Protected Species Survey:
Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System
West Los Angeles Medical Center Master Plan Redevelopment

United States Department of Veterans Affairs
Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System

January 30, 2018

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BIOS – Biogeographic Information and Observation System

CCR – California Code of Regulations

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act

CESA – California Endangered Species Act

C.F.R. – Code of Federal Regulations

CNDDB – California Natural Diversity Database

CNPS – California Native Plant Society

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FR – *Federal Register*

GIS – Geographic Information System

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature

PEIS – Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

SSC – State Species of Concern

UCLA – University of California, Los Angeles

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

WLA – West Los Angeles

1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIS/PEIR) and associated studies for proposed improvements and alternative reconfigurations of VA's West Los Angeles (WLA) Campus based on the 2016 Draft Master Plan. A Protected Species survey and wetlands delineation of VA's WLA Campus (study area) was conducted in November 2017. In addition, a tree identification survey was undertaken in fall 2017. The results of the Protected Species survey are detailed within this report.

The survey purpose was to determine the presence or absence of special-status species within the limits of disturbance on the WLA Campus. The information presented in this report is based on the best available background information as well as protocol field surveys conducted in November 2017. The survey work for legally protected Federal and State species followed the most recently published and recognized best practice survey guidelines available.

The VA WLA Campus is located in West Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The project site has been developed as a medical facility and housing campus since it was established as the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1887. The WLA Campus contains areas that are paved, landscaped, or otherwise maintained. The WLA Campus contains 95 buildings measuring 2.82 million square feet, gardens, recreational areas, 13 surface parking lots, and a network of private roadways and walkways. Located at the intersection of Sepulveda Boulevard, Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), and Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, the WLA Campus borders the densely-urbanized Brentwood and Westwood neighborhoods (Figure 1).

The WLA Campus does not contain wildlife corridors to support the movement or migration of wildlife other than birds or insects. The WLA Campus is approximately 4 miles from coastal beach habitat, and approximately 5 miles from the Bellona Wetlands, the nearest designated Important Bird Area. Figure 2 shows the WLA Campus's location respective of these habitats. Native birds, squirrels, gophers, coyotes, and other wildlife commonly found in the human-wildlife interface are the only wildlife present.

Trees within the WLA Campus are mainly eucalyptus varieties (*Eucalyptus* spp.). Other tree species prominently found are Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) and Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*). Much of the groundcover is grass or bare ground.

A small area at the north end of the WLA Campus is an arroyo with an adjacent bluff. A 0.5 acre area within the arroyo is an assumed wetland (Figure 1). This is an area below a storm drain outflow that was observed to support wetland vegetation, which was heavily overgrown giant reed (*Arundo donax*). Vernal pools do not occur on the WLA Campus.

