DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT - MAY 2021

An ordinance amending the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) in order to create a Wildlife Ordinance District that establishes regulations restricting the location, size and height of structures, and grading, landscaping and design requirements within the Wildlife Ordinance District.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SEC. 13.##. WILDLIFE ORDINANCE. (Added by Ord. No. ###,###, Eff. #/#/##.)

A. **Purpose.** This section sets forth procedures and standards for the Wildlife Ordinance. The purpose of the Wildlife Ordinance is to maintain and protect existing wildlife and their ecosystems and to provide co-benefits including climate resilience, resource management, and public health, by providing standards and regulations applicable to development in ecologically important areas. This is achieved through a balance between private property development and enhancement of habitat areas vital for wildlife connectivity. Protecting and maintaining areas for wildlife also serves the purposes of addressing safety and hazard mitigation (specifically wildfire, flooding, and erosion) while also addressing water and air quality. The overall intent of the ordinance is to achieve protection of natural resources, wildlife, and open space and thereby advance sustainability and resilience goals for the City.

B. **Establishment of District.** The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all properties identified within the Wildlife Ordinance District. The Wildlife Ordinance District shall apply to all zones including publicly and privately zoned land. A Wildlife Ordinance District may encompass an area which is designated, in whole or in part, as a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ), Specific Plan, Supplemental Use District and/or other overlay or zoned district. *See Map A: Wildlife Ordinance District Map*.

C. **Relationship to other Zoning Regulations.** Wherever the provisions of the Wildlife Ordinance conflict with any provisions of Supplemental Use Districts, specific plans, overlays or the underlying zone, the Wildlife Ordinance provision shall prevail, unless explicitly specified in this ordinance.

D. **Applicability.** The provisions of this Section apply to any Project that involves grading, construction, erection of, or addition to or structural alteration of any building or structure which requires the issuance of any demolition permit, building permit, fencing, foundation permit, or grading permit. Projects that only involve interior construction and additions that do not exceed 500 square feet are not subject to the provisions of this Section, except within a Resource Buffer. Within a Resource Buffer, no permit shall be issued for grading, construction, erection of, or addition to or structural alteration of any building or structure.

E. **Definitions.** Whenever the following terms are used in this Ordinance, they shall be construed as defined in this Section. Words and phrases not defined herein shall be construed as defined in LAMC Section 12.03. *(Sources are referenced in italics.)*

Bird-Safe Treatment. Incorporating elements in the building design that preclude collisions without completely obscuring vision, for example the use of decorative facades, recessed windows, shutters, grilles, or exterior shades; using UV Patterned, Opaque, or Translucent Glass; applying patterns on glass (particularly on the external surface) to block glass reflections, acting like a screen; applying external window films or decals; and avoiding plantings in front of glass windows. *(Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Guide, 2020)*

Channel, open. A stream or river bed; generally refers to the physical form where water commonly flows. *(One Water LA, 2017)*

Flatwork. Structures 2.5 feet in height or less, measured from finished grade. Includes pools, planters, driveways, tennis courts, pavement, sidewalks, multi-use paths, uncovered patios, low decks, and stairs and ramps that are 2.5 feet in height or less *(Proposed ReCode Article 14, 2020)*

Fire-Resistance. That property of materials or their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flames under conditions of use. *(LA Fire Code Section 4905)*

Fire-Resistant Hardscape. Non-living materials that are incorporated into a landscape including stones, walls or other impermeable and permeable features. This can include paved areas, driveways, retaining walls, sleeper walls, stairs, walkways, and any other landscaping made up of hard wearing materials such as wood, stone, and concrete, as opposed to softscape, the horticultural elements of a landscape. May include Flatwork that is Fire-Resistant. *(Los Angeles Fire Code Section 4905)*

Hedge. All shrubs planted closer than 1/2 of their height at maturity from another shrub or Tree. All trees planted closer than 1/2 of their canopy diameter at maturity from another tree. (*Proposed Recode Art. 04, 2020)*

Impermeable Coverage, Hillside. The percentage of lot area that is covered by Impermeable Features in hillside areas, including accessory structures larger than 250 square feet, driveways, pools, tennis courts and other paving and flatwork unless it is specifically designed to be Permeable.

Impermeable Features. A material that is not considered Permeable, per LAMC 12.40, and which does not permit water penetration to a soil depth of 18 inches or more. This may include any structure, surface, improvement, flatwork or other footprint that reduces and/or prevents absorption of water into the underlying soils and creates runoff. Examples of Impermeable Features include asphalt, concrete (except permeable concrete), roof tops, clay, and compacted soils. *(One Water LA, 2017)*

Invasive Plants. Species that are non-native to the Ecosystem under consideration; whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health (Presidential Executive Order 13112, 1999). Plants that are not native to an environment, and once introduced, they establish, quickly reproduce and spread, and cause

harm to the environment, economy, or human health. (*California Invasive Plant Council, 2020)*

Landscape Practitioner. Any person licensed by the State of California to design, install or maintain landscape or irrigation systems. Any person specifically exempted by the State from the licensing requirements in the field of landscape or land management. Any owner who designs, installs or maintains landscaping or irrigation systems on his or her own property *(City of Los Angeles Landscape Ordinance, 1996)*

Native Trees. Any single trunk Native Plant, including those identified as Protected Trees, which measures four inches or more in diameter, 4 feet 6 inches above the ground level at the base of the plant; or any multiple trunk Native Plant which measures twelve inches or more in diameter immediately below the lowest branch; or any Native Plant planted pursuant to a permit to relocate or remove trees. *(Mount Washington / Glassell Park Specific Plan)*

Open Space. Any parcel or area of land or water that is zoned or designated for Open Space, essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use, including: (1) preservation of natural resources, e.g., preservation of flora and fauna, animal habitats, bird flyways, ecologic and other scientific study areas, watershed; (2) managed production of resources, e.g., recharge of ground water basins or containing mineral deposits that are in short supply; (3) outdoor recreation, e.g., beaches, waterways, utility easements, trails, scenic highway corridors; and/or (4) public health and safety, e.g., flood, seismic, geologic or fire hazard zones, air quality enhancement. *(Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element, 2001)*

Permeable, Features. Structural, landscape, or other design elements which are permeable per LAMC 12.40, for example, but not limited to, wooden decks, permeable driveway pavers, grass-crete, landscape planting areas, gravel, mulch, and other such surfaces.

Planting Area. The area on a lot designated and designed for plants and includes zones A, B and C. *See Rules of Measurement Section H.*

Project. The construction of any building or structure, or the addition to, alteration, conversion, or change of use of any land, building or structure on a lot located in whole or in part within the Wildlife Ordinance area; or any construction, alteration, conversion, or change of use of any building, structure or land in the right-of-way. Grading, and/or vegetation removal of Protected or Significant Trees constitutes a Project. For purposes of this Ordinance, the term Project shall not include interior remodeling.

Protected Tree or Shrub. Any of the following Southern California indigenous tree species, which measure four inches or more in cumulative diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the tree, or any of the following Southern California indigenous shrub species which contains at least one stem that measures four inches or more in diameter, four and one-half feet above the ground level at the base of the shrub:

Protected Trees:
(a) Oak tree including Valley Oak *(Quercus lobata)* and California Live Oak

(*Quercus agrifolia)*, or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to Southern California but excluding the Scrub Oak *(Quercus berberidifolia)*.
(b) Southern California Black Walnut *(Juglans californica)*
(c) Western Sycamore *(Platanus racemosa)*
(d) California Bay *(Umbellularia californica)*

Protected Shrubs:
(a) Mexican Elderberry *(Sambucus mexicana)*
(b) Toyon *(Heteromeles arbutifolia)*
(See Protected Tree Ordinance LAMC Art 6 46.00)

Total Floor Area, Hillside. The area in square feet confined within the exterior walls of a building on any hillside lot located in any zone in the Wildlife Ordinance District, including the area of stairways, shafts, covered automobile parking areas and basement storage areas, and excluding uncovered outdoor decks. Any floor or portion of a floor with a ceiling height greater than 14 feet shall count as twice the square footage of that area. The area of stairways and elevator shafts shall only be counted once regardless of ceiling height. Area of an attic or portion of an attic with a ceiling height of more than 7 feet shall be included in the Residential Floor Area calculation. (*Glassell Park/Mount Washington, BHO*)

Resource. Ridgelines, open space, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, seeps, springs, streams, creeks, rivers, Riparian Areas, open flood channels, storm drains, and public easements. These may be mapped or unmapped and shall be identified by the project or project reviewer when they exist on site. Resources include many geologic features, atmospheric features, water features, vegetation, animal species, wildlife corridors, and ecosystem services which contribute to the overall quality of the natural and built environment. *Resources are identified in Map B: Draft Resource Areas.*

Resource Buffer. Area extending outward from an identified resource where development is generally prohibited. *See Rules of Measurement Section H.1 of this Ordinance.*

Ridgelines. The natural crests of the mountains that bisect and surround the City. (*Proposed Ridgeline Ordinance)*

