APPENDIX IV.C

Biological Resources

IV.C.1

Biological Resources Constraints Analysis

May 19, 2020

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Transmitted Via E-mail

Biological Assessment Services

Subject: **Biological Resources Constraints Analysis** for your project LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in north Long Beach. CA

Dear Mr. Locacciato:

Introduction

This letter reports on the biological conditions present on the property at LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in north Long Beach CA. A brief floral and faunal survey of the approximately 21-acre site was conducted on March 31, 2020. The purpose of the survey was to determine the general biologic character of the site and attempt to determine the potential for any significant biological impact resulting from change of use on the site. No attempt was made to thoroughly catalogue all of the species present on the property. The site was walked on foot utilizing existing trails, no attempt was made to walk controlled transects that would cover 100% of the site. The path chosen was intended to quickly evaluate the most common species present on the site and then to discover additional species that were located in portions of the site that appeared to support more unique flora. The entire site was easily accessible and easily viewed from many vantage points. The sky was clear and the weather mild, with temperature steady at around 73°f. The California Natural Diversity Database and the California Native Plant Society's lists of sensitive plants were accessed for the nine USGS quadrangle maps surrounding the site. The potential for the occurrence of any species found on these lists was evaluated.

Site Description

The 21-acre property is located the coastal plain of Los Angeles County and was probably historically part of the adjacent Los Angeles River's floodplain. Following channelization of the river the site was no longer subject to river flooding and meandering. Construction of the 405 freeway and surrounding residential development has rendered the site completely surrounded by various forms of suburban development and infrastructure. At some time in its history the site was later used for unspecified oil company operations before falling into disuse by the oil industry. At the present time there are a few remains of the oil operations in the form of old foundations, abandoned roads, and pipes. Most of the site appears to be regularly tilled, possible as a part of oil remediation activities. The site consists of several larger flat areas separated by berms and roadways. Elevations on the property range from 20 to 40'.

*Elevations derived from Google Earth
** Site boundary and development measurements derived from overlaying the County Assessors map on an un-ortho-corrected Google Earth photograph.

Vegetation

Because of the long history of site disturbance and current practice of regular tilling, the property is completely dominated by nonnative, weedy, plant species, with a few native plants, representing five species, observed at the time of the survey. The native plants present were blue elderberry (*Sambuccus nigra*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), white-flowered nightshade (*Solanum douglasii*), saltwort (*Salicornia* sp.), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*).

The remainder of the site is occupied by nonnative plant species, the majority of which are weedy, but there are a few likely remnants of landscaping in the form of trees, including several eucalyptus species (*Eucalyptus* sp.) Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*), California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canaryensis*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus teribenthifolia*).

The remainder of the plants found on the site were nonnative weedy species including several grasses such as fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), hare barley (*Hordeum leporinum*), red brome and ripgut brome (*Bromus maditensis rubens*, *B. diandrus*). Several mustards were noted including London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*) and wild radish (*Raphanus satiivus*). Among the remaining nonnative weedy species noted were redstem filaree and storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium, E. botrys*), dwarf nettle (*Urtica urens*), yellow sweetclover (*Meliotus indicus*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), flax-leaved fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), brass-buttons (*Cotula australis*), five-hook bassia (*Bassia hyssopifolia*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

Many of the species present are halophytes or salt-tolerant plants indicating that the soils onsite may have originated as dredge materials from the LA River channel when the area was within the tidally influenced area and salt-water intrusion was occurring. A few other are commonly associated with standing water or streamcourses. This may be because years of oil industry operation and has resulted in a relatively impermeable layer of soil that retains surface water allowing those water dependent species to survive.

Wildlife

The cursory nature of the site survey conducted in support of a constraints analysis, coupled with the relatively barren nature of the site, resulted in relatively few wildlife observations. Western fence lizard was the only reptile noted during the survey. Sign (tracks, scat, burrows, etc.) of several mammal species were noted on the site but the only mammal directly observed was the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Any of the common mammal species found in the suburban areas of southern California may utilize or traverse the site on occasion including numerous

rodent species, raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and coyote (*Canus latrans*).

