

APPENDIX D
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX D1
GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

General Biological Resources Assessment

Alexan Foothills Specific Plan
Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California



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Appendix A Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur
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List of Abbreviated Terms

AMM	Avoidance and Minimization Measures
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
LSAA	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of MIG's general biological resources assessment (BRA) of the approximately 6.77-acre Alexan Foothills Specific Plan area (referred to as Project Site in this document) located in Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California (APNs 8507-006-016, -022, -024, -035, -041, -042, -043, and -044). The purpose of this report is to verify the type, location, and extent of potential sensitive biological resources within the Project Site and vicinity. MIG conducted a field survey of the Project Site on January 19, 2018. This report provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the site and surrounding area, including the vegetation communities, potential habitat for special status plant and wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, wildlife migration corridors, and potential state- and federal-jurisdictional habitats. An assessment of the project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats and species is also included in the report. The evaluation of potential project impacts follows the checklist items from Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages that might be required.

1.1 Project Location

The 6.77-acre Alexan Foothills Specific Plan is located on a single city block at 1625 Magnolia Avenue in the City of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California (APNs 8507-006-016, -022, -024, -035, -041, -042, -043, and -044). The block is bounded by West Evergreen Avenue to the north, South Magnolia Avenue to the east, South Mayflower Avenue to the west, and the METRO Light Rail Gold Line to the south (Figure 1, Regional Map and Figure 2, Project Site Map). The Specific Plan area occurs within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Mt. Wilson Quadrangle, Township 1 North, Range 12 West (no section noted). The Project Site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging between approximately 430-445 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (see Figure 3, USGS Topographic Map). Residential land uses border the Project Site to the south and west. Mixed commercial and residential land uses lie to the east and Interstate 210 lies to the north.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed Project Site and CEQA review process.

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries), (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Section 7 requires Federal agencies, in consultation with, and with the assistance of the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Both the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries share the responsibility for administration of the FESA.

2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." With a few exceptions, most birds are considered migratory under the MBTA. Disturbances that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort or loss of habitat upon which these birds depend would be in violation of the MBTA.

2.1.3 The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act that was first passed in 1940 regulates take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, transport, import, and export of any bald or golden eagle or their parts (e.g., nests, eggs, young) unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. § 668(a); 50 CFR 22). Take was broadly defined to include shoot, wound, kill, capture, collect, molest, or disturb. In the 1972 amendments, penalties for violations were raised to a maximum fine of \$250,000 for an individual or a maximum of two years in prison for a felony conviction, with a doubling for organizations instead of individuals.

2.1.4 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1344). Waters of the United States are defined in Title 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) and include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows,

playa lakes, or natural ponds. The lateral limits of jurisdiction in those waters may be divided into three categories – territorial seas, tidal waters, and non-tidal waters – and is determined depending on which type of waters is present (Title 33 CFR Part 328.4[a], [b], [c]). Activities in waters of the United States regulated under Section 404 include fill for development, water resource projects (e.g., dams and levees), infrastructure developments (e.g., highways, rail lines, and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 of the CWA requires a Federal permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).

Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1341) requires an applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a water quality certification from the State in which the discharge originates. The discharge is required to comply with the applicable water quality standards. A certification obtained for the construction of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Water Boards).

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) in 1977, and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The CESA expanded upon the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code. To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of “threatened” and “endangered” species. It converted all “rare” animals into the CESA as threatened species but did not do so for rare plants. Thus, these laws provide the legal framework for protection of California-listed rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) implements NPPA and CESA, and its Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a computerized inventory of information on the general location and status of California’s rarest plants, animals, and natural communities. During the CEQA review process, the CDFW is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect listed plants and animals.

2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code, §§ 1900 through 1913) directed the CDFW to carry out the Legislature’s intent to “preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.” The NPPA is administered by the CDFW, which has the authority to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to protect them from “take.”

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA was enacted in 1970 to provide for full disclosure of environmental impacts to the public before issuance of a permit by state and local public agencies. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the project. This is done with an Initial Study and Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an Environmental Impact Report. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under

CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts but that meet specified criteria.

2.2.4 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern

The classification of “fully protected” was the CDFW’s initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibian and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The Fish and Game Code sections (fish at §5515, amphibian and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3511, and mammals at §4700) dealing with “fully protected” species states that these species “...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species,” (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998) although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the “fully protected” designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the “take” of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

Species of special concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

2.2.5 California Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 3503 and 3513

According to Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird (except English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)). Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 essentially overlaps with the MBTA, prohibiting the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “take” by the CDFW.

2.2.6 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Waters of the State are defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State.” The State Water Board protects all waters in its regulatory scope but has special responsibility for isolated wetlands and headwaters. These water bodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and may not be regulated by other programs, such as Section 404 of the CWA. Waters of the State are regulated by the Water Boards under the State Water Quality Certification Program, which regulates discharges of dredged and fill material under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a USACE permit, or fall under other Federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification Program. If a proposed project does not require a

Federal license or permit but does involve activities that may result in a discharge of harmful substances to Waters of the State, the Water Boards have the option to regulate such activities under its State authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements or Certification of Waste Discharge Requirements.

2.2.7 Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-profit plant conservation organization, publishes and maintains an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California in both hard copy and electronic version (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/>).

The Inventory assigns plants to the following categories:

- 1A Presumed extinct in California;
- 1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- 2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
- 3 Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and
- 4 Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.

Additional endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon as follows:

- 1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree of immediacy of threat).
- 2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).
- 3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Plants on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, and the CDFW, as well as other state agencies (e.g., California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). As part of the CEQA process, such species should be fully considered, as they meet the definition of threatened or endangered under the NPPA and Sections 2062 and 2067 of the California Fish and Game Code. California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species are considered to be plants about which more information is needed or are uncommon enough that their status should be regularly monitored. Such plants may be eligible or may become eligible for state listing, and CNPS and CDFW recommend that these species be evaluated for consideration during the preparation of CEQA documents (CNPS 2018, CDFW 2018b).

2.2.8 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603

Streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation, as habitat for fish and other wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code. Any activity that will do one or more of the following: (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term “stream”, which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (“CCR”) as follows: “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life”. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (14

CCR 1.72). In addition, the term stream can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFW 1994). Riparian vegetation is defined as, “vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself” (CDFW 1994). In addition to impacts to jurisdictional streambeds, removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

2.2.9 Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are natural communities and habitats that are either unique in constituent components, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. These communities may or may not necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFW (i.e., CNDDDB) or the USFWS. The CNDDDB identifies a number of natural communities as “rare”, which are given the highest inventory priority (Holland 1986; CDFW 2010). Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA.

2.2.9 CDFW California Natural Diversity Database

CDFW maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), which is a program that inventories the status and locations of rare plants and animals in California. Each rare species or plant community is assigned an “element ranking” in the CNDDDB, which quantifies and qualifies the rarity of each species/community within its global and State range. The CNDDDB gives five categories of rarity for each species’ global and State range; these are summarized in the General Biological Assessment Report in Appendix D. All Federal and State listed species are assigned a ranking; however, even non-listed species (such as Species of Concern, Special Animals, or plants on the CNPS list) are assigned an element ranking by CDFW for the CNDDDB. Impacts to species which are assigned an element ranking in the CNDDDB are considered under CEQA.

2.3 Local

2.3.1 City of Monrovia General Plan

According to the City of Monrovia General Plan, “little vacant land suitable for development is available. Therefore, future development, like current development patterns, will involve either the intensification of already existing uses or recycling to similar uses.” The over 4.5-mile trail system and surrounding Hillside Wilderness Preserve, discussed at length in the Hillside Wilderness Preserve Resource Management Plan (adopted in 2012), will remain protected and intact. Other areas within City boundaries have been designated or envisioned for future development/improvement, are generally urbanized, and have very little value for biological resources.

2.3.2 City of Monrovia Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City of Monrovia Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (87-11) adopted in 1987 to preserve Monrovia’s native oak trees, contains regulations in §17.20.40 of the Monrovia Municipal Code. Oak trees protected include any trees of the genus *Quercus* within the city limits of Monrovia with trunks ten inches in diameter or more, measured at two feet above level ground. Oaks are protected within: single-family, multiple-family, commercial, or industrial zones, in addition to vacant lots and/or oak trees indicated in an oak tree preservation plan. Oaks must also be protected from grading, oil/gas/other construction chemicals, or signage or other obstructions during construction via an oak protection plan approved by the City’s

Development Review Committee, which includes guidelines for placing fencing around protected oaks. Activities that will cut an oak to the ground, extract an oak, kill/remove an oak by other means, prune and oak so that more than one-third of the crown/existing foliage/root system is removed, or will disturb underground beneath the dripline of an oak require permitting through the City of Monrovia.

3.0 METHODS

This analysis of potential biological resources located on the Project Site includes a review of available background information in and around the vicinity of the Project Site and completion of a field survey.

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, MIG biologists reviewed available background information pertaining to the biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project. Available literature and resource mapping reviewed included the occurrence records for special-status species and sensitive natural communities and numerous other information sources listed below:

- CDFW California Natural Communities Database (CNDDB) record search within the Mt Wilson and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles (CDFW 2018a)
- CNPS Rare Plant Program, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2018) records search within the Mt Wilson and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agricultural (USDA NRCS 2018)
- CDFW California Natural Community List (CDFW 2018b)
- CDFW State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW 2018c)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2018a)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2018b)

3.2 Field Surveys

A biological field survey was conducted by MIG biologists Jonathan Campbell, PhD and Melinda Mohamed on January 19, 2018. The field survey was conducted on foot to assess the existing conditions of the Project Site, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, characterizing and delineating the vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support special-status species and sensitive communities.

3.2.1 Plant Communities

During the field survey, MIG biologists traversed the entire Project Site by foot and evaluated the suitability of onsite vegetation communities to support special status species documented within the Project Site. An attempt was made to classify plant communities according to the Second Edition of the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009) classification system, as this method is preferred (but not required) by CDFW. However, for certain vegetation types, this system is too species-specific in its definitions of plant associations and alliances and does not accurately characterize the highly variable species composition of plant communities. For this Project Site, it was necessary to identify variants of plant community types for ornamental plant assemblages and non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. The List of California Natural and Terrestrial Communities (CDFW 2018b) was consulted to determine if any rare or

sensitive plant communities are present. In addition, plant communities were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal and/or other state regulations and local policies. Plant communities within the Study Area were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph and digitized into ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles (refer to Figure 5, Biological Resources Map).

3.2.2 Jurisdictional Habitats and Aquatic Features

Although a formal jurisdiction delineation report has not been conducted, habitats on the project site were assessed to determine if any wetlands and “other waters” or streambeds potentially subject to jurisdiction by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were present. Habitats were evaluated for the presence of wetland indicators including dominance by hydrophytic plant species and presence of wetland hydrology. Estimation of the approximate boundaries of potential USACE and/or RWQCB jurisdictional areas followed standard methodologies as described in the *Interim Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (USACE 2008)*. The site was also inspected for the presence of drainages, streams, and other aquatic features, including those that support stream-dependent (riparian) plant species that may be considered jurisdictional by CDFW. During the site assessment, potentially jurisdictional areas were identified by the presence of one or more indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology for wetlands or the presence of an “ordinary high water mark” for non-wetland other water features. Hydrophytic vegetation communities were identified as areas dominated by plant species with a wetland indicator status of OBL, FACW, or FAC as listed on the *USFWS List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands* (Lichvar and Kartesz 2016). Indicators of wetland hydrology include visible inundation or saturation, drift deposits, oxidized root channels, and biotic crusts. The preliminary assessment of other water features was based primarily on the presence of unvegetated, ponded areas or flowing water, or evidence indicating their presence such as an ordinary high water mark or well-defined drainage patterns.

3.2.3 Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on the Project Site was initially evaluated by developing a list of special-status species that are known to or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project Site based on a review of past studies including species-specific studies; search of current database records (e.g., CNDDDB and CNPS Electronic Inventory records); and review of the USFWS list of federal endangered and threatened species (See Appendix C). The potential for occurrence of those species included on the list were then evaluated based on the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during the field survey conducted by MIG. Plant species that have been documented to occur well outside of the elevation and geographic range of the Project Site were eliminated from further consideration. Each species was evaluated for its potential to occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site according to the following criteria.

Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site (i.e., habitats on the Project Site are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). Additionally, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site. The species has no potential of being found on the Project Site.

Low Potential. Limited suitable habitat is present on the Project Site (i.e., few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of habitat on the Project Site is unsuitable or of very low quality). Additionally, there are no or few recent known

records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site. The species has a low probability of being found on the Project Site.

Moderate Potential. Suitable habitat is present on the Project Site (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of the habitat on the Project Site is suitable or of marginal quality). Additionally, there are few or many recent known records of occurrences in the vicinity of the Project Site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the Project Site.

High Potential. Highly suitable habitat is present on the Project Site (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or all of the habitat on the Project Site is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are few or many recent known records of occurrences in the vicinity of the Project Site. This species has a high probability of being found on the Project Site.

Present. Species was observed on the Project Site (i.e., species was either observed during recent surveys or has a recorded observation in the CNDDDB on the Project Site).

Appendices A and B present the list of special-status plants and animals (respectively) that have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project Site, their habitat requirements, and a ranking of potential for occurrence on the Project Site. Nomenclature used for plant names follows the *Second Edition of The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin *et al.* 2012). Nomenclature for wildlife follows CDFW's *Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, And Mammal Species in California* (CDFW 2016) and any changes made to species nomenclature as published in scientific journals since the publication of CDFW's list.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides a description of the soils, vegetation communities, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors present on the Project Site.

4.1 Physical Characteristics

The Project area is flat with elevations ranging between 430-445 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Project area is dominated by a parking lot, several industrial buildings, five residential buildings, and an office. The vast majority of the Project area is paved, with very little, mostly weedy vegetation. Interstate-210 and its associated landscaping is located to the north of the Project area. METRO's Gold Line light rail tracks are located directly to the Project area's south property line. Residences occur west and east of the Project area, and industrial structures occur east of the Project area.

