



April 8, 2020

Annie Baek  
InSite Property Group  
811 North Catalina Avenue, Suite 1306  
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Industrial-Self Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place, Long Beach, California

Dear Ms. Baek:

This letter provides a summary of the findings of the biological resources assessment for the Industrial-Self Storage/RV Parking at 3701 Pacific Place (project), Long Beach, California (see Figure 1; all figures are provided in Attachment A).

## SITE DESCRIPTION

The Biological Study Area (BSA) is north of Interstate 405 (I-405), east of Interstate 710 (I-710) and the Los Angeles River, and west of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) A Line light rail tracks and Los Cerritos Park. Access to the site is currently provided at the intersection of Pacific Place/I-405 and I-710 northbound on-ramps. In 1926, oil operators owned the site and it functioned as a receiving terminal for oil production waste material. Partial cleanup took place in the 1970s and involved removal, treatment, and replacement of sump materials. Prior to the 2000s, the entire site including the Tookey parcel was covered with fill which varied in thickness from 2 to 10 feet.

In the mid-2000s, the site operated as the Long Beach Golf Learning center. The Golf Learning Center is no longer in operation and is vacant. The parking lot area (south) is dominated by ornamental plants and the remaining project area (driving range) to the north has become dominated with nonnative vegetation and scattered native plant species (see Figure 2). In addition, trespassers had ridden off-road vehicles on site without owner permission, which is unlawful use. The current landowner has taken steps to end off-road use by conducting frequent site inspections and warnings to trespassers, and by installing secured fencing.

## Surrounding Land Uses

To the north and east of the BSA are a linear sliver of open space, Metro A Line light rail track, housing developments, and the Rancho Los Cerritos golf course. To the west and south of the BSA are the Los Angeles River Bicycle Path, Los Angeles River, and I-405.

## METHODOLOGY

A literature review was conducted to determine the potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species within or adjacent to the BSA. The *Long Beach, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map shows the site location. Database records for the *San Pedro, Torrance, Inglewood, South Gate, Whittier, Los Alamitos, and Seal Beach, California*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles were reviewed on December 5, 2019, using the California Department of

Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) *Rarefind 5*, the California Native Plant Society *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.39), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation database.

On December 6, 2019, LSA biologists Lonnie Rodriguez and Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a site visit to survey the existing biological conditions on the site. This site survey also included the 0.261 parcel that was recently purchased by InSite Property Group, see Figure 2 Vegetation map.

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The BSA is an old driving range that sits atop 10 feet of fill that is highly disturbed and has become dominated by nonnative vegetation and scattered native plants. As stated previously, the site is used for driving off-road vehicles.

### Plants

The vegetation in the BSA is sparse and dominated by nonnative plants and scattered native plant species. The dominant nonnative plant species growing in the BSA is tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), followed by garland chrysanthemum (*Glebionis coronaria*). Other nonnative vegetation growing on site includes tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). Native plant species observed include mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*), common horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), and cliff malacothrix (*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *tenuifolia*).

The list of special-status plant species generated by the literature search was carefully evaluated and is shown in Table B-1, Special-Status Plant Species (provided in Attachment B). Table C-1 lists all vascular plant species observed during the site visit (provided in Attachment C). A total of eight plant species with a 2B.2 California Rare Plant Rank or rarer were determined to have a potential to occur in the BSA. The survey was conducted in early December 2019 within the late blooming period for one species and not within the known blooming period for the remaining seven species. One of the eight species identified by the literature search, southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*), was observed within the BSA. The remaining seven plant species have a low potential to occur within the BSA and include Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), lucky morning glory (*Calystegia felix*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *deumbens*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), and San Bernardino aster (*Symphotrichum defoliatum*). Aside from the southern tarplant which was observed to occur, no other rare plant species were ranked with a medium or high potential to occur within the project area.

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), species with a Rare Plant Rank of 2B or lower must be analyzed during the preparation of environmental documents or those considered to be functionally equivalent to CEQA, as they meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under CEQA guidelines.