Riparian Area. Land that borders a stream or river. *(One Water LA, 2017)*

Riparian Vegetation. Plants contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features of perennial or intermittent water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes, or drainage ways). Riparian Areas have one or both of the following characteristics: 1) distinctly different vegetative species than adjacent areas, and/or 2) species similar to adjacent areas but exhibiting more vigorous or robust growth forms. Riparian Areas are usually transitional between wetland and upland. *(LACo SEA Guide, 2020)*

Significant Tree. Any tree which measures 12 inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above the average natural grade at the base of the tree and/or is more than 35 feet in height. *(Mount Washington / Glassell Park Specific Plan, 1993)*

Stream, Hillside. Any perennial or intermittent watercourse or river identified on United States Geological Survey Maps. *(LAMC Sec. 12.40)*. Any mapped or unmapped watercourse having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

Water Resources. Sources of permanent or intermittent surface water, including, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, rivers, streams, marshes, seeps springs, vernal pools, and playas. *(LA County Significant Ecological Areas Ordinance)*

Wetland. An area periodically inundated by surface water or groundwater. Wetlands support plant and animal life, filter pollutants in stream courses, provide flood control and erosion prevention, and may provide recreational opportunities. *(One Water LA, 2017)*

Wildlife-Friendly Fencing. Fencing which supports habitat connectivity and wildlife movement through appropriate location, extent, and design. *See Section F.2C of this Ordinance for dimensional standards.* Non-combustible materials are encouraged but not required. Prohibited materials include spikes, glass, chain link, barbed wire, razor wire, and concertina wire. All hollow fence posts or fences with top holes, such as metal pipes, shall be capped to prevent trapping or injuring wildlife. Chain link, barbed wire, and concertina wire fences are prohibited.

F. Development Regulations

1. Setbacks & Hillside Impermeable Coverage

(a) **Intent**

(1) To retain unobstructed spaces for vegetation and wildlife for habitat preservation.

(2) To minimize land and native vegetation disturbance.

(3) To provide connections for wildlife by maintaining unobstructed space between properties and minimizing obstacles to natural open spaces.

(4) To retain adequate space between structures to address fire safety.

(5) To reduce the amount of Impermeable surface areas on site, in order to control drainage and increase water percolation in the hillsides.

(6) To reduce the potential for down-slope flooding, Sediment deposits and pollution in waterways.

(7) To provide a degree of design flexibility for a wide variety of lot sizes, shapes and topographies in hillside areas.

(b) **Minimum Front or Rear Yards.** The minimum Front or Rear Yard Setback for any Zone shall be no less than 10 feet on either side. Where there are Prevailing Setbacks as outlined in *Section 12.21 C.10(a)(1) and 12.21.A.7*, the minimum front yard required by this Ordinance per *Subsection F.1(b*) shall apply.

(c) **Minimum Side Yards.** The minimum Side Yard Setback for any Zone shall be no less than 5 feet.

(d) **Cumulative Front Yard and Rear Yard Setback Option.** For all structures, including accessory structures, the minimum Front and Rear Yards setback requirements set forth in the *LAMC 12.21 C.10.(a)* can be calculated cumulatively, as set forth in Example 1.1 but in no event shall a single Front or Rear Yard setback be less than the Minimum Front Yard or Minimum Rear Yard requirements. Notwithstanding *Section 12.21 C.10(a)(1)* and *12.21.A.7(a)* Prevailing Yards requirements do not apply. When the front lot line is not straight, a straight line connecting the points where the side lot lines and the front lot line intersect shall be used. When through-lots have two front yards, the setback shall be provided along both front lot lines.

(e) **Cumulative Side Yards Setbacks Option.** For all structures, including buildings, and accessory structures, the minimum Side Yard setback requirements set forth in the *LAMC 12.21 C.10.(a)* may be calculated cumulatively but in no event shall a single Side Yard setback be less than the Minimum Side Yard requirement. Notwithstanding 12.21 C.10.3(iii), bonus Residential Floor Area incentive is not available.

Example 1.1: Cumulative Yards w/ Existing Setback Requirements from BHO

Lot Dimension		**Lot Area**		**Zone**		
100' x 100'		10,000 sq ft		RE9		
	Required Yards per BHO		**Cumulative Example A**	**Cumulative Example B**	**Cumulative Example C**	**Minimum**
Front Yard	20’	(100 x 20%)	10'	35'	22.5'	10'
Rear Yard	25’	(100 x 25%)	35	10'	22.5'	10'
Total Required	45’	(20’+25’)	45'	45'	45'	
	Required Yards per BHO		**CumulativeExample A**	**Cumulative Example B**	**Cumulative Example C**	**Minimum**
Side Yard A	7'		5'	9'	7'	5'
Side Yard B	7'		9'	5'	7'	5'
Total Required	14'		14'	14'	14'	10'

(f) **Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage.** For any zone, the Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage shall not exceed the calculation and corresponding formula set forth in *Table 1.2*.

Table 1.2 Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage = (Lot Size)(Percentage)	
LOT SIZE (Sq ft)	**PERCENTAGE**
0 - 5,000	0.479 - {[(Lot Area - 0) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>5000 - 10,000	0.450 - {[(Lot Area - 5,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>10,000 - 15,000	0.421 - {[(Lot Area - 10,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>15,000 - 20,000	0.392 - {[(Lot Area - 15,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>20,000 - 25,000	0.363 - {[(Lot Area - 20,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>25,000 - 30,000	0.334 - {[(Lot Area - 25,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>30,000 - 35,000	0.305 - {[(Lot Area - 30,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}
>35,000	0.276 - {[(Lot Area - 35,000) X 0.029] / 5,000}

(g) **Permeable Features Exemption**. Permeable Features are exempt from the Maximum Hillside Impermeable Coverage. *See Section E* of this Ordinance.

2. Fences, Walls and Hedges

(a) Intent

(1) To retain unobstructed spaces between properties to preserve wildlife connectivity, native vegetation, habitat areas, biodiversity and year-round sources of food and shelter for wildlife by limiting disturbance to soils, vegetation and habitat areas.

(2) To support the movement of native animal and plant species necessary for healthy wildlife populations and biodiversity across the built and natural environment by maintaining connectivity through appropriate fencing location, extent, and design.

(3) To preserve contiguous habitat areas and minimize fragmentation of habitats by limiting the extent of Impermeable fencing on or near property lines.

(4) To minimize dangerous conditions by regulating fencing materials that could be hazardous to wildlife, e.g. spikes, glass, razors, nets, uncapped tops and material that could pose fire hazards, such as highly combustible material.

(5) To retain adequate space between structures to address fire safety.

(b) **Fencing Location**

(1) **Perimeter Fence, Wall or Privacy Screen.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located along the property perimeter to delineate property boundaries or projecting into required setback areas, *as required per Section 1 of this Ordinance*, must be Wildlife-Friendly.

(2) **Interior Setback Fencing.** Any fencing that does not comply with Wildlife-Friendly Fencing standards**,** such as solid fences, walls, or screens shall be located entirely outside of required setback and Resource Buffer areas, *per Section 4 of this Ordinance*, and thereby only permitted along the interior of the Setback area or entirely outside of the Setback area in order to protect structures and residences from wildlife incursions, provide security, or contain livestock and companion animals outside of undisturbed natural areas.

(3) **Public Facility Zone, Open Space Zones, Utility and Open Space Easements.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located on Public Facility and Open Space zones, utility and Open Space easements must be Wildlife-Friendly. Security fencing may be approved through Alternative Compliance *per Section J of this Ordinance*.

(4) **Vacant Lots.** Any fencing, wall, or privacy screen located on vacant lots must be Wildlife-Friendly.

(c) **Fence Height & Opacity.** Wildlife-Friendly Fencing is limited in height, must maintain minimum clearance above the ground and have an overall opacity not greater than 50%. *See Table 2.1 for dimensional requirements and Section H.2 for opacity Rules of Measurement.*

Table 2.1 Dimensional Standards			
	Wildlife-Friendly Fencing		**Other Fencing**
	Front Setback	**Side/Rear Setbacks**	**Outside of the Setback Area**
Fence/Wall/Screen			
Max Height	3.5'	6'	6'
Max Opacity below 3.5’ in height	0%	50%	0%
Max Opacity above 3.5' in height	n/a	50%	0%
Hedge			
Max Height	8'	10'	10'

(d) **Fence Material.** All fencing shall be constructed with materials that are not harmful to wildlife and shall conform to the following.

(1) **Encouraged Materials.** Non-combustible materials are encouraged.

(2) **Prohibited Materials.** Prohibited materials include spikes, glass, or razor wire. All hollow fence posts or fences with top holes, such as metal pipes, shall be capped to prevent the entrapment or laceration of wildlife. Chain link, barbed wire, and concertina wire fences are prohibited.

(3) **Hedges.** Hedges shall maintain openings or spacing at ground level with a minimum of 1 foot-wide and 1 foot in height between bottom of Hedge and ground level. All Hedges shall also conform to the Vegetation Section of this Ordinance. Species must be selected from the Preferred Plant List in Appendix B and be kept trimmed and maintained *pursuant to the Landscaping Irrigation requirements of LAMC 12.41.B1*.

