

EXHIBIT A:

Proposed Wildlife District Ordinance Components

CPC-2022-3413-CA, CPC-2022-3712-ZC, ENV-2022-3414-CE
For consideration by the City Planning Commission

- A1 – Proposed Wildlife District Ordinance
- A2 – Preferred and Prohibited Plant Lists
- A3 – Wildlife Resources Map

November 17, 2022

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Sections 12.03, 12.04, 12.32, 13.21, 13.22, and 16.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) in order to create a “WLD” Wildlife supplemental use district that establishes regulations that aim to maintain and protect existing wildlife, connectivity and ecosystems and to provide co-benefits including climate resilience, resource management, and public health.

WHEREAS, the City Council on April 22, 2016, adopted a motion instructing the Department of City Planning, in conjunction with the City Attorney and in consultation with natural resource agencies such as the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, to prepare an ordinance amending the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) to “create a Wildlife Corridor in the eastern area of the Santa Monica Mountains” with the goal of protecting wildlife and maintaining wildlife connectivity within the Santa Monica Mountains; and

WHEREAS, the Council motion instructed the Department prepare an ordinance to 1) ensure that hillside development accommodate wildlife habitat connectivity, 2) require that easements and deed restrictions be applied to achieve connectivity, 3) designate a zone in the LAMC for wildlife connectivity, and 4) require a biological constraints checklist for every project in the Wildlife Corridor zone and as such a code amendment ordinance and zone change ordinance, collectively referred to as the proposed Ordinance, has been prepared for presentation to City Council in response to the motion; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC) has studied wildlife habitat and corridors within its territories, with the goal of preventing further injuries and deaths to wildlife, and protecting the remaining open spaces and wildlife linkages that exist, and has prepared and adopted the Eastern Santa Monica Mountains Natural Resource Protection Plan on December 13, 2021 to that end; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Sections 65302(g) requires cities to prepare a safety element, which establishes policies for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards and other geologic hazards, flooding; and wildland and urban fires, and to implement such policies through local ordinances and regulations, which the City has prepared such regulations in the proposed Ordinance that achieves the co-benefits of safety and natural resource protections; and

WHEREAS, there is a global climate crisis and municipalities are being called upon to develop strategies to combat climate change, build in resiliency and protect biodiversity as evidenced by several California legislative actions and initiatives, including but not limited to, SB1425, SB379 and Governor Newsom’s 30x30 initiative; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles has a multitude of plans and initiatives that highlight the importance of addressing ecological health and resilience in the Los Angeles region, such as: LA's Green New Deal/Sustainability pLAn (pLAn); Resilient Los Angeles Plan (Resilient LA); Biodiversity and Healthy Soils initiatives; One Water LA 2040 Plan; Protected Tree Ordinance (PTO); and the First Step Towards an Urban Forest Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baseline Hillside Ordinance (BHO), Hillside Construction Regulations (HCR), and Mulholland Scenic Parkway Specific Plan (Mulholland Specific Plan) created development standards to ensure that new development matches the scale and character of existing buildings in the hillsides, cumulative grading activities are minimized and the Scenic and natural resources in a portion of the Santa Monica Mountains are preserved, however those regulations do not address wildlife and connectivity explicitly; and

WHEREAS, this proposed Ordinance (Exhibit A) is consistent with the goals and objectives of the General Plan's Framework, Land Use, Conservation, Safety, and Housing elements to protect the city's natural resources and biodiversity and implements those policies by establishing new development standards, removes exemptions, and requires development to plan for wildlife connectivity; addresses lot coverage, floor area, grading and height and as well as native landscaping/trees, fence, trash enclosure, window and lighting requirements; includes regulations that apply to private properties, helping to reduce environmental impacts through standards that limit land and vegetation disturbance, limit impervious development, limit injury to wildlife and maintain wildlife movement corridors, and requiring discretionary review of projects in or proximate to wildlife resources; and

WHEREAS, an initial draft of the Ordinance was released for public review and comment in Spring 2021, and a revised draft was released in Spring 2022 and members of the public had between April 22, 2022 and August 22, 2022 to provide additional comments, and feedback was incorporated into the proposed ordinance for City Planning Commission consideration; and

WHEREAS, consultation with public agencies was conducted, the City received comments on the draft Wildlife Ordinance from SMMC and LA County Fire along with other City departments such as: the Bureau of Engineering (BOE), the Department of Building and Safety (DBS), the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP), and Department of Water and Power (DWP), the LA Fire Department (LAFD), LA Police Department (LAPD), the Department of Animal Services, Los Angeles Sanitation and Environment (LASAN, including the Biodiversity Expert Council), and the Urban Forestry Division of the Public Works Department (UFD) and incorporated recommendations into the draft presented to the City Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, beginning in 2018 public workshops, presentations, Informational Sessions, and a public hearing were held. Additionally a project website was developed to share information about the Ordinance, process and timeline. Regular electronic communications and Eblasts were sent throughout the Ordinance development process; and

WHEREAS, a notice of public hearing was published in the "Daily Journal" on June 30, 2022, in accordance with Section 12.32-C4 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the Hearing Officer, as a representative of the City Planning Commission held a public hearing on the proposed Ordinance on July 13, 2022, and 62,500 hearing notices were mailed to owners and occupants of the proposed Wildlife District; and

WHEREAS, the City Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on November 17, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Ordinance is found to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3), 15307 (Class 7) and 15308 (Class 8), and no exception to a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 applies; and

WHEREAS, it is urgent to immediately prevent the further alteration or irreversible loss of wildlife habitat and to minimize future obstacles to wildlife connectivity in the Santa Monica Mountains of Los Angeles and delaying the implementation of this ordinance could result in the continuation of the trend toward development which is inconsistent with the objectives of the General Plan, incompatible with the existing neighborhoods, and irreversible and that will also result in further impacts to the quality of life in the communities within the City of Los Angeles, and this ordinance needs to take effect upon its publication.

