

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES LIST

**WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE FACILITIES
MASTER PLAN**

APPENDIX TO BIOLOGY SECTION

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES LIST

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

This section addresses all species with applicable special regulatory or management status that include the project site within their general range and for which grossly appropriate habitat is present on or near the project site. For each species we include: (1) definitions for the terms used to describe likelihood of occurrence, (2) a table listing the types of special status considered applicable, (3) codes and corresponding notes which reflect the bases for conclusions regarding likelihood of occurrence, and (4) a table of information for each species, listing the English and scientific names, current special status, likelihood of occurrence, and specific notes relevant to likelihood of occurrence. Table 1 and Table 2, below, provide explanations of codes used in the Special-Status and Comments fields of Table 3.

Conclusions here are limited to biology, with no reflection of regulatory or management issues. For interpretation of this information under applicable laws, regulations and court precedent, see the relevant portion(s) of the report. Judgments regarding likelihood of occurrence are based on evaluation of all available biological information regarding regional and local conditions, species biology, available evaluations of the project site and vicinity, and professional experience conducting field investigations across California over many years. Though professional, such judgments are necessarily subjective at least in part.

Specific factors substantially affect likelihood of occurrence for individual species on any particular project site. These factors are relevant at multiple scales, including regionally, locally, and within the project site. These factors include the presence or absence of many other particular species (e.g., predators, prey), climate, ongoing disturbances, historical land use and other past disturbances such as fire history, surface and subsurface hydrology, soil texture and chemistry, project site and habitat size and topology (i.e., shape and fragmentation), past population fluctuations of the species in response to random and nonrandom events, and many other factors, including many not readily visible. Note that some species, including some amphibians and many birds and bats, can occur in multiple roles. Thus, likelihood of occurrence, habitat use, and abundance may vary accordingly. Where multiple codes are given for a species, underlined and bolded codes refer to the likelihood of occurrence in potentially constraining roles (e.g., breeding, as opposed to migration or dispersal, for many state Species of Special Concern birds).

Finally, note that likelihood of occurrence for a given species refers to a time scale of a few years up to perhaps 10 years under current or assumed resources and conditions.

Terms for Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site

The following terms, as defined below, are used to describe the probability of special-status species occurring on the project site.

NONE: Based on available information, it is judged safe to assume that the species does not occur at this time. This determination is based on some combination of these facts: (1) the

project site is clearly outside the current range based on available information, (2) the project site does not contain suitable or extensive enough habitat (including any adjacent off-project site habitat) to hold the species, and/or simple project site examination, for species and project site contexts where it is easily determined that the species is absent; for example, a tidal marsh insect and a dry mountainside project site, or a disturbance-intolerant chaparral shrub where the project site is a long-standing, degraded grassland far from chaparral. The relevant fieldwork was also in all cases conducted within a time frame sufficiently recent to conclude that the species remains absent, based on project site conditions and the species' known ecology.

VERY LOW: Although remotely possible, the probability of occurrence on the project site is almost none, and the likelihood of meaningful use is less than reasonable. The species may include the project site within its general range; however, no appropriate or adequately extensive habitat is found (either on or immediately adjacent to the project site). Neither the species nor any indication of its presence was detected. In some cases this likelihood may indicate that based on the best available information, the project site has a very high probability of being outside of the species' current range. In all of these cases, the species cannot be definitively ruled out, but is strongly expected to be absent based on the best available evidence. In some cases, the species may occur on rare occasions and in very low numbers, but such stray individuals are unlikely to make more than very brief, incidental use of the project site. No substantial populations are utilizing the project site at any time of year. Further evaluation should not normally be required.

LOW: The species is unlikely because of some combination of facts: (1) it was the subject of unsuccessful searches conducted under reasonable circumstances, (2) only marginal or minimal habitat is present, (3) the best available information suggests the species is absent from the project site, and/or (4) available information sheds no clear light on the species likelihood on the project site, but it is known to be rare at best in the vicinity. No individuals were detected, nor any direct indication of them. Although individuals may have been missed, it is unlikely that substantial populations are present. Further evaluation should usually not be required for individual species except, in most cases, for threatened or endangered species. Note, however, that where several non-listed species hold this status, a much higher likelihood of occurrence for "one or more" will generally hold. This is due both to the increased number of species, and the fact that an array of possibilities often correlates with greater alpha diversity and lower actual disturbance levels.

HIGH: The species is likely because of some combination of facts: (1) it was the subject of successful searches conducted under reasonable circumstances, (2) suitable habitat is present, and (3) the best available information suggests the species is present from the project site. Individuals were detected or direct indications of them have been found. Further evaluation should usually be required for any individual species that is a threatened, endangered species, or special-status species.