3. Slope, Floor Area & Grading

(a) **Intent**

(1) To minimize the removal and disturbance of biological Resources, landscape features, and undeveloped areas.

(2) To minimize terrain modification, land disturbance, and alteration of topographic and geological Features.

(3) To reduce erosion and preserve the natural topography and native biota by maintaining mature hillside vegetation and trees.

(4) To minimize fire hazard by limiting alteration and development on steep slopes, particularly south facing slopes.

(5) To reduce the potential for overall loss of soil and support functional wildlife movement and connectivity by minimizing disturbance or grading of hillsides.

(6) To improve natural water percolation and minimize water flows due to impermeable surfaces by limiting development footprint and reducing impermeable surface areas in hillsides.

(7) To reduce potential for surface erosion, soil instability or landslides by limiting disturbance on steep slopes.

(8) To preserve the natural setting and scenic characteristics of the Santa Monica Mountains.

(b) **Slopes in Excess of 100%.** No grading or structure shall be developed on natural slopes in excess of 100% and greater as identified on the Slope Analysis Map per *12.21.C.10(b)(1)*, including projects utilizing Guaranteed Minimums per *Table 12.21 C.10-3* of the Baseline Hillside Ordinance (BHO).

(c) **Slopes in Excess of 60% Residential Floor Area Allocation.** Notwithstanding *Section 12.21.C.10(b) Table 12.21 C.10-2a*, Residential Floor Area (RFA) contained in all Buildings and Accessory Buildings shall not be allocated for slopebands greater than 60%.

(d) **Grading Exemptions Do Not Apply.** Grading quantities subject to *12.21.C.10(f)* Exemptions ii and iv below do not apply in the Wildlife Ordinance District:

> ***500 cby for Driveways Exemption***
> *(ii) Cut and/or Fill, up to 500 cubic yards, for driveways to the required parking or fire department turnaround closest to the accessible Street for which a Lot has ingress/egress rights.*
>
> ***Cut Underneath Footprint Exemption***
> *(iv) Fill resulting from Cut underneath the footprint of the main Building, not to exceed 50 percent of said Cut.*

(e) **Remedial Grading on 60% or Greater Slopes.** Notwithstanding *12.21.C.10(f)*, all remedial grading as defined in *LAMC Section 12.03*, on or of slopes greater than or equal to 60% shall be counted toward the Maximum By-Right Grading Quantity.

(f) **Remedial Grading over 1000 c.y.** Notwithstanding *12.21.C.10(f)*, all remedial grading, as defined in *Section 12.03 of the LAMC*, greater than 1000 c.y. shall be subject to the provisions of *LAMC 12.24.X.28.* Remedial grading that would result in substantial landform alteration shall not be permitted where project alternatives, including but not limited to, deepened foundations, caissons, soldier piles could be utilized to provide equivalent geologic stability.

(g) **Site Plan Review: Procedures for developments larger than 10,000 square feet.** The construction, erection, addition to, enlargement of or reconfiguration of any structure that has a cumulative Total Floor Area of 10,000 square feet or larger shall require a Site Plan Review, pursuant to *LAMC Section 16.05*, before the issuance of related permits and entitlements.

4. Resource Buffers

(a) **Intent**

(1) To preserve wildlife connectivity, native vegetation, habitat areas, and year-round sources of food and shelter for wildlife by limiting disturbance to soils, waterways, vegetation and habitat areas.

(2) To limit the harmful effects of development on adjacent undeveloped areas due to the introduction of structures which can displace habitat and constitute barriers to wildlife movement.

(3) To limit the displacement of native plant and animal species by managing the impacts of landscaping on adjacent undeveloped areas.

(4) To support native ecology and biodiversity by limiting the removal of vegetation, soils, or other natural materials from wildlife areas.

(5) To limit the impact of Projects that may change the hydraulic characteristics of a watercourse through erosion, siltation, sedimentation or debris accumulation or other alterations.

(6) To protect and enhance the water quality of the city's watersheds by limiting impacts of development which can discharge pollutants into watercourses.

(7) To support adequate watercourse drainage by limiting impermeable surface areas which could prevent water percolation.

(8) To improve wildlife mobility and connectivity opportunities along natural unobstructed features such as Water Resources, Ridgelines, and Open Spaces.

(9) To maintain undisturbed Open Space land for habitats and preserve natural characteristics of ecosystems, particularly hillsides and Riparian Areas.

(10) To retain Open Space land for recreational and educational opportunities.

(11) To maintain adequate buffers between structures and Open Space, undeveloped areas and Resource areas to protect wildlife.

(b) **Resource Buffer Requirement.** No structure shall be constructed and no earth shall be disturbed within the required Resource Buffer set forth in *Table 4.1*. If the required buffer overlaps with another required setback, the more restrictive standard shall apply. *Resources are mapped in Map B: Draft Resource Areas.*

Table 4.1 Resource Buffer Requirement

Resource	Size	Required Buffer
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds	any size	50'
Rivers, streams, creeks, riparian	any size	50'
Wetlands	any size	50'
Open channel, catch basin, (public) easements	any size	15'
Ridgelines	any size	50'
Open Space	any size	50'

5. **Vegetation & Landscaping**

(a) **Intent**

(1) To retain significant trees, native trees and native vegetation to support habitat preservation, biodiversity, wildlife connectivity, stormwater infiltration, landscape succession, and carbon sequestration.

(2) To retain significant trees, native trees and native vegetation to promote climate adaptation, provide shade and cool temperatures on extreme heat days and to reduce urban heat island effect, air pollution, noise pollution, and electricity consumption.

(3) To preserve native and rare species that are difficult to replace, such as black walnut, in order to retain biodiversity and ecological health.

(4) To improve watershed health and slope stability by limiting land disturbance and maintaining vegetation.

(5) To improve public health by fostering mental health benefits of trees, vegetation, and other natural spaces.

(6) To minimize fire hazard by prohibiting planting of invasive and fire hazardous vegetation.

(b) **Native Tree Requirement.** For a Project consisting of new construction, addition or land disturbance, one tree must be planted on site for every 1,000 square feet of new floor area, with a minimum of one (1) Native tree required. Preserving onsite Native Tree(s) qualifies for this requirement. See eligible species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B.

(c) **Significant and Protected Tree Relocation or Removal.** No Significant or Protected Tree may be relocated or removed unless they are replaced at the required ratio shown in Table 5.1. Removal shall include any act which will cause a Significant or Protected Tree to die, including but not limited to, acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other part of the tree by fire, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling dripline area around the trunk, or by changing the local drainage pattern, either inside or outside the dripline, such that it significantly affects the amount of water that reaches the tree roots. *(This section expands Protected Tree Ordinance relocation/removal requirements to Significant trees.)*

(d) **Replacement of Significant Trees.** If there is a loss of any Significant Tree, the tree shall be replaced by new Native Trees at a ratio of 2:1. *See Table 5.1 for replacement ratio requirement and Prefered Plant List in Appendix B*.

Table 5.1 Replacement Ratio/ Tree Requirement		
	Replacement Ratio	**Eligible Trees for Replacement**
Protected Trees	4:1	Any Protected Trees Species: Oak, Sycamore, Black Walnut, Bay Laurel, Mexican Elderberry, Toyon
Significant Trees	2:1	See eligible tree species in Preferred Plant List.
Native Tree	1:1,000 square feet of floor area (New Construction Planting Requirement, not replacement)	See eligible tree species in Preferred Plant List.

(e) **No Dripline Interference.** No grading or other construction activity shall occur within the Driplines of a Significant Tree or Protected Tree. If digging of trenches within the dripline is absolutely necessary for the installation of utilities, hand tools or small hand held power equipment shall be used to avoid cutting roots.

(f) **Dead and/or Fallen Trees.** Any certified dead or fallen tree which is of a Protected Tree species shall be replaced per the Significant Tree replacement ratios. Dead or fallen tree material should be retained on site as mulch, compost, soil amendment or as otherwise recommended by a tree specialist. Dead or fallen trees should be left in place where they are outside the Los Angeles Fire Department brush clearance zone when possible.

(1) **Emergency Removal of Dead Trees**. An exemption for emergency removal may be obtained if a visual inspection by the Fire Department determines removal is necessary due to a hazardous or dangerous condition (e.g. disease, potential for spreading pest and pathogen infestation to other trees, blocking public roadways, etc.). Any emergency removal of infested, dead, or fallen trees which have been shown to have a disease or infestation should follow proper Best Management Practices for tree removal and disposal.

(g) **Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage.** The Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage shall not be less than that set forth in Table 5.2 and Rules of Measurement.

(1) Undisturbed areas, existing vegetation, and any newly landscaped or planted areas shall count toward the Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage.