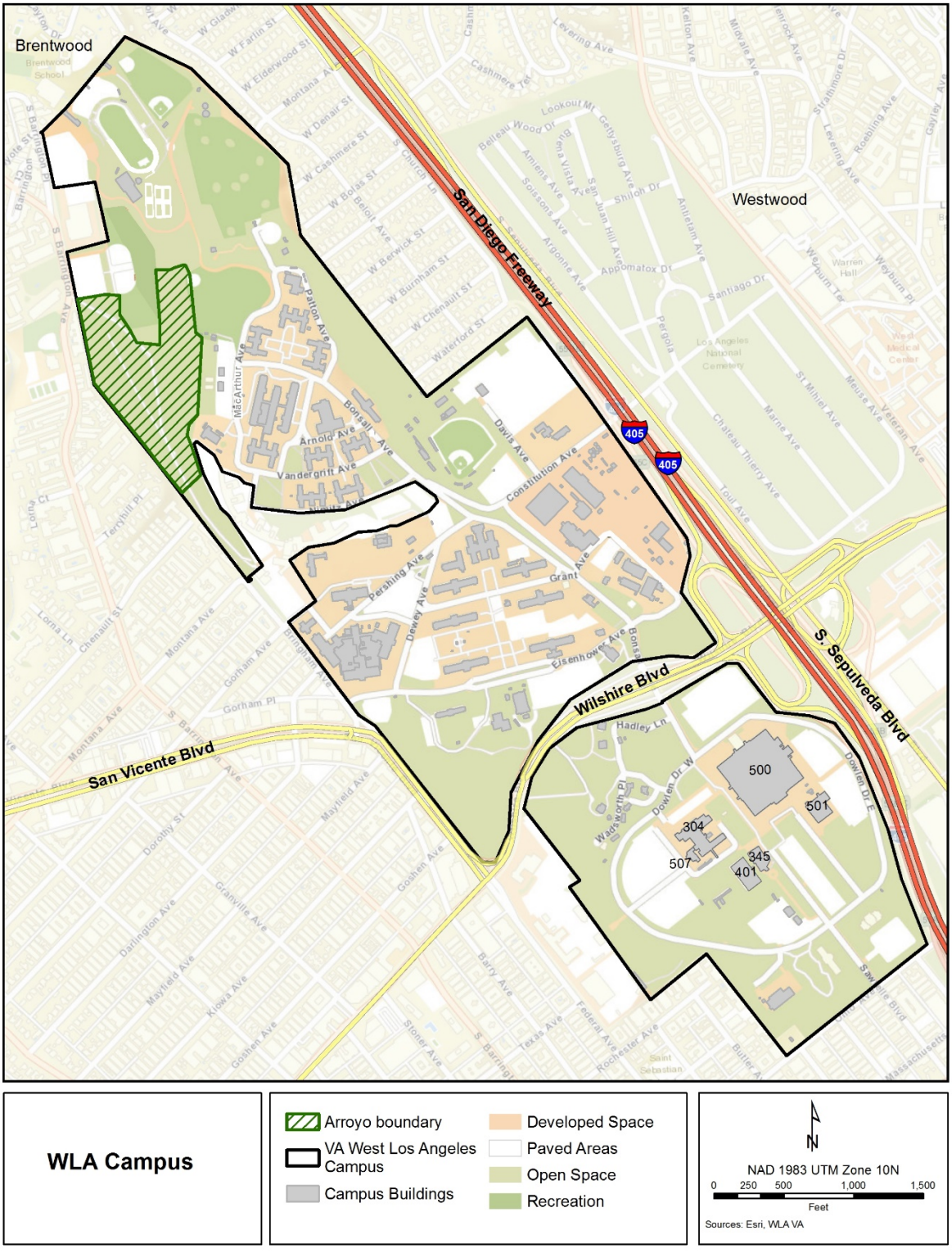

Figure 1. Map of WLA Campus

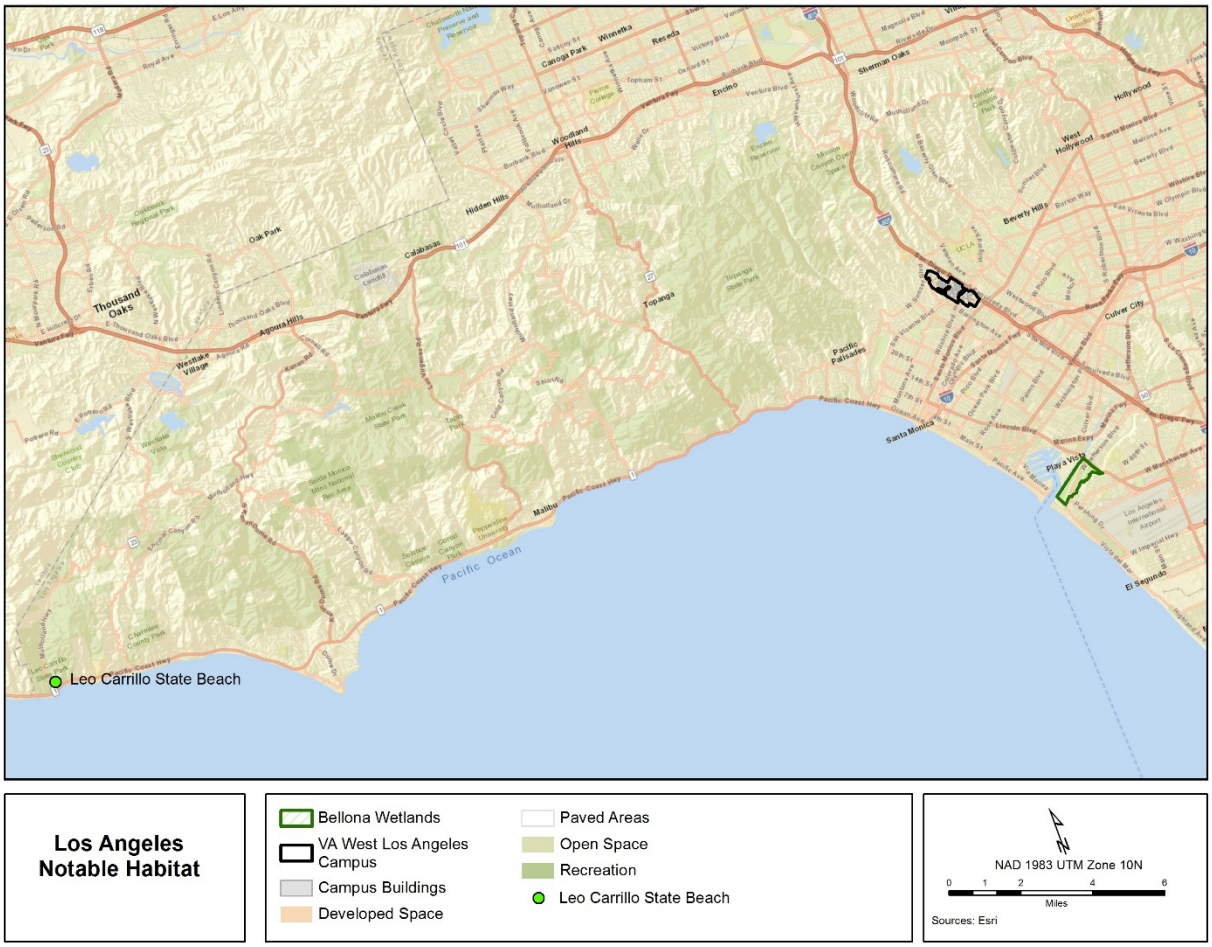

Figure 2. WLA Campus in Relation to Notable Habitats

2. METHODOLOGY

Prior to the field surveys, biologists conducted a desktop study to identify potential habitat features within the WLA Campus and near the site boundary that were potentially suitable habitat for species identified using U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species lists obtained through the Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) and the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). This included a review of geographic information system (GIS) data layers and maps from Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) and CNDDB and aerial photographs.

This report also benefits from ecological data collated as part of environmental surveys undertaken in support of previous planning activities on or near the study area. The following environmental reports were reviewed and appropriate information utilized:

- Supplemental Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Seismic Upgrade and Renovation of Buildings 205 and 208 (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, 2015),
- Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Seismic Upgrade and Renovation of Building 209 (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, 2012),

- Environmental Assessment for the Solar Photovoltaic System (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, 2013), and
- Westside Subway Extension (Purple Line EIS) (Los Angeles County Metro Transit Authority, 2012).

Prior to field surveys, a preliminary list of special-status species with the potential to occur at the WLA Campus were identified through a query of existing databases and agency information. The following sources were used:

- Consultation letters were requested through the USFWS' IPaC website of Threatened and Endangered Species. Responses were received from the USFWS Carlsbad and Ventura Regional Offices identifying 11 threatened and endangered species with the potential to occur within the WLA Campus (USFWS, 2017a) (USFWS, 2017b). These species and their respective habitat requirements are listed in Table 1. None of the identified species have critical habitat within the boundaries of the WLA Campus.
- The CNDDB RareFind Version 5 was reviewed to identify California-protected endangered, threatened, and State Species of Concern (SSC) plants and animals. This list was cross-referenced with the last noted occurrence of the species within the Beverly Hills Quadrant, where the WLA Campus is located, since 1950. These species and their respective habitat requirements are listed in Table 2.
- The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California was reviewed to narrow down a list of special-status plant species that may occur in the Beverly Hills Quadrant. These species and their respective habitat requirements are listed in Table 3.

Table 1. Federally-Listed Species Potentially Occurring within the WLA Campus

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	USFWS Office	Habitat Requirements/Notes	Habitat Present on WLA Campus
Birds					
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	Threatened	Carlsbad and Ventura	Coastal sage scrub: low California sagebrush, buckwheat, salvia, and prickly pear cactus shrubs (under 6 feet tall)	No
California least tern	*Sterna antillarum browni*	Endangered	Ventura	Coastal dunes, generally near to estuaries and coastal lagoons	No
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	Endangered	Ventura	Coastal, open beaches free of vegetation	No
Light-footed clapper rail	*Rallus longirostris levipes*	Endangered	Ventura	Coastal salt marshes	No
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Threatened	Ventura	Coastal waters and bays, nests on island mountainsides or inland forests	No
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Endangered	Ventura	Dense riparian trees and shrubs associated with rivers, swamps, lakes, and reservoirs	No
Western snowy plover	*Charadarius alexandrinus nivosus*	Threatened	Carlsbad and Ventura	Coastal beaches, sand spits, dunes, dredged material fill sites, salt ponds	No
Amphibians					
California red-legged frog	*Rana draytonii*	Threatened	Ventura	Pools and backwaters of streams, creeks, marshes, springs, lagoons, and other aquatic habitats	No
Riverside fairy shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	Endangered	Ventura	Vernal pools	No
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Threatened	Ventura	Vernal pools	No
Plants					
Gambel's Water cress	*Rorippa gembellii*	Endangered	Carlsbad	Wetland habitat; one wild population exists at Vandenberg Air Force Base	No

* Critical habitat found within the boundaries of the WLA Campus

Sources: (USFWS, 2017a) (USFWS, 2017b)

Table 2. State-Listed Species Potentially Occurring within the WLA Campus

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Noted in Quad*	State Status**	Habitat Requirements/Notes	Habitat Present on WLA Campus
Arachnids					
Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	*Socalchemmis gertschi*	1952	S1	Rocky outcrops and thick leaf litter	Yes
Insects					
Crotch bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	1953	S1S2	Grassland and scrub, near milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, and sages	Yes
Monarch – California overwintering population	*Danaus plexippus*	2014	S2S3	Access to streams, sunlight, and eucalyptus groves	Yes
Mammals					
Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	1957	S3S4	Lower montane coniferous forests, old growth, riparian forests	No
South coast marsh vole	*Microtus callfomicus stephensi*	1957	S1S2	Grasslands and wet meadows, coastal wetlands and open oak savanna with good ground cover	No
Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	1985	S3S4	Tree cavities or bark crevices; forage over open water or open grass	Yes
Reptiles					
Coastal whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	2007	S3	Hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage	No
Birds					
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	1980	S2	Sagebrush, buckwheat, salvia, prickly-pear cactus	No
Plants					
Mesa horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	1956	S1	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub	No
Nuttall's scrub oak	*Quercus dumosa*	2009	S3	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forests, coastal scrub	No
Southern tarplant	*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*	1957	S2	Marshes, swamps, salt marshes, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and wetlands	No