Table 1: Status Code Explanations

Status Code	Explanation
FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FPE	Federally Proposed Endangered
FC	Federal Candidate Species
EPA	Covered under the Federal "Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act"
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SSC	State Species of Special Concern
CFP	California Fully Protected species
CNDDDB	Tracked by the California Department of Fish and Game "Natural Diversity Data Base," but with no other special regulatory or management status
1A	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 1A plant ("Plants presumed extinct in California")
1B	CNPS List 1B plant ("Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere")
2	CNPS List 2 plant ("Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere")
p	"pt" or "pd": the taxon has been formally proposed to be down-listed, either from Endangered to Threatened ("pt"), or de-listed completely ("pd")

Source: Jones & Stokes, 2004

Table 2: Comments Code Explanation

Notes Code	Explanation
C	Confirmed absent through appropriate fieldwork. This is used mainly for obvious resources and under appropriate timing, and/or for negative focused surveys conducted by a qualified biologist.
G	Not within the currently known Geographic distribution (may include well-established “holes” or gaps in the distribution).
L	Potential habitat is of very Limited extent relative to species requirements and (1) the species is known to occupy only a fraction of all apparently suitable habitat (at least in the general site area), and/or (2) the species is known to be rare in otherwise suitable patches of habitat which are small and/or isolated.
E	Elevation range is well outside the known Elevation range of the species.
H	Hydrology features appear well outside the range of tolerance for the species. This may include some combination of rainfall, flooding, ponding, ground water, soil permeability and water retention, water balance, and microclimate moisture availability (e.g., shaded drainage, seasonal fog, evapotranspiration)
R	Critical Resources (habitat features) other than hydrology are absent or outside the range of requirements. As examples: all potentially used vegetation communities are absent, soil condition requirements (e.g., salinity) are unmet, and/or the site area lacks required host plants or physical sites (nesting or roosting areas).
D	Specific past or current Disturbance (direct or indirect) is anticipated to make the species’ presence currently unreasonable. The source can be natural or anthropogenic, and may render the site unsuitable either permanently or until natural recovery occurs over at least several years (e.g., due to fire or flood).
Uppercase vs. Lowercase	Uppercase codes indicate the factor appears to preclude reasonable potential for occurrence, while lowercase use indicates a substantially “negative factor” that appears to weigh against but not rule out presence. For example, an elevation slightly outside the known range would be “e.” Several “negative factors” in combination may be concluded as sufficient to rule out a reasonable potential for occurrence.

Source: Jones & Stokes, 2004

Table 3: Special-Status Species Information

Species/Natural Communities ¹	Special Status ²	Likelihood of Occurrence ³			Comments ⁴
		Campus	Baldwin Hills (North of Campus) ⁵	Baldwin Hills (Proper) ⁶	
ANIMALS					
American kestrel (Raptor) <i>Falco sparverius</i>	SSC	High	High	High	Inhabits towns and cities, parks, farmlands, and open country.
Arroyo toad (Amphibian) <i>Bufo californicus</i>	FE	None	None	None	H, R - inhabits washes; arroyos; sandy riverbanks; and riparian (riverside) areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods. Extremely specialized habitat needs, including exposed sandy riversides with stable terraces for burrowing, with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding.
Belding's savannah sparrow (Bird) <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	SE	None	None	None	G, H, R - inhabits pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>) habitat within coastal marshes.
Belkin's dune tabanid fly (Arthropod) <i>Brennania belkini</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, R - inhabits coastal sand dunes.
Belted kingfisher (Bird) <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	SSC	None	None	None	L, H - inhabits edges of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and coastal bays; road cuts and gravel pits near clear, open water. Requires perches above water for spotting prey. During breeding season, requires exposed dirt banks for nest sites.
Blue grosbeak (Bird) <i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	SSC	None	Very Low	Low	Found in forest edges, overgrown fields, thickets, orchards, and hedgerows.

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		Campus	Baldwin Hills (North of Campus) ⁵	Baldwin Hills (Proper) ⁶	
Bufflehead (Bird) <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	SSC	None	None	None	H - large lakes, coastal bays, and estuaries.
Burrowing owl (Raptor) <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC	None	High	High	Found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals.
Cactus wren (Bird) <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	SSC	None	High	High	Inhabits areas with thorny shrubs, cacti, and trees, and forages mostly on the ground around vegetation for insects
California black rail (Bird) <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, H, R - confined chiefly to salt marshes bordering large bays on the California coast.
California least tern (Bird) <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE	None	None	None	G, R - colonial breeder that nests along the Pacific coast in sparsely vegetated flat substrates including sandy beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.
Coastal California gnatcatcher (Bird) <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT	None	High	High	Resident of sage scrub communities in cismontane southern California.
Coastal western whiptail (Reptile) <i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	SSC	None	Very Low	High	Resides in arid and semiarid desert to open woodlands, where vegetation is sparse enough to make running easy.
Coast (San Diego) horned lizard (Reptile) <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii</i>	SSC	None	Low	High	Range extends from northern California to the tip of Baja California and is distributed throughout the foothills and coastal plains from Los Angeles area to northern Baja California. It frequents areas with abundant, open vegetation such as chaparral or coastal sage scrub.