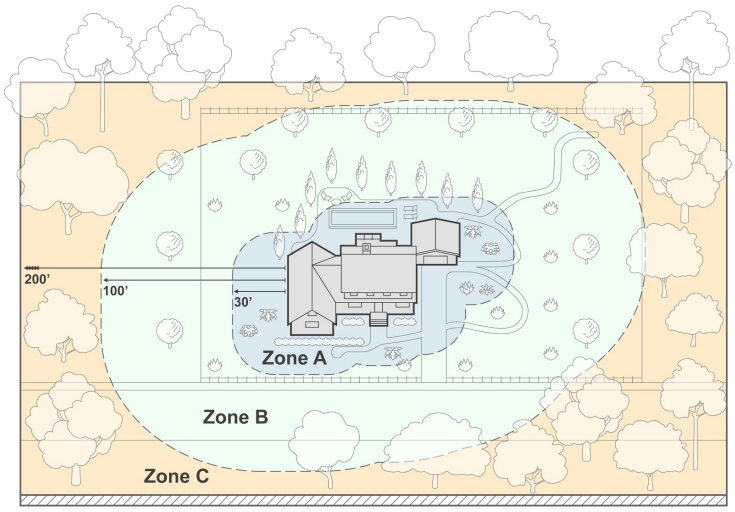
Table 5.2 Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage	
Lot Size	**Percent of Minimum Undisturbed or Plant Coverage Requirement**
0 - 5000	0.475 - {[(Lot Area - 0) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>5000 - 10000	0.500 - {[(Lot Area - 5,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>10000 - 15000	0.525 - {[(Lot Area - 10,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>15000 - 20000	0.550 - {[(Lot Area - 15,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>20000 - 25000	0.575 - {[(Lot Area - 20,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>25000 - 30000	0.600 - {[(Lot Area - 25,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>30000 - 35000	0.625 - {[(Lot Area - 30,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}
>35000	0.650 - {[(Lot Area - 35,000) X 0.025] / 5,000}

(h) **Prohibited Plants.** No plant species identified on the Prohibited Plant List from Appendix C shall be planted in the Wildlife Ordinance District.

(i) **Wildlife-Friendly and Firewise Landscaping Requirements.** Any newly planted or landscaped area shall comply with the following Planting Zones in order to increase habitat value and resist the spread of fire. *See Section H.4 Rules of Measurement for Planting Zone measurements of this Ordinance.*

(1) **Planting Zone A.** Any newly landscaped or planted area shall consist of a minimum of 50% native species, chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B.

(2) **Planting Zone B & C**. Any newly landscaped or planted area within Planting Zone B & C shall consist of a minimum of 75% native species, chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List from Appendix B. Zone C should blend with the existing surrounding natural vegetation and be managed in accordance with LAFD standards to facilitate firefighting. *See Section H.4 Rules of Measurement for Planting Zone measurements of this Ordinance.*



(3) **Fire-resistant features.** Fire-Resistant hardscape features such as stone walls, patios, decks and roadways may be utilized and designed as burn breaks to create fire-resistant zones. *Fire-Resistant hardscape features are defined per Los Angeles Fire Code Section 4905*.

6. **Lighting, Windows & Trash Enclosures**

(a) **Intent**

(1) Reduce interruption or confusion of animal behaviors and activities including movement, foraging, hunting, and mating caused by lighting.

(2) Improve avian safety conditions by reducing avian injuries and death caused by reflective and transparent windows.

(3) Minimize occurrences of human wildlife interaction by removing attractive nuisances in unenclosed trash areas.

(b) **Prohibited Outdoor Lighting**. Notwithstanding *Chapter 9, Article 3, Sec. 93.0117,* no installation of drop-down lenses, sodium and mercury vapor lights, ultraviolet lights, searchlights, laser light, and other outdoor lighting that flashes, blinks, alternates or moves shall be allowed.

(1) **Light Intrusion.** All lights used to illuminate outdoor areas including around or adjacent to swimming pools shall be designed, located and arranged or shielded so as to reflect the light away from any right-of-way and from Open Space zones, Resource Buffers or undeveloped areas.

(2) **Maximum Lumens.** All outdoor lighting shall have a maximum output of 850 lumens per luminaire, except:

- Security lighting: 2600 lumens
- Outdoor recreational lighting: 2600 lumens
- Walkway/driveway: 100 lumens

(c) **Maximum Height of Lighting Fixtures.** Luminaires affixed to a structure, including building fences, walls, or poles, for the purpose of providing outdoor lighting shall have a maximum height of 20 ft or no higher than height of fence except for freestanding light fixtures used to light walkways, driveways, and hardscapes shall not exceed 2 ft above ground level.

(d) **Windows, Bird-Safe Facade Requirement.** Bird-Safe Treatment shall be required on any windows, free-standing glass walls and facades, skywalks, greenhouses, or balconies with segments of reflective or transparent building elements which are not visually distinguishable or physically separate from one another by seams, joints, frames, or other opaque material. Any segment of glass exceeding 24 square feet in size shall incorporate Bird-Safe Treatment. This shall apply to any collection of glass doors, glass walls and the like that form a wall or expanse greater than 24 square feet. Bird-Safe Treatments include the following options:

(1) **Fritted glass windows:** closely spaced opaque dots (frits) fused on the outer surface of glass or other reflective or transparent materials making them highly visible to birds.

(2) **Angled glass:** position windows downward (recommended minimum 20 degrees) to limit reflection of sky and trees on the glass.

(3) **UV-reflective glass:** UV-reflective glass, such as Ornilux which is visible to birds and transparent to humans.

(4) **Frosted, stenciled etched or sandblasted windows:** any pattern frosted, stenciled, etched or sandblasted onto the glass with recommended dimensions including vertical elements of the window patterns at least 1/8 inch wide at a maximum spacing of 4 inches, and horizontal elements at least 1/8 inch wide at a maximum spacing of 2 inches.

(5) **Architectural Features:** Overhangs, louvers, awnings, screens, nets or other elements that layer, recess, or otherwise structurally break up large expanses of reflective or transparent surfaces.

(e) **Trash/Waste Enclosures.** All trash and recycling receptacles shall be stored inside a building or within an enclosed structure. The proposed location shall be identified on the site plan.

(1) **Design.** Design exterior trash enclosures to:

(i) be contained within a wall height that exceeds the disposal unit by at least 18 inches;
(ii) have a solid roof to deter birds and animals and block views from adjacent properties;

(iii) have solid doors that accommodate a lock and remain closed when not in use;
(iv) not be constructed of chain link, or wood (or other flammable materials); and,
(v) be designed to complement the primary building in color, material and architectural style.

G. Encroachments

1. **Structures, Equipment & Architectural Features**. The following structures, equipment, and architectural features are allowed to encroach a maximum amount per Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Maximum Allowable Encroachment

Feature	Front Yard	Side Yard	Rear Yard	Resource Buffer
Architectural Details	2'	2'	2'	2'
Roof Projections	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Unenclosed Structures (ground story	0'	0'	0'	0'
Unenclosed Structures (above ground story)	5'	3'	3'	3'
Enclosed, Projecting Structures	2.5'	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Mechanical Equipment (ground mounted)	1.5'	2.5'	2.5'	2.5'
Mechanical Equipment (wall mounted)	1.5'	1.5'	1.5'	1.5'
Waste/ Trash Enclosures	0'	1.5’	2.5’	2.5
Utility Equipment	0	1.5’	2.5’	2.5’
Underground Structures (basements, underground tanks)	0'	0'	0'	0'
Flatwork	0'	1.5’	2.5’	2.5’

2. **Driveways.** Grading and construction of driveways, is permitted to encroach into setbacks up to the lot line to provide essential access for vehicles and/or utilities when no other alternative access exists, so long as the total Hillside Impermeable Coverage area does not exceed Maximum Impermeable Coverage. *See Sections 1F and Section 3 of this Ordinance.* Driveway must conform with the following requirements:

(a) Maximum width: 20 feet
(b) Provide direct connection to parking
(c) Driveway must utilize the least impactful design. *See examples in Appx. A*

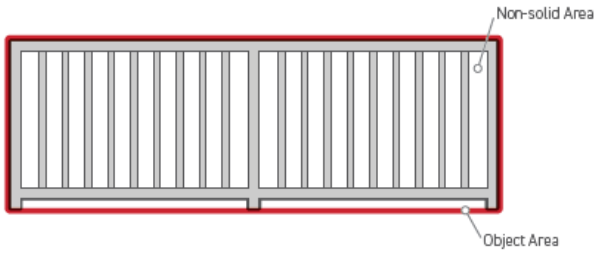
3. **Native Landscaping.** Landscaping projects that consist of 100 percent native, non-invasive species shall be permitted within 50 feet of a Resource, so long as the project does not exceed more than 50 cubic yards of earth import/export or more than 100 square feet of surface grading.

H. **Rules of Measurement.** The standards outlined in Subsection F are subject to following provisions.

1. **Resource Buffers Measurements:** All Resource Buffers should be measured horizontally, in plan view, since they are intended to serve as spatial buffers. All wetland delineations should follow the methodology described in the US Fish and Wildlife Service Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin, 1979). The Mapping Episodic Stream Activity (MESA) protocol (Vyverberg and Brady, 2013) developed by CDFW and the California Energy Commission should be employed to accurately document episodic streams when water is absent. *Refer to Table 7.2*

Table 7.2 Measurement of Resource Buffers	
Resource	**Measured from**
Lakes, reservoirs, ponds	High water mark.
Rivers, streams, creeks, riparian	Outside edge of riparian vegetation on either side of the channel. If vegetation is absent or sparse, use the bank of the wet season active channel inclusive of any braided channel conditions.
Wetlands	Edge of saturated soil
Open channel, storm drain, easements	Outside edge of riparian vegetation, edge of the channel, or perimeter of storm drain structure.
Ridgelines	The Ridgeline Buffer shall be measured from the lowest elevation of each 50 foot segment, or portion thereof, of ridgeline on or adjacent to the subject property.
Open Space	Between the proposed structure and the nearest property boundary of any Open Space property.

