APPENDIX D

INVENTORY OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA REVIEWED AND ANALYZED

This appendix includes a complete inventory of datasets reviewed and analyzed for the SEA Study, and is organized by SEA Selection Criterion. For detailed descriptions of project-developed analytical layers and processing methods, please see Appendix D. These appendices are intended to support transparency, reproducibility, and future updates to the SEA Program.

Primary Layers used in evaluating SEA Criteria:

1. **T&E Wildlife Localities – Points (hand digitized)** – Hand-digitized point locations for species with extremely limited ranges, obscured coordinates, or highly localized breeding, rearing, or resting areas. Includes Bald Eagle, California Least Tern, El Segundo blue butterfly, the California overwintering population of Monarch butterflies, Palos Verdes blue butterfly, Swainson's Hawk, Tidewater Goby, and Western Snowy Plover. These points ensure accurate representation where raw occurrence data are incomplete or spatially imprecise. Source: Digitized from authoritative literature and expert knowledge by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD.

2. **T&E Plants – Points (Calflora, CNDDB, iNaturalist)** – Point dataset representing all TES and CNPS Rank 1B plant occurrences in Los Angeles County, extracted from the broader rare plant dataset used for Criteria B & C. Each point is a unique, vetted observation compiled from Calflora, CNDDB, and iNaturalist records. This layer identifies the locations of listed botanical resources relevant to Criterion A. Source: Database compiled by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD (Calflora, CNDDB, iNaturalist); filtered and converted to map layer by Streamscape Environmental.

3. **T&E Wildlife Localities – Polygons (hand digitized)** – Polygons depicting areas of known habitat for southern steelhead, Belding's Savannah Sparrow, and Western Snowy Plover. Hand digitized areas were used when species ranges were highly specific, coordinates were largely obscured, or when reliable habitat boundaries could be sketched more accurately than point-based observations. Source: Digitized from authoritative references by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD.

4. **Generalized T&E Wildlife (GBIF 2000–2024)** – Dataset aggregating museum specimens, iNaturalist observations, and other GBIF data for species with reliable, unobscured locations (e.g., Burrowing Owl, Tricolored Blackbird, Arroyo Toad, California Condor, Southwestern Pond Turtle, Santa Ana Speckled Dace). Points were joined to a 1-km hexagon grid to depict generalized species richness. This

allows quick visualization of areas supporting one or more of these species while smoothing coordinate error. Source: GBIF records compiled by RCDSMM; processed in ArcGIS Pro by Streamscape Environmental.

5. **Generalized T&E Wildlife (CNDDB post-1980)** – 1-km hexagon summaries of all listed wildlife species in CNDDB (records ≥1980, ≤1-mile accuracy), providing species counts and lists per cell to highlight areas supporting multiple T&E wildlife species. Source: CNDDB; processed by Streamscape Environmental.

6. **Generalized T&E Plants (CNDDB post-1980)** – 1-km hexagon summaries of listed plant and Rank 1B species from CNDDB, showing species richness per cell and highlighting areas with concentrations of listed botanical taxa. Source: CNDDB; processed by Streamscape Environmental.

7. **Vernal Pools** - point locations of known vernal pools provided by County Biologist.

8. **Spotted Owl Observation Data and Modeled Habitat** - From Conlisk, Erin et al. (2021), Pairing functional connectivity with population dynamics to prioritize corridors for Southern California spotted owls, Diversity and Distributions,

9. **Sensitive Natural Communities filtered from CalVeg (two layers) -** These layers represent a subset of vegetation types extracted from the California Vegetation (CalVeg) dataset to identify sensitive natural communities relevant to the SEA selection criteria. Vegetation classes were filtered and classified according to Criteria A and Criteria B/C based on their ecological rarity, sensitivity, or regional significance. Criteria A communities include Alkali Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Estuarine, Joshua Tree, Montane Riparian, Riverine, Saline Emergent Wetland, and Wet Meadow, reflecting habitats that are particularly limited, vulnerable, or strongly associated with specialized hydrologic or edaphic conditions. Criteria B/C communities include Blue Oak Woodland, Blue Oak–Foothill Pine, Chamise–Redshank Chaparral, Closed-Cone Pine–Cypress, Desert Riparian, Fresh Emergent Wetland, Jeffrey Pine, Montane Hardwood–Conifer, Perennial Grassland, Pinyon–Juniper, Ponderosa Pine, Sierran Mixed Conifer, Subalpine Conifer, Valley Foothill Riparian, Valley Oak Woodland, and White Fir, representing regionally important vegetation types that contribute substantially to landscape-scale biodiversity, habitat connectivity, and ecosystem function. This filtered CalVeg layer provides a consistent, countywide spatial representation of sensitive vegetation communities used to support SEA identification and boundary refinement.