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

Sec. 1. Section 12.03 of the LAMC is amended to add the following definition in alphabetical order.

Native Plant. Any plant species listed on Calflora (or its successor standard reference as adopted by the Director) and identified as naturally-occurring and adapted to the environmental conditions of the Los Angeles region and whose presence is not due to human intervention (e.g., planned landscaping). This definition excludes invasive plants like dandelions and other weeds.

Native Tree. 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 that 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.

Stream. Any perennial or intermittent watercourse having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

Wetland. Any natural lake, intermittent lake, pond, intermittent pond, marsh, swamp, seep or spring.

Wildlife Resource. Features which provide wildlife benefits, ecosystem services, and contribute to the overall quality of the natural and built environment. Wildlife Resources are identified in *Map B: Draft Resource Areas*, and include:

- water features, such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands, rivers, streams, creeks, and riparian areas;
- open space, including zoned open space conservation easements, and protected areas;
- open channels;

Sec. 2. Subsection D of Section 12.04. of Article 2 or Chapter 1 of the LAMC is hereby amended to read as follows:

D. Certain portions of the City are also designated as being in one or more of the following districts, by the provision of Article 3 of this chapter.

"O"	Oil Drilling District
"S"	Animal Slaughtering
"G"	Surface Mining District
"RPD"	Residential Planned Development District
"K"	Equinekeeping District
"CA"	Commercial and Artcraft District
"POD"	Pedestrian Oriented District
"CDO"	Community Design Overlay District
"MU"	Mixed Use District
"FH"	Fence Height District
"SN"	Sign District
"RFA"	Residential Floor Area District
"NSO"	Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay District
"CPIO"	Community Plan Implementation Overlay District
"HS"	Hillside Standards Overlay District
"MPR"	Modified Parking Requirement District
"RIO"	River Improvement Overlay District
"CUGU"	Clean Up Green Up Overlay District
"RG"	Rear Detached Garage District
"HCR"	Hillside Construction Regulation District

"WLD" Wildlife District

The "Zoning Map" is amended to indicate these districts and the boundaries of each district. Land classified in an "O" Oil Drilling District, "S" Animal Slaughtering District, "G" Surface Mining District, "RPD" Residential Planned Development District, "K" Equinekeeping District, "CA" Commercial and Artcraft District, "POD" Pedestrian Oriented District, "CDO" Community Design Overlay District, "MU" Mixed Use District, "FH" Fence Height District, "SN" Sign District, "RFA" Residential Floor Area District, "NSO" Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay District, "CPIO" Community Plan Implementation Overlay District, "RIO" River Improvement Overlay District, "CUGU" Clean Up Green Up Overlay District, "RG" Rear Detached Garage District, "HCR" Hillside Construction Regulation District, or "WLD" Wildlife District is also classified in one or more zones, and land classified in the "P" Automobile Parking Zone may also be classified in an "A" or "R" Zone.

Land classified in the "P" Automobile Parking Zone may also be classified in an "A" or "R" Zone.

These classifications are indicated on the "**Zoning Map**" with a combination of symbols, e.g., **R2-2-O**, **C2-4-S**, **M1-3-G**, **M1-1-P** and **R2-O**, **C2-G**, etc., where height districts have not been established.

Sec. 3. Subdivision 2 of Subsection S of Section 12.32 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code shall be amended to add a new "WLD" Wildlife Supplemental Use District.

2. Districts. In order to carry out the provisions of this article, the following districts are established:

"O"	Oil Drilling District
"S"	Animal Slaughtering District
"G"	Surface Mining District
"RPD"	Residential Planning Development District
"K"	Equinekeeping District
"CA"	Commercial and Artcraft District
"POD"	Pedestrian Oriented District
"CDO"	Community Design Overlay District
"MU"	Mixed Use District
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"CUGU"	Clean Up Green Up Overlay District
"RG"	Rear Detached Garage District
"HCR"	Hillside Construction Regulation District
"WLD"	Wildlife District

These districts and their boundaries are shown on portions of the "Zoning Map" as provided for in Section 12.04 and made a part thereof by a combination of the zone and district symbols. This map and the notations, references and other information shown on it that pertain to the boundaries of these districts are made a part of this article as fully described here. Reference is hereby made to those maps, notations, references and other information for full particulars.

Sec. 4. Subdivision 4 of Subsection S of Section 12.32 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

4. Administrative Clearance - Director Authority for Sign Off.

(a) Administrative Clearance. An Administrative Clearance is defined as a ministerial approval for Projects that comply with all applicable Supplemental Use District regulations. The term "Project" shall be defined in any Supplemental Use District that seeks to invoke this Administrative Clearance procedure.

(b) Application, Form and Contents. To apply for an Administrative Clearance, an applicant shall file an application with the Department of City Planning, on a form provided by the Department, and include all information required by the instructions on the application and any additional submission requirements.

(c) Procedures. An applicant for a Project that complies with the provisions of an adopted Commercial and Aircraft District, Pedestrian Oriented District, Community Design Overlay District, Mixed Use District, Community Plan Implementation Overlay District, River Improvement Overlay District, Clean Up Green Up Overlay District, or Wildlife District shall submit plans to the Director for an Administrative Clearance. The

Director or his/her designee shall review the Project for compliance with the applicable Supplemental Use District development regulations. A Project that does not qualify for Administrative Clearance shall follow the procedures set forth in the applicable Supplemental Use District.