2. **Wildlife Fence Opacity (%):** Opacity is measured as a percentage, calculated by dividing the solid portion of the object area by the total area of the object. The total area of the object is measured as the smallest regular shape containing all elements of the object or assembly.



$$\frac{\text{Non-Solid Area}}{\text{Object Area}} = \textbf{Open Area (\%)}$$

3. **Planting Zones.** Planting Zones are areas designated A, B, and C and measured in square feet which surround buildings and structures at their finished grade; these zones are modeled upon LA County Brush Clearance Zones.

   (a) Zone A extends thirty (30') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet.

   (b) Zone B extends from thirty (30') feet to one hundred (100') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet

   (c) Zone C extends from one hundred (100') feet to two hundred (200') feet in a straight horizontal line perpendicular to the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet.

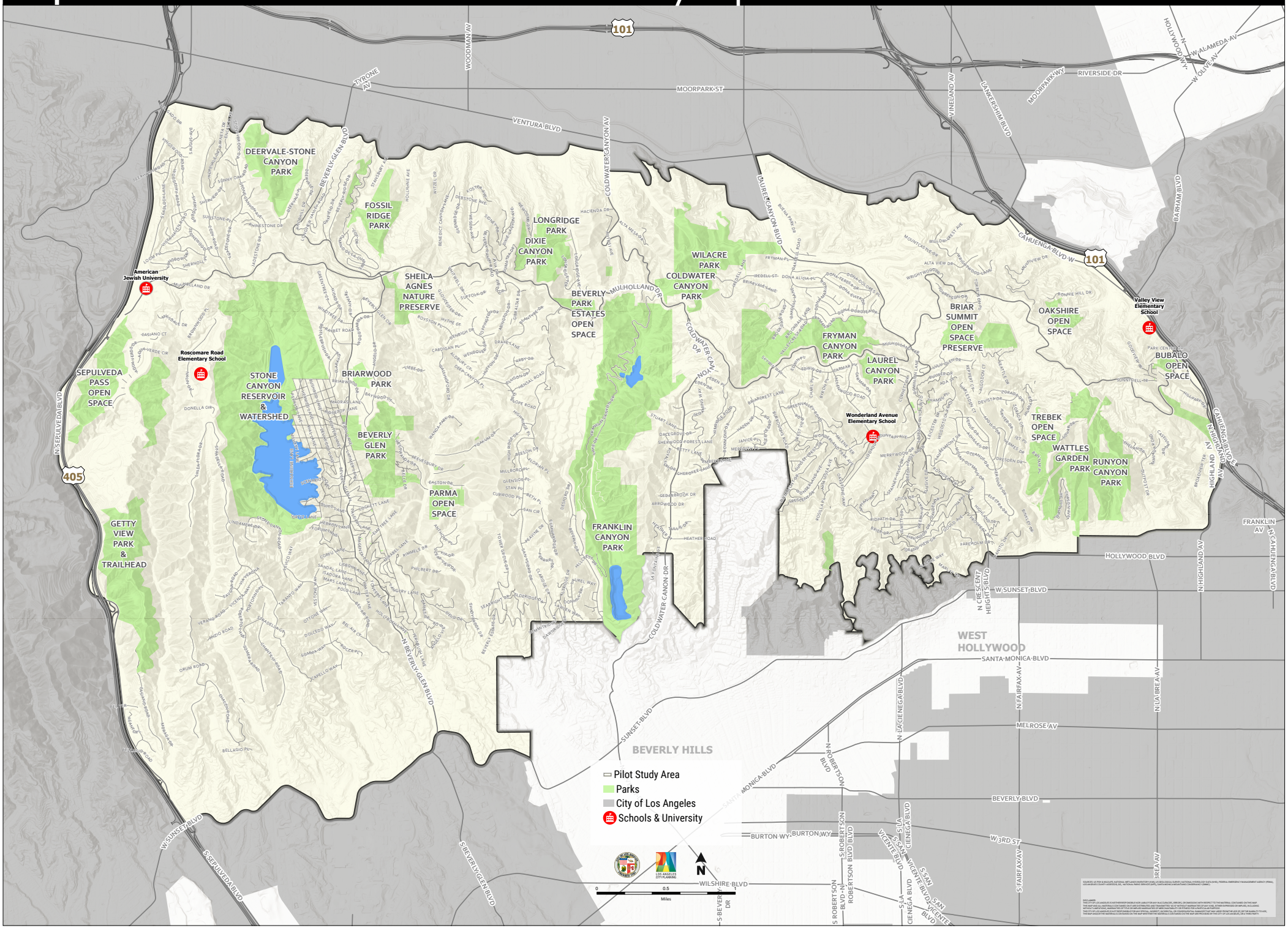
I. **Issuance of Building Permits.** For any Project within the Wildlife Ordinance District the Department of Building and Safety shall not issue any permits, including, but not limited to, grading, shoring or building unless an Administrative Clearance, Administrative Review or other Relief has been obtained pursuant to the applicable procedures in Section J.

J. **Relief.** A deviation from any Setback, Impermeable Hillside Coverage, Landscaping and Vegetation and/or Grading standards may be allowed as a Zoning Administrator's approval under *LAMC 12.24.X.28.* A deviation from any Resource Buffer, Slope, and/or Floor Area standards may be allowed as a variance in accordance with *LAMC 12.27*.

1. **Alternative Compliance.** In the event that requirements for fencing, lighting, windows, and/or trash enclosure cannot be met, as Relief, the applicant may, upon approval by the Director of Planning, provide alternative fencing, lighting, windows, trash enclosure designs that meet or exceed the intent and guidelines of the Wildlife-Fencing, Lighting, Windows, or Trash Enclosure Standards. *See Intent Statements Section 2. Fences, Walls, and Hedges, and Section 7. Lighting, Windows, Trash Enclosure and Appendix A.*

Map A: DRAFT Wildlife Ordinance District Boundary Map

05-04-2021



Map B: Draft Resource Areas

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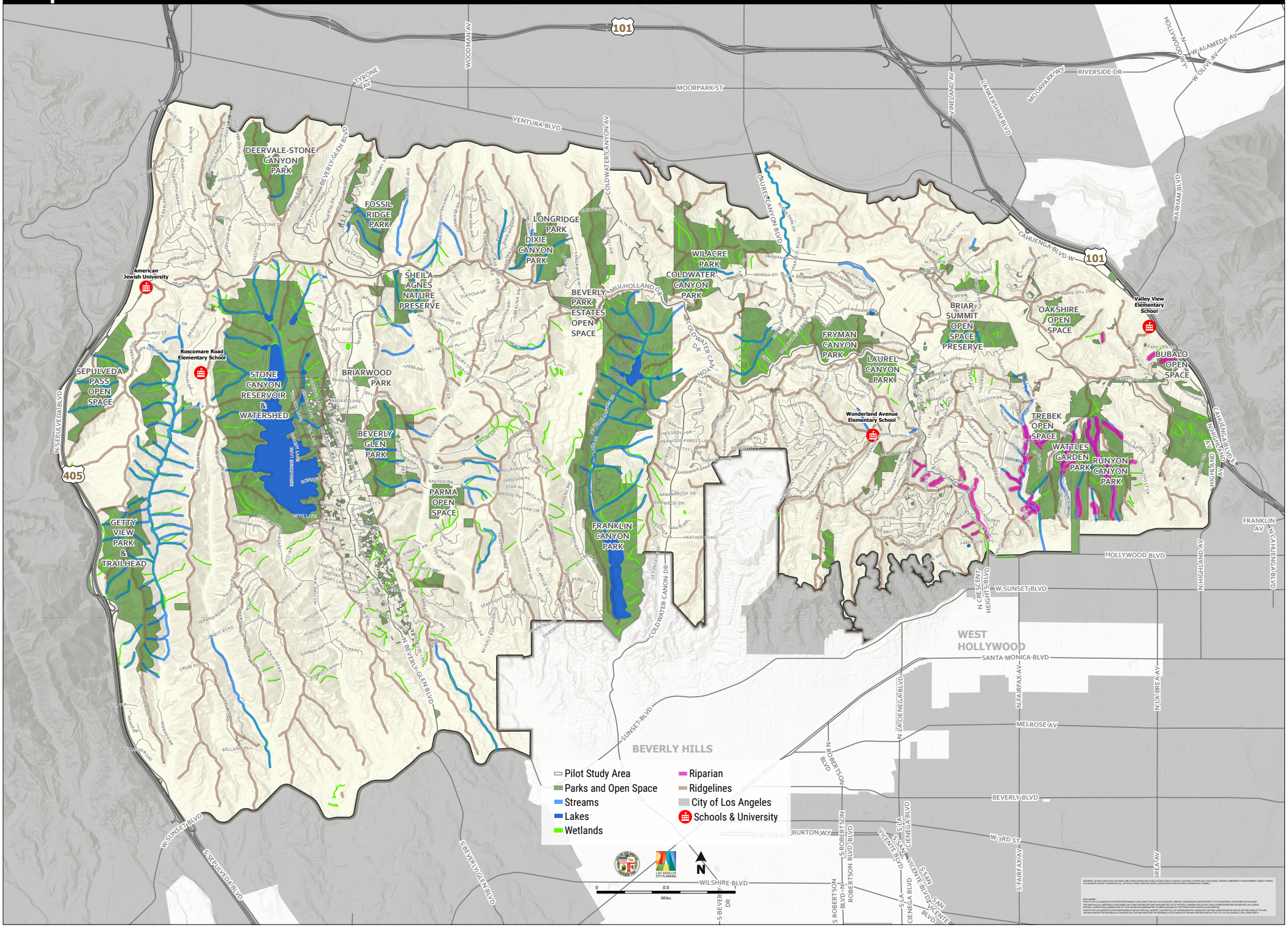