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Cooper's hawk (Raptor) <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	SSC	Low	High	High	Found in deciduous forests, or mixed forests and open woodlands, such as woodlots, riparian woodlands, and other areas where the woodlands occur in patches.
Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil (Arthropod) <i>Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, R - inhabits and is endemic to the El Segundo sand dunes.
El Segundo blue butterfly (Arthropod) <i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>	FE	None	None	None	G, R - found on coastal dunes with larval host plant (<i>Erigonum parvifolium</i>).
Garden slender salamander (Amphibian) <i>Batrachoseps major major</i>	SSC	Very Low	Low	High	Found in a variety of habitats, including oak woodlands, coniferous forests, chaparral, and grasslands.
Globose dune beetle (Arthropod) <i>Coelus globosus</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, R - inhabitant of the California coastal sand dune system, typically burrowing under dune vegetation.
Henne's eucosman moth (Arthropod) <i>Eucosma hennei</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, R - inhabits and is endemic to the El Segundo sand dunes.
Horned lark (Bird) <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	SSC	Very Low	Low	Low	Open terrain with little ground cover; ploughed fields, shorelines and prairies.
Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil (Arthropod) <i>Onychobaris langei</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, R - inhabits and is endemic to the El Segundo sand dunes.

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Merlin (Raptor) <i>Falco columbarius</i>	SSC	None	Very Low	Very Low	Frequents sea cliffs and coastal dunes or, at times, open country and low-lying coastal areas.
Mimic tryonia (=California brackish water snail) (Arthropod) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, H, R - inhabits coastal areas with brackish (a mixture of fresh and salt water) waters.
Monarch butterfly (Arthropod) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SSC	High	High	High	Many open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides.
Northern harrier (Raptor) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	SSC	Low	High	High	Found in open country, like grasslands, steppes, wetlands, meadows, cultivated areas.
Olive-sided flycatcher (Bird) <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, L - inhabits montane and northern coniferous forests to elevations of 10,000 feet, especially in burned-over areas with tall standing dead trees. Prefers forests of tall spruces, firs, balsams, and pines; groves of eucalyptus and Monterey cypress.
Osprey (Raptor) <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	SSC	None	None	None	L, H, R - found along the coast and near large lakes and rivers where it catches and consumes fish.
Pacific pocket mouse (Mammal) <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	FE	None	Very Low	Very Low	Found in sandy to rocky soils in coastal sage scrub in the southern coastal plains, and may be extinct.
Peregrine falcon (Raptor) <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	SE	None	None	None	L - found mainly on high cliffs, although some birds have taken up residence on ledges of skyscrapers in large cities where they swoop down on prey, typically smaller birds.

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Purple martin (Bird) <i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	Low	High	High	Open woodlands, residential areas, and agricultural land.
Red-shouldered hawk (Raptor) <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	SSC	None	None	Very Low	This raptor breeds in moist woodlands, riverine forests, the borders of swamps, open pine woods, and similar habitats. Nesting almost always occurs near water, such as a swamp, river or pond.
Red-tailed hawk (Raptor) <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	SSC	Low	High	High	Deciduous forests and open country of various kinds, including grasslands, plains, and farmlands.
San Diego mountain kingsnake (Reptile) <i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	SSC	None	Low	Low	Suitable habitat for this species includes all montane wooded (conifer and hardwood) habitats and interspersed riparian habitats
Sandy beach tiger beetle (Arthropod) <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	SSC	None	None	None	G, H, R – found in clean, dry light-colored sandy areas adjacent to non-brackish water.
Sharp-shinned hawk (Raptor) <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	SSC	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Found in coniferous or mixed forests, forest openings, forest edges, and open woodlands near brushy areas.
Sora (Bird) <i>Porzana carolina</i>	SSC	None	None	None	L, H - found in freshwater marshes and marshy ponds; rice fields and salt marshes in winter.
Southern steelhead (Fish) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FE	None	None	None	G, H, R - Inhabits freshwater streams and tributaries during spawning season and ocean waters outside the spawning season.