10. **USFWS Critical Habitat** – ESA-designated areas considered essential for the conservation and recovery of listed species. This layer was created by merging species-specific critical habitat datasets downloaded individually from BIOS, resulting in a single consolidated map of all designated critical habitat within Los Angeles

County. Included species are Coastal California Gnatcatcher, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Western Snowy Plover, Tidewater Goby, Arroyo Toad, California Red-Legged Frog, Thread-Leaved Brodiaea, Desert Tortoise, Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog, Lyon's Pentachaeta, Braunton's Milk-Vetch, California Condor, Least Bell's Vireo, Santa Ana Sucker, and Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly. Source: USFWS Critical Habitat (multiple BIOS hosted feature layers merged by Streamscape Environmental).

11. **NOAA Critical Habitat – Steelhead Coast [ds122]** – Depicts ESA-designated critical habitat (70 FR 52488, 2005) for the four Coastal California steelhead ESUs. This layer identifies riverine and riparian habitats essential to Southern California steelhead conservation within Los Angeles County. Source: NOAA Fisheries (BIOS hosted feature).

12. **Key Sensitive Species Localities – Points (hand digitized)** – Hand-digitized point locations of locally sensitive wildlife species with important but non-listed conservation status, including Least Bittern, Grasshopper Sparrow, Summer Tanager, Mountain Plover, Black Swift, Black Tern, Elegant Tern, and White-faced Ibis. These species are patchily distributed and often tied to localized habitats, making them useful indicators of unique or restricted ecological conditions. Source: Digitized from authoritative references by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD.

13. **Key Sensitive Species – Points (GBIF 2000–2025)** – Observation records from GBIF for a selected subset of locally sensitive wildlife species with reliable, unobscured coordinates: Greater Roadrunner, Hairy Woodpecker, Virginia Rail, Mountain Bluebird, Lesser Nighthawk, Le Conte's Thrasher, and Red Diamond Rattlesnake. These species were chosen from a broader list because their GBIF data provide a usable spatial signal for identifying localized habitats or biotic communities of interest. Note: This layer is not meant as a comprehensive sensitive species list; rather, it is a visualization tool to highlight known occurrences where mapping is feasible and ecologically meaningful. Source: GBIF records compiled by RCDSMM; processed in ArcGIS Pro by Streamscape Environmental.

14. **Key Sensitive Species Localities – Polygons (hand digitized)** – Hand-digitized polygons representing areas used by locally sensitive, non-listed wildlife species, currently including Mountain Plover. Polygons are used where species occupy a defined area or where point data do not capture the extent of ecological use. Source: Digitized from authoritative references by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD.

15. **Rare Butterflies Layer Group** – a metric designed to highlight places where butterfly rarity reflects true biological significance rather than simply higher observer activity. The index gives greater weight to rare species, incorporates uncommon species as

supporting indicators, and then adjusts the combined score by the amount of survey effort in each area. In practical terms, the index increases when a hexagon supports many rare species—even if that area has relatively few observers—and decreases in places that appear species-rich only because they are heavily sampled.

Both layers display this same index but use different symbology for different analytical needs:

- **Butterflies – Effort-Adjusted Rarity Priority Index (1 km Hexagons)** use *Counts and Amounts (Color)* to show countywide gradients and landscape-scale rarity patterns. The hexagon format is suited to landscape-scale interpretation and becomes more informative as the viewer zooms in.
- **Butterflies – Effort-Adjusted Rarity Priority Index (Points)** use *Counts and Amounts (Size)* to quickly highlight concentrated rarity hotspots. This representation is useful when zoomed out and for quickly scanning where the densest clusters of rare butterflies occur.

Source: iNaturalist records compiled by RCDSMM, spatial analysis and mapping performed in ArcGIS Pro by Streamscape Environmental.