* Year of last documented sighting within the Beverly Hills Quadrant, where the WLA Campus is located; as noted by CNDDB

** California's ranking system is as follows:

S1: critically imperiled S2: imperiled S3: vulnerable S4: apparently secure S5: secure

Source: (CNDDB, 2017)

Table 3. CNPS Species Potentially Occurring within the WLA Campus

Common Name	Scientific Name	Blooms	State Status*	Habitat Requirements/Notes	Habitat Present on WLA Campus
Annual Herb					
Coastal dunes milk-vetch	*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*	March to May	S1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic)	No
South coast saltscale	*Atriplex pacifica*	March to October	S2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas	No
Parish's brittlescale	*Atriplex parishii*	June to October	S1	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools	No
Lewis' evening-primrose	*Camissoniopsis lewisii*	March to May	S4	Coastal bluff scrub, montane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	No
Southern tarplant	*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*	May to November	S2	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools	No
Salt marsh bird's-beak	*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	May to October/ November	S1	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	No
Coulter's goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	February to June	S2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools	No
Annual/Perennial Herb					
Mud nama	*Nama stenocarpa*	January to July	S1S2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)	Yes
Perennial Herb					
Braunton's milk-vetch	*Astragalus brauntonii*	January to August	S3S4	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	No
Coulter's saltbush	*Atriplex coulteri*	March to October	S1S2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	No
Mesa horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	February to July	S1	Chaparral (maritime), montane woodland, coastal scrub	No
Salt spring checkerbloom	*Sidalcea neomexicana*	March to June	S2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas	No
Perennial Bulbiferous Herb					
Catalina mariposa lily	*Calochortus catalinae*	March to June	S4	Chaparral, montane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland	No
Plummer's mariposa lily	*Calochortus plummerae*	May to July	S4	Chaparral, montane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland	No

Common Name	Scientific Name	Blooms	State Status*	Habitat Requirements/Notes	Habitat Present on WLA Campus
Perennial Rhizomatous Herb					
Beach spectaclepod	*Dithyrea maritima*	March to May	S1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub (sandy)	No
Greata's aster	*Symphyotrichum greatae*	June to October	S2	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, montane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland	No
Perennial Evergreen Shrub					
Nuttall's scrub oak	*Quercus dumosa*	February to April	S3	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub	No

* California's ranking system is as follows:
S1: critically imperiled S2: imperiled S3: vulnerable S4: apparently secure S5: secure
Source: (CNPS, Rare Plant Program, 2017)

3. DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special-status species are species that are legally protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or other regulations, as well as species considered rare by the scientific community because of a documented or perceived decline or limitation of population size or geographical extent. Special-status species include the following:

- Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA (50 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] Part 17.12 [listed plants]); 50 C.F.R. Part 17.11 [listed animals]; and various notices in the *Federal Register* [FR] [proposed species]).
- Species listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the CESA (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 670.5).
- Species that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15380 and 151250.
- Plants presumed by the CNPS to be "extinct in California" (List 1A, CNPS 2009).
- Plants considered by the CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" (Lists 1B and 2, CNPS 2009).
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants about which more information is needed to determine their status (List 3, CNPS 2009), which may be included as special-status species based on local significance or recent biological information.
- Plant species listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code [CFGC] 1900 et seq.).

4. SURVEY METHODS

The potential for project impacts on special-status species depends on the presence of suitable habitat in and adjacent to areas that would be affected by the project. Field surveys involved preliminary data gathering to recognize and identify resources that warrant additional or more focused surveys.

The basis for the scope of the protected species surveys intended to inform the WLA Campus Master Plan PEIS/PEIR is summarized in Table 4. Species specific overviews and last surveyed location respective to the WLA Campus are provided in Appendix A.

Table 4. Protected Species Detailed within this Report

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Noted in Quad*	State Status**	Habitat Requirements/Notes
Arachnids				
Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	*Socalchemmis gertschi*	1952	S1	Rocky outcrops and thick leaf litter
Insects				
Crotch bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	1953	S1S2	Grassland and scrub, near milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, and sages
Monarch – California overwintering population	*Danaus plexippus*	2014	S2S3	Access to streams, sunlight, and eucalyptus groves
Mammals				
Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	1985	S3S4	Tree cavities or bark crevices; forage over open water or open grass
Plants				
Mud nama	*Nama stenocarpa*	1902	S1S2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)

* Year of last documented sighting within the Beverly Hills Quadrant, where the WLA Campus is located; as noted by CNDDB
** California's ranking system is as follows:
S1: critically imperiled S2: imperiled S3: vulnerable S4: apparently secure S5: secure
Source: (CNDDB, 2017)

For each species identified as having a potential to occur in the study area, phenological data and photographs were compiled in a field guide booklet for each team member, included in this document as Appendix B. Specific information in the field booklet identified species conservation status, distribution, life cycles, habitat requirements, regional occurrence(s), representative photographs, and species keys. This information was referenced from the CNDDB and CNPS data, USFWS data sheets, and information from peer-reviewed sources such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Other guides used by the team of biologists included *A Field Guide to Insects: America North of Mexico* (1970), *Kaufman Field Guide to Butterflies of North America* (2003), *The Sibley Guide to Birds, 2nd ed.* (2014), *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* (1996), and *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (1993).

4.1. Mapping

Vegetation community habitat mapping was applied to identify and map special-status communities and potential special-status plant and wildlife habitat. Surveys for individual species were not conducted if suitable habitat was not present.

Field maps of the study area were created overlaying satellite imagery with major roads, geographic features, and other notable landmarks to help orient survey teams and provide a reference for estimating the location of plant and wildlife habitats and special-status resources.

Habitat suitability assessments of the study area were conducted from publicly accessible roadways. In areas where the study area was not visible from the roadway, biologists used other available resources, including aerial photography and Google Earth, to assess natural communities before investigating on foot.

The habitat assessment consisted of the following activities:

- Confirmed, identified, and described known suitable habitats.
- Mapped suitable habitat for special-status species as identified in the pre-field investigation.
- Identified and mapped locations of observed special-status species.
- Confirmed the lack of wildlife corridors for species other than birds and insects.

4.2. Field Surveys

Field surveys were conducted to determine the presence or absence of special-status species and to document the location of any biological resources through habitat characterization and mapping. All habitat characterization and mapping were conducted from publicly accessible roads on or near the study area or by foot.

Field surveys described in this report were conducted on November 6-11, 2017, generally between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. (20 person days; approximately 210 hours) in the study area. Two teams of two biologists walked pre-determined transects across the entire WLA Campus. Survey grids were 1-acre squares, or the size of a city block. Where the onsite habitat type was determined to be suitable and likely to support special-status species, surveyors and intervals were closer together. These areas were within the arroyo and eucalyptus groves supporting areas where special-status plant species may be found. Much of the study area is within an urban developed area that provides limited or lacks suitable habitat for special-status species. Examples of a data collection form can be found in Appendix C.