APPENDIX A: Wildlife-Friendly Design Guidelines

1. Examples of Wildlife-Friendly Fencing Design. *Wildlife-Friendly fencing includes but is not limited to post and rail, stanchion and cable, or picket design. See example for Wildlife-Friendly designs below.*

Split-rail or Flat-board

- *The top edge of the topmost rail or board should be no higher than 48 inches from the ground.*
- *Fences should be split-rail or flat-board with no more than three horizontal rails or boards.*
- *The bottom edge of the bottom horizontal rail or board should be no lower than 18 inches from the ground.*
- *There should be a minimum two-foot gap between each rail or board.*
- *Fence material should be made of an alternative material that gives the appearance of wood, such as wood composite or recycled material or some other similar material that gives the appearance of wood.*
- *Fence posts should not be hollow at the top or have holes drilled into them near the top.*

Wrought Iron, Picket

- *Min 6" spacing or opening between bars, pickets or slats*
- *No spikes or uncapped tops*

2. Examples of Wildlife-Friendly Driveway Design Guidelines

- *Driveway should be designed to not impede wildlife passage*
- *Driveway should be designed to have the least amount of impact on native vegetation*
- *Driveway should be raised for downslope lots*
- *Driveway for upslope lots should be designed to follow the natural topography*
- *New development should be located as close to existing roads as feasible given required setbacks to minimize the length of driveway except where a longer driveway would allow for an alternative building site location that would be more protective of Resources.*
- *New development should include no more than one driveway or access road to clustered structures.*
- *The turnaround required to provide adequate access for emergency service vehicles should be of a design that minimizes grading and landform alteration, such as a "hammerhead."*
- *Private driveways to multiple Project sites should be shared where feasible.*

Appendix B:
DRAFT Preferred Plant List

Planting of the following species is beneficial to native plant communities and/or wildlife and is, therefore, recommended within the City of Los Angeles where the Wildlife Ordinance applies. Use this list of preferred plants as a general guide only, tailoring the landscaping to the specific environment of the property, if necessary, in consultation with native plant experts.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Type
Calandrinia ciliata	Red maids	Annual
Castilleja densiflora	Owl's clover	Annual
Castilleja exserta	Purple owl's clover	Annual
Clarkia bottae	Punchbowl godetia	Annual
Clarkia purpurea	Winecup clarkia	Annual
Clarkia unguiculata	Elegant clarkia	Annual
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese houses	Annual
Erysimum capitatum	Douglas wallflower	Annual
Eschscholzia caepitosa	Collarless poppy	Annual
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	Annual
Gilia capitata	Globe gilia	Annual
Lasthenia californica	Gold fields	Annual
Lasthenia glabrata	Yellow rayed lasthenia; Goldfields	Annual
Layia platyglossa	Tidy tips	Annual
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature lupine	Annual
Lupinus hirsutissimus	Stinging lupine	Annual
Lupinus succulentus	Arroyo lupine; Succulent lupine	Annual
Nemophila menziesii	Baby blue eyes	Annual
Nicotiana quadrivalvis	Indian tobacco	Annual
Phacelia grandiflora	Large-flowered phacelia	Annual
Phacelia minor	Wild canterbury bells	Annual
Phacelia parryi	Parry's phacelia	Annual
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Lacy phacelia	Annual
Platystemon californicum	Cream cups	Annual
Salvia columbariae	Chia	Annual
Lupinus nanus	Sky lupine	Annual
Clarkia purpurea	Purple clarkia	Annual
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea	Meadowfoam	Annual
Limnanthes douglasii	Common meadowfoam, Poached egg plant	Annual
Phacelia grandiflora	Large-flowered phacelia	Annual
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Lacy phacelia	Annual
Bloomeria crocea	Golden stars	Bulb
Calochortus albus	White globe lily	Bulb

Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Bulb
Calochortus clavatus	Yellow mariposa	Bulb
Dichelostemma capitatum	Blue dicks	Bulb
Lilium humboldtii	Humboldt lily	Bulb
Zigadenus fremontii	Star lily	Bulb
Adiantum capillus veneris	Venus hair fern	Fern
Adiantum jordani	California maiden hair fern	Fern
Dryopteris arguta	Coastal wood fern	Fern
Pellaea andromedaefolia	Coffee fern	Fern
Pellaea mucronata	Bird's foot fern	Fern
Pentagramma triangularis	Goldback fern	Fern
Polypodium californicum	California polypody fern	Fern
Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens	Brackenfern	Fern
Woodwardia fimbriata	Chain fern	Fern
Abronia umbellata	Sand verbena	Perennial
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	Perennial
Acmispon glaber	Deer weed	Perennial
Acmispon glaber	Deerweed	Perennial
Anemopsis californica	Yerba mansa	Perennial
Antirrhinum multiforum	Many flowered snapdragon	Perennial
Aolidago velutina spp. californica	California goldenrod	Perennial
Artemisia ludoviciana	Silver wormwood	Perennial
Asclepias californica	California milkweed	Perennial
Asclepias eriocarpa	Indian milkweed	Perennial
Asclepias fascicularis	Narrow-Leaf milkweed	Perennial
Astragalus trichopodus	Locoweed	Perennial
Camissonia cheiranthifolia	Dune primrose	Perennial
Castilleja affinis	Indian paintbrush	Perennial
Clinopodium douglasii	Yerba buena	Perennial
Coreopsis gigantea	Tree coreopsis	Perennial
Croton californicus	California croton	Perennial
Delphinium cardinale	Scarlet larkspur	Perennial
Delphinium parryi	Blue larkspur	Perennial
Delphinium patens	Blue larkspur	Perennial
Dicentra ochroleuca	Silver ear drops	Perennial
Diplacus aurantiacus	Bush monkeyflower	Perennial
Dodecatheon clevelandii	Padre’s shootingstar	Perennial
Dudleya cymosa	Lax dudleya	Perennial
Dudleya cymosa S	Canyon dudleya	Perennial
Dudleya lanceolata	Lance live forever	Perennial
Dudleya pulverulenta	Chalk live dudleya	Perennial
Encelia californica	California bush sunflower	Perennial
Epilobium canum	California fuchsia	Perennial

Epipactis gigantea	Stream orchid	Perennial
Epipactis gigantea	Stream orchid	Perennial
Eriogonum crocatum	Conejo buckwheat	Perennial
Eriogonum elongatum	Wand buckwheat	Perennial
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow	Perennial
Erythranthe cardinalis	Scarlet monkeyflower	Perennial
Erythranthe guttata	Seep monkeyflower; Yellow monkeyflower	Perennial
Gnaphalium bicolor	Two-tone everlasting	Perennial
Gnaphalium californicum	California everlasting	Perennial
Grindelia camporum var. bracteosum	Gum plant	Perennial
Haplopappus venetus	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
Helianthus gracilentus	Dwarf sunflower	Perennial
Heliotropium curassavicum	Salt heliotrope	Perennial
Heliotropium curassavicum	Salt heliotrope	Perennial
Hesperoyucca whipplei	Yucca; Our lord's candle	Perennial
Heuchera maxima	Island alum root	Perennial
Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris	Perennial
Isocoma arguta	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
Iva hayesiana	Poverty weed; Spreading rush	Perennial
Juncus textilis	Basket rush	Perennial
Keckiella cordifolia	Heart-leaved penstemon	Perennial
Lepechinia calycina	White pitcher sage	Perennial
Lepechinia fragrans	Fragrant pitcher sage	Perennial
Leptodactylon californicum	Prickly phlox	Perennial
Lithophragma affine	Woodland star	Perennial
Lupinus bicolor	Miniature lupine	Perennial
Lupinus hirsutissimus	Stinging lupine	Perennial
Lupinus longiflorus	Bush lupine	Perennial
Lupinus succulentus	Arroyo lupine	Perennial
Mentzelia laevicaulis	Blazing star	Perennial
Mirabilis laevis v. crassifolia	Wishbone bush; Wild four o'clock	Perennial
Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia	Wishbone bush	Perennial
Oenothera elata	Hooker’s evening primrose	Perennial
Oenothera elata ~	Tall evening primrose	Perennial
Oenothera elata ssp. hookeri	Evening primrose	Perennial
Paeonia californica	California peony	Perennial
Penstemon centranthifolius	Scarlet bugler	Perennial
Penstemon heterophyllus	Foothill penstemon	Perennial
Penstemon spectabilis	Royal penstemon; Showy penstamon	Perennial
Phyla nodiflora	Turkey tangle fogfruit	Perennial
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky cinquefoil	Perennial
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Perennial
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird sage	Perennial