A concrete-lined drainage channel crosses the Project area. It initiates near Interstate-210 and drains to the southeast off the Project site, mapped drainage by the National Wetlands Inventory. This approximately 10-foot wide x 400-foot long open drainage runs along the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan's western boundary and flows into a culvert passing under the METRO Gold Line tracks.

4.2 Soils

The Web Soil Survey reports the following soils within the boundary of the 6.77-acre Alexan Foothills Specific Plan area as shown on Figure 4, Soils Map (USDA NRCS 2018):

- Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (1002). The Palmview and Tujunga series consist of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. This soil type occurs on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

4.3 Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats

As described in Section 3 (Methods), plant communities on-site were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph (See Figure 5, Biological Resources Map) and were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations.

4.3.1 Vegetation Communities

The majority of the Project area is unvegetated due to development and characterized by weedy species. Vegetation communities that are present are described in more detail below.

Developed (6.03 acres)

The Project Site is dominated car lots and structures (Figure 6, Current Project Site Photographs). These areas are generally unvegetated although weedy species such as wild oats (*Avena fatua*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), broad leaf filaree (*Erodium botrys*), and common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) are present.

Ornamental (0.58 acres)

Portions of the Project Site are characterized by ornamental plantings including Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), crimson bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), oceanblue morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), lily of the Nile (*Agapanthus africanus*), and gardenia (*Gardenia* sp.) (Figures 6 and 7, Current Project Site Photographs). Weedy species are common in these communities and include smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea*), Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), and wild oats.

Coast Live Oak (0.16 acres)

Three coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) are present along the western boundary of the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan area and grow along the edge of the drainage channel (Figure 6, Current Project Site Photographs). These trees are all over 10" in diameter or more, 2 feet above ground level. Therefore, they are protected by the City of Monrovia Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance and may be regulated as riparian habitat by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

Additional oak trees occur in the remaining GP/ZCA area along and adjacent to the unnamed drainage channel and may also be regulated as riparian habitat by CDFW.

4.4 Wildlife

Wildlife species that were observed on site during the January 19, 2018 biological field survey include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*).

Other wildlife species that could inhabit the Project area are limited to urban species adapted to high levels of anthropogenic disturbance. Common urban-tolerant birds include: black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), non-native European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), non-native Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and various other migrant songbirds, such as warblers, vireos, and grosbeaks. Common small mammals expected to occur in the urban setting include, but are not limited to, western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). The unnamed, concrete drainage channel in the Project Area may occasionally provide aquatic habitat to the disturbance-tolerant Sierran treefrog (*Pseudacris sierra*) (formerly Pacific Treefrog [*Pseudacris regilla*] or Pacific Tree Chorus Frog [*Hyla regilla*]), when it contains water.

4.5 Sensitive Plant Communities

CDFW and CNPS have identified several native plant communities that are rare and unique to California. While they have no legal, protective status, impacts to these plant communities may be considered "significant" under CEQA. No sensitive plant communities were observed on the Project Site, as they did not exhibit the characteristic attributes of these communities, such as the known distribution and elevation, landscape position, plant species composition, soil and/or substrate type, water chemistry, and/or hydroperiod.

4.6 Special-Status Plants

Special-status plants are defined here to include: (1) plants that are federal- or state-listed as rare, threatened or endangered, (2) federal and state candidates for listing, (3) plants assigned a Rank of 1 through 4 by the CNPS Inventory, and (4) plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in CEQA, Section 15380.

The Alexan Foothills Specific Plan was initially determined to provide potentially suitable habitat for a total of 49 special-status plant species based on the Plan area's proximity to previously recorded occurrences in the region, vegetation types and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soil types, other species-specific habitat requirements, and geographic ranges of special-status plant species known to occur in the region (CDFW 2018). Based on the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and the biological field survey and habitat suitability analysis performed by MIG biologists on the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan site, none of the 49 species are expected to occur (i.e. species ranked as "Not Expected"). A table presenting all special-status plant species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence in the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan area, including plant species' habitat requirements and reported blooming periods, is provided in Appendix A. Due to the developed nature of the remaining GP/ZCA area, it is expected to have less potential to support special-status plant species than the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan.

4.7 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species include those species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA or CESA; candidates for listing by the USFWS or CDFW; and species of special concern to the CDFW; and birds protected by the USFWS under the MTBA and/or by the CDFW under Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513. It was initially determined that 43 special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the vicinity of the Project Site (CDFW 2018a). Of these animal species, none are expected to occur on the Project Site (i.e., species ranked as "Not Expected"). Reasons include the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species distributional range, the limited availability of foraging and nesting habitat, amount of site disturbance from past and present land uses, and/or the proximity of existing human-related disturbances. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat areas for any federally listed animals are present. A table presenting all special-status animal species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the Project Site, including species' habitat requirements is provided in Appendix B.

Nesting Birds

Migratory birds are also protected under the Federal MBTA, which prohibits killing any migratory bird or disturbing or destroying an active nest of a migratory bird; this list contains hundreds of birds, including many of which are considered common or even nuisance or non-native species. Nesting birds are also protected under California Fish and Game Code 3503, 3503.5, and 3512, which prohibits the take of active bird nests. The existing trees on the Project Site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for songbirds. Although no active nests were observed during the field surveys, there is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests on the Project Site prior to initiation of project construction. These species are protected under the MBTA and would be protected under the California Fish and Game Code when actively nesting.

4.8 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Providing functional habitat connectivity between natural areas is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations and allowing for the continued dispersal of native plant and animal species. The regional movement and migration of wildlife species has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development of open areas, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible and forming a virtual barrier between undeveloped areas. Additional roads associated with development, although narrow, may result in barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated islands of habitat, which affects wildlife behavior, foraging activity, reproductive patterns, immigration and emigration or dispersal capabilities, and survivability. Wildlife corridors can consist of a sequence of discontinuous areas of habitat such as isolated wetlands, or continuous lineal strips of vegetation and habitat (e.g., riparian strips and ridge lines), or they may be parts of larger habitat areas selected for its known or likely importance to local wildlife. The Project area does not act as a wildlife movement corridor due to the current built environment at the site as well as the presence of dense urban development surrounding the site including residential neighborhoods, I-210 freeway to the north, METRO rail line to the south, and other commercial development nearby.

4.9 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

As discussed above, an unnamed concrete-lined drainage (approximately 10 feet wide) occurs through the Project area along the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan's western boundary and flows southeast. The drainage is mapped as a blue-line drainage by the U.S. Geological Survey and is subject to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdiction pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code. The drainage is also subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA. No other waters or wetlands were observed in the Project area.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources that may occur in the Project Site. Each impact discussion includes mitigation measures that would be implemented during the project to avoid and/or reduce the potential for and/or level of impacts to each resource. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

5.1 Thresholds of Significance

This section describes potential impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the construction of the proposed project. CEQA Guidelines provide guidance in evaluating project impacts and determining whether impacts may be significant. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project." In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on State or Federally protected wetlands (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any local policies or Ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or Ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan

5.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the proposed Project would involve alteration of an already-developed area that does not support a wide diversity of biological resources. Though the majority of the Project area currently encompasses residential, commercial, industrial, and other urban development, sensitive habitat along an unnamed drainage channel and coast live oak trees still exist that could support plant and wildlife species. Potential impacts to these resources, and where necessary, associated mitigation measures to offset these impacts, are discussed below.

Impact BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Native and ornamental vegetation in the Project area have the potential to provide nesting habitat for bird species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513. There is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests in the Project area prior to construction activities. Intentional destruction of or disturbance to an active nest is prohibited under state and federal law. Construction activities including site mobilization, tree removal, other vegetation clearing, grubbing, grading, and noise and vibration from the operation of heavy equipment have the potential to result in significant direct (i.e., death or physical harm) and/or indirect (i.e., nest abandonment) impacts to nesting birds. Implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-1 would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-1: Nesting Bird Protection. If vegetation removal is scheduled during the nesting season (typically February 1 to September 1), then a focused survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified

biologist (as determined by a combination of academic training and professional experience in biological sciences and related resource management activities) no more than five (5) days prior to the beginning of excavation, grading and/or vegetation removal. Surveys would be conducted in proposed work areas, staging and storage areas, along equipment transportation routes, and soil, equipment, and material stockpile areas. For passerines and small raptors, surveys should be conducted within a 250-foot radius surrounding the work area (in non-developed areas and where access is feasible). For larger raptors, such as those from the genus *Buteo*, the survey area should encompass a 500-foot radius. Surveys shall be conducted during weather conditions suited to maximize the observation of possible nests and shall concentrate on areas of suitable habitat. If a lapse in Project-related work of five (5) days or longer occurs, an additional nest survey shall be required before work can be reinitiated.

If active nests are found during any preconstruction survey, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer between the nest and active construction. The qualified biologist shall clearly mark the established buffer. The Project proponent shall maintain the buffer until young have fledged and are foraging independently. The qualified biologist shall document pre-construction baseline monitoring of the nest to characterize “normal” bird behavior. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nesting birds daily during construction activities and shall increase the buffer if birds are showing signs of unusual or distressed behavior (e.g., defensive flights and vocalizations, standing up from a brooding position, and flying away from the nest). If this is not possible, work shall cease in the area until young have fledged and the nest is no longer active (e.g. young have fledged, predation, or other non-anthropogenic nest failure). Requirements and Timing: Measure shall be printed on all construction drawings. Monitoring: City Planning staff shall conduct periodic inspections in the field during construction to ensure measure is adhered to.

Impact BIO-2: Potential Adverse Effects on Jurisdictional Waters

A significant impact would occur if a Project has a substantial adverse effect on jurisdictional waters. The USACE and EPA regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Section 404 of the CWA requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States. Section 401 of the CWA requires that an applicant for a federal permit obtain a certification from the RWQCB as well. Additionally, Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires the issuance of a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) to authorize work in jurisdictional streambeds.

Although a federal/state jurisdictional delineation was not completed as part of this effort, the onsite USGS blue line, concrete-lined drainage channel represents a potential USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB jurisdictional resource. Overflow stormwater discharge would be routed to this drainage channel during large storm events. However, it is unknown whether disturbance of the jurisdictional resource would be required in order to connect to it. It may be possible to avoid disturbance of the jurisdictional resource or it may be required to install a stormwater pipe into the bank of the drainage. In addition, future proposed development in the remaining GP/ZCA area could propose disturbance to the drainage channel.

No direct impacts to oak trees associated with the drainage is proposed and the channel is completely concrete-lined. However, modification of the bank of the jurisdictional drainage and discharge of stormwater to it, would be considered a potentially significant impact on the drainage and would be subject to permits by the CDFW, RWQCB, and likely the USACE. Impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level, however, by implementing mitigation measures BIO-2a through BIO-2c.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-2a: Obtain USACE 404 Permit. If any alterations of, or discharges into, waters of the United States, including Section 404 wetlands are proposed, these alterations must be in conformance with the Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA via certification and permitting prior to any grading or construction that may impact jurisdictional area(s), as applicable. Activities that usually involve a regulated discharge of dredged or fill materials include (but are not limited to) grading, placing of riprap for erosion control, pouring concrete, laying sod, preparing soil for planting (e.g., turning soil over, adding soil amendments), stockpiling excavated material, mechanized removal of vegetation, and driving of piles for certain types of structures. If avoidance of federally protected wetlands is not feasible, securing 404 and 401 permits under the Clean Water Act and compliance with the federal and state “no net loss of wetlands” policy will be required in accordance with USACE and RWQCB regulations. The terms and conditions of these permits are anticipated to require mitigation consistent with *Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule* (USACE, United States Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], *Federal Register*, April 10, 2008).

Prior to initiation of ground disturbance activities within waters of the U.S., the applicant shall submit a jurisdictional delineation of waters of the U.S. to the USACE to request a formal verification of the limits of their jurisdiction and to identify potential impacts to waters of the U.S. If the USACE determines that jurisdictional waters of the U.S. will be impacted, the appropriate CWA Section 404 permit shall be acquired by the applicant for the construction of the proposed project. In addition, the Applicant shall be required to submit a Section 401 Water Quality Certification application to the Los Angeles RWQCB. If the USACE does not assert regulatory jurisdiction, then the applicant may be required to submit a Notice of Intent to the RWQCB for their General Permit R6T-2003-0004 for minor impact projects. If required, all regulatory permits will be obtained, and all conditions will be agreed upon to prior to project implementation. The Applicant shall be responsible for complying with all conditions outlined in the applicable USACE, and/or RWQCB permit. Impact minimization measures associated with permit conditions of approval may include implementation of best management practices (i.e., erosion and sediment control measures) and seasonal work restrictions, as appropriate. Impacts to jurisdictional features shall not occur until the permits are received from the appropriate regulatory agencies, or correspondence is received from the agencies indicating that a permit is not required. Requirements and Timing: Measure shall be printed on all drawings. A Section 404 permit and Section 401 Water Quality Certification or Waiver shall be obtained prior to issuance of building permits for any portion of the project impacting the drainage in the Project area. Monitoring: For projects disturbing the drainage in the Project area, City Planning staff shall confirm that any required Section 404 permit and Section 401 Water Quality Certification or Waiver is obtained prior to issuance of building permits for the portion of the project impacting the jurisdictional drainage.

MM BIO-2b: Consult CDFW on Section 1602 Requirements. If waters of the State cannot be feasibly avoided, the project proponent shall consult with CDFW regarding the need to apply for a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) to authorize work in jurisdictional streambeds and removal of coast live oak trees that may be regulated as riparian habitat. If this permit is required, the Applicant shall be responsible for complying with all conditions outlined in the LSAA, which may include wildlife habitat and streambed impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures consistent with CDFW requirements for LSAA. Impacts to state jurisdictional streambeds or riparian vegetation shall not occur until an LSAA is received from CDFW, or correspondence is received indicating that a permit is not required. Requirements and Timing: Measure shall be printed on all drawings. A LSAA shall be obtained prior to issuance of building permits for any portion of the project impacting the jurisdictional drainage. Monitoring: For projects

disturbing the drainage in the Project area, City Planning staff shall confirm that any required LSAA is obtained prior to issuance of building permits for the portion of the project impacting the drainage.