16. **Rare Plants Group** – Together, these layers illustrate where rare, sensitive, and narrowly distributed plant species occur in Los Angeles County. Because Criteria B and C focus on identifying unique or restricted biotic communities and vegetative associations, rare plant occurrences provide an effective surrogate for detecting areas with limited-distribution botanical assemblages. The three layers work together to show precise point-level observations, summarized species richness within a consistent spatial framework, and landscape-scale hotspots of botanical rarity produced through density estimation. Source: Database compiled by Daniel S. Cooper, PhD; spatial analysis and mapping performed in ArcGIS Pro by Streamscape Environmental.

    - **Rare Plant Points (Calflora–CNDDB–iNaturalist)** – This is the full merged dataset of rare plant occurrences compiled from CNDDB, GBIF, herbarium collections, and vetted iNaturalist data. Records were standardized and cleaned to remove cultivated or inaccurate entries. This layer represents true point-localities for sensitive and rare plant species and forms the foundation for the richness grid and heatmap. It is most useful for examining fine-scale patterns, verifying individual occurrences, and understanding localized botanical distinctiveness. Importantly, these points include both special-status species records (from various sources, listed above), as well as plant taxa known from few records in Los Angeles (regardless of State/Federal special status). The decision was made to merge these lists to provide the most comprehensive maps of plant diversity in the County.

- **Rare Plant Richness – 1 km Hex Grid** – A 1-km hexagonal richness map summarizing the number of unique rare or sensitive plant species recorded within each cell (see definition above). Observation data were aggregated and filtered to retain only unique species per hex, creating a consistent spatial framework for comparing botanical rarity across the county. This grid highlights areas with elevated concentrations of sensitive plant species and is particularly useful when zoomed in, where the hexagons more accurately reveal localized patterns of botanical richness and help identify areas supporting unique or restricted plant assemblages.

- **Rare Plant Heatmap (Kernel Density)** – A density-weighted raster surface showing broader clusters of high rare-plant (see above) richness by applying a kernel density function to the hex-grid centroids. This layer emphasizes landscape-level rarity patterns that may not be visible in discrete grid cells, helping reveal contiguous or emerging hotspots of botanical uniqueness. It is most informative when evaluating regional rarity patterns, prioritizing potential survey areas, or contextualizing richness across habitat mosaics.

17. **Sensitive Natural Communities (CNDDB post-1980)** – Filtered CNDDB records representing vegetation communities tracked for conservation concern, rather than individual species. These include rare or highly restricted assemblages such as Maritime Succulent Scrub, Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Mojave Riparian Forest, Southern California Coastal Lagoon, Valley Needlegrass Grassland, and others. Because these communities are naturally limited in distribution, they are directly relevant to Criteria B and C in identifying unique or regionally restricted biotic associations.

    At a countywide scale, however, the spatial precision and completeness of community-level CNDDB polygons can vary, and the sensitive nature of the data limits how directly they can be displayed or interpreted. To support consistent comparisons across datasets and to appropriately generalize sensitive occurrences, this dataset may be further processed into a hexagonal summary format similar to the approach used for other CNDDB-based layers. A hex-grid representation would allow clearer visualization of broad distribution patterns while maintaining necessary data protections. Source: CNDDB.

18. **Sensitive Species (CNDDB, non-TES)** – CNDDB records for all tracked wildlife and plant species that are **not** state- or federally listed but may still have limited distributions, ecological sensitivity, or occur within unique habitat contexts relevant to Criteria B and C. This dataset includes only post-1980 records with location accuracy of one mile or better, and represents all remaining CNDDB species not already included in the Criteria A datasets or other rare/sensitive taxa layers described

above. Features are symbolized by major taxonomic group to support broad pattern recognition.

Because these records vary in spatial precision and represent a wide range of taxa and observation types, additional analysis may be conducted to generalize occurrences into a hexagonal framework consistent with the method used for other sensitive-species datasets. A hex-based summary would provide clearer countywide visualization while maintaining appropriate protection for sensitive locations. Source: CNDDB.

19. **Colonial Waterbird Nesting Sites** – Locations of documented colonial nesting sites for waterbirds compiled from monitoring reports by Hamilton and colleagues (2009–2024). These sites represent discrete areas supporting breeding activity for species such as herons, egrets, and cormorants. Source: Hamilton Biological, Inc. (2024).