4.2.1. Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider Survey

Field survey methodology for the Gertch's Socalchemmis spider was derived from those used by Scharff et al. and tailored to habitats typical of Tengellid spiders (Figure 3) (Scharff, Coddington, Griswold, Hormiga, & Bjorn, 2003). To assess habitat suitability and survey for presence of Gertch's Socalchemmis spiders, daytime visual inspections within the WLA Campus were undertaken. The survey team searched for typical daytime habitat for Tengellid spiders, such as rocky outcrops near tree stands. The survey team also looked for spiders or evidence of ground spiders in habitat areas including loose bark on tree trunks lower than waist-high, dense ground vegetation, rocks, tree roots, and fallen logs.

Source: (School of Biological Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Undated)

Figure 3. Tengellid Spider

The results of this survey were used to determine the presence of Gertch's Socalchemmis spiders within the WLA Campus.

4.2.2. Crotch Bumble Bee Survey

Field surveys for the Crotch bumble bee (Figure 4) followed the USFWS survey guidelines for the Rusty Patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*), adjusting for species specificity as appropriate (USFWS, 2017c). To assess the suitability of habitat and survey for Crotch bumble bees within the WLA Campus, daytime visual inspections within the WLA Campus were undertaken. The survey team noted preferred plant foraging species and watched for bee activity at entrances to gopher holes, as abandoned rodent burrows are often used as nests. Special attention was paid to natural areas serving as corridors between urban areas, including right-of-ways, roadsides, and parks.

Source: (Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California, 2014)

Figure 4. Crotch Bumble Bee

The results of this survey were used to determine the presence of Crotch bumble bee nests within the WLA Campus.

4.2.3. Monarch Butterfly Survey

Field surveys were conducted during the migration period for the Monarch butterfly (Figure 5), in accordance with the Western Monarch Count Resource Center, a program established by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (Western Monarch Count, 2016). To assess the suitability of habitat and survey for Monarch butterflies within the WLA Campus, daytime visual inspections of potential habitat such as eucalyptus groves were undertaken to determine the potential for roosting habitat. The survey team noted flowering trees and plants on the WLA Campus as potential foraging areas.

Source: (USFWS, 2017d)

Figure 5. Monarch Butterfly

The results of this survey were used to determine the presence of Monarch butterfly roosts within the eucalyptus groves on the WLA Campus.

4.2.4. Mud Nama Survey

Plant species surveys for the mud nama (Figure 6) followed protocols established by CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines (CNPS, 2001). The mud nama plant surveys were conducted in tandem with the wetlands delineation due to the overlap in survey area. Within the arroyo, daytime visual surveys were undertaken to identify all flora species within the assumed wetland area, although the overgrowth of the invasive giant reed precipitated the survey team from entering the innermost area of the wetland.

Source: (USDA, Undated)

Figure 6. Mud Nama

The results of this survey were used to determine the presence of mud nama plants within the assumed wetland area on the WLA Campus.

4.2.5. Silver-Haired Bat Survey

Methodology for the silver-haired bat (Figure 7) survey followed protocols established by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service (DoD, 2011). To assess the suitability of trees and buildings within the study area, daytime visual inspections of potential roosting habitat were undertaken to identify potential or actual bat access points and roosting places and any evidence of bats such as live or dead specimens, bat droppings, urine splashes, fur-oil staining and/or squeaking noises. Features in buildings included, but were not limited to, windowsills, window panes, walls, behind peeling paintwork or lifted rendering, hanging tiles, weatherboarding, eaves, soffit boxes, fascia, lead flashing, gaps under felt (even including those of flat roofs), under tiles/slates, and in gaps in brickwork or stonework. Features in trees included, but were not limited to, woodpecker and rot holes, cracked limbs, dense ivy, and flaking bark.

Source: (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Undated)

Figure 7. Silver-Haired Bat

Twilight surveys were conducted to determine if bats were exiting the study area from approximately 30 minutes before sunset to 90 minutes after sunset to watch for any emerging or passing bats.

A night-time visual inspection was conducted on November 7, 2017 at the Jackie Robinson Memorial Stadium, a baseball stadium in the northeastern portion of the WLA Campus that has a series of tall stadium lights illuminating the baseball field. These lights attract insects, making the stadium a prime foraging location for bats at dusk. Coach Steve Rodriguez of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) baseball team was interviewed by the survey team on if he had observed bats in the area.

The results of this survey were used to determine the presence of bat roosts within the buildings or trees on the WLA Campus.

4.3. Field Conditions

Environmental conditions remained stable each day. Daily temperatures, as well as average highs and lows, are recorded in Table 5. Total rainfall in the survey area between July 1 and November 1, 2017 was below average with 0.17 inches for Los Angeles; average rainfall for this time period for Los Angeles is 0.95 inches (Los Angeles Almanac, 2018). Climate conditions during the survey period were favorable but dry for rare plant populations.

Figure 8. Heroes Golf Course

Figure 9. Arroyo near Dog Park

Table 5. Temperatures at the WLA Campus during Field Surveys

	Temperature High	Historic Average (High)	Temperature Low	Historic Average (Low)
Monday, 11/06/2017	73 °F	75 °F	58 °F	54 °F
Tuesday, 11/07/2017	76 °F	75 °F	59 °F	54 °F
Wednesday, 11/08/2017	77 °F	75 °F	56 °F	54 °F
Thursday, 11/09/2017	72 °F	74 °F	60 °F	54 °F
Friday, 11/10/2017	71 °F	74 °F	58 °F	53 °F

Source: (Accuweather, 2017)

5. RESULTS FROM FIELD SURVEYS

5.1. Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider Survey

The survey team did not find any preferred daytime habitat (rocky outcrops near tree stands) for Tengellid spiders. Searching for Gertch's Socalchemmis spider in alternate habitats preferred by ground spiders, such as loose bark on tree trunks lower than waist-high, dense ground vegetation, rocks, tree roots, and fallen logs, did not result in any evidence indicating presence of Gertch's Socalchemmis spiders.

The results of this survey were used to determine that the Gertch's Socalchemmis spider is not present within the WLA Campus.

5.2. Crotch Bumble Bee Survey

The survey team did not catalogue any bumble bees in flight near potential foraging plants. Visual surveys at entrances to gopher holes or other potential nest sites did not reveal bumble bee activity.

The results of this survey were used to determine that the Crotch bumble bee is not present within the WLA Campus.

5.3. Monarch Butterfly Survey

The survey team searched eucalyptus groves for potential roosting habitat. While eucalyptus trees are plentiful on the WLA Campus, there is no indication that trees within the WLA Campus are used as roosts for wintering Monarch butterflies. The survey team noted six transient individual Monarch butterflies within the WLA Campus. Four butterflies were in flight and two were perched on a eucalyptus tree. Locations where individual butterflies were sighted are in Table 6 and mapped in Figure 10.

Table 6. Monarch Sighting Locations

Monarch Sighting	Latitude	Longitude
1	34° 3'37.99"N	118°28'0.92"W
2	34° 3'37.67"N	118°27'58.03"W
3	34° 3'13.80"N	118°27'28.43"W
4	34° 3'10.26"N	118°27'24.17"W
5	34° 3'0.91"N	118°27'20.47"W
6	34° 2'51.80"N	118°27'7.50"W

The results of this survey were used to determine that although transient individual Monarch butterflies are present on the WLA Campus, there are no winter migrating population Monarch butterfly roosts within the eucalyptus groves on the WLA Campus.

5.4. Mud Nama Survey

The survey team did not identify any mud nama within the assumed wetland area. The overgrowth of giant reed precipitated the survey team from entering the innermost area of the wetland; however, due to the density of the giant reed, it is unlikely the sunlight penetration is sufficient to sustain any other plant matter in the wetland.