Sec. 5. The table of contents preceding Section 13.00 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

- [13.01](#) "O" Oil Drilling Districts.
- [13.02](#) "S" Animal Slaughtering Districts.
- [13.03](#) "G" Surface Mining Operations Districts.
- [13.04](#) "RPD" Residential Planned Development Districts.
- [13.05](#) "K" Equinekeeping Districts.
- [13.06](#) Commercial and Artcraft Districts.
- [13.07](#) Pedestrian Oriented District.
- [13.08](#) "CDO" Community Design Overlay District.
- [13.09](#) Mixed Use District.
- [13.10](#) Fence Heights District.
- [13.11](#) "SN" Sign District.
- [13.12](#) "NSO" Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay District.
- [13.13](#) "RFA" Residential Floor Area District.
- [13.14](#) "CPIO" Community Plan Implementation Overlay District.
- [13.15](#) "MPR" Modified Parking Requirement District.
- [13.16](#) "HS" Hillside Standards Overlay District.
- [13.17](#) "RIO" River Improvement Overlay District.
- [13.18](#) "CUGU" Clean Up Green Up District.
- [13.19](#) "RG" Rear Detached Garage District.
- [13.20](#) "HCR" Hillside Construction Regulation District.
- 13.21 "WLD" Wildlife District
- [13.22](#) Violation.

Sec. 6. Section 13.21 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code shall be renumbered as Section 13.22, and a new Section 13.21 shall be inserted to read as follows:

SEC. 13.21. "WLD" WILDLIFE DISTRICT.

A. Purpose. This section sets forth procedures and standards for the Wildlife Ordinance. The general purpose of the Wildlife Ordinance is to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat and connectivity by providing standards and regulations applicable to development in ecologically important areas. The overall intent of

the ordinance is to achieve protection of natural resources, plants, animals, and open space and thereby advance sustainability, wildlife connectivity, biodiversity, watershed health, wildfire safety, and climate resilience goals for the City.

B. Relationship to Other Zoning Regulations. Wherever the provisions of the Wildlife District conflict with any provisions of other Supplemental Use Districts, the underlying zone, or any other regulation, the more restrictive provision shall prevail.

C. District Identification. The provisions of this Section apply to any lot designated as WLD as a part of its zone designation. Development on properties within the Wildlife District are subject to the development regulations, as applicable, in Subsection F of this Section. Development initiated by the City is exempt from all regulations contained in this Section.

D. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases are defined as follows:

Channel, Open. A stream or river bed; generally refers to the physical form where water commonly flows.

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) protected areas for 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.

Planting Area. The area on a lot designated and designed for plants, including zones 1 and 2.

Project. Any of the Project Types listed in Section 13.21.E.1 of this Code shall be counted as a Project.

Preferred Plant. Any plant identified on the Preferred Plant List, as adopted and maintained by the Director of Planning.

Prohibited Plant. Any plant identified on the Prohibited Plant List, as adopted and maintained by the Director of Planning.

Protected Tree or Shrub. See definition in Section 46.01.

Riparian Area. Riparian areas are plant communities contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features of perennial or intermittent lotic and lentic water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes, or drainage ways). Riparian areas are usually transitional between wetland and upland. Riparian areas have one or both of the following characteristics: distinctly different vegetative species than adjacent areas; species similar to adjacent areas, but exhibiting more vigorous or robust growth forms.

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.

Significant Tree. Any tree that 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.

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.

Wildlife Resource. See Section 12.03.

Wildlife Resource Buffer. An area measuring up to 50 feet from an identified Wildlife Resource.

E. Applicability. A Project that satisfies at least one criterion under the “Project Type” list in Subdivision 1 below shall comply with the provisions contained in Subdivision 1 of Subsection F of this Section (13.21.F.1) except where noted in this Section.

Additionally, Projects proposed within identified Wildlife Resources or their buffers must also comply with the provisions established in Subdivision 2 of Subsection F of this Section (13.21.F.2).

In reviewing a Project for an Administrative Clearance, the Director shall only review the Project for compliance with those regulations that are applicable to the proposed scope of construction.

1. Project Type

(a) New Construction. The construction of a new, standalone building exceeding 500 square feet. Reconstruction of a building or structure damaged or destroyed in a natural disaster shall not be considered New Construction.

(b) Additions. Additions exceeding 500 square feet to any building or structure.

(c) Major Remodel- Hillside. Any remodeling of a main building on a lot in the Hillside Area whenever the aggregate value of all alterations within a one-year period exceeds 50 percent of the replacement cost of the main building. Reconstruction of a building or structure damaged or destroyed in a natural disaster shall not be considered Major Remodel-Hillside.

(d) Grading. Cumulative grading on a lot in excess of 500 cubic yards.

(e) Tree Removal. Removal of any Protected Tree, Significant Tree, or tree within the public right of way.

F. Development Regulations. All Projects within a Wildlife District (WLD) shall be subject to the following development regulations. A Project that has been granted vested rights under Section 12.26.A.3 of this Code prior to the effective date of this ordinance is exempt.

1. District-Wide Regulations. All Projects within the Wildlife SUD shall comply with the applicable provisions of this Subdivision.