The vegetation mapped in the north is disturbed and ornamental in the southern (parking lot) area. Figure 3 maps the vegetation types/locations within the project area.

## Wildlife

All native and ornamental/nonnative vegetation has the potential to provide cover, forage, and nesting habitat for wildlife species. The BSA contains native and nonnative vegetation and currently has the potential to function as foraging or roosting habitat for wildlife. The current project area does not provide wildlife movement nor does the proposed project; however, it would not inhibit wildlife from continuing to use the adjacent sparsely vegetated areas along the Los Angeles River trail as a wildlife movement corridor.

The list of special-status animal species the literature search generated was carefully evaluated and is provided in Table B-2, Special-Status Animal Species (see Attachment B). The following provides a discussion of the species that were determined to have at least a low probability of occurring in the BSA. Table C-2 lists all wildlife species observed (see Attachment C).

### Insect

Crotch bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*) has not been identified within the project area, but has been identified within 4 miles of the project. The habitat is less than marginal, and the species has a low potential to estivate and/or nest within the BSA.

### Butterflies

The Palos Verde blue butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*) has not been identified within the project area but has been identified within 3 miles of the project. The habitat is less than marginal. Coastal sage scrub and grassland is absent as a result of being outcompeted by nonnative species; however, the species has potential to forage within the BSA.

### Birds

There is one special-status bird species that has potential to occur in the BSA: the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a California Species of Special Concern. The burrowing owl has the potential to forage in the BSA and/or the surrounding area, but the habitat is not suitable for nesting; no suitable burrows were seen within the BSA.

### Mammals

Three special-status mammal species have a low potential to forage or to occur in the BSA: Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). Although not listed on the CNDDDB, Yuma myotis and Mexican free-tailed bat were determined, based on professional experience and knowledge of the species, to have the potential to forage and/or roost in the BSA.

## JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

The site was surveyed for aquatic resources, including wetlands and drainages potentially subject to United States Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulation under Section 401 of the CWA, and CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. The project area is absent of jurisdictional features.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed project will impact one special-status plant species, the southern tarplant; however, there is no expected impact to special-status wildlife species. Under the CEQA review process, impacts to southern tarplant, a California Native Plant Society 1B.1 (rare, endangered) listed species, have been deemed significant by the agencies. In addition, there is suitable habitat to support a short list of special-status plant species that have the potential to be present in the BSA and warrant the avoidance measures provided below if found during a preconstruction survey. Avoidance measures are also recommended to protect wildlife.

LSA makes the following recommendations based on this survey:

- **Special-Status Insect and Butterfly Species:** To avoid potential impacts to Crotch bumblebee prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct visual surveys 30 days prior to the start of project activities. Visual surveys will focus on the detection of the Crotch bumblebee's ground nest. If a Crotch bumble bee ground nest is identified, the active nest (March - July) will be protected in place or until it is no longer active.
- **Special-Status Plant Species:** With the presence of southern tarplant, a 1B.1 species that meets the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA guidelines, a plan should be implemented for salvage and relocation. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, a Southern Tarplant Mitigation Plan designed to minimize the loss of southern tarplant individuals should be prepared and approved by the City of Long Beach. At a minimum, the plan should include provisions that address the techniques, locations, and procedures required for the collection, storage, and relocation of seed or plant material, or the collection, stockpiling, and redistribution of topsoil and associated seed.

To minimize potential impacts to Coulter's saltbush, Parish's brittlescale, lucky morning glory, decumbent goldenbush, Coulter's goldfields, prostrate vernal pool navarretia, and San Bernardino aster, additional surveys should be conducted prior to the start of construction. Should these species be found in the BSA, the biologist will prescribe additional avoidance measures. If avoidance measures are warranted for these species, a plan will be implemented similar to that of the tarplant and will include provisions that address the techniques, locations, and procedures required for collection, storage, and relocation of seed or plant material, or collection of stockpiling, and redistribution of topsoil and associated seed.