MM BIO-2c: Habitat Mitigation Plan. Preparation of a habitat mitigation plan may be required prior to permit issuance. The mitigation plan would address protection measures for the potential jurisdictional drainage and any protected trees retained onsite, quantify the total acreage of impacts to each sensitive resource, describe creation/replacement ratio for acres impacted (typically at least 1:1), identify potential mitigation sites, provide a planting plan, and outline monitoring and maintenance requirements. The amount of compensatory acreage shall be based on the functions and values of the impacted drainage and riparian habitat. If required, the plan would be prepared by a qualified biologist pursuant to, and through consultation with, CDFW. As an alternative, equivalent mitigation credits may be purchased at a mitigation bank to offset impacts to jurisdictional resources. The mitigation plan would provide detailed information about the bank and how the purchase of credits will result in no net loss of these protected resources. Purchase of mitigation credits would be subject to approval and verification by CDFW. Requirements and Timing: Measure shall be printed on all drawings. If required by the permitting resource agencies (i.e., USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW), a Habitat Mitigation Plan shall be prepared and approved by the City and other responsible natural resource agencies prior to issuance of building permits for the portion of the project impacting the drainage. Monitoring: For projects disturbing the jurisdictional drainage in the Project area, City Planning staff and the City Engineer shall review and approve of the Habitat Mitigation Plan, if one is required by resource agencies, prior to issuance of building permits for the portion of the project impacting the drainage.

Impact BIO-3: Impact on Sensitive Natural Vegetation Communities

No sensitive natural vegetation communities documented in CNDDDB (CDFW 2018) are present in the Project area. However, the stand coast live oak trees along the concrete-lined drainage channel may be regulated as riparian habitat by CDFW. As stated under Impact BIO-2 above, buildout of the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan would avoid impacts on oak trees; however, future buildout in the remaining GP/ZCA area could propose disturbance to this drainage. Removal of riparian habitat would be considered a potentially significant impact. This impact would be mitigated to a level of less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2a through BIO-2c.

Mitigation Measures

Refer to mitigation measures BIO-2a through BIO-2c.

Impact BIO-4: Impact on Wildlife Corridors

The Project area represents a developed and urbanized area and is not located within an established wildlife movement corridor, movement pathway, or linkage between larger habitat areas for terrestrial or aquatic wildlife. Due to the disturbed, limited, and fragmented condition of habitats on-site, which would preclude most species from using the site for breeding/nesting, the Project area also does not function as a wildlife nursery site that would contribute disproportionately to a population. Thus, wildlife species, migratory corridors and native wildlife nursery sites would not be impacted due to Project implementation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Impact BIO-5: Impact on Other Special-Status Species

No other special status plant or wildlife species are expected to occur within the Project area due to a lack of suitable habitat and due to the high degree of site disturbance from existing development within and surrounding the Project area. Therefore, impacts on other special-status plant and wildlife species would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Impact BIO-6: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances or Conservation Plans

The Project area contains protected coast live oak trees (>10" in diameter at least 2 feet above the ground), including three along the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan area's western border. Disturbance to these oak trees would be avoided under the Alexan Foothills Specific Plan. However, any planned Project-related alterations to any/all of these oaks under buildout of the remaining GP/ZCA area would be required to comply with the City of Monrovia's Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance, which may require a permit through the City's Development Review Committee. The City's permit procedures require consideration of the condition of the following criteria:

1. The condition of the tree with respect to disease, danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures, and interference with utility service;
2. The necessity to remove the tree for compelling economic necessity to construct proposed structural improvements, or for the purpose of re-landscaping with plant material more suitable to the immediate environment;
3. Good forestry practice, such as in the thinning of growth where necessary or desirable to promote the healthy growth of the tree;
4. The topography of the land and the effect of tree removal on erosion, soil retention or surface water flow shall be taken into account and balanced with all other considerations affecting decision upon the permit; and
5. The number of oak trees or other trees existing in the neighborhood on improved property.
6. The Development Review Committee shall be guided by the standards established in the neighborhood and the effect of tree removal upon property values in the area. Accordingly, due to the City's Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance requirements, impacts on protected oak trees would be less than significant.

The Project area is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Standard Conditions

SC BIO-1: Compliance with the City of Monrovia Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (87-11), Municipal Code Section 17.20.40 is required for disturbance to protected coast live oak trees that are greater than or equal to 10" in diameter at least 2 feet above the ground. Requirements and Timing: Measure shall be printed on all construction drawings. Any planned removal or encroachment upon oak trees shall be shown on proposed site plans and grading plans, including the number and size of each oak tree, as well as the limits of the dripline of each oak tree. Monitoring: City Planning staff shall review and approve of site plans and

grading plans prior to issuance of land use clearance to confirm that the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance is adhered to.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.2 Impact Conclusions

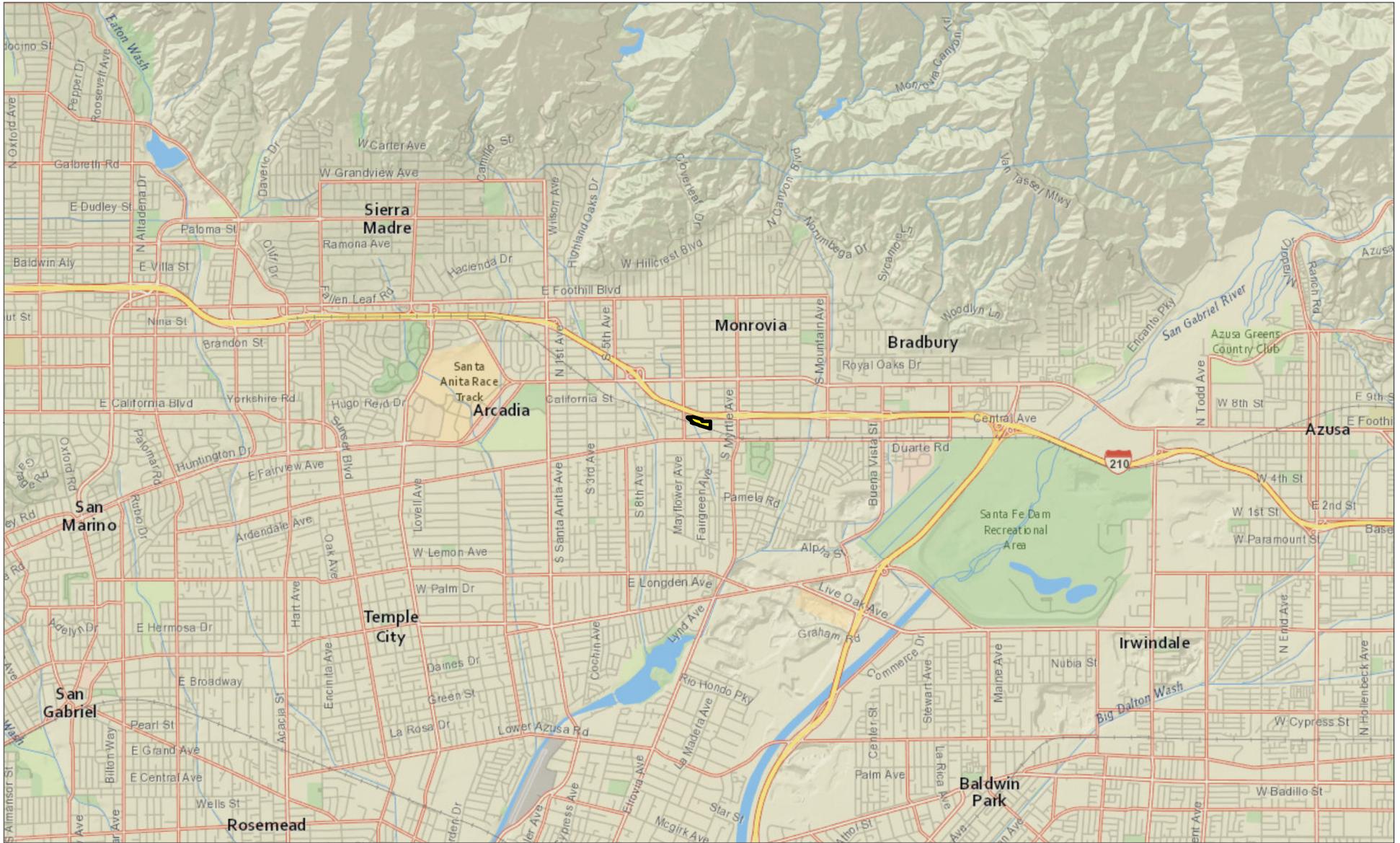
The Project area is almost entirely hardscaped and provides very little biological resource value. However, the limited amount of native and non-native vegetation as well as the concrete-lined channel in the Project area may provide marginal habitat to some species. Any disturbance of the jurisdictional drainage would result in a significant impact. However, with implementation of standard conditions and mitigation measures MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-2a through MM BIO-2c, impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.

6.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURES

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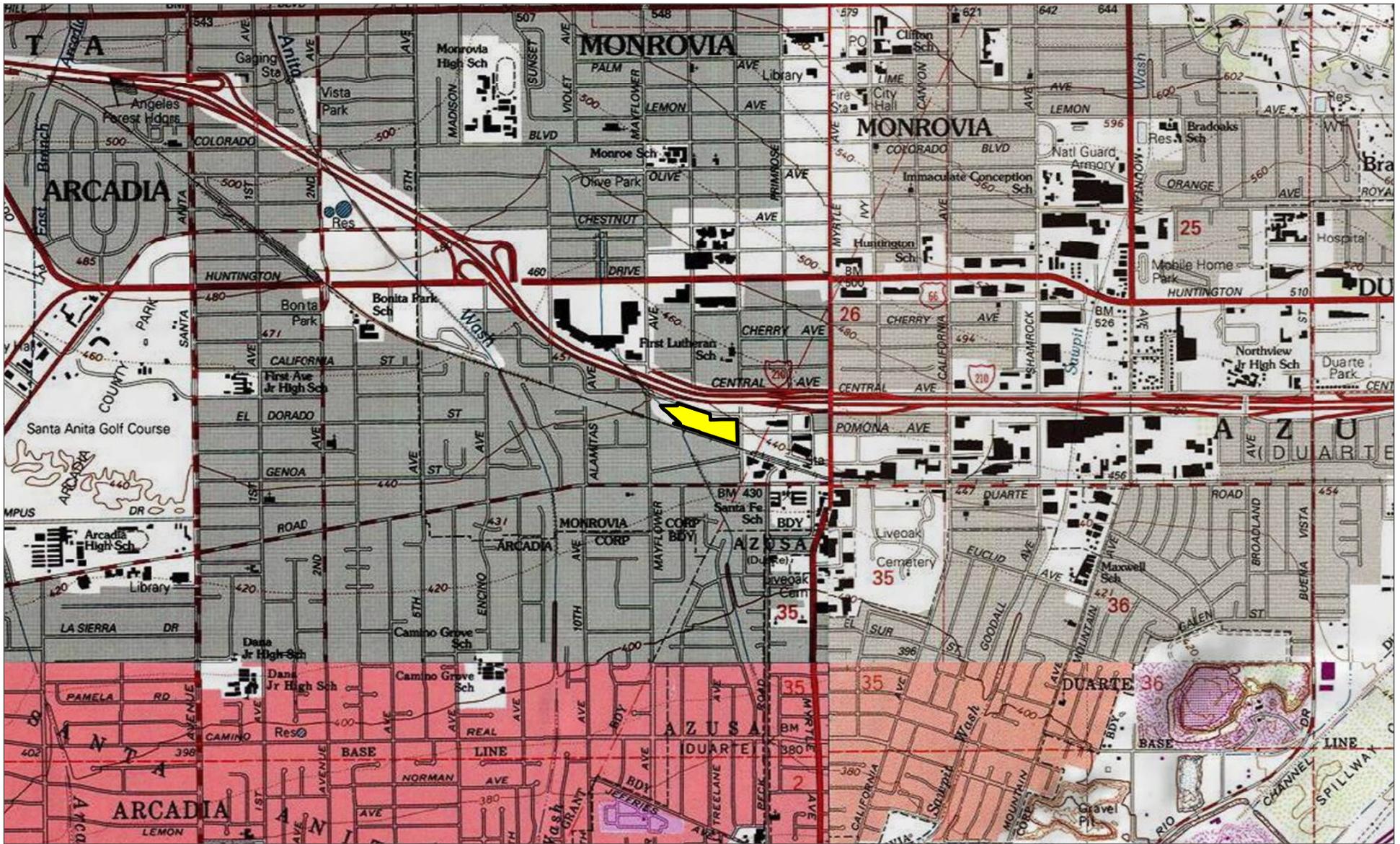
Source: ESRI 2018, MIG 2018

 Project Boundary (6.77 ac)



Figure 1 Regional Map
 Alexan Foothills Specific Plan, Monrovia, CA

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Source: ESRI 2018, Los Angeles County 2018, MIG 2018