(a) Fences and Walls (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodel-Hillside)

(1) Intent. To minimize potential for wildlife injury and entrapment by prohibiting materials and design features that present threats to wildlife, and to facilitate wildlife connectivity.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Fence and Wall Standards. All fencing and walls shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Wall and Fence Design and Materials

i. The following materials and design features are prohibited on any fencing:

1. Prohibited Materials:

- a. Barbed wire
- b. Plastic mesh
- c. Woven wire
- d. Concertina wire
- e. Razor wire

2. Prohibited Design Features:

- a. Spikes
- b. Sharp Glass
- c. Uncapped hollow fence posts

(b) Height. (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels-Hillside, Additions)

(1) Intent. To minimize the alteration of existing landforms and vegetation; limit soil erosion and slope instability, and improve stormwater management and watershed health; maintain hillside ecosystems and reduce visual and physical impact by limiting the amount of landcover, landform, and soil disturbance associated with tall hillside development.

(2) Regulations.**(i) Overall Height.**

An overall height limit of 45 feet shall be established for all buildings and structures. The overall height shall be measured from the adjacent lowest elevation point within 5 horizontal feet of the exterior walls of a building or structure to the highest elevation point of the roof Structure or parapet wall.

- a. The overall height requirement shall not apply to the restoration or rebuilding of non-conforming buildings that are damaged or destroyed by natural disasters as outlined in Section 12.23.A.5 of the LAMC.

- b. Roof Structures as described in LAMC [Table 12.21 C.10-5](#), or similar Structures, may be erected above the Overall Height limit.

(c) Grading (Applies to project types: New Construction, Additions, Major Remodel- Hillside, Grading)

- (1) Intent.** To preserve natural landform, topography, and vegetation; retain watershed function; and reduce surface erosion, soil instability, landslides, and/or site disturbance by limiting grading on steep slopes.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Grading Restrictions

- a. **Development on lots with slopes in excess of 100%.** No grading or structure shall be developed on the portion of lots with natural slopes in excess of 100% and greater as identified on the Slope Analysis Map per 12.21.C.10(b)(1), except that a Project may utilize a Guaranteed Minimum Residential Floor Area per Table 12.21 C.10-3 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.
- b. **Grading Exemptions - Do Not Apply.** The following grading exemptions established in Sec. 12.21.C.10(f) of this Code do not apply to Projects in Wildlife Districts.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Fill resulting from Cut underneath the footprint of the main Building, not to exceed 50 percent of said Cut.

(ii) Remedial Grading.

- a. 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, except for the correction of hazardous soil and earth conditions,

when notified by LADBS in accordance with LABC Section 7005.7

(d) Residential Floor Area (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels-Hillside)

(1) Intent. To minimize the disturbance to and alteration of Wildlife Resources, slopes, vegetation, and undeveloped areas that provide wildlife habitat and connectivity by retaining existing vegetation and natural landforms in hillside areas.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Within Wildlife Districts, the Basement exemption contained within the Residential Floor Area definition in Section 12.03 shall not apply.

(e) Lot Coverage. (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels-Hillside, Additions)

(1) Intent. To minimize the alteration of existing landforms and vegetation; improve stormwater management and watershed health; limit soil erosion and slope instability, and maintain hillside ecosystems by limiting the amount of impermeable surfaces in the Wildlife District.

(2) Regulations.

(i) For all properties within a Wildlife District, except those zoned R1 and R2, calculation of lot coverage shall include: any structures extending more than six feet above natural ground level; pools; planters; sport courts; pavement, patios, and decks.

(ii) Lot coverage shall not exceed 50% of the total area of the lot, and in no case shall exceed 100,000 square feet.

(f) Trees. (Applies to project types: Tree Removal)

(1) Intent. To maintain habitat and biodiversity, manage stormwater and sequester carbon by retaining Native and Significant Trees, and by incorporating native vegetation that supports wildlife.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Native Tree Requirement

a. One tree must be planted on site for every 1,000 square feet of new floor area introduced to the lot, with a minimum of one (1) Native Tree required. The size of each replacement tree shall be a 15-gallon or larger specimen, measuring one inch or more in diameter at a point one foot above the base, and not less than 7 feet in height, measured from the base.

a. The preservation of onsite Native Tree(s) may be used to satisfy this requirement. All new tree plantings must be Preferred Plants.

(ii) Significant Tree Removal, Relocation, and Replacement. Any Significant Tree that is removed or relocated must be replaced by two new trees selected from the Preferred Plant List. Removal shall include any act that will cause a Significant Tree to die, including, but not limited to, acts that 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.

a. The size of each replacement tree shall be a 15-gallon or larger specimen, measuring one inch or more in diameter at a point one foot above the base, and not less than 7 feet in height, measured from the base. All tree plantings to satisfy this requirement must be Preferred Plants.

b. Protected Tree or Shrub relocation or removal must follow the procedures established in Section 46.02 of this Code.

(iii) Significant Tree and Protected Tree or Shrub Dripline. No grading or other construction activity shall occur within the Dripline of a Significant Tree or Protected Tree or Shrub. 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.

(iv) Treatment of Dead or Fallen Trees. Any dead or fallen tree which is identified by a Tree Expert in a Tree Report of a Protected Tree or Shrub species (see Definitions section) 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. LAFD shall be consulted for emergency tree removal, and LAFD protocols shall take precedence.

a. Emergency Removal. 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) Vegetation and Landscaping (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodel-Hillside, Grading)

(1) Intent. To maintain habitat and biodiversity, manage stormwater and sequester carbon by retaining Native and Significant Trees, and by incorporating native vegetation that supports wildlife.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Wildlife Friendly Landscaping Requirements

- a. **Prohibited Plants.** No Prohibited Plant shall be planted in a Wildlife District.
- b. **Planting Zones.** 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:

- i. **Planting Zone 1.** A minimum of 50% of the total area of any new landscaping shall be planted with native species chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List.
- ii. **Planting Zone 2.** A minimum of 75% of the total area of any new landscaping shall be planted with native species chosen from among the species listed in the Preferred Plant List.
- iii. **Preferred Plant List.** All plants required to meet the minimum plant coverage standard shall meet the applicable plant type planting specification standards per the Preferred Plant List.