- **Nesting Birds:** To avoid impacts to nesting birds that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is recommended that construction activities that may impact existing vegetation or other potential bird nesting substrates be conducted outside the nesting season for birds. The nesting season is generally from February through September, though hummingbirds and a few other species have been found to nest year-round. It is recommended that a biologist conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey within 3 days prior to the beginning of construction activities, including vegetation clearing, if construction activities take place during the nesting season. Trees and shrubs are especially useful for nesting birds; therefore, it is recommended that any necessary vegetation removal be completed during the autumn and winter months (i.e., October through January). If a nest(s) with eggs or young of any species covered under the MBTA or the California Fish and

Game Code is found within the BSA, a buffer will be installed around the nest. The size of the buffer will be determined by a qualified biologist using his or her knowledge of the species and considering the nature of the project activities within proximity of the nest(s).

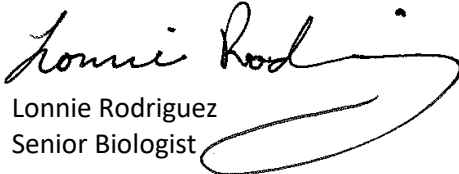
- **Special-Status Mammals:** Three species have a low probability of occurrence within the project area: Yuma myotis, Mexican free-tailed bat, and western yellow bat. Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) have the potential to be used by the bat species mentioned above for roosting or as a maternity roost. It is presumed, based on their roosting ecology, that any myotis species is likely to use palm trees for roosting. In addition, western yellow bats have been documented using palm trees as maternity roosts, so it is possible that the palm trees could be used for maternity roosting.

LSA recommends that palm tree removal take place in the fall months to avoid the bird nesting and bat maternity seasons. A nighttime survey (surveys that include acoustic monitoring and exit counts) should be performed by a qualified bat biologist within 1 week prior to the removal of palm trees in order to determine whether day-roosting bats are present in any of the trees. These surveys should be initiated no later than 30 minutes before sunset and continue for no less than 1 hour after sunset. At palm trees where roosting bats are observed or their presence cannot be ruled out following the nighttime emergence surveys, LSA recommends that those palm trees be removed by first trimming the dead palm fronds before felling each tree, and that to the greatest extent practicable, the palm fronds should be removed in a manner that ensures they do not fall to the ground or that minimizes the drop distance. Immediately following their removal and prior to the disposal of the palm fronds, a monitoring biologist will examine all of the palm fronds for the presence of torpid (dormant) bats. If palm tree removal cannot be avoided during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31), any palm trees that are found to be occupied during the emergence surveys (and trees within a 200-foot buffer) shall not be removed until the conclusion of the bat maternity season to avoid potential mortality of nonvolant (flightless) juvenile bats.

Should you have any questions regarding the findings of this biological resources assessment, please contact me at (949) 553-0666 or lonnie.rodriguez@lsa.net.

Sincerely,

**LSA Associates, Inc.**

  
Lonnie Rodriguez  
Senior Biologist

Attachments: A: Figures: 1: Regional and Project Location  
2: Vegetation Map  
3: Representative Site Photos  
B: Tables: B-1: Special-Status Plant Species  
B-2: Special-Status Animal Species  
C: Tables: C-1: Vascular Plant Species Observed  
C-2: Animal Species Detected

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **FIGURES**

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location

Figure 2: Vegetation Map

Figure 3: Representative Site Photos

## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **TABLES**

Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species

**Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Aphanisma	<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils. Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub habitats between 0 and 984 ft in elevation.	February–June	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	US: FE CA: -CE CNPS:1B.1	Perennial herb. Habitat types include coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, and marsh and swamp (edges, coastal salt or brackish). Occurs between 3.2 and 115 ft in elevation.	(June) August–October	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Can be found in alkaline soils. Habitat types include playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), and vernal pools. Occurs between 3.2 and 196 ft in elevation.	March–May	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Coulter’s saltbush	<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb. Can be found in alkaline or clay soils. Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.	March–October	<b>Low.</b> There is one known historic occurrence within 2 miles; however, this species is considered extirpated from the area and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
South Coast saltscale	<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Habitat types include coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and playas between 0 and 460 ft in elevation.	March–October	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Parish’s brittlescale	<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS:1B.2	Annual herb. Can be found in alkaline soils. Habitat types include chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 82 and 6,233 ft in elevation.	June–October	<b>Low.</b> There is one historic occurrence within 2 miles of the project area; however, this species is considered extirpated from the area and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Davidson’s saltscale	<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS:1B.2	Annual herb. Can be found in alkaline soils. Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Occurs between 10 and 656 ft in elevation.	April–October	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.



**Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Intermediate mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Habitat types include chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Often occurs in dry, rocky soils from 395 ft to 2,805 ft in elevation.	May–July	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Lucky morning glory	<i>Calystegia felix</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Annual rhizomatous herb. May occur in silty loam and alkaline soils. Habitat types historically associated with wetlands and marshy areas, but possibly in drier areas as well. Habitat types include meadows and seeps and riparian scrub (alluvial). Occurs between 98 and 705 ft in elevation.	March–September	<b>Low.</b> Suitable habitat lacking onsite. Site highly disturbed. Nearest recorded occurrence was more than 6 miles away, east of El Dorado East Regional Park
Southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include vernal pools, margins of marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands, sometimes with saltgrass on alkaline soils. Found up to 1,400 ft in elevation.	May–November	<b>Present.</b> Approximately 250 individuals of this species were found in a disturbed area at the base of slope on the north side of the project site.
Smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs in alkaline soils up to 2,100 ft in elevation.	April–September	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Habitat types include coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Found up to 98 ft in elevation.	May–October (November)	<b>Low.</b> There is one occurrence within 2 miles of the project area suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Catalina crossosoma	<i>Crossosoma californicum</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Can be found in rocky areas. Habitat types include chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Found up to 1,640 ft in elevation.	February–May	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrence in the vicinity and suitable habitat types are absent from the project site.

**Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Many-stemmed dudleya	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Usually occurs in heavy, often clayey soils from 45 ft to 2,370 ft in elevation.	April–July	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat and conditions are absent from the project site.
Island green dudleya	<i>Dudleya virens ssp. insularis</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb. Can be found in rocky areas. Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Occurs between 16 and 984 ft elevation.	April–June	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat types are absent from the project site.
Decumbent goldenbush	<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial shrub. Habitat types include chaparral and coastal scrub (sandy, often disturbed areas) between 32 ft and 440 ft in elevation.	April–November	<b>Low.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and, although the site is disturbed, suitable habitat types are absent from the project site.
Coulter’s goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools up to 4,000 ft in elevation.	February–June	<b>Low.</b> There is one known occurrence within 1 mile of the project site; however, suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Sea dahlia	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub.	March–May	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Mud nama	<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 2B.2	Annual/perennial herb. Habitat type includes in marshes and swamps (lakes margins, and riverbanks). Occurs between 16 and 1,640 ft in elevation.	January–July	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Gambel’s water cress	<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitat types include marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). Occurs between 16 and 1,082 ft in elevation.	April–October	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.

**Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	US: FT CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater, playas, and vernal pools) from 98 ft to 2,140 ft in elevation.	April–June	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Found in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs in mesic areas between 10 and 3,970 ft in elevation.	April–July	<b>Low.</b> Although there is one known historic occurrence approximately 3 miles southwest of the project site, suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Coast woolly-heads	<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Habitat type is coastal dune habitat up to 328 ft in elevation.	April–September	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
California orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Habitat type is vernal pools. Occurs between 15 ft and 2,165 ft in elevation.	April–August	<b>Not Expected.</b> There is a historic occurrence approximately 4 miles east of the site; however, this species is considered extirpated in vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Lyon’s pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb, Can be found in rocky and clay soils. Habitat type includes chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 30 ft and 2,263 ft in elevation.	(February) March–August	<b>Not Expected.</b> Historical occurrences recorded approximately 3 miles southwest of the site; however, presumed extirpated in this region of Los Angeles County and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Brand’s star phacelia	<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Occurs between 3 ft and 1,312 ft in elevation.	March–June	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.