Saxifraga californica	California saxifrage	Perennial
Scrophularia californica	California figwort	Perennial
Scutellaria tuberosa	Skull cap	Perennial
Sidalcea malviflora	Checker bloom	Perennial
Sidalcea malviflora	Checker bloom	Perennial
Silene laciniata	Indian pink	Perennial
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed grass	Perennial
Solanum xanti	Purple nightshade	Perennial
Stachys bullata	California hedgenettle	Perennial
Stachys bullata	Hedge nettle; Meadow rue	Perennial
Stanleya pinnata	Prince's plume	Perennial
Symphyotrichum chilense	California aster	Perennial
Thalictrum fendleri	Meadow rue	Perennial
Trichostema lanatum	Wooly blue curls	Perennial
Venegasia carpesiodes	Canyon sunflower	Perennial
Verbena lasiostachys	Western verbena	Perennial
Verbena lasiostachys	Western verbena	Perennial
Viola pedunculata	Johnny jump up	Perennial
Agropyron parishii	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
Agrostis diegoensii	San Diego bentgrass	Perennial Grass
Agrostis exarata	Bentgrass	Perennial Grass
Agrostis pallens	Dune bent grass; Thingrass	Perennial Grass
Andropogon glomeratus	Beard grass	Perennial Grass
Andropogon glomeratus var. scabriglumis	Southwestern bushy bluestem	Perennial Grass
Bothriochloa barbinodis	Cane bluestem,; Plumed beard grass	Perennial Grass
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side oats grama	Perennial Grass
Bouteloua dactyloides	Buffalo grass	Perennial Grass
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue grama	Perennial Grass
Bromus carinatus	California brome	Perennial Grass
Bromus laevipes	Woodland brome	Perennial Grass
Carex pansa	Dune Sedge	Perennial Grass
Carex spissa	San Diego sedge	Perennial Grass
Distichlis spicata	Salt grass	Perennial Grass
Elymus condensatus	Giant wild rye	Perennial Grass
Elymus glaucus	Western rye grass	Perennial Grass
Elymus multisetus	Squirreltail	Perennial Grass
Elymus stebbinsii	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
Elymus triticoides	Creeping wild rye	Perennial Grass
Festuca elmeri	Elmer's fescue	Perennial Grass
Festuca rubra/F. idahoensis/F. occidentalis	Native Mow Free Blend™	Perennial Grass
Festuca rubra/Stipa cernua/S. pulchra	Native Preservation Mix™	Perennial Grass
Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. californicum	Meadow barley	Perennial Grass
Juncus patens	Rush	Perennial Grass

Koeleria macrantha	June grass	Perennial Grass
Melica imperfecta	Chaparral melica	Perennial Grass
Muhlenbergia aspenifolia	Scratch grass	Perennial Grass
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deergrass	Perennial Grass
Poa scabrella	Malpais bluegrass	Perennial Grass
Stipa cernua	Nodding needlegrass	Perennial Grass
Stipa coronata	Porcupine grass	Perennial Grass
Stipa lepida	Foothill needlegrass	Perennial Grass
Stipa pulchra	Purple needlegrass	Perennial Grass
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	Shrub
Adenostoma sparsifolium	Red shanks	Shrub
Amorpha californica	False indigo	Shrub
Arctostaphylos glandulosa	Eastwood manzanita	Shrub
Arctostaphylos glauca	Big Berry manzanita	Shrub
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	Shrub
Atriplex lentiformis	Quail bush	Shrub
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush	Shrub
Baccharis salicifolia	Mulefat	Shrub
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Shrub
Berberis pinnata	Barberry	Shrub
Brickellia californica	California brickellbush	Shrub
Ceanothus crassifolius	Hoaryleaf ceanothus	Shrub
Ceanothus cuneatus	Buckbrush	Shrub
Ceanothus leucodermis	whitebark ceanothus	Shrub
Ceanothus megacarpus	Big Pod ceanothus	Shrub
Ceanothus oliganthus	Hairyleaf ceanothus	Shrub
Ceanothus spinosus	Greenbark ceanothus	Shrub
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus ‘Yankee Point’	Blueblossom ceanothus	Shrub
Cercocarpus betuiloides	Mountain mahogany	Shrub
Comarostaphylis diversifolia	Summer holly	Shrub
Cornus glabrata	Smooth dogwood	Shrub
Dendromecon rigida	Bush poppy	Shrub
Ericameria linearifolia	Narrowleaf/Linear Leaved Goldenbush	Shrub
Ericameria linearifolia	Narrowleaf leaved goldenbush	Shrub
Eriodictyon crassifolium	Yerba santa	Shrub
Eriogonum cinereum	Ashyleaf buckwheat	Shrub
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	Shrub
Eriogonum parvifolium	Seacliff buckwheat	Shrub
Eriogonum wrightii var. membranaceum	Spreading buckwheat	Shrub
Frangula (Rhamnus) californica	Coffeeberry	Shrub
Garrya veatchii	Silktassel bush	Shrub
Hazardia squarrosa	Common hazardia; Goldenbush	Shrub
Hazardia squarrosa	Sawtooth goldenbush	Shrub

Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Shrub
Holodiscus discolor	Cream bush	Shrub
Isocoma menziesii var. menziesii	Mensies' goldenbush	Shrub
Isocoma menziesii var. menziesii	Mensies' goldenbush	Shrub
Lepechinia fragrans	Fragrant pitcher sage	Shrub
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral mallow	Shrub
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac	Shrub
Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia (M. californica)	Wishbone bush	Shrub
Myrica californica	Pacific wax myrtle	Shrub
Opuntia littoralis	Coastal prickly pear	Shrub
Peritoma (Isomeris) arborea	Bladderpod	Shrub
Pickeringia montana	Chapparal pea	Shrub
Pluchea sericea	Arrow weed	Shrub
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf cherry	Shrub
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub oak	Shrub
Quercus dumosa	Nuttals scrub oak	Shrub
Rhamnus crocea	Redberry	Shrub
Rhamnus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf redberry	Shrub
Rhus aromatica trilobata	Fragrant sumac	Shrub
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonande berry	Shrub
Rhus ovata	Sugar bush	Shrub
Rhus trilobata	Squaw bush	Shrub
Ribes aureum	Golden currant	Shrub
Ribes californicum	Hillside currant; Hillside gooseberry	Shrub
Ribes indecorum	White-flowering currant	Shrub
Ribes malvaceum	Chaparral currant	Shrub
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-flowering gooseberry	Shrub
Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen current; Catalina Perfume	Shrub
Rosa californica	California wild rose	Shrub
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow	Shrub
Salvia apiana	White sage	Shrub
Salvia leucophylla	Purple sage	Shrub
Salvia mellifera	Black sage	Shrub
Sambucus nigra	Blue elderberry; Mexican elderberry	Shrub
Symphoricarpos mollis	Snowberry	Shrub
Acer macrophyllum	Big leaf maple	Tree
Alnus rhombifolia	White alder	Tree
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	Tree
Fraxinus dipetala	California ash	Tree
Fraxinus velutina	Velvet ash	Tree
Hesperocyparis forbesii	Tecate cypress	Tree
Juglans californica	Black walnut	Tree
Juniperus californica	California juniper	Tree

Lyonothamnus floribundus	Santa Cruz island ironwood	Tree
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	Tree
Populus balsamifera	Balsam poplar	Tree
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	Tree
Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood	Tree
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	Tree
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	Tree
Quercus wislizeni	Interior live oak	Tree
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow	Tree
Salix laevigata	Red willow	Tree
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	Tree
Umbellularia californica	California bay laurel	Tree
Calystegia macrostegia	Morning glory	Vine
Clematis lasiantha	Virgin's bower	Vine
Clematis lasiantha	Chaparral clematis	Vine
Clematis ligusticifolia	Western virgin's bower	Vine
Lathyrus laetiflorus	Wild sweet pea	Vine
Lonicera hispidula	California honeysuckle	Vine
Lonicera interrupta	Chaparral honeysuckle	Vine
Lonicera subspicata	Wild honeysuckle	Vine
Marah macrocarpa	Wild cucumber	Vine
Solanum xanti	Purple nightshade	Vine
Vitis girdiana	Desert wild grape	Vine