(3) Rules of Measurement.

- (i) Planting Zones are areas designated 1 and 2 and surround buildings and structures at their finished grade.
 - a. Zone 1 extends thirty (30') feet in a straight horizontal perpendicular line from the edge of any structure larger than 200 square feet.
 - b. Zone 2 extends from the edge of Zone A to the property line.

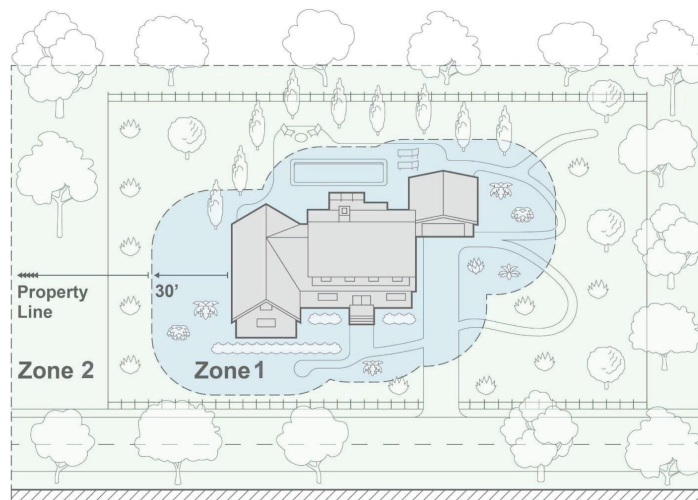


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(h) Lighting (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels - Hillside, Additions)

(1) Intent. To minimize the indirect impacts to wildlife created by outdoor lighting, such as disorientation of nocturnal species and the disruption of mating, feeding, migrating, and the predator-prey balance.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Lighting Design Standards

- a. **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 public right-of-way and from Wildlife Resources.
- b. **Height.** 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 the fence or structure. Freestanding light fixtures used to light walkways, driveways, and hardscapes shall not exceed 2 ft above ground level.

(ii) Lighting Maximums

- a. All outdoor lighting shall have a maximum output of 800 lumens per luminaire, except:
 - **Security Lighting:** 2600 lumens
 - **Outdoor Recreational Lighting:** 2600 lumens

(i) Windows (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels - Hillside, Additions)

(1) Intent. To improve avian safety and reduce avian injuries and death by restricting reflective and transparent windows.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Bird-Safe Window and Facade Requirement. Any windows, free-standing glass walls and facades, skywalks, greenhouses, or balconies with segments of reflective or transparent building elements that are not visually distinguishable or physically separate from one another by seams, joints, frames, or other opaque material, measuring

at least 40 square feet in size must incorporate at least one of the following treatments for bird safety:

- a. **Fritted Glass Window.** Closely spaced opaque dots (frits) fused on the outer surface of glass or other reflective or transparent materials making them highly visible to birds.
 - b. **Angled Glass.** Position windows downward (recommended minimum 20 degrees) to limit reflection of sky and trees on the glass.
 - c. **UV Reflective Glass.** Patterned UV coating or use of contrasting patterned UV-absorbing and UV reflective films, which are visible to birds and transparent to humans.
 - d. **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.
- a. **Architectural Features.** Overhangs, louvers, awnings, screens, or other elements that layer, recess, or otherwise visually break up large expanses of reflective or transparent surfaces into segments smaller than 24 square feet.

(j) Trash Enclosures (Applies to project types: New Construction, Major Remodels - Hillside)

(1) Intent. To minimize occurrences of human-wildlife interaction by restricting unenclosed trash areas.

(2) Regulations.

(i) Locational Standards. All trash and recycling receptacles shall be stored inside a building or within an enclosed structure.

- a. For new construction projects, the proposed location of the trash and recycling enclosures shall be identified on the site plan.

(ii) Trash Enclosure Design Standards. All exterior trash and recycling enclosures shall meet the following design standards:

- a. Be contained within a wall height that exceeds the disposal unit;
- b. Have a solid roof to deter birds and animals;
- c. Have solid doors that accommodate a lock and remain closed when not in use;
- d. Not be constructed of chain link;
- e. Not be constructed of wood (or other flammable materials).

(k) Site Plan Review.

(1) Intent. To maintain biodiversity and protection of natural resources, and ensure projects do not negatively impact habitats or cause habitat fragmentation by providing additional technical review of existing resources, potential impacts, and required mitigations.

(2) Regulations.

(i) No grading permit, foundation permit, building permit, or use of land permit shall be issued for any of the following Projects unless a site plan approval has first been obtained pursuant to Section 16.05 of this Code. In addition to the Site Plan Review findings contained in Sec. 16.05.F, the findings established in Section 13.21.F.2(b)(3) must also be met for all Projects in Wildlife Districts requiring Site Plan Review:

- (1)** Any Project in a Wildlife District (WLD) that proposes 1,000 cubic yards or more of Remedial Grading as the term is defined in Section 12.03. of this Chapter.
- (2)** Any Project in a Wildlife District (WLD) that creates or results in 7,500 square feet or more of Residential Floor Area.