**Table B-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Parish's gooseberry	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1A	Perennial deciduous shrub. Habitat type is riparian woodland. Occurs between 213 ft and 984 ft in elevation.	February–April	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Can be found in alkaline and mesic soils from 49 ft to 5,019 ft in elevation.	March–June	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Estuary seablite	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb found in coastal marshes and swamps up to 16 ft in elevation.	May–January	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	US: - CA: - CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitat types include cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Occurs near ditches, stream, and springs from 6 ft to 6,692 ft in elevation.	July–November (December)	<b>Not Expected.</b> There is a historic occurrence approximately 4 miles northwest of the project site that is now presumed extirpated; suitable habitat is absent from the project site.

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (CFP), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA), NCCP Identified Species (IS), NCCP Target Species (TS), NCCP Conditionally Covered Species (CCS), S1 = Critically Imperiled, S2 = Imperiled, S3 = Vulnerable, S4 = Apparently Secure

CNPS Designations:

- 1B = Rare threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but not elsewhere
- 3 = Not very endangered in California
- 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution – Watch List

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

- CA = California
- CNPS = California Native Plant Society
- ft = foot/feet
- US = United States

**Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Listing	Habitat and Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
<b>Insect</b>				
Crotch bumblebee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	US: - CA: Candidate E	Species primarily occurs in CA, including Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills, and most of southwestern CA. Historically common in CA's Central Valley. They overwinter in soft, disturbed soils, leaf litter, and debris. General foragers, plant genus most commonly associated include Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, and Asteraceae.	<b>Low.</b> The habitat is less than marginal; however, it has potential to forage on the project site.
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>				
Palos Verde blue butterfly	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>	US: FE CA: -	Historically known to occur on the seaward side of the Palos Verdes Hills on the Palos Verdes peninsula in Los Angeles County. Host plants are Santa Barbara milkvetch and common deerweed associated with coastal sage scrub habitat.	<b>Absent.</b> Host plants are absent; however, it has potential to forage on the project site.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	US: FE CA: -	Inhabits vernal pools or other seasonal pools at least 30 centimeters (1 ft) in depth. Feeds on microscopic organisms (e.g., bacteria and protozoa). Dried eggs will survive in the soil through the dry seasons until pools are formed by rainwater. Native to Southern California and Baja California. Believed extirpated from many locations.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
<b>FISHES</b>				
Mohave tui chub	<i>Siphateles mohavensis</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Formerly found in deep pools and slough-like areas of the Mojave River, this fish now only occurs in a highly modified refuge in San Bernardo County.	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least 3 weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during the dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the nondesert areas of Southern California, and Baja California.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is not present.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
Southern California legless lizard	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Occurs in California; its known range is from Contra Costa County south through the Coast ranges, parts of the San Joaquin Valley, the western edge of the Sierra Nevada and the Mojave Desert, and northern Baja California. Can be found up to 5,905 ft in elevation. Can be found in coastal dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, open grassland, and riparian areas.	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences, habitat is absent and soil is highly disturbed within the project site.

**Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Listing	Habitat and Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
Coastal whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Wide variety of habitats, including CSS, sparse grassland, and riparian woodland; coastal and inland valleys and foothills; Ventura County to Baja California.	<b>Not expected.</b> There are no known occurrences, suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Occurs in CSS, open chaparral, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats that support adequate prey species.	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences near the project site; suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	US: FE CA:	Range throughout the warm seas of the world. Most herbivorous of all marine turtles, diet includes algae, eel grass, and mangrove roots and leaves. Its diet restricts much of their activity to bays, estuaries, and reefs. Adults will also take sponges, jellyfish, ctenophores, sea cucumbers, mollusks, crustaceans and tunicates; young feed on mostly protein-rich foods.	<b>Not expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, including woodland, grassland, and open forest. Thoroughly aquatic, existing in good-quality ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches that have rocky or muddy bottoms. Requires basking sites (e.g., partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks).	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is not present.
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	US: BCC CA: SSC	Casual inland; nests and breeds in coastal beach, sandbar, shell bank, island, and salt marsh and locally on gravel rooftops. Associates with terns, gulls, and plovers.	<b>Not expected.</b> Suitable nesting habitat is absent.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Uncommon in prairies and farmland. Nest in isolated trees, usually solitary, but migrates in large flocks along favored routes at migration points. Feeds mainly on small mammals and reptiles in summer; grasshoppers and other invertebrates the rest of year.	<b>Not Expected.</b> There are no known occurrences within the area, species not known to the coast; suitable foraging and nesting habitat is absent from the project site.

**Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Listing	Habitat and Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	US: FT CA: CE	Ranges west of the Continental Divide at northern latitudes and west of the Pecos River at southern latitudes. Uncommon in woods, often in wet areas such as riparian willow groves or in mid-levels of trees at field edges with dense tangles of undergrowth. Solitary.	<b>Not expected.</b> Known historic occurrence less than 1 mile from project; suitable habitat is absent from the project site and species is considered to be extirpated from the area.
Light-footed Ridgeway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Inhabits coastal marshes, lagoons, and their maritime environs in Southern California. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging with adjacent higher vegetation for cover during high water.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is not present.
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	US: - CA: CT	Found near water (e.g., fields, marshes, streams, and lakes). Typically seen in flight over water during all seasons, even in migration. Nests in colonies on vertical banks of dirt or sand, usually along rivers or ponds, seldom away from water.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Found on the east and Gulf coasts, inland, and the California coast. Nests in colonies on beaches and sandbars, and occasionally on rocky rooftops.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Western snowy plovers (nesting)	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits barren sandy beaches and flats, including alkali lakes.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	US: - CA: CT	Highly colonial nester largely endemic to California. Most numerous in the Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and a foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	US: - CA: CE	Resides year-round in the coastal salt marshes of Southern California and is salt marsh endemic. Ecologically associated with dense pickleweed, particularly <i>Salicornia virginica</i> . Ranges historically from Goleta in Santa Barbara County, California, on the north, south to El Rosario, Baja California, Mexico.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Burrowing owl (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Burrows in 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).	<b>Low.</b> The habitat is less than marginal; however it has the potential to forage on the project site.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	US: BCC CA: CT	Found in open habitats (e.g., grasslands, sage flats, and prairies) in western North America; migrates to Argentina during the winter.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.

**Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Listing	Habitat and Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica</i>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits CSS in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 1,640 ft in elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Common in brushy vegetation on wet areas, especially in riparian willow thickets.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Least Bell's vireo (nesting)	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Occurs in moist thickets and riparian areas that are predominantly composed of willow and mule fat.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Found in open habitats from desert to CSS. Feeds on succulent plants, including stems and pads of cholla and prickly pear cactus and yucca leaves.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Southern California saltmarsh shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Coastal marshes with dense vegetation and woody debris for cover. Known only from Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange Counties.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is not present.
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	US: - CA: CSA	Roosts in crevices within bridges, buildings, culverts, cliff crevices, caves, mines, and trees, typically near a perennial water source.	<b>Low.</b> The habitat is less than marginal; however it has the potential to roost on the project site.
Mexican free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Roost in caves, rock crevices on cliff faces, and anthropogenic structures such as mines, culverts, tunnels and bridges	<b>Low.</b> The habitat is less than marginal; however it has the potential to forage on the project site.
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Ranged historically throughout much of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico. In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations. Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels throughout southwestern California. May roost in tall bridges.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.