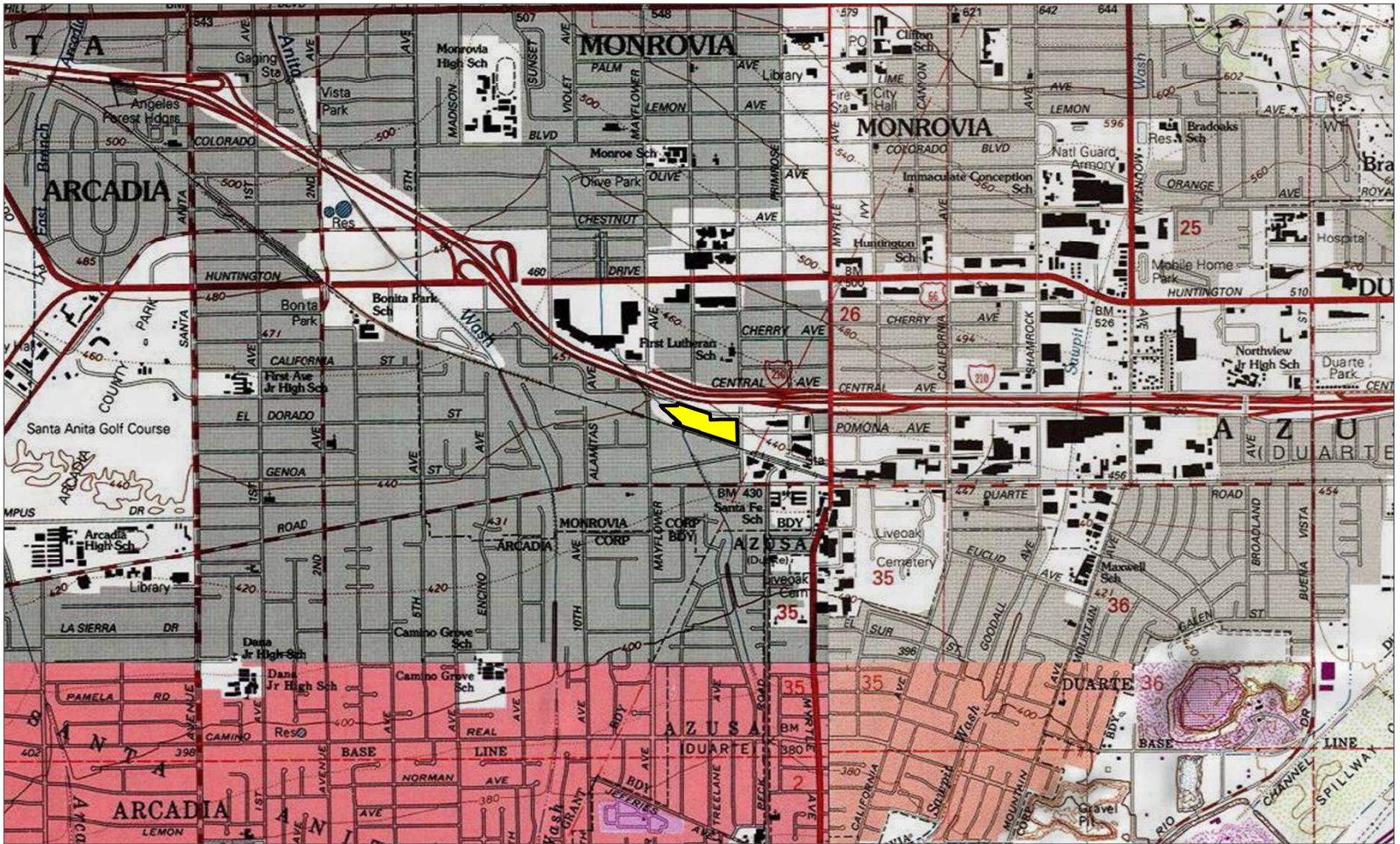
 Project Boundary (6.77 ac)



Figure 3 USGS Map

Alexan Foothills Specific Plan Monrovia, CA

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Source: ESRI 2018, Los Angeles County 2018, MIG 2018

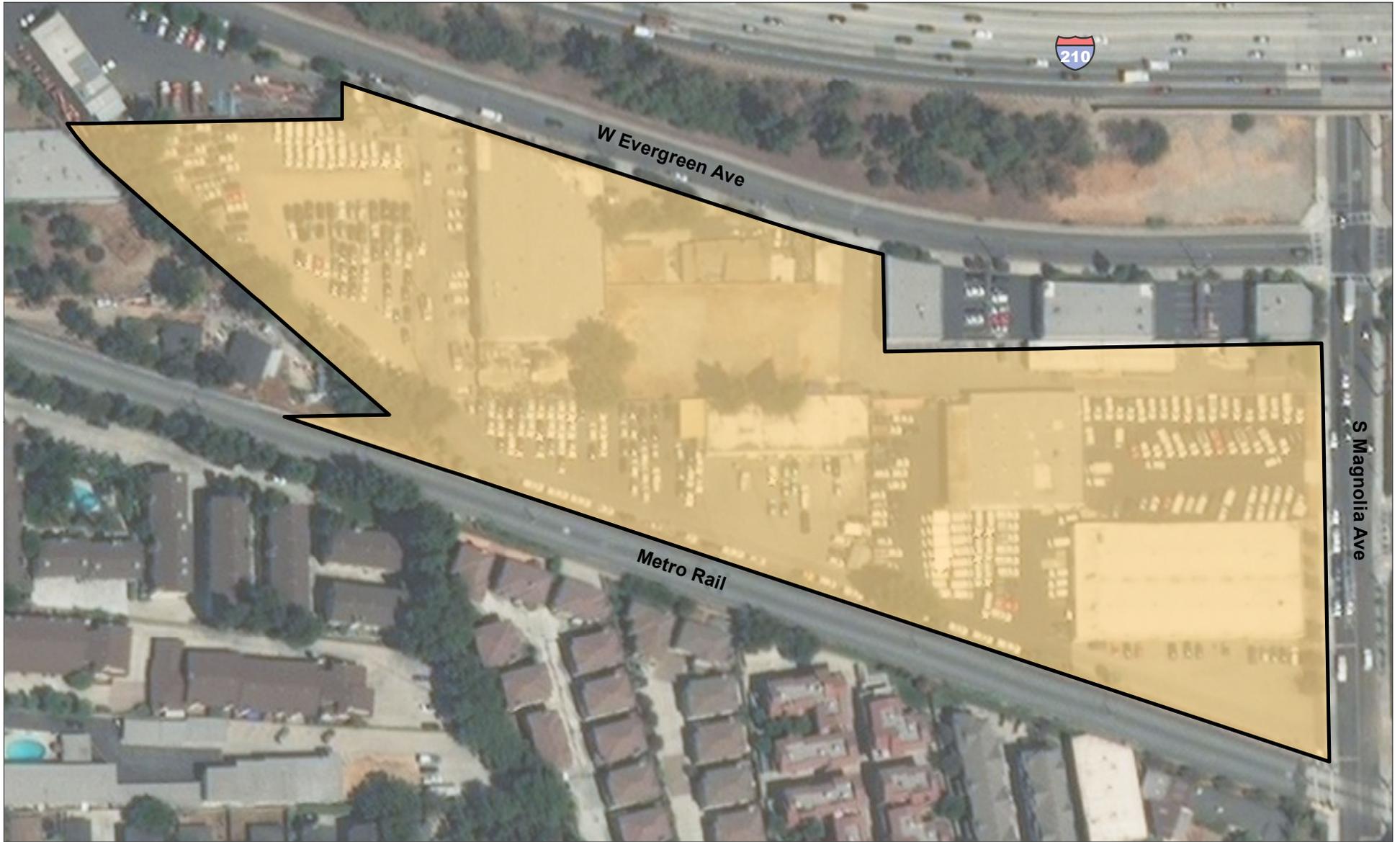
 Project Boundary (6.77 ac)



Figure 3 USGS Topographic Map

Alexan Foothills Specific Plan, Monrovia, CA

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Source: ESRI 2018, Soil Survey Staff 2018, MIG 2018

- Project Boundary (6.77 ac)
- Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (1002)



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Source: ESRI 2018, USGS NHD 2018, MIG 2018

- Project Boundary (6.77 ac)
- Culvert Daylight
- Vegetation Community**
- Developed (DEV: 6.03 ac)
- Ornamental (ORN: 0.58 ac)
- Coast Live Oak (CLO: 0.16 ac)
- Concrete Lined Ditch (approx. 10 ft wide)



Figure 5 Biological Resources Map

Alexan Foothills Specific Plan, Monrovia, CA

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PHOTOGRAPH 1 - Cars and structures dominate the Project Site. These areas are generally devoid of vegetation.



PHOTOGRAPH 2 - In addition to landscape plantings, the ornamental community includes escaped, invasive species like this oceanblue morning glory along the western boundary of the Project Site.

Figure 6 Current Project Site Photographs

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PHOTOGRAPH 3 - An unnamed concrete culvert runs along the western boundary of the Project Site.



PHOTOGRAPH 4 - Coast live oak trees are present along the western boundary of the Project Site.

Figure 7 Current Project Site Photographs

Alexan Foothills Specific Plan, Monrovia, CA

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A
Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site

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Appendix A: Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
DICOTS						
slender silver moss <i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	--	--	4.2	Occurs in damp rock and soil on rocky outcrops, usually on roadcuts; occurs in broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest	100-1000 m; moss	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE	--	1B.1	Occurs in recently burned or disturbed areas, usually in sandstone with carbonate layers; occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley grassland, or foothill grassland	4-640 m; Perennial herb; Blooms January to August	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in alkaline coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub	10-200 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrun and on steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.	290-1,575 m; Shrub; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

¹ The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDDB, knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2018 field surveys

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Mt. Gleason paintbrush <i>Castilleja gleasoni</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in granitic habitats, including: chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon woodland, and juniper woodland	1160-2170 m; Perennial hemiparasitic herb; Blooms May to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
slender mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grassland. Found in shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat.	310 to 1,620 m; Perennial herb (bulb); Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Palmer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, and seeps	710-2390 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Plummer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	--	--	4.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Found on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire.	140-1,920 m; Perennial herb (bulb); Blooms May to July	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
alkali mariposa-lily <i>Calochorus striatus</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in alkaline and mesic habitats, including: chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, and seeps	70-1595 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Intermediate mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Found in dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops.	17-1,260 m; Perennial herb (bulb); Blooms May to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parry</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	--	--	1B.1	Found on the margins of marshes and swamps, is vernal mesic in valley and foothill grasslands, and occurs in vernal pools	0-480 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to November	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	--	--	1B.1	Found in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland. Occurs in alkali meadows, alkali scrub, and also in disturbed places.	0-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to September	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley, and foothill grassland. Found in dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils.	225-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California saw-grass <i>Cladium californicum</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater). Found in freshwater or alkaline moist habitats.	-24 to 1,810 m; Perennial grasslike herb; Blooms June to September	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Peruvian dodder <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps	15-280 m; Annual vine; Blooms July to October	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Found in flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include <i>Encelia</i> , <i>Dalea</i> , and <i>Lepidospartum</i> . Sandy soils.	200-760 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Gabriel River dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. crebrifolia</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in granitic chaparral	275-457 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Gabriel Mountains dudleya <i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in granitic cliffs and canyon walls, also in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland	244-610 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes.	20-1,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
San Gabriel bedstraw <i>Galium grande</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forests	425-1500 m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms January to July	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i>	--	--	1A	Occurs in salt or freshwater marshes and swamps	10-1525 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms August-October	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Found on sandy or gravelly sites.	70-810 m; Perennial herb; Blooms February to July	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	--	--	2B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, seeps (especially alkali), and riparian scrub	0-1215 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms September to May	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands.	1-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms February to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	--	--	4.3	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub. Found on dry soils and shrubland.	1-885 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to July	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Davidson's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland	185-1140 m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms June through January	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California muhly <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	--	--	4.3	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Usually found near streams or seeps.	440 to 2,380 m; Perennial grass (rhizomatus); Blooms June to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows, and seeps. Found on alkaline soils in grasslands, or in vernal pools. Occurs on mesic and alkaline sites.	20-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Robbins' nemacladus <i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in openings in chaparral, valley grasslands, and foothill grasslands	350-1700 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Short-joint beavertail <i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland. Found in sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam.	750-1,900 m; Shrub (stem succulent); Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub and coastal dunes. Found in open areas.	1-400 m; Annual herb, Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
White rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral. Found on sandy and gravelly sites.	14-1,400 m; Perennial herb; Blooms August to November	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parish's gooseberry <i>Ribes divaricatus</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	--	--	1A	Occurs in riparian woodland	65-300m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms February to April	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in marshes and swamps. Found in standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches.	7 to 1,270 m; Perennial herb (rhizomatus); Blooms May to October	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
southern mountains skullcap <i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland; and lower montane coniferous forest	425-2000m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms June to August	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Salt Spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs on playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub. Found in alkali springs and marshes.	0-1,390; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Prairie wedge grass <i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in cismontane woodland, meadows, and seeps. Found in open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps.	240 to 2,870 m; Perennial grass; Blooms August to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and grassland. Found in vernal mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas.	2-2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Greata's aster <i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	--	--	1B.3	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. Found in mesic canyons.	310 to 2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to October	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in meadows, seeps, and along streams	50-610 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms January - September	Not Expected. There are records of occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles), however there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Rigid fringepod <i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i>	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in pinyon and juniper woodland. Found on dry, rocky slopes and ridges of oak and pine woodland in arid mountain ranges.	425-2,165 m; Annual herb; Blooms February to May	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Plant Communities						
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
California Walnut Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Willow Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

State

CE: California-listed Endangered

CT: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS):

1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3: Plants about which we need more information

4: Plants of Limited Distribution, a watch list

CNPS added a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDDB. This extension replaces the E (Endangerment) value from the R-E-D Code. CNPS ranks therefore read like this: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions and their meanings are as follows:

.1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of immediacy of threat)

.2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

SOURCES:

1 Calflora and the California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory was used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDDB records are from CNDDDB 2018