2. Wildlife Resources. In addition to the District-Wide regulations contained in Paragraph 1 of Subsection F of this Section, the following regulations apply to all lots in a Wildlife District where a Wildlife Resource has been identified on a map created, maintained, and adopted by the Department of City Planning in conjunction with the application of a Wildlife District.

(a) Intent. To protect Wildlife Resources that provide wildlife habitat and connectivity opportunities by requiring review of projects that may impact such resources, and buffering from waterways and open spaces and limiting disturbance to soils, waterways, vegetation, and habitat areas.

(b) Regulations.

(1) A Biological Assessment is required for any Project proposed within a Wildlife Resource or its buffer, as shown on Map X.

(2) Site Plan Review is required for all Projects located within identified Wildlife Resources and their buffers, as outlined in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 Wildlife Resource Buffer Requirement	
Wildlife Resource	Buffer
Water features (lakes, reservoirs, ponds, wetlands, rivers, streams, creeks, riparian areas)	50'
Open Channels	15'
Open Space (zoned open space, conservation easements, protected areas)	25'

(i) Rules of Measurement.

a. All Wildlife Resource buffers should be measured horizontally, in plan view. 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 Wildlife Resources	
Wildlife 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	Outside edge of riparian vegetation, edge of the channel or basin.
Open Space (open space zoning, conservation easements, protected areas)	Nearest property boundary of any Open Space property.

(3) Site Plan Review. Site Plan Review is required for any Project, including construction staging, requiring a permit within a Wildlife Resource or its buffer. Interior remodeling and additions that do not alter or expand a building's footprint shall not count as Projects.

(i) A Biological Assessment is required for any Project within a Wildlife Resource or its Buffer.

(ii) Additional Findings. In addition to the Site Plan Review findings contained in Sec. 16.05.F, the following findings must also be met for all Projects in Wildlife Districts requiring Site Plan Review:

The applicant must provide information supporting the following additional Wildlife findings:

1. That the proposed Project, roads, and utilities serving the proposed Project are located and designed to be highly compatible with and have minimal impact on any and all natural features and resources present, including landforms, vegetation, and existing natural and altered watercourses.

2. That the Project is located to avoid substantial landform alteration, including by locating development away from steep slopes and/or that alternatives to substantial landform alteration including, but not limited to, deepened foundations, caissons and soldier piles have been utilized.
3. That the proposed Project is designed to be highly compatible with the biotic resources present, including setting aside of appropriate and sufficient undisturbed areas; retaining native vegetation cover and/or open spaces to buffer critical resource areas from such Project;
4. That any existing Wildlife Resources and Resource Buffers have been clearly identified on site plans and that Project designs, as well as all construction activities and staging, are specifically and explicitly adapted to the preservation or enhancement of identified resources in their existing location, and do not substantially impede wildlife access to the resource.

Project modifications could include: locating the project away from resource areas, additional setbacks from adjacent Wildlife Resource areas, permeable fencing for Resource areas, landscaping with Preferred Plant species, retaining existing Protected Trees, or other such modifications to protect or enhance wildlife habitat or connectivity.

G. Issuance of Building Permits. For any Project within a WLD District, the Department of Building and Safety shall not issue any permits, including, but not limited to, grading, shoring or building unless an Administrative Review, WLD Adjustment, WLD Exception, or Site Plan Review approval has been obtained pursuant to the applicable procedures in Section 13.21.H of this Code.

H. Review Procedures for Projects in Wildlife Districts.

1. **Application.** All Projects proposed within a WLD District shall be submitted for approval with a WLD application and form available at the Planning Department's Development Services Counter. Prior to deeming the

application complete, the Director shall determine and advise the applicant, if necessary, of the processes to be followed, materials to be submitted, and fees to be paid. The granting of the WLD approval shall not imply or be deemed to constitute compliance within any other applicable provisions of this Code.

2. **WLD Administrative Review.** An applicant who complies with the WLD District regulations shall submit plans to the Director for an Administrative Review pursuant to Section 12.32.S.4 of this Code. Applicants requesting an Adjustment shall submit plans per Subdivision 3 (a) below. A Project that cannot comply with the requirements of the WLD District may request relief through the Exception procedures set forth in Subdivision 3 (b) of this Subsection.

3. Relief

- (a) **WLD Adjustments - Director Authority with Appeal to the Area Planning Commission.** The Director or the Director's designee shall have initial decision-making authority to grant a WLD Adjustment with an appeal to the Area Planning Commission in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 11.5.7.C.4-6. of this Code. In granting an Adjustment from WLD regulations, the Director may impose conditions to assure compliance with the objectives of the General Plan and the purpose and intent of the WLD District.

(1) Limitations.

- (i) Unless otherwise limited by the WLD District, a WLD Adjustment shall be limited to deviations of up to 10 percent from each of the quantitative development regulations. If applicable, each adopted WLD District shall indicate those development regulations that are not eligible for an Adjustment through this section. If an application requests more than one WLD Adjustment, the Director may advise the applicant, prior to the application being deemed complete, that the request be filed and processed as a WLD Exception, pursuant to Subdivision 3 (b) of this section. All Projects seeking relief from any development regulation designated in the WLD District as not eligible for Adjustment shall be processed through the WLD Exception procedures listed in Subdivision 3 (b) of this Subsection.

(ii) Findings. The Director may grant an Adjustment upon making all of the following findings:

1. Special circumstances applicable to the Project or Project site exist that make the strict application of the WLD regulation(s) impractical;
2. The Project, as approved, is consistent with the purpose and intent of the WLD District and substantially complies with the applicable WLD regulations; and
3. In granting the Adjustment, the Director has considered and finds no detrimental effects of the Adjustment on surrounding properties, the public, or public rights-of-way.