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Southwestern pond turtle (Reptile) <i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	SSC	None	None	None	H, R - Inhabits valley locations with slow-moving waterways, in which upland habitat and basking sites must be easily accessible.
Swainson's thrush (Bird) <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	SSC	None	None	None	L, R - found in dense, shady woods and nests in mixed coniferous forests.
Tricolored blackbird (Bird) <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SSC	None	None	None	H, R - found in cattail marshes, marshy meadows, and rangelands
Western snowy plover (Bird) <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT	None	None	None	G, H, R - found on sandy beaches on marine and estuarine shores, and requires sandy, gravelly soils for nesting.
White-tailed kite (Raptor) <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	SSC	Low	High	High	Open country and farmlands with scattered trees or fencerows and grasslands.
Yellow-breasted chat (Bird) <i>Icteria virens</i>	SSC	None	Low	Low	Occurs in successional habitat, overgrown fields and abundant thickets.
Yellow-headed blackbird (Bird) <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	SSC	None	None	None	H - occurs in freshwater marshes.
Yellow warbler (Bird) <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	SSC	None	Very Low	Low	Found in moist thickets, especially along streams and in swampy areas. Also found in gardens.

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PLANTS					
Ballona cinquefoil <i>Potentilla multijuga</i>	1A	None	None	None	L, H - found in meadows and seeps.
Beach spectaclepod <i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	ST	None	None	None	R - occurs in coastal sand dunes and coastal scrub.
Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	1B	None	Low	Low	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub.
Brand's phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	1B	None	Very Low	Low	Occurs in coastal scrub and coastal dunes.
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE	None	Low	High	R - associated with fire-dependent chaparral habitat dominated by chamise (<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>).
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	FE, SE	None	None	None	R, H - associated with deep pools of water.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	FE, SE	None	None	None	R - found in coastal dunes, which are the preferred habitat based on historical records.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	1B	None	None	None	L, H - occurs in coastal salt-marsh, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.
Davidson's bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	1B	None	Very Low	Low	Occurs in coastal scrub, riparian woodlands, and chaparral.

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Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana davidsonii</i>	1B	None	Low	Low	Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, and coastal sage scrub usually in alkaline soils.
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	1A	None	None	None	L, H - found in coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps.
Many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	1B	None	Low	High	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	1B	None	Low	Low	Occurs in coastal sage scrub in sandy to gravelly soils.
Mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	2	None	None	None	L, H – found in marshes and swamps.
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE, SE	None	Low	High	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub.
Orcutt's pincushion <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	1B	None	None	None	Occurs in coastal dunes.
Parish's brittle-scale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	1B	None	None	Low	Found in alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas.
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	1B	None	Low	High	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower coniferous forest.

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Prostrate navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	1B	None	None	None	Occurs in Valley foothill grassland and vernal pools.
Salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	FE, SE	None	None	None	R, H - occurs in coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps.
Salt Spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	2	None	Low	High	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane conifer forest, and desert scrub.
San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	FC, SE, 1A	None	Low	High	Found in coastal scrub.
Santa Barbara morning-glory <i>Calystegia sepium</i> var. <i>binghamiae</i>	1B	None	None	None	L, H - found in coastal marshes.
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>	FT, 1B	None	Low	High	Found in coastal scrub and chaparral.
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	1B	None	None	None	Occurs in coastal sage scrub in rocky areas.
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE, SE	None	Low	High	Found in coastal scrub and chaparral.
Southern tarplant <i>Hemizonia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	1B	None	Very Low	Low	Found in marshes, swamps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.

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		Campus	Baldwin Hills (North of Campus) ⁵	Baldwin Hills (Proper) ⁶	
Spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	FT, 1B	None	None	None	Occurs in marshes, swamps, and vernal pools.
Ventura Marsh milkvetch <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	FE	None	None	None	R, H - found in coastal salt marshes.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES

California walnut woodland	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Southern coastal salt marsh	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Southern dune scrub	CNDDB	None	None	None	
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland	CNDDB	None	None	None	

¹See Methodology for standards followed in English names and taxonomy of species and in categorization of vegetation types.

²See Methodology for sources of information on special status and Table 1 for explanation of status codes used in this table.

³See definitions given at the start of this appendix for the terms used to categorize likelihood of occurrence.

⁴See Table 2, in this appendix, for explanation of codes used in the comments column.

⁵Specifically, the area of Baldwin Hills to the north of the campus where the proposed second access road to Jefferson Boulevard alternative would be built.

⁶All of Baldwin Hills, in which somewhere the second access road to La Cienega Boulevard is proposed.

Sources: CNDDB, 2004; CNPS, 2004; and Community Conservancy International, 2001