**Table B-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Listing	Habitat and Comments	Likelihood of Occurrence
Western yellow bat	<i>Lastiurus xanthinus</i>	US: - CA: CSC	Roosts primarily in trees, especially the dead fronds of palm trees, although it has also been documented to roost under the leaves of deciduous trees such as cottonwoods. Varied habitats from the southwestern U.S. to southern Mexico; often associated with palms and desert riparian habitats. In Southern California, occurs in palm oases and in residential areas with untrimmed palm trees.	<b>Low.</b> Species has potential to use palm trees on site to roost under dead palm leaves.
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	US: - CA: SA	Primarily associated with north temperate zone conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood forests across southern Canada and most of the U.S. May be found in winter and during seasonal migration in lower, xeric habitats. Roosts mainly in hollows or crevices of trees, but may also roost in rock crevices, mines, or caves. May forage a considerable distance from roosting area.	<b>Not Expected.</b> May forage over the site occasionally, but suitable roosting habitat is absent from the project site.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Varied habitats, but usually associated with high cliffs or rocky areas. Spotty distribution, ranging from Southern California and southwestern Arizona through central Mexico. Roosts primarily in cliffs/rock crevices; may use buildings for roosting. Rarely roosts in bridges.	<b>Not Expected.</b> May forage over the site occasionally but suitable roosting habitat is absent from the project site.
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	US: - CA: SC	Mainly inhabits rugged, rocky habitats in arid southwestern North America. Feeds principally on large moths. Roosts primarily in cliffs/rock crevices and rarely in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Not known to use bridges for roosting.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
Pacific pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	US: FE CA: SSC	Inhabits friable soils along the narrow coastal plains from the northern Mexican border to Orange County (formerly Los Angeles County).	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat appears to be absent from the project site.
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	US: - CA: SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	<b>Not Expected.</b> Suitable habitat is absent from the project site.

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (CFP), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA)

BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern

CA = California

CSS = coastal sage scrub

ft = foot/feet

U.S. = United States

---

## ATTACHMENT C

### TABLES

Table C-1: Vascular Plant Species Observed

Table C-2: Animal Species Detected

## TABLE C-1: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

The following vascular plant species were observed in the specified study area by LSA biologists.

\* introduced species not native to California

### GYMNOSPERMS

#### Pinaceae

\* *Pinus* sp.

#### Pine Family

Pine

### EUDICOTS

#### Amaranthaceae

\* *Amaranthus albus*

#### Amaranth Family

Tumbling pigweed

#### Anacardiaceae

*Pistacia chinensis*

#### Sumac Family

Chinese pistache

#### Apiaceae

\* *Conium maculatum*

#### Carrot Family

Poison hemlock

#### Asteraceae

*Baccharis salicifolia* ssp. *salicifolia*

\* *Centaurea melitensis*

\* *Centaurea solstitialis*

*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*

*Erigeron canadensis*

\* *Glebionis coronaria*

*Heterotheca grandiflora*

*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *tenuifolia*

*Stephanomeria diegensis*

#### Sunflower Family

Mule fat

Tocalote

Yellow star-thistle

Southern tarplant

Common horseweed

Garland chrysanthemum

Telegraph weed

Cliff malacothrix

San Diego wreath-plant

#### Brassicaceae

\* *Brassica nigra*

\* *Hirschfeldia incana*

\* *Raphanus sativus*

\* *Sisymbrium irio*

#### Mustard Family

Black mustard

Shortpod mustard

Wild radish

London rocket

#### Chenopodiaceae

\* *Chenopodium album*

\* *Salsola tragus*

#### Goosefoot Family

Lamb's quarters

Russian-thistle

#### Euphorbiaceae

\* *Ricinus communis*

#### Spurge Family

Castor bean

**Fabaceae**

- \* *Acacia* sp.
- \* *Erythrina caffra*
- \* *Melilotus indicus*

**Myrtaceae**

- \* *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
- \* *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
- \* *Eucalyptus torquata*

**Oleaceae**

*Ligustrum* sp.

**Oxalidaceae**

- \* *Oxalis pes-caprae*

**Platanaceae**

*Platanus racemosa*

**Polygonaceae**

- Eriogonum gracile* var. *gracile*
- \* *Rumex crispus*

**Salicaceae**

*Salix exigua*

*Salix laevigata*

**Solanaceae**

- \* *Datura stramonium*
- \* *Nicotiana glauca*

**MONOCOTS**

**Arecaceae**

- \* *Syagrus romanzoffiana*
- \* *Washingtonia robusta*

**Cyperaceae**

*Cyperus eragrostis*

**Poaceae**

- \* *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*
- \* *Pennisetum setaceum*