(b) WLD Exception- Area Planning Commission Authority with Appeals to the City Council.

(1) Authority. The Area Planning Commission shall have initial decision-making authority for granting an Exception from the WLD District regulations with an appeal to the City Council in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 11.5.7.F of this Code. In granting an Exception from WLD regulations, the Area Planning Commission shall impose conditions to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; and to assure compliance with the objectives of the General Plan and the purpose and intent of the WLD District. An Exception from a WLD regulation shall not be used to grant a special privilege, nor to grant relief from a self-imposed hardship.

(i) Findings. The Area Planning Commission may permit an Exception from a WLD regulation if it makes all the following findings:

1. The strict application of the WLD regulations to the subject property would result in practical difficulties or an unnecessary hardship inconsistent with the general purpose and intent of the WLD District and its regulations;
2. Exceptional circumstances or conditions applicable to the subject property involved or to the intended use or

- development of the subject property exist that do not apply generally to other properties in the WLD District;
3. An Exception from the WLD regulation is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of a substantial property right or use generally possessed by other property within the WLD District and in the same zone and vicinity, but which, because of a special circumstance and practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship, is denied to the property in question;
 4. The granting of an Exception will not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the subject property; and
 5. The granting of an exception will be consistent with the principles, intent and goals of the WLD District and any applicable element of the General Plan.

I. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, that invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this ordinance, which can be implemented without the invalid provisions and, to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted each and every provision and portion thereof not declared invalid or unconstitutional, without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Sec. 7. Paragraph (f) of Subdivision 1 of Subsection C of Section 16.05 shall be moved to Paragraph (e), and new Paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) shall be added to read as follows:

(f) Any Project, as defined in Subsection D of Sec. 13.21 of this Chapter, within an identified Wildlife Resource or its buffer within a Wildlife District (WLD).

(g) Any Project, as defined in Subsection D of Sec. 13.21 of this Chapter, that proposes 1,000 cubic yards or more of Remedial Grading as the term is defined in Section 12.03 of this Chapter, in a Wildlife District (WLD).

(h) Any Project, as defined in Subsection D of Sec. 13.21 of this Chapter, which creates or results in 7,500 square feet or more of Residential Floor Area within a Wildlife District (WLD).

This subdivision shall not apply to one-family dwellings located outside of a HCR District or WLD District

Sec. 8. The City Clerk shall certify that....

DRAFT

City of Los Angeles Wildlife Ordinance

PROPOSED 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.

***Plants with an asterisk are prohibited within Planting Zone A**

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

<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue dicks	Bulb
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i>	Humboldt lily	Bulb
<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Star lily	Bulb
<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>	Venus hair fern	Fern
<i>Adiantum jordani</i>	California maiden hair fern	Fern
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Coastal wood fern	Fern
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	Coffee fern	Fern
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Bird's foot fern	Fern
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Goldback fern	Fern
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody fern	Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens</i>	Brackenfern	Fern
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Chain fern	Fern
<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	Sand verbena	Perennial
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow	Perennial
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deer weed	Perennial
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba mansa	Perennial
<i>Antirrhinum multiflorum</i>	Many flowered snapdragon	Perennial
<i>Aolidago velutina spp. californica</i>	California goldenrod	Perennial
<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed	Perennial
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian milkweed	Perennial
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-Leaf milkweed	Perennial
<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>	Locoweed	Perennial
<i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia</i>	Dune primrose	Perennial
<i>Castilleja affinis</i>	Indian paintbrush	Perennial
<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i>	Yerba buena	Perennial
<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>	Tree coreopsis	Perennial
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton	Perennial
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	Scarlet larkspur	Perennial
<i>Delphinium parryi</i>	Blue larkspur	Perennial
<i>Delphinium patens</i>	Blue larkspur	Perennial
<i>Dicentra ochroleuca</i>	Silver ear drops	Perennial
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	Bush monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Padre's shootingstar	Perennial
<i>Dudleya cymosa S</i>	Canyon dudleya	Perennial
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance live forever	Perennial
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Chalk live dudleya	Perennial
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California bush sunflower	Perennial
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	Perennial
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Stream orchid	Perennial
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo buckwheat	Perennial
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	Wand buckwheat	Perennial
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow	Perennial
<i>Erythranthe cardinalis</i>	Scarlet monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	Seep monkeyflower; Yellow monkeyflower	Perennial
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	Two-tone everlasting	Perennial

<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	Perennial
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> var. <i>bracteosum</i>	Gum plant	Perennial
<i>Haplopappus venetus</i>	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Dwarf sunflower	Perennial
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	Perennial
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Yucca; Our lord's candle	Perennial
<i>Heuchera maxima</i>	Island alum root	Perennial
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas iris	Perennial
<i>Isocoma arguta</i>	Coastal isocoma	Perennial
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	Poverty weed; Spreading rush	Perennial
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	Basket rush	Perennial
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved penstemon	Perennial
<i>Lepechinia calycina</i>	White pitcher sage	Perennial
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Fragrant pitcher sage	Perennial
<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>	Prickly phlox	Perennial
<i>Lithophragma affine</i>	Woodland star	Perennial
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	Stinging lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus longiflorus</i>	Bush lupine	Perennial
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo lupine	Perennial
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>	Blazing star	Perennial
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> v. <i>crassifolia</i>	Wishbone bush; Wild four o'clock	Perennial
<i>Oenothera elata</i>	Hooker's evening primrose/Tall evening primrose	Perennial
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Evening primrose	Perennial
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony	Perennial
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet bugler	Perennial
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	Foothill penstemon	Perennial
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	Royal penstemon; Showy penstemon	Perennial
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Turkey tangle fogfruit	Perennial
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	Perennial
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Perennial
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird sage	Perennial
<i>Saxifraga californica</i>	California saxifrage	Perennial
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort	Perennial
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Skull cap	Perennial
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Checker bloom	Perennial
<i>Silene laciniata</i>	Indian pink	Perennial
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed grass	Perennial
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade	Perennial
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedgenettle	Perennial
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	Prince's plume	Perennial
<i>Symphotrichum chilense</i>	California aster	Perennial
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i>	Meadow rue	Perennial
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Woolly blue curls	Perennial
<i>Venegasia carpesiodes</i>	Canyon sunflower	Perennial