The results of this survey were used to determine that the mud nama is not present within the WLA Campus.

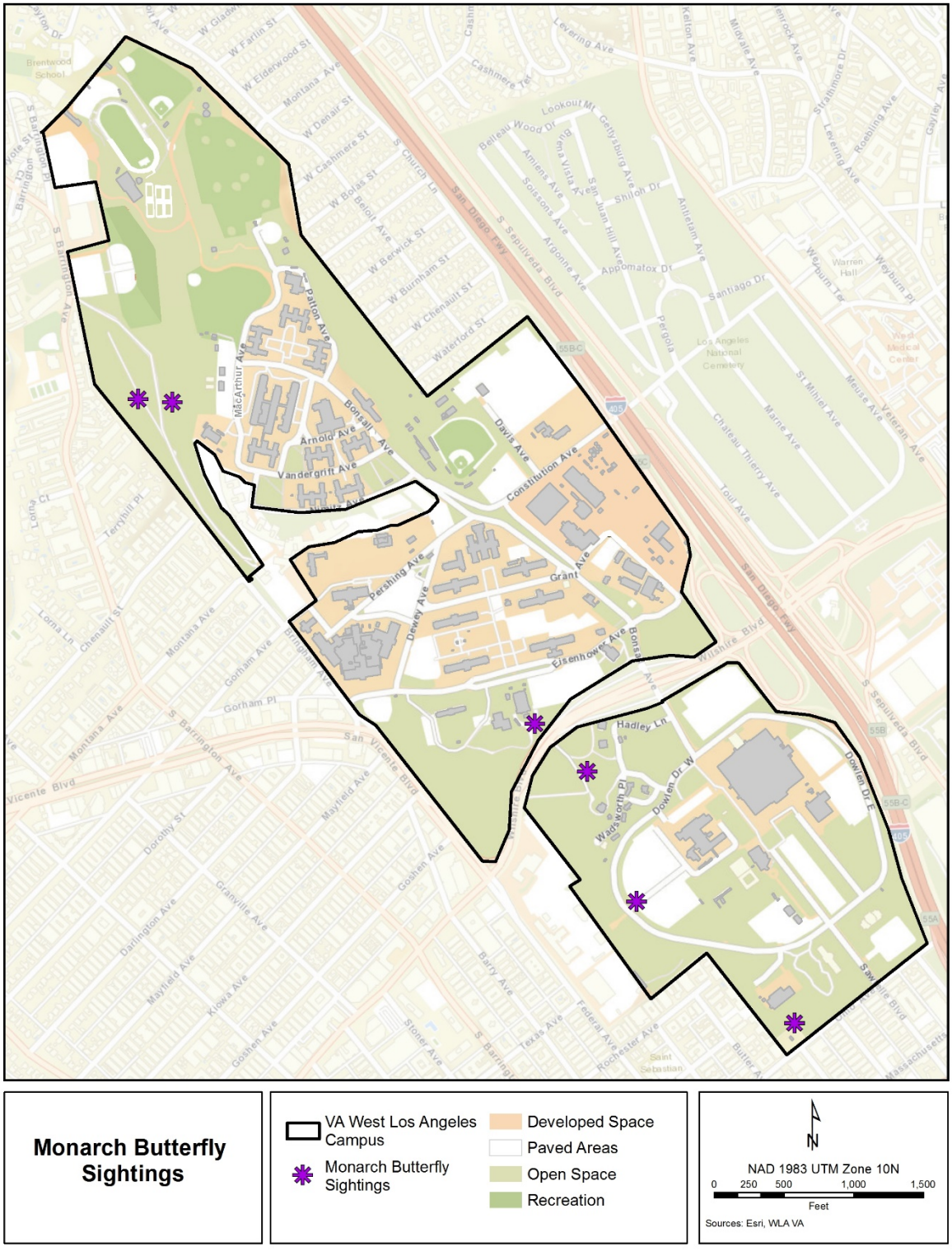

Figure 10. Monarch Butterfly Sightings on the WLA Campus

5.5. Silver-Haired Bat Survey

The survey team did not observe any bats or evidence of bats during day-time visual inspections of potential roosting habitat or during twilight surveys. An interview with Coach Steve Rodriguez of the UCLA baseball team revealed that several summers ago bats were found roosting within the equipment building at the Jackie Robinson Memorial Stadium. As silver-haired bats preferred roosting habitat is loose tree bark or in a hollow tree snag rather than a cave-like structure, the survey team determined that these bats were likely not silver-haired bats. Common bats that roost in buildings include the big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), and the California myotis (*Myotis californicus*).

The results of this survey were used to determine that the silver-haired bat is not present within the WLA Campus.

6. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The survey team investigated the presence of potential habitat, habitat suitability, and the potential presence of federally-listed species including the Gertsch's Socalchemmis spider, Crotch bumble bee, Monarch butterfly, mud nama, and silver-haired bat on the WLA Campus. The results of the surveys determined that suitable habitats for the Gertch's Socalchemmis spider and mud nama are not present within the WLA Campus. Visual inspection of suitable habitats for the Crotch bumble bee and silver-haired bat did not yield any evidence of species occurrence; therefore, it was determined that these species are not present within the WLA Campus. No federally-listed species were sighted and the survey team did not find any potential habitat that could support federally-listed species on the WLA Campus.

The survey team also investigated the potential presence and habitat suitability for State-listed species. Six transient individual Monarch butterflies (four in flight, two perched on a eucalyptus tree) were observed at different times and locations on the WLA Campus (Figure 10). Monarch butterflies are occasional transient visitors to the WLA Campus during their mid-October through February migration season. These survey results indicate that although transient individual Monarch butterflies are present on the WLA Campus, there are no winter migrating population Monarch butterfly roosts within the eucalyptus groves on the WLA Campus.

The survey efforts did not identify any habitat that could potentially support other State-listed species. No evidence of other State-listed species, such as bat roosts and droppings and colonies of host plants near areas with prey species and foraging plants, were present on the WLA Campus.

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APPENDIX A – SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS

A-1. Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider

Very little is known about the Gertsch's Socalchemmis spider. This species belongs to the Tengellidae family of false wolf spiders and wandering spiders, large spiders with long, stout legs. Spiders are approximately four inches long from leg tip to leg tip, and bodies are approximately one inch long. Eight eyes are formed in two backward bending curves, and a canoe-shaped reflective layer is present, which may cause the eyes to seem to "glow" in the dark. All spiders in this family are nocturnal and ground-dwelling. Tengellid spiders are found during the day under rocks and debris near rocky outcrops in forested areas or in caves. (Encyclopedia of Life, Undated)

The Gertch's Socalchemmis spider was first collected in the Los Angeles's Beverly Hills quad, where the WLA Campus is located, in 1936. It has been documented in three locations in Los Angeles: Brentwood, Calabasas, and Topanga Canyon. The last sighting of this spider in the Beverly Hills quad was in 1952 in the Brentwood neighborhood. Gertch's Socalchemmis spider is presumed extant. (CNDDB, 2005)

A-2. Crotch Bumble Bee

Crotch bumble bees are a large bumble bee with a square face, short cheeks, and a rounded angle on the mid-leg. The bee has black hair on the face and head, while the body is black and yellow or red striped, with yellow coloring between the wing bases. Crotch bumble bee habitat includes open grassland and scrub, with a presence of specific foraging species including milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.), dustymaidens (*Chaenactis* spp.), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), medick (*Medicago* spp.), blue and purple tansy (*Phacelia* spp.), and salvia (*Salvia* spp.). Bumble bees are social insects with underground nests often found in abandoned rodent nests. (USFS and Pollinator Partnership, 2012; Hatfield, Jepsen, Thorp, Richardson, & Colla, 2015)