Appendix B
Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site

This document is formatted for double-sided printing

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
INVERTEBRATES				
crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	--	--	Found along coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	Not Expected. There is no suitable food plant or habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
FISHES				
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT	--	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the Project Site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 Celsius. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the Project Site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
AMPHIBIANS				
Arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	FE	CSC	Found in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, and desert washes. Inhabits rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	SE, CSC	Species always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. The only occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Site are listed as extirpated or possibly extirpated on CNDDDB due to surrounding urbanization. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
coast range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	--	CSC	Found in Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over one kilometer to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. One occurrence nearly 5 miles to the north is within rural hills and the species has likely been excluded from the region due to urbanization. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
REPTILES				
silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	--	CSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. they prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits coastal sand dunes, sandy washes, alluvial fans—generally in sandy soils with vegetative cover.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	--	--	Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. One occurrence within the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the Project Site is located in a flood control basin and is highly unlikely to disperse into an already urbanized site like that of the Project Site. Not observed during April 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and sandy banks or open grassy fields up to 0.5 kilometers from the water's edge for egg-laying.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for refuge, and abundant supply of insects.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. One occurrence within the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the Project Site is located in a flood control basin and is highly unlikely to disperse into an already urbanized site like that of the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--	CSC	Found along coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. Inhabits areas from the sea to about 7,000 feet in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. One occurrence nearly 5 miles to the north is within rural hills and the species has likely been excluded from the region due to urbanization. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
BIRDS				
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland habitats. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--	--	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Nesting habitat includes cliff-walled canyons and large trees in open areas.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>).	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--	ST	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.) often mixed with cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i> sp.), with lower story of blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), nettles (<i>Urtica</i> sp.), or wild grape (<i>Vitis girdiana</i>).	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
American swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	--	CSC	Occurs along the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	SE	Inhabits riparian and wetland thickets, generally of willow, tamarisk, or both, sometimes boxelder or Russian olive.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	--	FP	Prefers extremely high vertical habitat for nesting (i.e. skyscrapers, clifftops, etc.). More likely to occur in habitat with nearby freshwater sources.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
California condor <i>Gynogyps californianus</i>	FE	SE	Prefers chaparral scrub and forested mountains for nesting and is an opportunistic forager over open areas, including grasslands.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--	CSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. One occurrence within the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the Project Site is located in a flood control basin and is highly unlikely to disperse into an already urbanized site like that of the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Not Expected. There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	--	ST	Inhabits low areas along waterways (riparian, freshwater reservoirs, or coastal). Nests in colonies on vertical cliff habitat.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
American yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways (usually <i>salix</i> , <i>baccharis</i> , <i>Prosopis</i>).	Not Expected. There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
MAMMALS				
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected. There are historic records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--	CSC	Occurs through North America in a wide variety of habitats including coniferous forests, mixed wood forests, deserts, prairies, riparian, agricultural, and coastal habitats.	Not Expected. There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Not Expected. There are historic records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	--	--	Occurs throughout most of the United States and into parts of Canada and Mexico, primarily associated with coniferous and mixed coniferous forests, but seasonally in lower elevation habitats.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	--	--	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Not Expected. There are historic records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--	CSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	--	CSC	Found in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges. Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. One occurrence within the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the Project Site is located in a flood control basin and is highly unlikely to disperse into an already urbanized site like that of the Project Site. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	--	--	Occurs throughout western North America. This species is more common in oak/pinyon-juniper/ponderosa pine woodlines but less commonly occurs in desert scrub, coniferous forests, grassland, and sage-grass steppe as well.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	--	--	Occurs throughout western North America, primarily in coniferous forests, but seasonally within riparian and desert habitats.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
lodgepole chipmunk <i>Neotamia speciosus speciosus</i>	--	--	Isolated populations occur in Southern California mountains in mixed wood and chaparral habitat.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits a variety of arid areas in Southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Needs high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in arid deserts and desert scrub habitat. Prey is almost exclusively arthropods.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
desert bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	--	--	Widely distributed from the White Mountains in Mono County to the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County. Occurs in open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--	CSC	Prefers vast, wide-open grassland habitat with abundant sources of burrowing mammal prey.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles) and there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The Project Site is completely paved with gravel and asphalt. Not observed during January 2018 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur

KEY:

(nesting and/or wintering) = For most taxa, the CNDDDB is interested in information that indicates the presence of a resident population. For some species (primarily birds), the CNDDDB only tracks certain parts of the species range or life history (e.g., nesting locations).

STATUS:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

CSC: State Species of Special Concern

FP: Fully-Protected

SOURCES:

1 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), BIOS 5 Data Viewer, and NatureServe.org Explorer were used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDDB records are from CNDDDB 2018

Appendix C
State and Federal Database Search Results for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

This document is formatted for double-sided printing

Plant List

78 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4], Found in Quads 3411832, 3411831, 3411738, 3411822, 3411821, 3411728, 3411812 3411811 and 3411718;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. parishii	Parish's oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	4.2	S3S4	G4?T3T4
Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss	Bryaceae	moss		4.2	S2	G5?
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	1B.2	S3	G5T3
Arctostaphylos parryana ssp. tumescens	interior manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	4.3	S3S4	G4T3T4
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus pulsiferae var. coronensis	Modoc Plateau milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	4.2	S3	G4T3
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G3T2
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Calochortus striatus	alkali mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Jun(Sep)	1B.2	S2	G2
Castilleja plagiotoma	Mojave paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Jun	4.3	S4	G4
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S2	G3G4T2
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Cladium californicum	California sawgrass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	2B.2	S2	G4
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	2B.2	SH	G5T4T5
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Dudleya cymosa ssp. crebrifolia	San Gabriel River dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.3	S3	G4
Frasera neglecta	pine green-gentian	Gentianaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	4.3	S3	G5T3
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial deciduous	Jan-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1

<u>Galium jepsonii</u>	Jepson's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	shrub perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	4.3	S3	G3
<u>Galium johnstonii</u>	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</u>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	1A	SH	G5TH
<u>Heuchera caespitosa</u>	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	4.3	S3	G3
<u>Hordeum intercedens</u>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
<u>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
<u>Hulsea vestita ssp. gabrielensis</u>	San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G5T3
<u>Imperata brevifolia</u>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	2B.1	S3	G4
<u>Juglans californica</u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	4.2	S3	G3
<u>Juncus duranii</u>	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	4.3	S3	G3
<u>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2
<u>Lepechinia fragrans</u>	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
<u>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</u>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	4.3	S3	G5T3
<u>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</u>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G4T3
<u>Lilium parryi</u>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	1B.2	S3	G3
<u>Linanthus concinnus</u>	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Linanthus orcuttii</u>	Orcutt's linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	1B.3	S2	G3
<u>Lupinus albifrons var. johnstonii</u>	interior bush lupine	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G4T4
<u>Lupinus elatus</u>	silky lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Lupinus peirsonii</u>	Peirson's lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.3	S3	G3
<u>Malacothamnus davidsonii</u>	Davidson's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jan	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Monardella australis ssp. cinerea</u>	gray monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	4.3	S3	G4T3
<u>Muhlenbergia californica</u>	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Navarretia prostrata</u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
<u>Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada</u>	short-joint beavertail	Cactaceae	perennial stem succulent	Apr-Jun(Aug)	1B.2	S3	G5T3
<u>Oreonana vestita</u>	wooly mountain-parsley	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Sep	1B.3	S3	G3
<u>Orobanche valida ssp. valida</u>	Rock Creek broomrape	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (parasitic)	May-Sep	1B.2	S2	G4T2
<u>Packera ionophylla</u>	Tehachapi ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Phacelia hubbii</u>	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
<u>Phacelia mohavensis</u>	Mojave phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	4.3	S4	G4Q
<u>Phacelia stellaris</u>	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Pickeringia montana var. tomentosa</u>	wooly chaparral-pea	Fabaceae	evergreen shrub	May-Aug	4.3	S3S4	G5T3T4
<u>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</u>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	2B.2	S2	G4
<u>Quercus durata var. gabrielensis</u>	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	4.2	S3	G4T3
<u>Quercus engelmannii</u>	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3	G3
<u>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</u>	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	1A	SX	G5TX
<u>Romneya coulteri</u>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4	G4
<u>Rupertia rigida</u>	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</u>	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S3	G4T3
<u>Senecio astephanus</u>	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	4.3	S3	G3
<u>Sidalcea neomexicana</u>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4
<u>Sidotheca caryophylloides</u>	chickweed oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep(Oct)	4.3	S4	G4
<u>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</u>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Symphyotrichum greatae</u>	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S2	G2

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[The California Lichen Society](#)

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[The Consortium of California Herbaria](#)

[CalPhotos](#)

Questions and Comments

rareplants@cnps.org



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Mt. Wilson (3411821) OR Azusa (3411728) OR Baldwin Park (3411718) OR El Monte (3411811) OR Los Angeles (3411812) OR Pasadena (3411822) OR Chilao Flat (3411831) OR Waterman Mtn. (3411738) OR Condor Peak (3411832)) AND Taxonomic Group (Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes) AND (Federal Listing Status (Endangered OR Threatened OR Candidate OR All CNDDDB element occurrences OR Delisted) OR State Listing Status (Endangered OR Threatened OR Rare OR All CNDDDB element occurrences OR Delisted) OR Candidate Threatened))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	NBMUS80010	None	None	G5?	S2	4.2
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> alkali mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D190	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i> Mt. Gleason paintbrush	PDSCR0D140	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	PMCYP04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4T5	SH	2B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. crebrifolia</i> San Gabriel River dudleya	PDCRA040A8	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i> San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	PDCRA040B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Galium grande</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	PDRUB0N0V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDR0S0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i> Peirson's lupine	PDFAB2B330	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	PMPOA480A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus var. robbinsii</i> Robbins' nemacladus	PDCAM0F0B2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	PDAP1G030	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Orobanche valida ssp. valida</i> Rock Creek broomrape	PDORO040G2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
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California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2

Record Count: 44



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)

 AND (Federal Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Proposed Endangered OR Proposed Threatened OR Candidate OR All CNDDDB element occurrences OR Delisted) OR State Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Rare OR All CNDDDB element occurrences OR Delisted OR Candidate Endangered OR Candidate Threatened))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
desert bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	AMALE04013	None	None	G4T4	S3	FP
fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	AMACC01090	None	None	G4	S3	
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
lodgpole chipmunk <i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>	AMAFB02172	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	AMACC01110	None	None	G5	S3	
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	AMACC05070	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Record Count: 40

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Los Angeles County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📠 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please [contact NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see maps of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit E-bird tools such as the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (search for the name of a bird on your list to see specific locations where that bird has been reported to occur within your project area over a certain timeframe) and the [E-bird Explore Data Tool](#) (perform a query to see a list of all birds sighted in your county or region and within a certain timeframe). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

<p>Ashy Storm-petrel <i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7237</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jan 15
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p>Black Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus bachmani</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
<p>Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234</p>	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
<p>Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878</p>	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
<p>Black Turnstone <i>Arenaria melanocephala</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
<p>Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
<p>California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
<p>Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
<p>Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470</p>	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

<p>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
<p>Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</p>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
<p>Le Conte's Thrasher <i>toxostoma lecontei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8969</p>	Breeds Feb 15 to Jun 20
<p>Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
<p>Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3638</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
<p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
<p>Rufous Hummingbird <i>selasphorus rufus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483>

Breeds elsewhere

White Headed Woodpecker *Picoides albolarvatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9411>

Breeds May 1 to Aug 15

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds elsewhere

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in your project's counties during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25 .
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05 , and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the counties of your project area. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

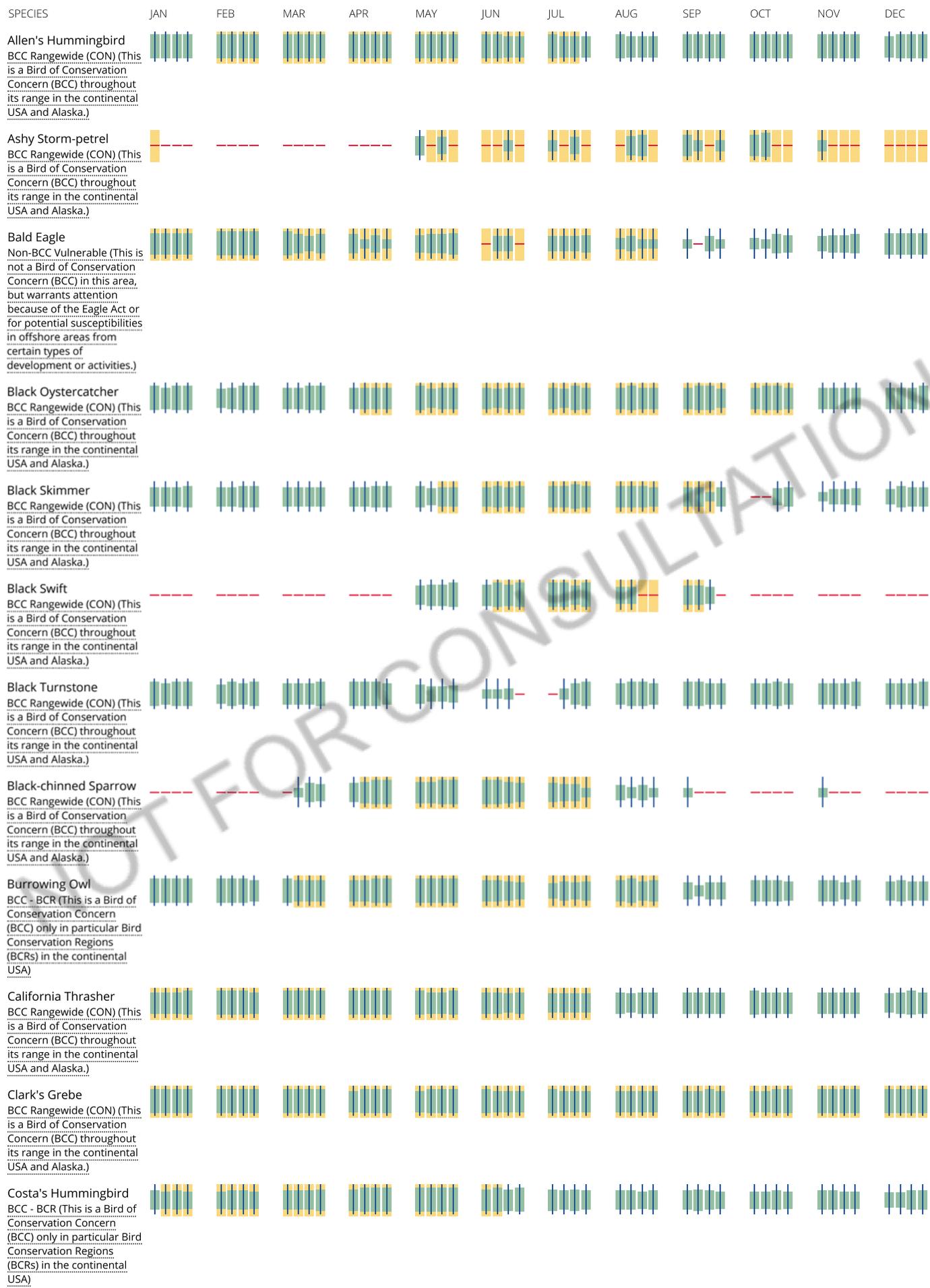
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