<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western verbena	Perennial
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny jump up	Perennial
<i>Agropyron parishii</i>	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis diegoensis</i>	San Diego bentgrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Bentgrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Agrostis pallens</i>	Dune bent grass; Thingrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Beard grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Andropogon glomeratus var. scabriglumis</i>	Southwestern bushy bluestem	Perennial Grass
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Cane bluestem,; Plumed beard grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side oats grama	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Buffalo grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	Perennial Grass
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Perennial Grass
<i>Bromus laevipes</i>	Woodland brome	Perennial Grass
<i>Carex pansa</i>	Dune Sedge	Perennial Grass
<i>Carex spissa</i>	San Diego sedge	Perennial Grass
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant wild rye	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Western rye grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	Squirreltail	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus stebbinsii</i>	Wheat grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Creeping wild rye	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca elmeri</i>	Elmer's fescue	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca rubra/F. idahoensis/F. occidentalis</i>	Native Mow Free Blend™	Perennial Grass
<i>Festuca rubra/Stipa cernua/S. pulchra</i>	Native Preservation Mix™	Perennial Grass
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. californicum</i>	Meadow barley	Perennial Grass
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Rush	Perennial Grass
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Chaparral melica	Perennial Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia aspenifolia</i>	Scratch grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Poa scabrella</i>	Malpais bluegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa cernua</i>	Nodding needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa coronata</i>	Porcupine grass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Foothill needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass	Perennial Grass
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum*</i>	Chamise*	Shrub
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium*</i>	Red shank*	Shrub
<i>Amorpha californica</i>	False indigo	Shrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i>	Eastwood manzanita	Shrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Big Berry manzanita	Shrub
<i>Artemisia californica*</i>	California sagebrush*	Shrub
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quail bush	Shrub
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	Shrub
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	Shrub

<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Shrub
<i>Berberis pinnata</i>	Barberry	Shrub
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Hoaryleaf ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	whitebark ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	Big Pod ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	Hairyleaf ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	Greenbark ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> 'Yankee Point'	Blueblossom ceanothus	Shrub
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain mahogany	Shrub
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i>	Summer holly	Shrub
<i>Cornus glabrata</i>	Smooth dogwood	Shrub
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush poppy	Shrub
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	Narrowleaf/Linear Leaved Goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	Yerba santa	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Ashyleaf buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> *	California buckwheat*	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	Seacliff buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>membranaceum</i>	Spreading buckwheat	Shrub
<i>Frangula (Rhamnus) californica</i>	Coffeeberry	Shrub
<i>Garrya veatchii</i>	Silktassel bush	Shrub
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	Common hazardia; Goldenbush; Sawtooth goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	Shrub
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Cream bush	Shrub
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Mensies' goldenbush	Shrub
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Fragrant pitcher sage	Shrub
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral mallow	Shrub
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	Shrub
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i> (<i>M. californica</i>)	Wishbone bush	Shrub
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Pacific wax myrtle	Shrub
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal prickly pear	Shrub
<i>Peritoma (Isomeris) arborea</i>	Bladderpod	Shrub
<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Chapparal pea	Shrub
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	Arrow weed	Shrub
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf cherry	Shrub
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub oak	Shrub
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttals scrub oak	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf redberry	Shrub
<i>Rhus aromatica trilobata</i>	Fragrant sumac	Shrub
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry	Shrub
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar bush	Shrub
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw bush	Shrub
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden currant	Shrub

<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Hillside currant; Hillside gooseberry	Shrub
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	White-flowering currant	Shrub
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i>	Chaparral currant	Shrub
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia-flowering gooseberry	Shrub
<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	Evergreen current; Catalina Perfume	Shrub
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California wild rose	Shrub
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	Shrub
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	Shrub
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple sage	Shrub
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	Shrub
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Blue elderberry; Mexican elderberry	Shrub
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Snowberry	Shrub
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big leaf maple	Tree
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	Tree
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	Tree
<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	California ash	Tree
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet ash	Tree
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	Tree
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Black walnut	Tree
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California juniper	Tree
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Santa Cruz island ironwood	Tree
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore	Tree
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	Tree
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	Tree
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	Tree
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	Tree
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	Tree
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	Tree
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	Tree
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow	Tree
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	Tree
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel	Tree
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning glory	Vine
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Virgin's bower	Vine
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western virgin's bower	Vine
<i>Lathyrus laetiflorus</i>	Wild sweet pea	Vine
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Chaparral honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	Wild honeysuckle	Vine
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	Wild cucumber	Vine
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade	Vine
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	Desert wild grape	Vine

City of Los Angeles Wildlife Ordinance

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

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

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

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

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

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