The Crotch bumble bee was first collected in the Beverly Hills quad of Los Angeles, where the WLA Campus is located, in 1935. It has been documented in the Westwood Community, approximately 1.2 miles east of the WLA Campus. (CNDDB, 2015)

A-3. Monarch Butterfly

Monarchs are butterflies with a black body, black antennae, and orange, black, and white wings. The underside of the wings is brown. The wingspan of a monarch butterfly ranges from 3.5 to 4.8 inches. Monarch butterflies are found throughout the United States, but populations have severely declined since the 1990s due to habitat loss and fragmentation, and increased use of pesticides. The California overwintering population has declined by 74 percent. (NWF, Undated) (Xerces Society, Undated)

Monarch butterflies have a complicated life cycle and migration. Monarch butterflies west of the Rocky Mountains in Utah, Arizona, and southern Nevada migrate to and hibernate in eucalyptus groves in California, and return to the same trees every winter. Several locations in coastal southern California are noted for large populations of overwintering monarchs. The closest site to the WLA Campus, and the only location in Los Angeles, is the Leo Carrillo State Beach. This beach, approximately 28 miles from

the WLA Campus, has a eucalyptus grove next to a creek and hosts a population of approximately 700 monarchs. (MonarchWatch, 1997)

A-4. Mud Nama

The mud nama, also known as a mud fiddleleaf, is a wetland obligate plant. It is a small annual herb with oval leaves. Flowers are small, white, and funnel-shaped (USDA, Undated). The mud nama was found in historical records at the now demolished Soldier's Home on the WLA Campus in 1902. The exact location of the Soldier's Home is unknown. It is notable that the historic boundaries of the WLA Campus have changed considerably, and the Soldier's Home may not be within the present boundaries. (CNDDB, 2010)

A-5. Silver-Haired Bat

Silver-haired bats range from 3.7 to 4.5 inches long, with an average 11.6 inch wingspan. Their fur is black with silver or white tips and covers the majority of the body. Wings are dark brown to black, the tops of the ears are round. (Bentley, 2017)

During the day, silver-haired bats are found behind loose tree bark or in hollow tree snags, preferring willow, maple, and ash trees. Roost trees are generally found near ponds or streams. Silver-haired bats are insectivorous, and hunt in the air while flying as well as foraging on the ground or on trees. Silver-haired bats are early fliers, emerging from daytime roosts before twilight or during daylight. (Arroyo-Cabrales, Miller, Reid, Cuaron, & deGrammont, 2008)

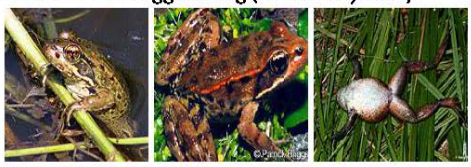
The silver-haired bat was first collected in the Beverly Hills quad of Los Angeles, in which the WLA Campus is located, in 1977. The most recent sighting was in 1985 south of University High School, approximately 0.5 miles from the WLA Campus. (CNDDB, 2007)

APPENDIX B – WLA CAMPUS SPECIES FIELD BOOKLET

VA Field Guide

Amphibians

California Red-legged Frog (*Rana Draytonii*)



Status: No sights in quad

Description: Medium-sized frog with prominent ridges on the sides and outward-oriented eyes. Reddish-brown or brown, gray, or olive with small black flecks and spots on the back and sides and dark banding on the legs. Hind legs and lower belly are red underneath.

Activity: Primarily diurnal.

Habitat: Near ponds.

Coast Range Newt (*Taricha torosa*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: The upper side of adults is usually dark brown to tan or yellowish brown. The belly is yellowish to orange. The skin is rough in the land-dwelling stage but becomes smooth in breeding males. Maximum size is about 3.5 inches (9 cm).

Activity: Terrestrial and diurnal, under woody debris, or in rock crevices and animal burrows.

Habitat: Drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands.

Western Spadefoot Toad (*Spea hammondi*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Distinguished from true toads by their cat-like eyes, single black sharp-edged "spade" on each hind foot, teeth in the upper jaw, and rather smooth skin.

Activity: Nocturnal; rarely seen, spends most of its life buried underground. Active October – May.

Habitat: Open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats.

Insects

Crotch Bumble Bee (*Bombus crotchii*)

Status: Last sight 1953

Description: 2.5 cm / 1". Short-cheeked with a rounded angle on the mid leg. Contrasting yellow band on T2 and orange-red tail tip.

Activity / Habitat: Grassland and scrub, near milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, and sages.

Gertsch's socalchemmis spider (*Socalchemmis gertschi*)

Status: Last sight 1952

Description: Large spiders with long, stout legs.

Activity: Nocturnal, ground-dwelling, hide under rocks and leaf debris in the day.

Habitat: Rocky outcrops and thick leaf litter.

Monarch – California overwintering population (*Danaus plexippus*)

Status: Last sight 2014

Description: A milkweed butterfly, with tawny orange wings on the upper side and the veins and margins are black, and there is a series of small white spots in the margins. Wingspan ranges from 3.5 – 4 inches.

Activity: Overwintering population only.

Habitat: Access to streams, sunlight, and eucalyptus groves.

VA Field Guide

Mammals

Silver-haired Bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)

Status: Last sight 1985

Description: Medium: 4" in length, 11.5" wingspan. Black with white-tipped hairs.

Activity: Nocturnal. Usually leaves daytime roosts 1 hour after sunset. Roosts in colonies of <100.

Habitat: Tree cavities or bark crevices; forage over open water or open grass.

Western Mastiff Bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*

Status: Last sight 1925

Description: Large: 6 – 8" total length, 22" wingspan. Sooty brown dorsum, slightly paler venter, and a long tail. Fur is dark brown, has huge ears, joined at base and extending out over forehead like a bonnet.

Activity: Nocturnal. Usually leaves daytime roosts 1 hour after sunset. Roosts in colonies of <100.

Habitat: Open areas with potential roost sites with vertical faces.

South Coast Marsh Vole *(Microtus californicus stephensi)*

Status: Last sight 1957.

Description: Medium-sized vole: 6.8" excl. tail.

Activity: Active dawn and dusk, have extensive underground burrows. Fresh vegetation clippings and fecal pellets are indicators of the Voles' presence.

Habitat: Grasslands and wet meadows, coastal wetlands and open oak savanna with good ground cover.

Reptiles

South Coast Garter snake *(Thamnophis sirtalis ssp.)*

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Medium-sized slender snake; yellow dorsal stripe, yellowish stripe along the bottom of each side.

Activity: Active in daylight. Chiefly terrestrial - not as dependent on water as other garter snake species, but more likely to be found near water.

Habitat: In the vicinity of ponds or flowing water.

Coast Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma blainvilli)

Status: Last sight 1916

Description: Flat-bodied lizard with a wide oval-shaped body, scattered enlarged pointed scales on the upper body and tail, horns or spines on the head.

Activity: Diurnal. Underground during low temperatures or extreme heat.

Habitat: Open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation. Near ant hills.

