristly scaleseed	PDAP123080	None	None	G5	SH	2A
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Thamnophis hammondii</i> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Oak Woodland Valley Oak Woodland	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 86

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

43 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3411826, 3411825, 3411816, 3411815 3411814 and 3411824;

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S1S2	G3
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S2	G4
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1G2
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4

			herb					
<u>Camissoniopsis lewisii</u>	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	3	S4	G4	
<u>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</u>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2	
<u>Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae</u>	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	4.3	S4	G5T4	
<u>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</u>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.2	S1	G4?T1	
<u>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</u>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1	
<u>Convolvulus simulans</u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4	
<u>Deinandra minthornii</u>	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Nov	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Dithyrea maritima</u>	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G1	
<u>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2	
<u>Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis</u>	Agoura Hills dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1	
<u>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</u>	marcescent dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G5T2	
<u>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</u>	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G5T1	
<u>Dudleya multicaulis</u>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Hordeum intercedens</u>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4	
<u>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1	
<u>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</u>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	1B.2	S2	G3G5T2T3	
<u>Juglans californica</u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	4.2	S4	G4	
<u>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2	
<u>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</u>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4?	G4T4?	
<u>Malacothamnus davidsonii</u>	Davidson's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</u>	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	1B.3	S3	G4T3	
<u>Nama stenocarpa</u>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual / perennial herb	Jan-Jul	2B.2	S1S2	G4G5	
<u>Navarretia ojaiensis</u>	Ojai navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2	

Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	1B.2	S3	G3
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	1B.1	S3	G3
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4
Spermolepis lateriflora	western bristly scaleseed	Apiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	2A	SH	G5
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S2	G2
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	2B.2	S2	G5T3

Suggested Citation

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[The California Lichen Society](#)

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[The Jepson Flora Project](#)

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Questions and Comments

rareplants@cnps.org

National Marine Fisheries Service Species List

Quad Name **Beverly Hills**

Quad Number **34118-A4**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) - X

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) - X

Range White Abalone (E) - X

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - X

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) - X

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) - X

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) - X

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) - X

Fin Whale (E) - X

Humpback Whale (E) - X

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) - X

North Pacific Right Whale (E) - X

Sei Whale (E) - X

Sperm Whale (E) - X

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) - X

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH - X

Coastal Pelagics EFH - X

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

**See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000**

MMPA Cetaceans - X

MMPA Pinnipeds - X



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
Phone: (805) 644-1766 Fax: (805) 644-3958

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2020-SLI-0028
Event Code: 08EVEN00-2020-E-01164
Project Name: Getty Center Parking Improvements

August 05, 2020

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed list identifies species listed as threatened and endangered, species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, designated and proposed critical habitat, and species that are candidates for listing that may occur within the boundary of the area you have indicated using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC). The species list fulfills the requirements under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the species list should be verified after 90 days. We recommend that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists following the same process you used to receive the enclosed list. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about the species list.

Due to staff shortages and excessive workload, we are unable to provide an official list more specific to your area. Numerous other sources of information are available for you to narrow the list to the habitats and conditions of the site in which you are interested. For example, we recommend conducting a biological site assessment or surveys for plants and animals that could help refine the list.

If a Federal agency is involved in the project, that agency has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether any listed species may be affected. If the project is a major construction project*, the Federal agency has the responsibility to prepare a biological assessment to make a determination of the effects of the action on the listed species or critical habitat. If the Federal agency determines that a listed species or critical habitat is likely to be adversely affected, it should request, in writing through our office, formal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat prior to a

written request for formal consultation. During this review process, the Federal agency may engage in planning efforts but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of section 7(d) of the Act.

Federal agencies are required to confer with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(4) of the Act, when an agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (50 CFR 402.10(a)). A request for formal conference must be in writing and should include the same information that would be provided for a request for formal consultation. Conferences can also include discussions between the Service and the Federal agency to identify and resolve potential conflicts between an action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat early in the decision-making process. The Service recommends ways to minimize or avoid adverse effects of the action. These recommendations are advisory because the jeopardy prohibition of section 7(a)(2) of the Act does not apply until the species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated. The conference process fulfills the need to inform Federal agencies of possible steps that an agency might take at an early stage to adjust its actions to avoid jeopardizing a proposed species.

When a proposed species or proposed critical habitat may be affected by an action, the lead Federal agency may elect to enter into formal conference with the Service even if the action is not likely to jeopardize or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. If the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated after completion of the conference, the Federal agency may ask the Service, in writing, to confirm the conference as a formal consultation. If the Service reviews the proposed action and finds that no significant changes in the action as planned or in the information used during the conference have occurred, the Service will confirm the conference as a formal consultation on the project and no further section 7 consultation will be necessary. Use of the formal conference process in this manner can prevent delays in the event the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated during project development or implementation.