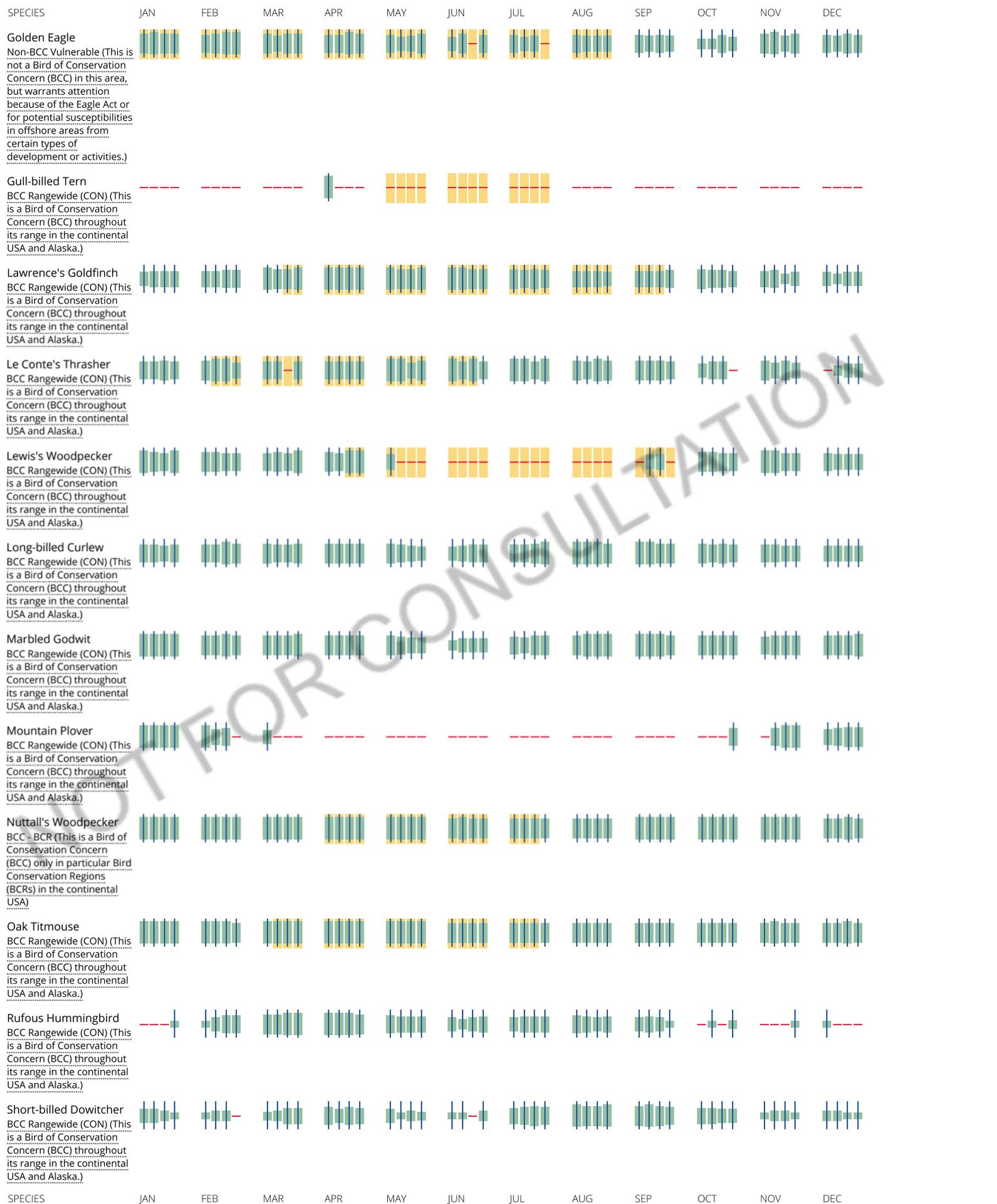
Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data



DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION



SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

<p>Tricolored Blackbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	
<p>Whimbrel BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	
<p>White Headed Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)</p>	
<p>Willet BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	
<p>Wrentit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>	

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the counties which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [E-bird Explore Data Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird entry on your migratory bird species list indicates a breeding season, it is probable that the bird breeds in your project's counties at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the BGEPA should such impacts occur.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

APPENDIX D2
JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
16485 Laguna Canyon Road
Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618
949.234.8792 tel.
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



July 16, 2019

TCW-04

Mr. Alec Schiffer
Trammell Crow Residential
5790 Fleet Street, Suite 140
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Subject: Jurisdictional Delineation Results for the South Magnolia Avenue Apartment Project

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

This letter presents the results of a jurisdictional delineation conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the South Magnolia Avenue Apartment Project (project). The delineation was conducted to identify and map existing areas within the study area that are “waters of the U.S.” under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); waters of the State under Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA; and streambed habitats under California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. This report presents HELIX’s best efforts to quantify jurisdiction within the study area using the current regulations, written policies, and guidance from the regulatory agencies. The results presented here are subject to confirmation by USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW.

PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 8-acre study area is in the City of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California. The study area is generally located to the south of Interstate (I-) 210 and to the west of I-605 (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Mount Wilson quadrangle map in Township 1 North, Range 11 West (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). Specifically, the study area is located to the south of W Evergreen Avenue, west of S Magnolia Avenue, north of an Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railroad right-of-way (ROW), and east of Mayflower Avenue (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of a 436-unit for rent apartment development consisting of a five-story residential building surrounding a seven-story parking structure (Figure 4, *Site Plan*). A rectangular

concrete channel is located adjacent to the southwestern study area boundary. The project will require a 12-inch outflow pipe to properly divert overflow stormwater from the site to the channel.

METHODS

Prior to beginning fieldwork, aerial photographs (1 inch = 150 feet), topographic maps (1 inch = 150 feet), USGS quadrangle maps, and National Wetland Inventory maps (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2019) were reviewed. HELIX biologists Lauren Singleton and Matthew Dimson conducted the jurisdictional delineation field work on April 30, 2019. Data collection was targeted in areas that were deemed to have the potential to support jurisdictional resources, such as the presence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and/or other surface indications of streambed hydrology. Representative photographs were taken of the drainage feature and are included as Attachment A, *Drainage Photographs*. Delineation methods used to determine each agency's jurisdictional limits are discussed below.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The USACE waters of the U.S. were determined using current USACE guidelines (Environmental Laboratory 1987, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 2008a). Areas were determined to be waters of the U.S. if there was evidence of regular surface flow (e.g., bed and bank). Jurisdictional limits for these areas were measured according to the presence of a discernible OHWM, which is defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 329.11 as "that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank; shelving; changes in the character of the soil; destruction of terrestrial vegetation; the presence of litter or debris; or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas." The USACE has issued further guidance on the OHWM (Riley 2005; USACE 2008b), which also was considered in this jurisdictional assessment.

The jurisdictional delineation was conducted in accordance with court decisions (i.e., *Rapanos v. United States*, *Carabell v. United States*, and *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. USACE*), as outlined and applied by the USACE (USACE 2007; Grumbles and Woodley 2007); and USACE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA; 2007). These publications explain that the EPA and USACE will assert jurisdiction over traditional navigable waters (TNW) and tributaries to TNWs that are a relatively permanent water body (RPW), which has year-round or continuous seasonal flow. For water bodies that are not RPWs, a significant nexus evaluation is used to determine if the non-RPW is jurisdictional. As an alternative to the significant nexus evaluation process, a preliminary jurisdictional delineation may be submitted to the USACE. The preliminary jurisdictional delineation treats all waters and wetlands on a site as if they are jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (USACE 2008a). A significant nexus evaluation or preliminary jurisdictional delineation are typically only required for projects that propose impacts to potentially jurisdictional features and, therefore, require a Section 404 permit from the USACE.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The RWQCB asserts regulatory jurisdiction over activities affecting wetland and non-wetland waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Potential RWQCB jurisdiction found within the study area follows the boundaries of potential USACE

jurisdiction for waters of the U.S. There are no areas supporting isolated waters of the State subject to exclusive RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to the State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW jurisdictional boundaries were determined based on the presence of riparian vegetation or regular surface flow, if present. Streambeds within CDFW jurisdiction were delineated based on the definition of streambed as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses with surface or subsurface flow that supports riparian vegetation” (Title 14, Section 1.72). This definition for CDFW jurisdictional habitat allows for a wide variety of habitat types to be jurisdictional, including some that do not include wetland species (e.g., oak woodland and alluvial fan sage scrub). Jurisdictional limits for CDFW streambeds were defined by the top of bank. Vegetated CDFW habitats were mapped at the limits of streambed-associated vegetation, if present.

RESULTS

Channel A, which is a USGS-mapped blueline stream, is a concrete rectangular channel that runs northwest to southeast along the southwestern study area boundary. Based on the USGS Mount Wilson quadrangle map, the headwaters of Channel A appear to originate approximately 0.70 mile to the northwest of the study area near the terminus of West Olive Avenue. The channel likely collects sheet flow from impervious surfaces in the surrounding area. The channel is underground from its headwaters until it reaches the study area. Channel A surfaces on the study area via a cement culvert near the northwestern study area boundary. The channel flows southeast through the study area for approximately 384 linear feet (LF) and exits the study area near the southern boundary, just north of the railroad ROW. After exiting the study area, the channel extends southeast for approximately 0.80 mile and then continues underground approximately 600 feet to the north of the intersection of Peck Road and W Camino Real Street. Channel A likely connects to Sawpit Wash approximately 0.5 mile to the southeast of Peck Road. Sawpit Wash is a tributary to Rio Hondo, which drains to the Los Angeles River. The Los Angeles River ultimately drains into the Pacific Ocean approximately 28 miles to the southwest of the study area.

USACE/RWQCB jurisdictional waters of the U.S. in the study area is defined by signs of flow as well as water stains as a result of intermittent flows in Channel A. CDFW jurisdiction within the study area consists of nearly vertical concrete walls and concrete bottom within Channel A. Since a number of large cracks were observed in the concrete lining of the channel, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees directly adjacent to the channel were included as CDFW jurisdiction since the trees appear to be supported or partially supported by water in the channel. The channel was mostly unvegetated, with the exception of an area near the center of the channel where sediment had accumulated on the concrete bottom of the channel. The sediment was likely dirt that collapsed from the embankment above the concrete wall of the channel. Vegetation observed in this area included bigleaf periwinkle (*Vinca major*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), smilo grass (*Piptatherum miliaceum*), spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*), and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Soils within Channel A are mapped as Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex (0 to 5 percent slopes; NRCS 2019; Figure 5, *Soils*). The majority of the channel does not support soil, except for the areas where the concrete lining is cracked and where the embankment collapsed.

Based on the results of the jurisdictional delineation, Channel A supports approximately 0.08 acre (384 LF) of USACE/RWQCB non-wetland waters of the U.S. and 0.12 acre of CDFW jurisdictional streambed and associated vegetation (Figure 6, *Jurisdictional Features*). Representative photographs of jurisdictional areas delineated on the study area are included as Attachment A.

IMPACTS

The project will require installation of an outflow pipe to properly divert overflow stormwater from the development to Channel A. To install the pipe, an approximately two-foot diameter hole will be bored into the concrete wall to install the outflow pipe. Since the invert of the channel will not be impacted, the project will only temporarily impact a small area of CDFW jurisdiction totaling approximately 1.5 square feet (Figure 7, *Impacts to Jurisdictional Features*). The project would not impact USACE/RWQCB waters of the U.S. or any drainage-associated coast live oak trees.

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

The project will not require work within USACE/RWQCB jurisdictional waters but may require work within CDFW jurisdiction associated with Channel A in order to install a stormwater overflow pipe within the channel banks. If CDFW jurisdictional waters cannot be feasibly avoided for the overflow pipe installation, the Project Proponent shall submit to CDFW a Section 1602 Notification regarding the potential need for a Lake and Streambed Agreement (LSA) to authorize work in CDFW jurisdictional areas. If an LSA is required, the Applicant shall be responsible for complying with all conditions outlined in the LSA, which may include wildlife habitat and streambed impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures consistent with CDFW requirements for LSAs. Impacts to project areas subject to CDFW's jurisdiction shall not occur unless an LSA is received from CDFW, or correspondence is received indicating that (1) an LSA is not required, or (2) the work is authorized by "operation of law" pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

The following minimization measures shall also be implemented during construction if work is required within Channel A:

1. Construction-related equipment shall be stored in upland areas, outside of the channel except as required by project design (restoration, trash removal, etc.).
2. Source control and treatment control BMPs shall be implemented to minimize the potential contaminants that are generated during and after construction. Source control BMPs may include landscape planning, roof runoff controls, trash storage areas, use of alternative building materials, and education of future tenants and residents. Treatment control BMPs may include detention basins, vegetated swales (bio-swales), drain inlets, and vegetated buffers. Water quality BMPs shall be implemented throughout the project to capture and treat contaminants.
3. To avoid attracting predators during construction, the project shall be kept clean of debris to the extent possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from site.

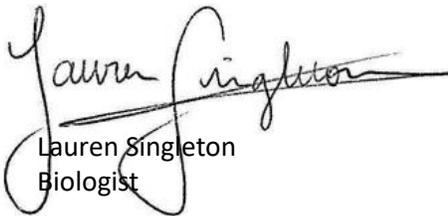
4. Employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction material to the proposed project footprint, staging areas, and designated routes of travel.
5. Construction limits shall be fenced with orange snow screen and exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of construction activities.

CONCLUSION

The project may require minor impacts to Channel A to install an outflow pipe, which would result in approximately 1.5 square feet of temporary impacts to CDFW jurisdiction. The project would not impact USACE/RWQCB waters of the U.S. or any drainage-associated coast live oak trees. If CDFW jurisdictional waters cannot be feasibly avoided, the Project Proponent shall submit to CDFW a Section 1602 Notification regarding need for an LSA to authorize work in CDFW jurisdictional areas. In addition, the minimization measures outlined above should be implemented during construction of the project if temporary impacts are required to Channel A.