Coastal Whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*)

Status: Last sight 2007

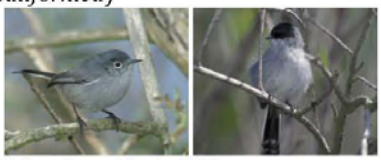
Description: A slim-bodied lizard with a long slender tail, a pointed snout, and large symmetrical head plates. The back and sides are grey, tan, or brown, marked with dark spots or bars or mottling.

Activity: Diurnal. Move with abrupt stops, side-to-side head movement.

Habitat: Hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage.

VA Field Guide

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)

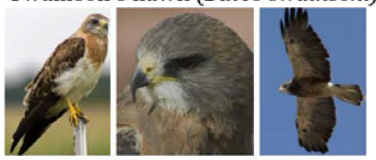


Status: Last sight in 1980

Description: Small, gray, faint white outer tail margins.

Habitat: Sagebrush, buckwheat, salvia, prickly-pear cactus.

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni)*



Status: Last sighted 1904, possibly extirpated

Description: Large with broad wings, short tails. Light-bellied with red-brown chest, brown/gray upperparts. Underwings with white linings, blackish flight feathers.

Activity: Migrate in large flocks.

Habitat: Plains, dry grassland, farmland, ranch country.

Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)

Status: Last sight in 1897

Description: 4.5 to 5 inches tall, short rounded wings, short, straight bills, white eye ring. Feathers gray above.

Habitat: Dense, low, shrubby vegetation in riparian areas.

California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Wings are long and broad, long primary feathers. Adults are black with white patches under the wings. The naked head and neck are yellow-orange.

Activity: Pair off during the breeding season.

Habitat: Wild open country, rugged hills.

Southern California rufouscrowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Gray head, dark red crown, white eye ring, 1 black whisker stripe on each side, rounded tail; upperparts are gray brown, underparts unmarked grayish or buffy-gray.

Activity: Permanent resident.

Habitat: Dry rocky slopes, low scrub cover, coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub, low chaparral.

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)

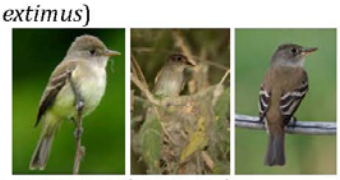
Status: No sights in quad

Description: Small, medium-length tails, rounded heads. Yellow; bright yellow, reddish streaks on the underparts.

Activity: Migrates mostly at night. Fall migration is very early, with many moving south during August.

Habitat: Bushes, gardens, roadside thickets.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)



Status: No sights in quad

Description: <6" long, light-colored wingbars. Brown-olive to gray-green above.

Habitat: Wetlands.

VA Field Guide

Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: 3-3.5" long. Green back, forehead, rust-colored rufous flanks, rump, and tail, orange-red throat. Females mostly green.

Habitat: Eucalyptus, cypress, residential gardens.

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Long legs, short tails. Brown with spotted breasts, white throat and eyebrows, yellow eyes.

Habitat: Flat open ground with very short grass or bare soil. Can be found on airports, golf courses, vacant lots, industrial parks, other open areas.

Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Hunched posture, iridescent purple crown and throat, green back and vest.

Habitat: Dry and open habitats, gardens.

Lawrence's Goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Gray back and sides, yellow chest patch and wingbars, dusky or black face.

Habitat: Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields.

Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Medium-sized, greenish black, gray collar and chest. Dark red face, pink belly.

Habitat: Scattered forest, river groves, burns, foothills.

Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)

Status: No sights in quad

Description: Small with short, stubby bills, crest on the head. Plain gray-brown.

Habitat: Well-wooded suburbs, juniper/pine woods.

VA Field Guide

Astragalus Genus

Braunton's Milk-vetch *(Astragalus brauntonii)*

Status: Last sight 1930

Description / Duration: Perennial herb, that reaches a height of 5', covered with coarse, wooly hairs. Compound leaves, ~33 leaflets. Purple flowers from March to July.

Habitat / Occurrence: Brush/chaparral communities.

Coastal Dunes Milk-vetch *(Astragalus tener* var. *titi)*

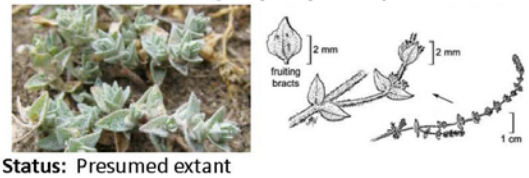
Status: Last sight 1930

Description / Duration: Annual herb, slender stems, ~4" tall. Purple flowers from March to May.

Habitat / Occurrence: Depressions that hold standing water during wet winter and spring seasons.

Atriplex Genus

Parrish's Brittlescale *(Atriplex parishii)*



Status: Presumed extant

Description / Duration: Annual herb, several decumbent to erect branches from base. Leaves are white and scaly, generally opposite, 2-9" long, and have an acute tip. Blooms Oct - Jul.

Habitat / Occurrence: Shrubland/chapparal.

Calochortus Genus

Catalina Mariposa-Lily *(Calochortus catalinae)*

Status: No sights in quad

Description / Duration: Long basal leaves, tall branching stems up to 24" high. White or pink flowers with purple or deep red at base.

Habitat / Occurrence: Open grasses, chaparral woodland.

Coastal Dunes Mariposa-Lily *(Calochortus plummerae)*

Status: Present in Franklin Canyon Park

Description / Duration: Thin, branching stems, few long curling leaves. 1.5" long Pink, lavender or white flowers with yellow anthers.

Habitat / Occurrence: Chaparral, yellow-pine forest.

Other Genus

Coulter's Goldfields *(Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri)*

Status: Present in Culver City

Description / Duration: Branched and erect stems, 20" tall. Leaves are opposite pairs.

Habitat / Occurrence: Native and endemic to CA. Salt-marsh, playas, vernal pools. Occurs in wetlands, occasionally not in wetlands.

VA Field Guide

Mud Nama *(Nama stenocarpa)*

Status: Was present at Sawtelle (soldier's home), likely extirpated

Description / Duration: Hairy with prostrate or ascending branching 3-16". Leaves are narrower at base, clasp stem at base, and are rolled along the edges. Funnel-shaped flowers in clusters.

Habitat / Occurrence: Wet habitat such as marshes and swampy valley wetlands.

Nuttall's Scrub Oak *(Quercus dumosa)*

Status: Present at Baldwin Hills below overlook site south of Jefferson Blvd.

Description / Duration: Evergreen shrub.

Habitat / Occurrence: Generally sandy soils near coast, sandstone, chaparral, coastal-sage scrub.

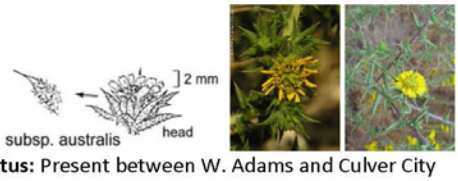
Santa Barbra Bedstraw *(Galium cliftonsmithii)*

Status: No sights in quad

Description / Duration: Perennial herb with climbing, woody, and shiny stems. Blooms Apr – Jun.

Habitat / Occurrence: Prefers light shade, coastal canyons, dry banks, and chaparral.

Southern Tarplant *(Centromedia parry ssp. Australis)*



Status: Present between W. Adams and Culver City

Description / Duration: blooms Jun – Oct.

Habitat / Occurrence: Grassland, coastal scrub.