20. **Mojave Desert Springs & Waterholes (THC/Zdon 2016) – Los Angeles County** – Locations of springs, seeps, and waterholes in the Mojave Desert portion of Los Angeles County, derived from the *Mojave Desert Springs and Waterholes Survey* (Zdon et al. 2016). These hydrologic features serve as critical watering, foraging, and refuge sites for desert species and migratory wildlife, supporting concentrated biological activity in an otherwise arid landscape. The dataset was provided by Transition Habitat Conservancy (THC) and clipped to the Los Angeles County boundary. Source: Andy Zdon & Associates, Inc. (2016), prepared for Transition Habitat Conservancy, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and The Nature Conservancy.

21. **California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI) – Wetlands** – Polygon features representing wetlands, riparian areas, coastal marshes, and other non-linear aquatic habitats from the statewide California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI). These environments frequently support concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, or migratory activity for numerous species. CARI provides standardized wetland and riparian mapping across California to support regional planning under the State's Wetland and Riparian Area Protection Policy (WRAPP). Source: California Aquatic Resources Inventory (EcoAtlas/SFEI); accessed via BIOS.

22. **Areas of Local Biotic Interest – Preliminary Hand-Digitized Polygons (Draft)** – Draft polygons hand-digitized by County biological staff to denote locations that may meet the intent of Criterion E. These areas were identified based on field knowledge and desktop review (Sept–Oct 2025) and represent potential examples of unusual biotic expression, rare ecological configurations, or populations occurring at the margins of their known environmental tolerance. Examples noted in the preliminary review include unusual or clonal Joshua tree stands, rare oak assemblages, isolated alluvial scrub pockets, playa–dune mosaics, areas supporting rare plant occurrences

in unexpected ecological contexts, and other locally distinctive biotic formations requiring further study.

These polygons are exploratory and non-final, intended to guide discussion, prioritization, and further verification during the SEA Study. Additional features will be incorporated as new information is provided by County staff, TAC members, and subject-matter experts. Source: Preliminary polygons hand-digitized by Joe Decruyeanare, Senior Biologist, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (2025).

23. **Climate Refugia** – This is a raster dataset mapping areas projected to function as climate refugia under mid-century (2040–2069) and late-century (2070–2099) climate scenarios, based on the Consensus Climate Refugia model from the *Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of California's Terrestrial Vegetation* (Thorne et al. 2016). Climate refugia represent locations expected to retain relatively stable climatic conditions despite projected warming and drying trends, providing long-term persistence opportunities for native vegetation types and associated biodiversity. Analysis for the SEA Study quantified the extent to which current SEA designations capture these areas. Findings indicate that while SEAs cover a portion of refugia countywide, substantial opportunities remain for strengthening long-term climate resilience through boundary refinement. Source: Thorne, J. et al. 2016 (CDFW); analysis by Isabella Isles, RCDSMM.

24. **NatureServe Map of Biodiversity Importance (MoBI) 2025 -** This dataset uses habitat suitability models to identify areas representing habitat conservation opportunities for a taxonomically diverse set of 2,216 of the nation's most imperiled species as listed below. Imperiled species are defined as species designated Globally Critically Imperiled (G1), Globally Imperiled (G2), or listed at the full species level on the Endangered Species Act. Higher scores are driven by the rarity (range size) of an imperiled species, the number of imperiled species co-occurring in a single grid cell, or a combination of both.

25. **LA County Undeveloped Land Cover Stability (2000–2024)** – This raster surface quantifies long-term land-cover stability across undeveloped lands in Los Angeles County from 2000 to 2024. Using annual National Land Cover Database (NLCD) classifications, each pixel is assigned a stability value between 0 and 1, representing the proportion of years in which its undeveloped land-cover class remained unchanged.
    - **1.0** = land cover remained stable for all 25 years
    - **0.0** = land cover changed every year
    - Values in between represent partial stability

    Areas developed at any point during the time series were excluded to ensure the metric reflects ecological stability rather than patterns of urban expansion.