If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this letter report, please contact me at LaurenS@helixepi.com or (949) 234-8770.

Sincerely,



Lauren Singleton
Biologist

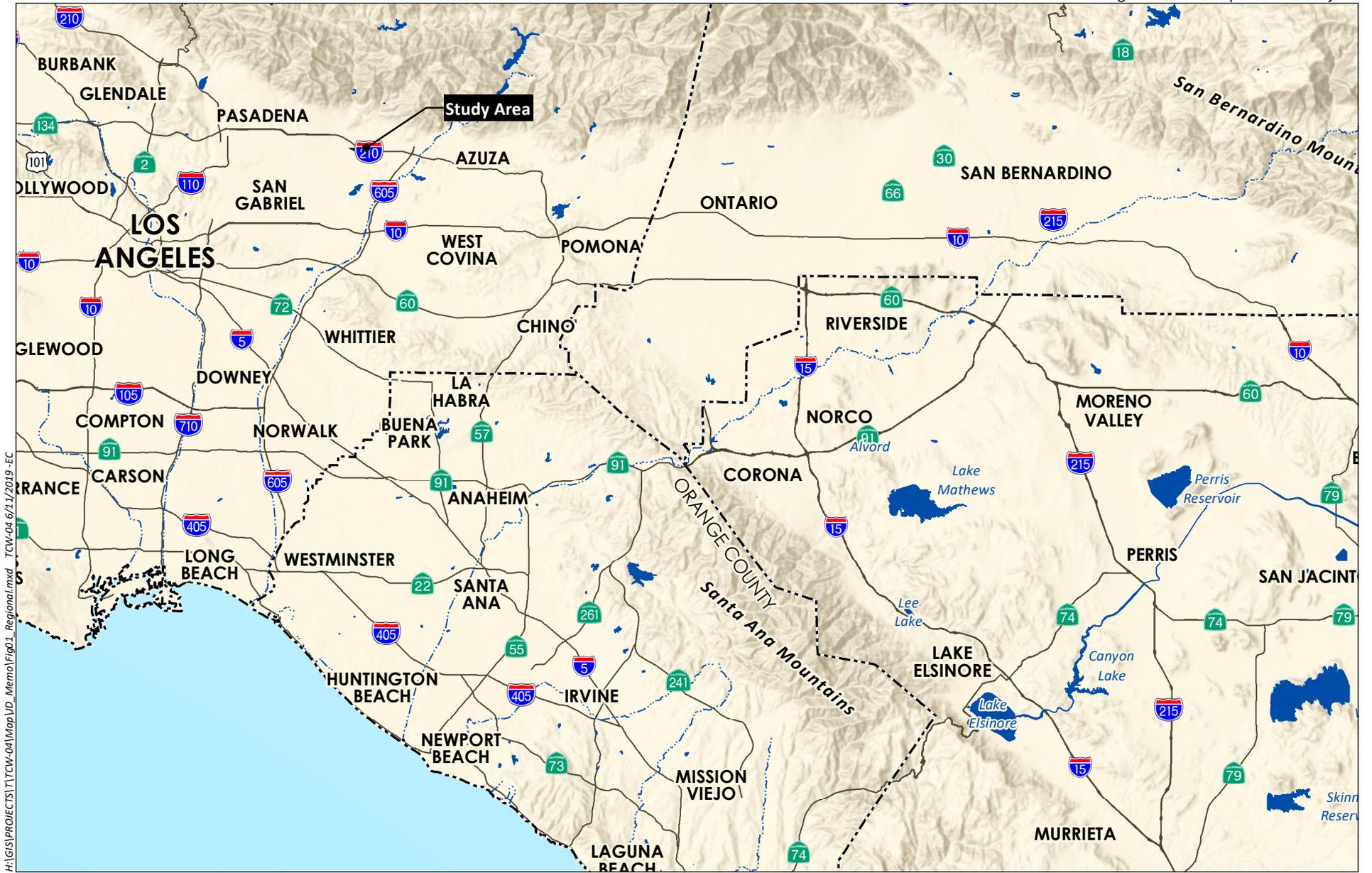
Attachments:

- Figure 1: Regional Location
- Figure 2: USGS Topography
- Figure 3: Aerial Photograph
- Figure 4: Site Plan
- Figure 5: Soils
- Figure 6: Jurisdictional Features
- Figure 7: Impacts to Jurisdictional Features

Attachment A: Drainage Photographs

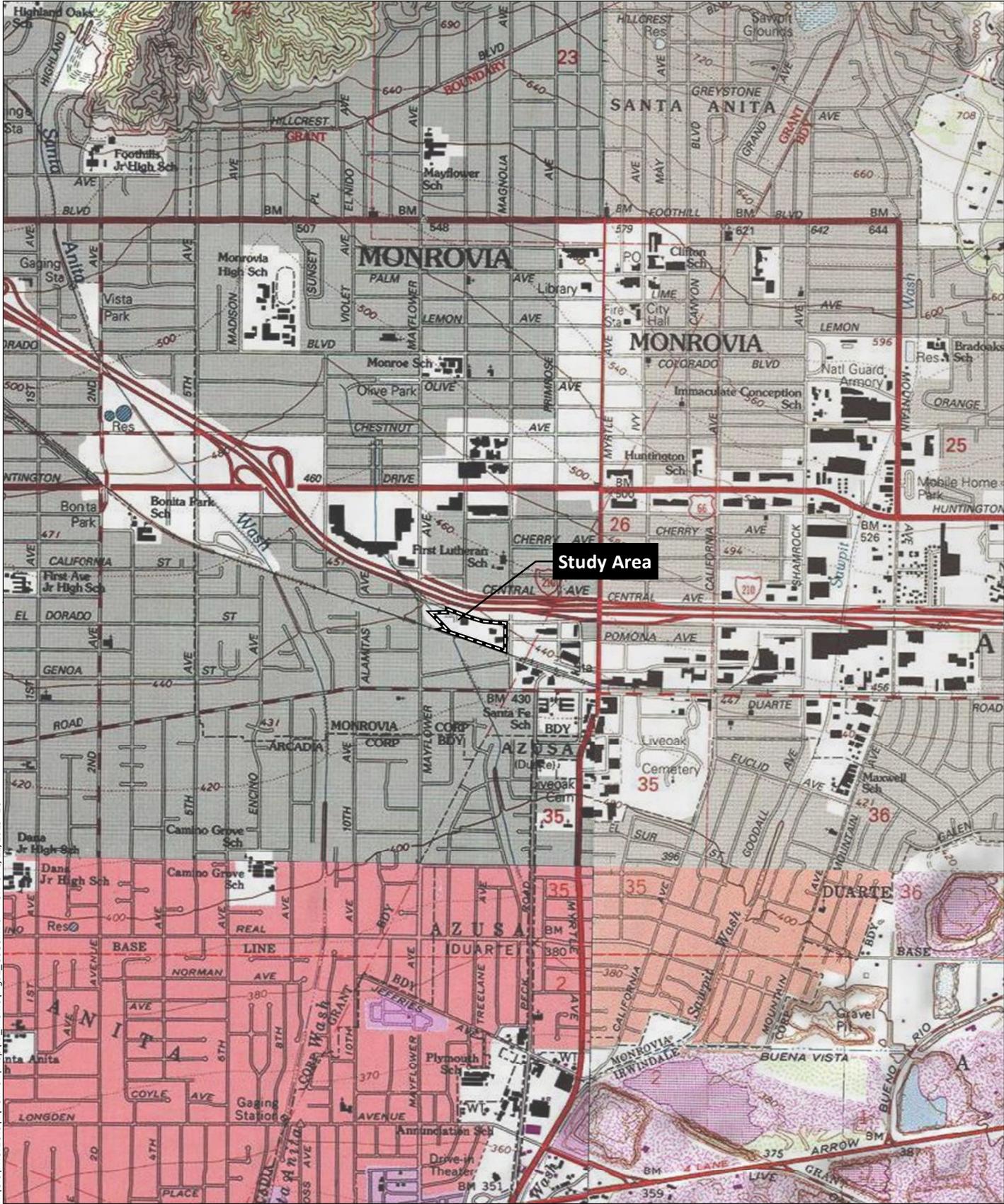
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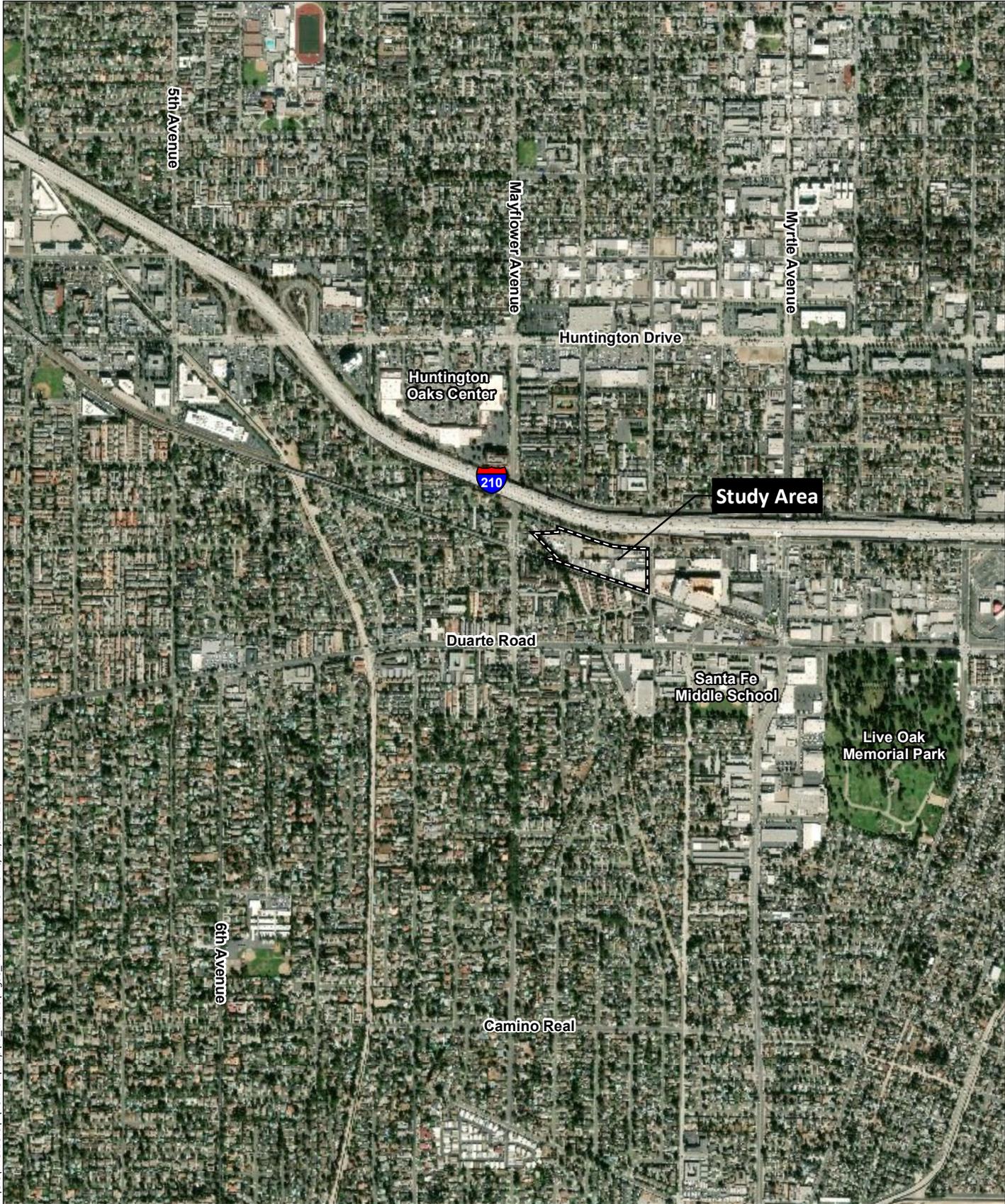
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Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: Mount Wilson, Azusa, El Monte, Baldwin Park 7.5' Quad (USGS)

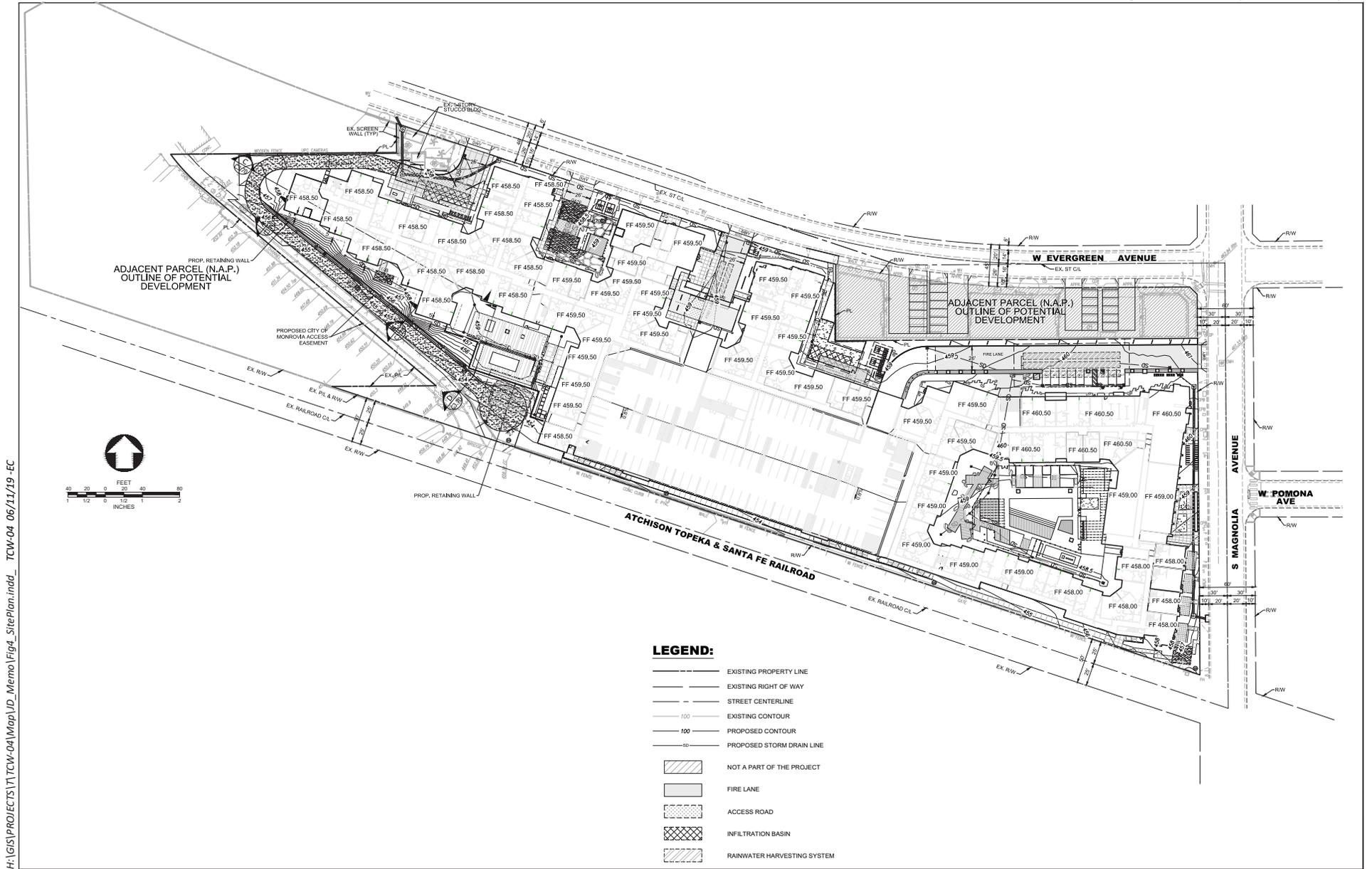


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0 1,000 Feet



Source: Aerial (NAIP 2016)