**Legume Family**

- Acacia
- Coast coral tree
- Sourclover

**Myrtle Family**

- River red gum
- Red iron bark
- Coral gum

**Olive Family**

privet

**Oxalis Family**

Bermuda buttercup

**Sycamore Family**

Western sycamore

**Buckwheat Family**

- Slender woolly wild buckwheat
- Curly dock

**Willow Family**

Narrow-leaved willow

Red willow

**Nightshade Family**

- Thorn-apple
- Tree tobacco

**Palm Family**

- Queen palm
- Mexican fan palm

**Sedge Family**

Tall umbrella-sedge

**Grass Family**

- Red brome
- Crimson fountain grass

Taxonomy and scientific nomenclature generally conform to Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman et al., eds. (2012; *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California).

Common names for each taxa generally conform to Roberts, F.M., Jr. (2008; *The Vascular Plants of Orange County, California: An Annotated Checklist*; F.M. Roberts Publications, San Luis Rey, California) except where Abrams, L. (1923, 1944, and 1951; *Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, and California*, vols. I–III; Stanford University Press, Stanford, California) and Abrams, L. and Ferris, R.S. (1960; *Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, and California*, vol. IV; Stanford University Press, Stanford, California) were used, particularly when species-specific common names were not identified in Roberts, F.M., Jr. (2008).

## TABLE C-2: ANIMAL SPECIES DETECTED

This is a list of the conspicuous aerial insects (i.e., damselflies, dragonflies, and butterflies), bony fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals noted in the study area by LSA biologists. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other signs. Please note that most species are listed in phylogenetic order of relation.

\* Species not native to the study area

### AVES

#### Columbidae

- \* *Columba livia*
- Zenaida macroura*

#### Trochilidae

- Calypte anna*
- Selasphorus sasin*

#### Laridae

- Larus occidentalis*

#### Pelecanidae

- Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*

#### Ardeidae

- Ardea herodias*
- Ardea alba*

#### Cathartidae

- Cathartes aura*

#### Pandionidae

- Pandion haliaetus*

#### Accipitridae

- Buteo jamaicensis*

#### Falconidae

- Falco sparverius*

#### Tyrannidae

- Sayornis nigricans*

#### Corvidae

- Corvus brachyrhynchos*

#### Poliioptilidae

- Poliioptila caerulea*

### BIRDS

#### Pigeons and Doves

- Rock pigeon
- Mourning dove

#### Hummingbirds

- Anna's hummingbird
- Allen's hummingbird

#### Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

- Western gull

#### Pelicans

- American white pelican

#### Hérons, Bitterns, and Allies

- Great blue heron
- Great egret

#### New World Vultures

- Turkey vulture

#### Ospreys

- Osprey

#### Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

- Red-tailed hawk

#### Caracaras and Falcons

- American kestrel

#### Tyrant Flycatchers

- Black phoebe

#### Crows and Jays

- American crow

#### Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens

- Blue-gray gnatcatcher

**Bombycillidae**

*Bombycilla cedrorum*

**Fringillidae**

*Haemorhous mexicanus*

**Passerellidae**

*Melospiza crissalis*

*Melospiza melodia*

*Zonotrichia leucophrys*

**Parulidae**

*Setophaga coronata*

**MAMMALIA**

**Leporidae**

*Sylvilagus audubonii*

**Canidae**

*Canis latrans*

**Sciuridae**

*Otospermophilus beecheyi*

**Waxwings**

Cedar waxwing

**Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies**

House finch

**New World Sparrows**

California towhee

Song sparrow

White-crowned sparrow

**Wood Warblers**

Yellow-rumped warbler

**MAMMALS**

**Rabbits and Hares**

Audubon's cottontail

**Foxes, Wolves, and Allies**

Coyote

**Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots**

California ground squirrel

Taxonomy and nomenclature are based primarily on the following:

- **Birds:** American Ornithological Society (1998, The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, Seventh Edition, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.; and supplements; see <http://checklist.aou.org/taxa>).
- **Mammals:** Bradley, R. D. et al. (2014, Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico, 2014. Museum of Texas Tech University Occasional Papers No. 327).