This dataset identifies places where natural or semi-natural land cover has persisted despite fire, vegetation turnover, and other disturbance processes, thereby highlighting landscapes that most closely approximate relatively undisturbed natural communities in modern conditions. Source: Landcover data from NLCD (2000-2024); analysis by Amanda Zellmer, Occidental College.

26. **Biodiversity – NatureServe Map of Biodiversity Importance (MoBI) 2025** – This image service layer represents habitat conservation opportunity areas for 2,216 of the nation's most imperiled species, including vertebrates, freshwater invertebrates, pollinators, and vascular plants. Scores are driven by the rarity (range-size) of imperiled species, the number of imperiled species within each grid cell, or a combination of both.

    While national in extent, MoBI helps identify locations within Los Angeles County that support high concentrations of range-restricted imperiled species, thereby pointing to areas likely to contain undisturbed or irreplaceable biotic communities. Source: NatureServe (2025).

27. **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM)** – Polygon features representing federally designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), where special management attention is required to protect significant natural, cultural, wildlife, scenic, or geologic resources. Within Los Angeles County, ACECs include areas designated for species such as the Mojave Ground Squirrel and Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard, as well as geomorphically unique systems such as Big Rock Creek Wash and Fremont–Kramer.

    Although ACECs are a federal designation rather than a biological dataset per se, their boundaries often coincide with intact, relatively undisturbed ecosystems that reflect the intent of Criterion F. Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM); ACEC boundaries [ds2631].

28. **LA County 2024 Cumulative Current Percentiles (Omniscape Model)** – This draft dataset is the primary countywide connectivity model developed for the SEA Study. It represents predicted terrestrial wildlife movement patterns generated using Omniscape, based on 2024 NLCD percent-impervious surfaces and a road-resistance layer derived from OpenStreetMap. Imperviousness was transformed into source suitability and resistance surfaces, and Omniscape incorporated these inputs within a moving-window framework to model cumulative current (flow intensity) across the landscape. Results are expressed as percentile ranks (0–100) to support interpretation at both countywide and local scales.

    The layer provides an initial depiction of where landscape permeability is highest and where pinch points may occur under current land-use conditions, supporting

implementation of the new connectivity criterion (Criterion G) and meeting the requirements of AB 1889. Source: Amanda Zellmer, Occidental College.

29. **AVRCIS Connectivity for Small Species, Climate Lens (Antelope Valley)** – Connectivity modeling results from the Antelope Valley Regional Conservation Investment Strategy (AVRCIS), representing structural connectivity for small-bodied wildlife. The analysis integrates least-cost corridors (Linkage Mapper), circuit theory (Circuitscape), and hybrid graph-theory approaches (Linkage Priority Mapper). Inputs included resistance surfaces, core habitat areas, climate signature, physical refugia, and climate stability. This dataset highlights movement opportunities and bottlenecks for smaller species within the Antelope Valley buffer region and provides a useful comparison to Countywide connectivity patterns. Source: Conservation Biology Institute (CBI) for AVRCIS.

30. **AVRCIS Connectivity for Large Species, Climate Lens (Antelope Valley)** – Parallel to the small-species dataset, this layer maps connectivity pathways for large-bodied wildlife, using the same integrated modeling workflow. Connectivity patterns for large species often differ substantially from those of small species, making this dataset informative for understanding multi-species movement potential. Source: Conservation Biology Institute (CBI) for AVRCIS.

31. **Wildlife Movement Barriers – CDFW (2024)** – Statewide dataset identifying known barriers to terrestrial wildlife movement, compiled by CDFW regional staff using empirical studies, roadkill data, collared-animal movement datasets, and professional expertise. Barriers include highways, fencing, canals, local roads, and high-speed rail alignments, as well as barriers that have been removed since 2020. This dataset helps contextualize where structural barriers may constrain connectivity within Los Angeles County. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) [ds2867].

32. **Potential Riparian Connections – CEHC** – A statewide dataset identifying major riparian corridors based on 1:100,000 routed hydrography. These corridors were mapped to illustrate how streams and rivers function as linear connectivity pathways linking Natural Landscape Blocks and Essential Connectivity Areas. Riparian systems support both terrestrial and aquatic movement and are especially important in arid or fragmented regions. Source: SC Wildlands for California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project.