APPENDIX C – EXAMPLE OF WLA CAMPUS FIELD SURVEY DATA COLLECTION FORM

VA Master Plan EIS Sensitive Species Field Survey Form

Date and Time: 11/9 afternoon
Weather: low 70s, sunny
Surveyors: Lindsey & Jennifer

Quad	GPS Coordinates	Location Description	Animal Species & Activity (roost, nest, forage)	Animals: Quantity & Life Stage (adult, juvenile, egg)
I14		Japanese garden → pond, bamboo, jade plant, sloped area w/ pavers, fenceline to golf course, Ivy, Roseapples	Flies, koi, water insects, Mallards – 5M, 2F	
I13		J.G., middle pond, retaining wall, fence to golf course, pavers, dirt, Palm var. lemon gums locust	turtle, koi, water bugs, gopher holes	
J13 top		area w/ pavers, pagoda style, bathroom building, bamboo, ornamental trees, Asian Pear, Krauter vesuvius, meyer lemon, succulents, oak-ish	Black phoebe, ants, gopher holes, Row of 9 cedar?	
J14		J.G. oak, lightly sloped, trails, grassy patches, bamboo, fountain, succulents, fenced next to parking lot w/ bare ground	gopher holes aplenty	
I11		baseball field, dirt access rd behind lighted area, gopher holes, hill steep up to fence, pampas grass, laurel sumac	goldenrod, castor beans, mustard weed, yellow warbler	
		black phoebe, white crowned sparrow, moonflower		

*Use this section to identify species and age of plants not included in tree survey. Note poor/dead trees and any infrastructure conflicts. Trees are assumed to be in good condition without infrastructure conflicts unless otherwise s
Plant age: sapling (<3" DBH); intermediate (3-9" DBH); or mature (>9" DBH); Plant condition: good (normal, healthy in appearance); poor (appears diseased, apparent dead wood); dead; Plant conflicts: based on proximity to infrastr

APPENDIX D – CALIFORNIA NATIVE SPECIES FIELD SURVEY FORMS

Mail to:
California Natural Diversity Database
California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
1416 9th Street, Suite 1266
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 324-0475 email: CNDDB@wildlife.ca.gov

For Office Use Only
Source Code: _____ Quad Code: _____
Elm Code: _____ Occ No.: _____
EO Index: _____ Map Index: _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/06/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # [X] No [ ] Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
[ ] wintering [ ] breeding [ ] nesting [ ] rookery [ ] burrow site [ ] lek [ ] other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
South campus; slope with mowed weeds. Mixed shrubs and trees

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 2'51.80"N 118°27'7.50"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted resting on eucalyptus branch. Monarch had torn wing.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Near power station, fenced area.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
[ ] Keyed (cite reference): _____
[ ] Compared with specimen housed at: _____
[ ] Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
[ ] By another person (name): _____
[ ] Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Habitat	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Diagnostic feature	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/06/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # ☒ No ☐ Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
☐ wintering ☐ breeding ☐ nesting ☐ rookery ☐ burrow site ☐ lek ☐ other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
Dirt area with dried plants and grasses.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 3'0.91"N 118°27'20.47"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted flying through area.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Landscaped area on medical campus.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	☐	☐	☐
Habitat	☐	☐	☐
Diagnostic feature	☐	☐	☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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Source Code: _____ Quad Code: _____
Elm Code: _____ Occ No.: _____
EO Index: _____ Map Index: _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/07/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # [X] No [ ] Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
[ ] wintering [ ] breeding [ ] nesting [ ] rookery [ ] burrow site [ ] lek [ ] other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
Gopher holes, mowed lawn, close to building and parking lot, Ficus spp. trees.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 3'13.80"N 118°27'28.43"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted flying through area.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Parking lot and building in vicinity.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
[ ] Keyed (cite reference): _____
[ ] Compared with specimen housed at: _____
[ ] Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
[ ] By another person (name): _____
[ ] Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Habitat	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Diagnostic feature	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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EO Index: _____ Map Index: _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/07/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # [X] No [ ] Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
[ ] wintering [ ] breeding [ ] nesting [ ] rookery [ ] burrow site [ ] lek [ ] other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
Landscaped grassy area with some large trees, palm trees.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 3'10.26"N 118°27'24.17"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted flying through area.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Landscaped area on medical campus.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
[ ] Keyed (cite reference): _____
[ ] Compared with specimen housed at: _____
[ ] Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
[ ] By another person (name): _____
[ ] Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Habitat	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Diagnostic feature	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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Elm Code: _____ Occ No.: _____
EO Index: _____ Map Index: _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/08/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # [X] No [ ] Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
[ ] wintering [ ] breeding [ ] nesting [ ] rookery [ ] burrow site [ ] lek [ ] other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
Arroyo area with trees, dry grass.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 3'37.99"N 118°28'0.92"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted resting on eucalyptus branch on top of bluff in arroyo area.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Next to dirt access road.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
[ ] Keyed (cite reference): _____
[ ] Compared with specimen housed at: _____
[ ] Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
[ ] By another person (name): _____
[ ] Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Habitat	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Diagnostic feature	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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Elm Code: _____ Occ No.: _____
EO Index: _____ Map Index: _____

Date of Field Work (mm/dd/yyyy): 11/08/2017

Clear Form

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Print Form

Scientific Name: *Danaus plexippus*

Common Name: Monarch butterfly

Species Found? (●) Yes ( ) No _____ If not found, why?

Total No. Individuals: _____ Subsequent Visit? ( ) Yes (●) No

Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? _____ Yes, Occ. # [X] No [ ] Unk.

Collection? If yes: _____ Number _____ Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Lindsey Veas, PMP
Address: 8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22001
E-mail Address: veas_lindsey@bah.com
Phone: 703-377-9782

Plant Information
Phenology:
_____ % vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting

Animal Information
1 # adults _____ # juveniles _____ # larvae _____ # egg masses _____ # unknown
[ ] wintering [ ] breeding [ ] nesting [ ] rookery [ ] burrow site [ ] lek [ ] other

Location Description (please attach map AND/OR fill out your choice of coordinates, below)
Dry grassy area near arroyo: castor oil plants, mustard weed, black velvet, golden rod.

County: Los Angeles Landowner / Mgr: VA West Los Angeles Campus
Quad Name: Beverly Hills Elevation: _____
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) Source of Coordinates (GPS, topo. map & type): GPS
T____ R____ Sec____, ____¼ of ____ ¼, Meridian: H ( ) M ( ) S ( ) GPS Make & Model: iPhone GPS app
DATUM: NAD27 ( ) NAD83 ( ) WGS84 ( ) Horizontal Accuracy: _____ meters/feet
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10 ( ) UTM Zone 11 ( ) *OR* Geographic (Latitude & Longitude) (●)
Coordinates: 34° 3'37.67"N 118°27'58.03"W

Habitat Description (plants & animals) *plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope:*
Animal Behavior *(Describe observed behavior, such as territoriality, foraging, singing, calling, copulating, perching, roosting, etc., especially for avifauna):*
Monarch butterfly sighted flying through area.

Please fill out separate form for other rare taxa seen at this site.

Site Information Overall site/occurrence quality/viability (site + population): ( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (●) Poor
Immediate AND surrounding land use: Urban
Visible disturbances: Near dirt pathway.
Threats: None
Comments:

Determination: *(check one or more, and fill in blanks)*
[ ] Keyed (cite reference): _____
[ ] Compared with specimen housed at: _____
[ ] Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
[ ] By another person (name): _____
[ ] Other: _____

Photographs: *(check one or more)*

	Slide	Print	Digital
Plant / animal	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Habitat	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Diagnostic feature	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ( ) yes ( ) no

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