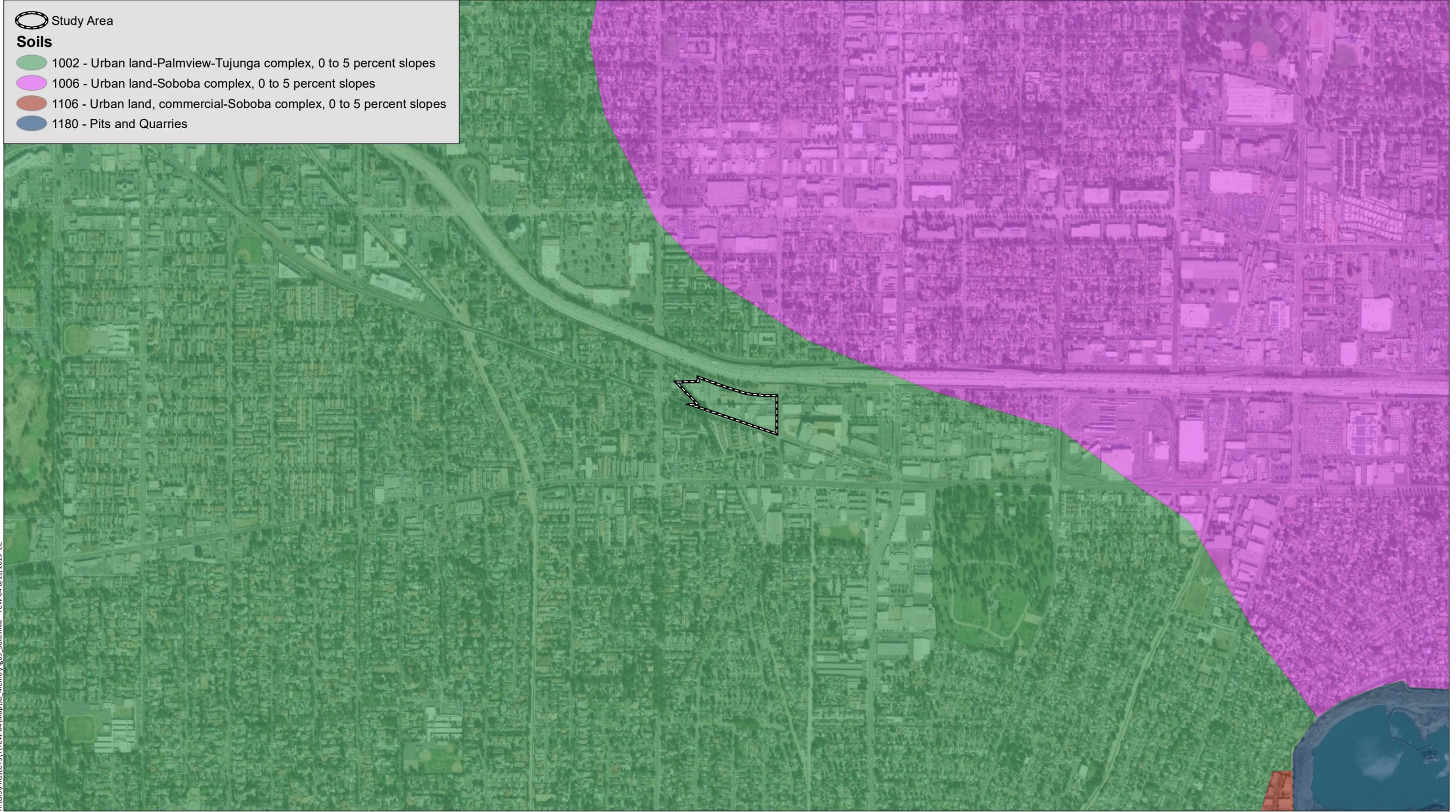
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Source: Psomas, 2019

○ Study Area

Soils

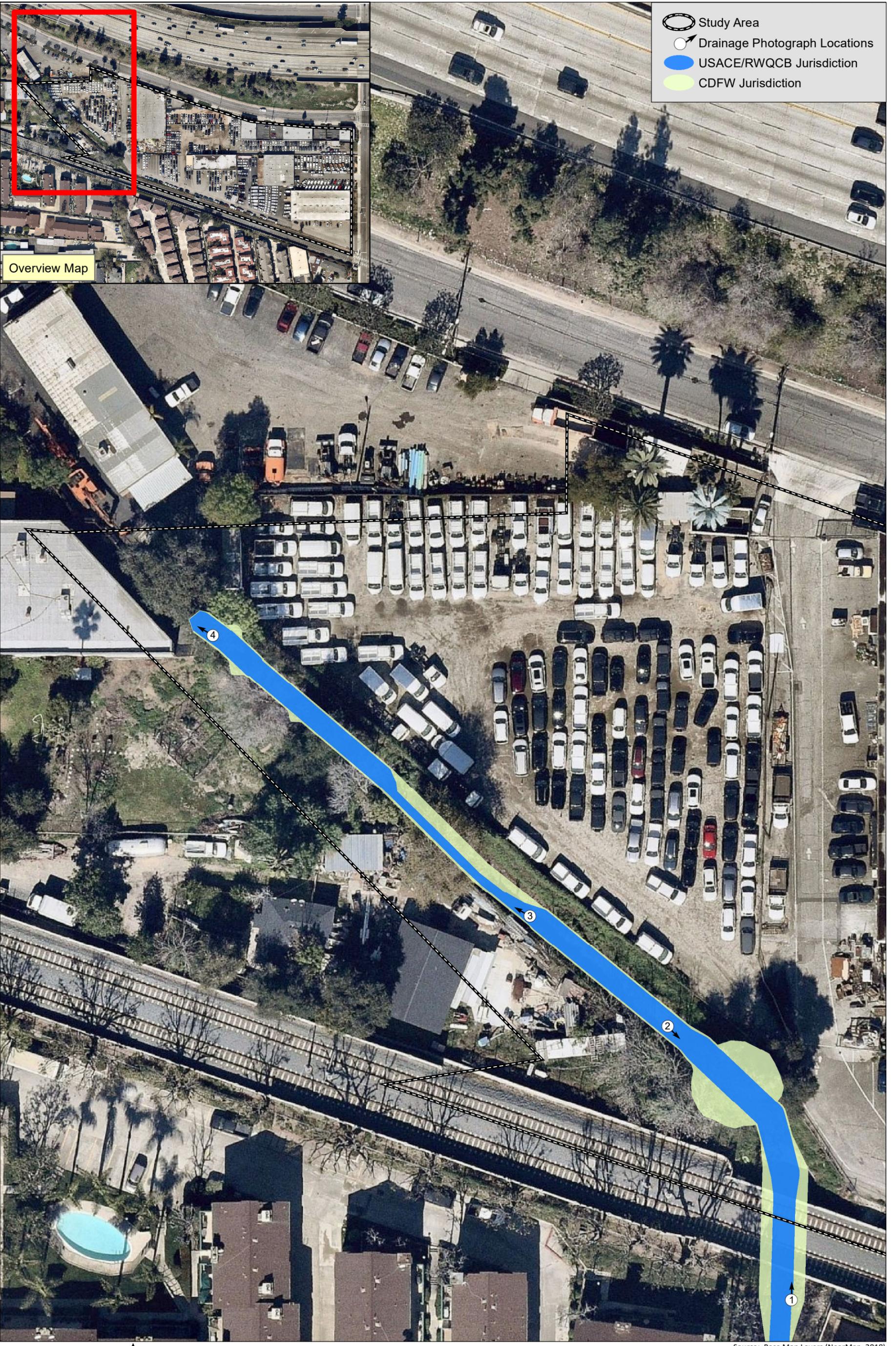
- 1002 - Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 1006 - Urban land-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 1106 - Urban land, commercial-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 1180 - Pits and Quarries



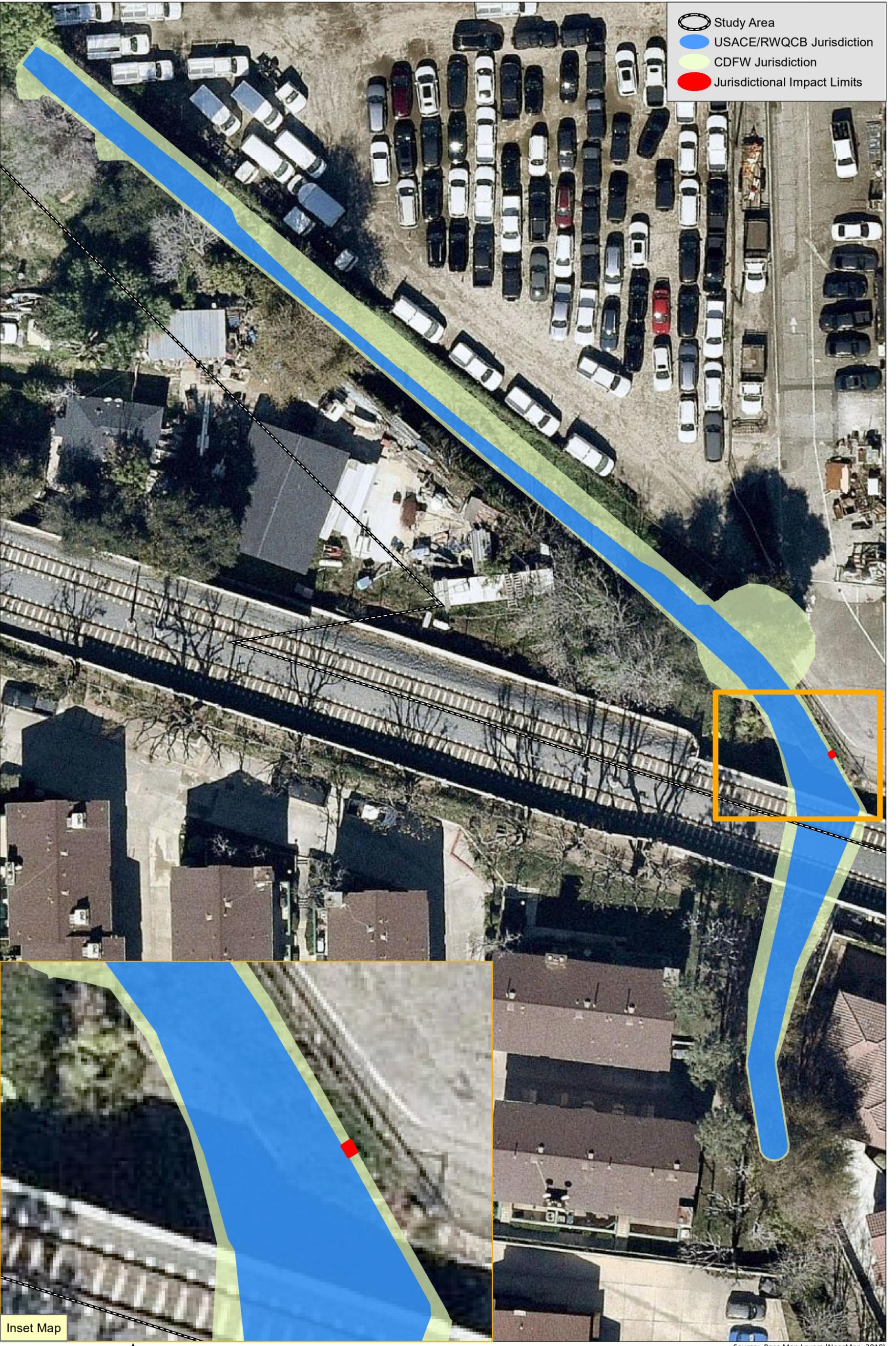
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Source: NRCS, 2005



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0 30 Feet

Source: Base Map Layers (NearMap, 2018)



Photograph 1: View of Channel A, facing north (upstream). This photo was taken just downstream of the study area on the south side of the railroad crossing.



Photograph 2: View of the downstream portion of Channel A on the study area, facing southeast (downstream).



Photograph 3: View of the middle portion of Channel A on the study area, facing northwest (upstream). Note vegetation and sediment to the right and cracked concrete channel bottom to the left.



Photograph 4: View of the upstream portion of Channel A on the study area, facing northwest (upstream). Water surfaces onto the study area through the cement culvert.

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Note: See Figure 6 for photograph locations.

Source: HELIX 2019