Appendix C:
DRAFT Prohibited Plant List

The Wildlife Ordinance prohibits the installation of any plant material categorized as 'Moderate' or 'High' in the current Invasive Plant Inventory for the Southwest region by the California Invasive Plant Council (CAL-IPC), and plants that are listed as noxious weeds by the California Department of Food & Agriculture or already prohibited by the City or surrounding jurisdictions. This includes the following plant species:

Botanical Name	**Common Name**
Acacia dealbata	Silver wattle
Acacia longifolia	Sidney golden wattle
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood acacia
Acacia retinodes	Water Wattle
Acroptilon repens	Russian knapweed
Aegilops triuncialis	Barb goatgrass
Ageratina adenophora	Eupatory
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-heaven
Alhagi maurorum	Camelthorn
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligatorweed
Amaranthus albus	Tumbleweed
Ammophila arenaria	European beachgrass
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet vernalgrass
Aptenia cordifolia	Red apple
Arctotheca calendula	Fertile capeweed
Arctotheca calendula	Capeweed
Arctotheca prostrata	Capeweed
Arundo donax	Giant reed
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal creeper
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion weed
Atriplex semibaccata	Australian saltbush
Avena barbata	Slender oat
Avena fatua	Wild oats
Bassia hyssopifolia	Bassia
Bellardia trixago	Mediterranean linseed
Brachypodium distachyon	Annual false-brome
Brachypodium sylvaticum	Slender false-brome
Brassica nigra	Black mustard
Brassica rapa	Field mustard
Brassica spp.	Mustard
Brassica tournefortii	Sahara mustard
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome
Bromus hordaceous	Brome grass; Soft chess

Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens	Red brome
Bromus rubens	Foxtail chess
Bromus tectorum	Cheatgrass
Cardaria draba	Hoary cress
Carduus nutans	Musk thistle
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle
Carpobrotus chilensis	Sea fig; Ice plant
Carpobrotus edulis	Highway iceplant, Hottentot fig
Carpobrotus spp.	Ice Plant
Carrichtera annua	Ward's weed
Carthamus lanatus	Woolly distaff thistle
Centaurea calcitrapa	Purple starthistle
Centaurea diffusa	Diffuse knapweed
Centaurea jacea ssp. pratensis	Meadow knapweed
Centaurea maculosa	Spotted knapweed
Centaurea melitensis	Tocalote
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow starthistle
Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos	Spotted knapweed
Centaurea virgata var. squarrosa	Squarrose knapweed
Chenopodium album	Pigweed; lamb's quarters
Chenopodium murale	Goosefoot
Chondrilla juncea	Skeleton weed
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera	Boneseed
Chrysanthemum coronarium	Garland daisy
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle
Cirsium spp.	Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Bull thistle
Clematis vitalba	Old man's beard
Colocasia esculenta	Taro root
Conicosia pugioniformis	Narrow-leaf Iceplant
Conium maculatum	Poison-hemlock
Cortaderia jubata	Jubata Grass
Cortaderia selloana	Pampasgrass
Cotoneaster franchetii	Orange cotoneaster
Cotoneaster lacteus	Milkflower cotoneaster
Cotoneaster pannosus	Silverleaf cotoneaster
Cynara cardunculus	Artichoke thistle
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass
Cynoglossum officinale	Common houndstongue
Cynosurus echinatus	Hedgehog dogtail
Cyperus difformis	Umbrella sedge
Cytisus canariensis	Canary Island broom
Spartium junceum	Spanish broom
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom; English broom; Common broom

Cytisus striatus	Portugese broom
Delairea odorata	Cape ivy; German ivy
Descurainia sophia	Flixweed
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Dipsacus fullonum	Common teasel
Dipsacus sativus	Fullers teasel
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkwort
Egeria densa	Brazilian egeria; Dense waterweed
Ehrharta calycina	Purple veldtgrass; African veldtgrass; Perennial veldtgrass
Ehrharta erecta	Panic veldtgrass
Eichhornia crassipes	Water hyacinth
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive; Oleaster
Elaeagnus spp.	Silverberry/Oleaster/Russian Olive
Elymus caput-medusae	Medusahead
Emex spinosa	Devil's thorn
Erechtites glomerata	Cutleaf fireweed
Erechtites minima	Australian fire weed
Erodium botrys	Storksbill
Erodium cicutarium	Storksbill; Filaree
Eucalyptus calmaldulensis	Red gum
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue gum eucalyptus
Euphorbia terracina	Geraldton carnation weed
Euphorbia virgata	Leafy spurge
Fallopia japonica	Japanese knotweed
Fallopia sachalinensis	Giant knotweed
Festuca arundinacea	Reed fescue, tall fescue
Festuca myuros	Rat-tail fescue
Festuca perennis	Italian ryegrass
Ficus carica	Edible fig
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel; sweet fennel; sweet anise
Gazania linearis	Gazania
Genista monosperma	Bridal veil broom
Genista monspessulana	French broom; soft broom
Genista spp.	Brooms
Geranium dissectum	Cutleaf geranium
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust
Glyceria declinata	Mannagrass
Halogeton glomeratus	Halogeton
Hedera canariensis	Algerian ivy
Hedera helix	English ivy
Hedera spp.	Ivy
Hirschfeldia incana	Short-pod mustard
Holcus lanatus	Common velvet grass
Hordeum leporinum	Foxtail barley

Hordeum marinum	Mediterranean barley
Hordeum murinum	Hare barley
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla; Water thyme; Florida elodea
Hypericum canariense	Canary Island St. Johns wort
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. Johns wort
Hypochaeris radicata	Rough cat's-ear
Ilex aquifolium	English holly
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag iris
Isatis tinctoria	Dyer's woad
Kochia scoparia	Kochia
Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
Lantana camara	Lantana
Lepidium chalepense; Cardaria chalepensis	Lens-podded hoary cress
Lepidium draba	Heart-podded hoary cress
Lepidium latifolium	Perennial pepperweed
Lepidium latifolium	Perennial/Broadleaved pepperweed; Tall whitetop
Leptospermum laevigatum	Australian tea tree
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye daisy
Ligustrum spp.	Privet
Limnobium laevigatum	South American spongeplant; West Indian sponge
Limnobium spongia	South American Spongeplant
Limonium duriusculum	European sea lavendar
Limonium perezii / L. sinuatum	Statice
Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica	Dalmatian toadflax
Linaria vulgaris	Yellow toadflax
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Ludwigia hexapetala	creeping waterprimrose; Uruguay waterprimrose
Ludwigia peploides	Floating waterprimrose
Ludwigia peploides ssp. montevidensis	Creeping waterprimrose
Lythrum hyssopifolium	Hyssop loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Malva parviflora	Cheeseweed
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound
Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Crystalline iceplant
Myoporum laetum	Ngaio tree
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrotfeather; Brazilian watermilfoil; Thread-of-life
Myriophyllum spicatum	Spike watermilfoil
Nicotiana glauca	Tree tobacco
Onopordum acanthium	Scotch thistle; Cotton/wolly/winged thistle; Heraldic thistle
Oryzopsis meliacea	Ricegrass; Smilo grass
Oxalis cornicultata	Oxalis
Oxalis pes-caprae	Bermuda buttercup

Oxalis rubra	Oxalis
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu grass
Pennisetum setaceum	Crimson fountain grass,; Green fountain grass
Phalaris aquatica	Harding grass
Picris echioides	Bristly ox-tongue
Podocarpus spp.	Podocarpus
Potamogeton crispus	Curly-leaved pondweed
Raphanus sativus	Wild radish
Retama monosperma	Bridal Broom
Rhus laucea	African Sumac
Ricinus communis	Castor bean
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry
Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel
Rumex conglomerates	Creek dock
Rumex crispus	Curly dock
Saccharum ravennae	Ravennagrass
Salsola soda	Glasswort
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle
Salvinia molesta	Giant salvinia; Karibaweed; Water velvet; African pyle
Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion flowers
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper tree
Senecio glomeratus	Cutleaf burnweed
Senecio mikanioides	German ivy
Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya	Popcorn senna
Sesbania punicea	Scarlet wisteria
Silybum marianum	Milk thistle
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge mustard
Sisymbrium orientale	Eastern rocket
Sonchus oleraceus	Sow thistle
Sorghum halepense	Johnsongrass
Spartina alterniflora x S. foliosa	Smooth hybrid cordgrass
Spartina anglica	English cordgrass
Spartina densiflora	Dense-flowered cordgrass; Chilean cordgrass.
Spartium junceum	Spanish broom
Stipa (Nassella) tenuissima	Mexican feathergrass
Stipa capensis	Cape ricegrass, mediterranean steppegrass
Taeniatherum sp.	Medusahead
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk; Saltcedar
Tanacetum vulgare	Common tansy
Torilis arvensis	Hedgeparsley
Triadica sebifera	Chinese tallow tree
Tribulus terrestris	Puncture vine

Trifolium hirtum	Rose clover
Ulex europaeus	Gorse; Common gorse; Furze; Prickly broom
Vinca spp.	Periwinkles
Vulpia myruros	Rattail fescue
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm
Xanthium spinosus	Cocklebur
Zostera japonica	Dwarf eelgrass