33. **Habitat Connectivity – DRECP Desert Linkage Network** – Connectivity network developed for the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP), identifying essential linkage designs intended to maintain ecological connectivity across California's deserts. Linkages were derived using least-cost, circuit, and geodesign methods and inform where desert wildlife movement is most ecologically and

climatically supported. This dataset is only relevant in northeastern Los Angeles County, where desert ecosystems intersect with development pressures. Source: Penrod et al. 2012; SC Wildlands.

34. **Climate-Resilient Connectivity Acquisition Priorities – SDSU (2019)** – Linkage network prioritized for climate-resilient land acquisition. The model integrates focal-species corridor performance, biodiversity values, conservation status, climate change projections, and probability of future urbanization. Linkages emphasize areas likely to remain viable movement pathways through 2100 under multiple climate scenarios. This dataset highlights unprotected but high-value connectivity segments particularly relevant to long-term planning. Source: San Diego State University Climate Resilient Connectivity Project (2019).

35. **Resilient Connected Network in California (TNC)** – Developed by The Nature Conservancy, the Resilient Connected Network is a network of biodiverse, resilient lands important to support biodiversity in a changing climate. It has three main inputs: connectivity for the present-day and in a changing climate, areas with recognized biodiversity, and resilient lands. Source: M.G. Anderson, M. Clark, A.P. et al, A resilient and connected network of sites to sustain biodiversity under a changing climate, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 120 (7) e2204434119, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2204434119 (2023) and data accessed from The Nature Conservancy website.

36. **South Coast Missing Linkages – Generalized Linkage Designs** – Generalized outer boundaries of 12 major landscape linkages identified by the South Coast Missing Linkages Project, representing regionally important structural connectivity areas. Each linkage design integrates multiple focal species with different movement needs, and collectively the network spans the major mountain ranges surrounding Los Angeles County. These linkage polygons identify broad, multi-species movement corridors at the regional scale and provide important context for county-level connectivity analysis. Source: South Coast Wildlands; generalized feature class. BIOS data code ds419. Source: Kristeen Penrod; Conservation Director; Science & Collaboration for Connected Wildlands; PO Box 291473; Los Angeles, CA 90029; (209) 285-1916; kristeen@scwildlands.org;

37. **Natural Areas (Small) – California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC)** – Statewide mapping of Natural Landscape Blocks smaller than 2,000 acres. Although coarse-scale, these smaller blocks help illustrate where intact natural habitat persists outside large core areas and where connectivity conservation is feasible at finer scales. Source: CEHC [ds1073].

38. **Natural Landscape Blocks – CEHC** – Large, relatively undisturbed habitat blocks (2,000–3.7 million acres) representing the primary natural areas that anchor

statewide ecological integrity. Essential Connectivity Areas (ECAs) link these blocks, although both ECAs and block boundaries should be used cautiously at local scales due to their coarse statewide resolution. These datasets provide foundational context for understanding regional habitat structure surrounding Los Angeles County. Source: CEHC [ds621].

39. **NHD Major Streams and Rivers of Los Angeles County** - Stream layer that combines "NHD Major Rivers and Creeks (California)" with perineal and intermittent streams from "NHD High Res Flowlines, California" (downloaded from ArcGIS Online data portal).

40. **National Forest Inholdings** - Angeles and Los Padres National Forest inholdings that were extracted from Los Angeles County parcels on 10/7/25. These are private and publicly owned as identified by the "UseType" and "UseDescription" field. Parcels were selected within the National Forest boundary, and anything with a Federal '300' AIN code was removed. Provided by County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning.

41. **Protected Lands – Consolidated 2025 Dataset (LA County)** - This dataset merges multiple protected lands sources to create a comprehensive 2025 inventory for Los Angeles County. It integrates state, regional, and local datasets including CPAD 2025, CCED 2025, THC lands, SMMC/MRCA holdings, DRP open space easements, and DPR undeveloped park parcels. The layer supports SEA Study analyses and regional conservation planning.

Additional Layers Reviewed and/or Utilized in SEA Study

The following are publicly accessible GIS datasets and map layers that were reviewed and/or used for reference, comparison, and analyses. All datasets were last accessed March of 2026.