Candidate species are those species presently under review by the Service for consideration for Federal listing. Candidate species should be considered in the planning process because they may become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. Preparation of a biological assessment, as described in section 7(c) of the Act, is not required for candidate species. If early evaluation of your project indicates that it is likely to affect a candidate species, you may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

2493 Portola Road, Suite B

Ventura, CA 93003-7726

(805) 644-1766

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EVEN00-2020-SLI-0028

Event Code: 08EVEN00-2020-E-01164

Project Name: Getty Center Parking Improvements

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The J. Paul Getty Trust is proposing a Parking Improvement Project for the Getty Center to create new landscaped surface parking areas and ancillary improvements on two existing, graded pads located adjacent to the I-405 Freeway and immediately north of the primary visitor entrance to the Getty Center located in the Brentwood–Pacific Palisades Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.09174903120866N118.47638162456056W>



Counties: Los Angeles, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 17 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Light-footed Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6035	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> Population: U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674	Endangered
California Orcutt Grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923	Endangered
Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7675	Endangered
Gambel's Watercress <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229	Endangered
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6447	Endangered
Spreading Navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Attachment C

Species Observed in Biological Study Area

**Getty Center Parking Improvements Project - List of Species Observed in the BSA
During Survey October 16, 2019**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Direct/Indirect Impact Area	Native Status
Plant Species			
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)			
ADOXACEAE	MOSCHATEL FAMILY		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	indirect impact area	native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY		
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	indirect impact area	native
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	indirect impact area	native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY		
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	indirect impact area	native
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellia	indirect impact area	native
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	totalote	direct impact area	invasive non-native
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	tropical horseweed	direct impact area	non-native
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	direct impact area	native
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i>	cliff aster	indirect impact area	native
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	direct impact area	non-native
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	direct impact area	non-native
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	direct impact area	invasive non-native
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	summer mustard	direct impact area	invasive non-native
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	nettle leaf goosefoot	direct impact area	non-native
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	direct impact area	invasive non-native
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY		
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	sandmat	direct impact area	unknown
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	indirect impact area	invasive non-native
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY		
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	bank catclaw	direct impact area	non-native
FAGACEAE	BEECH FAMILY		
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	indirect impact area	non-native
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY		
<i>Juglans californica</i>	southern California black walnut	indirect impact area	native
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY		
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	direct impact area	non-native
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY		
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	direct impact area	native
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY		
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	indirect impact area	native
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY		
<i>Ceanothus</i> sp.	unknown	indirect impact area	native
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY		
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	direct/indirect impact areas	native
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	holly leaf cherry	direct/indirect impact areas	native
SOLANACEAE	POTATO FAMILY		
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed	direct impact area	native
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco	indirect impact area	invasive non-native
VERBENACEAE	VERBENA FAMILY		
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	western vervain	indirect impact area	native
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CREOSOTE-BUSH FAMILY		
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncture vine	direct impact area	invasive non-native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)			
AGAVACEAE	CENTURY-PLANT FAMILY		
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	indirect impact area	native

POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Avena barbata</i>	slender oat	direct/indirect impact areas	invasive non-native
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	direct impact area	invasive non-native
<i>Elymus</i> sp.	unknown	indirect impact area	native
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountaingrass	direct/indirect impact areas	invasive non-native
<i>Stipa miliaceae</i>	smilo grass	direct impact area	non-native

Scientific Name	Common Name		Native Status
Wildlife Species			
BIRDS			
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub jay	indirect impact area	native
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	indirect impact area	native
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush	indirect impact area	native
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	indirect impact area	native
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	indirect impact area	native
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	indirect impact area	native
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove	indirect impact area	native
unknown	unidentified hummingbird	indirect impact area	native
INVERTEBRATES			
<i>Coccinella californica</i>	California ladybird beetle	direct impact area	native
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white butterfly	indirect impact area	native
<i>Vespula pensylvanica</i>	western yellowjacket	direct impact area	native
MAMMALS			
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer	indirect impact area	native
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	indirect impact area	native
REPTILES			
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	direct impact area	native

Attachment D
Biological Study Area Photos

Getty Center Parking Improvements Project
Photo Appendix



Photo 1. Previously Graded/Unvegetated Area, Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing North



Photo 2. Previously Graded/Unvegetated Area, Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing South



Photo 3. Concrete Headwall Adjacent to Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing West



Photo 4. Russian Thistle (*Salsola tragus*) Along West Side of Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing Southwest



Photo 5. Abandoned Electrical Equipment Structures, Adjacent to Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing West



Photo 6. Hillside Cleared of Brush and Operational Irrigation System adjacent to Oak Parking Lot A, View Facing West



Photo 7. Trapezoid Channel and Headwall North of Caltrans Retaining Wall Adjacent to Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing Southeast



Photo 8. Ruderal Species and Concrete V-Ditch within Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing South



Photo 9. Concrete Drainage Basin with Headwall Adjacent to Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing Southwest



Photo 10. Ruderal Area within Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing Southeast



Photo 11. Ruderal and Chaparral Vegetation Communities within Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing Northwest



Photo 12. Northern End of BSA within Oak Parking Lot B, View Facing North



Photo 12. Mule Deer Adjacent to Oak Parking Lot B



Photo 13. Red-tailed Hawks Flying Over BSA, View Facing West