County of Los Angeles Data Catalog:

- *City and Community Boundaries*
- *LA County Boundary*
- *Zoning (L.A. County Unincorporated)*
- *Significant Ecological Area (SEA)*
- *LARIAC Contours (2 ft, 10 ft, 50 ft, 250 ft)*
- *Countywide Building Outlines*
- *Park Needs Assessment Plus (multiple layers)*
- *Countywide Parks Open Space Local (Los Angeles County, 2016; PlaceWorks, 2015)*
- *Priority Areas for Environmental Conservation*
- *Priority Areas for Environmental Restoration*

- *County Vulnerability Assessment 2023 (Climate_ready_comms_svi_2023_jan)*
- *Open Space Easements (Draft – internal dataset)*

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) – Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS)

- *Wildlife Movement Barriers (ds2867)*
- *NSNF Wildlife Linkages (ds1005)*
- *South Coast Missing Linkages (ds419)*
- *California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC)*
- *Estuaries*
- *Lakes*
- *Saline Wetlands – ACE*
- *Freshwater Wetlands – ACE*
- *CALVeg Vegetation (ds1327)*
- *Santa Monica Mountains NRA Vegetation (ds935)*
- *Santa Clara River Update (2016) Vegetation (ds2961)*
- *Ballona Wetlands Vegetation (ds2966)*
- *Santa Susanas Vegetation (ds3131)*
- *State Vehicle Recreation Areas Vegetation (2020) (ds3194)*
- *Mojave Desert for DRECP Final Vegetation (ds735)*
- *Palos Verdes NCCP Preserve Vegetation (ds939)*
- *Monarch Overwintering Areas*
- *Electric Power Plants (ds2650)*

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) – Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP)

- *CALVeg Vegetation (ds1327)*
- *CAL FIRE Fuel Reduction Projects v2*
- *CAL FIRE Fire Perimeters*
- *CAL FIRE Modeled WUI Fuel Reduction Treatment Areas*
- *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

- *National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)*
- *US Electric Power Transmission Lines*
- *Critical Habitat Areas (via EPA/USFWS)*

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- *National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)*
- *Serpentine formations of the San Fernando and Van Nuys quadrangles*

San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)

- *California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI) Wetlands (ds2835)*

San Diego State University (SDSU)

- *Meter-scale Urban Land Cover (Connectivity)*
- *Meter-Scale Urban Land Cover (MULC)*
- *SDSU Climate Resilient Connectivity Project (2019)*
  - *Acquisition Priorities*
  - *Management Targets*

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

- *Protected Open Space Areas*
- *Variable Constraint Areas (VCA)*
- *Farmland (Prime, Statewide, Unique, Local, Grazing)*

GreenInfo Network

- *California Conservation Easement Database (CCED)*
- *California Protected Areas Database (CPAD)*

NatureServe

- *Map of Biodiversity Importance (MoBI) 2025*

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

- *Western Monarch Overwintering Sites and Count Data*

United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ds2631)*
- *MRLC / USGS*
- *USA NLCD Land Cover (2000–2024)*

Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC) / United States Geological Survey

- *National Land Cover Database (2000–2024)*

Dudek (Prepared for County of Los Angeles using Los Angeles Region Imagery Acquisition Consortium Data)

- *Los Angeles County Land Cover*

California Weed Mapping Program – Los Angeles County Weed Management Area

- *CalWeed Mapper dataset for LA County*

United States Forest Service (USFS)

- *Wildfire Risk to Communities*
- *National Forest Proclaimed Boundaries*

California State Parks

- *Parking Points*
- *Park Entry Points*
- *CA State Park Boundaries*

Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority

- *SMMC MRCA Managed Lands (2025)*

OpenStreetMap (Open Source Collaborative Mapping Platform)

- *Roads*
- *Bridges*

University of California Davis – Information Center for the Environment (ICE) / California Climate Commons

- *Vegetation Climate Exposure Refugia 2040–2069 (ds2657)*
- *Vegetation Climate Exposure Refugia 2070–2099 (ds2658)*
- *Vegetation Climate Exposure CNRM CM5 RCP45 2070–2099 (ds2653)*
- *Vegetation Climate Exposure CNRM CM5 RCP85 2070–2099 (ds2654)*
- *Vegetation Climate Exposure MIROC ESM RCP45 2070–2099 (ds2655)*
- *Vegetation Climate Exposure MIROC ESM RCP85 2070–2099 (ds2656)*