Seven bird species were noted on site at the time of the survey, Audubon's warbler, house finch, mourning dove, Anna's hummingbird, American kestrel, western meadowlark, and killdeer. The meadowlarks were present in large migratory flocks and are not likely to nest or reside on the site. The remaining species are local breeders and may nest onsite. There were many killdeer present and many of these exhibited typical nesting behavior, feigning injury and acting as decoys to lure a predator away from the nest. There are undoubtedly many other avian species that utilize the site as residents or transients, among the most common of which are likely California towhee, American crow, and bush tit. None of these species are considered particularly sensitive and none are specifically protected by state or federal law. However, all bird species that occur on the site are protected from nest disturbance by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. These regulations prohibit the disturbance of nesting birds in any manner that may cause reproductive failure. In general, this means that land clearing must be accomplished during winter months while the birds are not nesting. If clearing cannot be accomplished during the non-nesting season (Currently considered to be from September 30 through January 1 per CDFW) nesting bird surveys must be conducted and any nests discovered must be avoided during construction. In general, nesting bird surveys are required for any construction that takes place between January 1 and September 30. Because the buffer distances recommended by CDFW (500 feet for raptors and 300 feet for all other species) extend far beyond the property limits in many cases, nest detection and avoidance may be difficult or impossible on adjacent private properties. In these cases, appropriate nest avoidance strategies may be determined by a qualified biological monitor who is onsite if land clearance is scheduled during nesting season.

Sensitive Biological Resources

There are 124 biological resources listed as sensitive and reported in the 9-quad area surrounding the project site. Of these, 23 are listed as threatened or endangered and three others, the golden eagle, peregrine falcon, and California brown pelican, remain fully protected after being delisted. Additionally, the Crotch's bumblebee is a State Candidate for listing as Endangered.

Most of the species listed as protected and occurring in the region have very specific habitat types that do not, and never did, occur on the project site, such as marine aquatic, coastal salt marsh, or vernal pool. As such, these have been eliminated from further consideration. Several protected bird species, such as golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, or bank swallows, may fly over the site but would never reside there. These have also been eliminated from consideration.

After these considerations, four species remain that may once have occupied the project site prior to development. These are the California gnatcatcher (bird), El Segundo and Palos Verdes Blue butterflies, and the Pacific Pocket Mouse. Each of these species has very specific habitat requirements and in the case of the butterflies, specific larval food plants. Each of the habitat requirements for these species are

dependent on expansive areas of native habitat including soil profiles and plant cover. Because there are few native plants on the project site, and because there is no portion of the site that is undisturbed, the potential for the site to support any of the protected species found on the region is non-existent.

Conclusion

No species listed as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the state or federal governments were found on the property or are thought likely to occur there. It should be noted that this was a cursory survey and no directed surveys were conducted for listed species. An analysis was made of the likelihood of listed species occurring there based on known range and habitat preferences of these species. Any birds that nest on the site are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code.

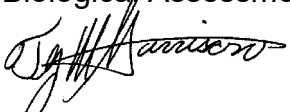
Several native wildlife species were noted on the site, and the site may be adequate to support a few ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles and may be within the territories of several other more wide-ranging species. The site alone is not large enough and does not contain adequate habitat to completely support any bird species within its boundaries. All bird species noted on the site forage and/or migrate in/to offsite areas.

There are no definable streamcourses or riparian habitat elements present. Therefore, no permits or interactions with the agencies that regulate impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or State are required.

The project site at LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker Street in north Long Beach CA does not support any Rare, Threatened or Endangered species or habitat that would support those species.

It is a pleasure working with you and I look forward to the opportunity to continue assisting with this project if necessary.

Sincerely,
Biological Assessment Services



Ty M. Garrison
Principal

IV.C.2

Biological Resources Technical Report

Biological Resources Technical Report

Los Angeles Co. Parcels
7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903
near Baker St. in Long Beach. CA

Biological Assessment Services

Biological Resources Technical Report

for parcels
7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903
near Baker St. in Long Beach. CA

Prepared for:
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April 2021

Cover Photo: *Datura stramonium* on the project site.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the biological conditions present on the property at LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in north Long Beach CA. A brief floral and faunal survey of the approximately 21-acre site was conducted on March 31, 2020 and March 25, 2021. The purpose of the survey was to determine the general biologic character of the site and attempt to determine the potential for any significant biological impact resulting from change of use on the site. No attempt was made to thoroughly catalogue all the species present on the property. However, every native species found on the property was recorded. The site was walked on foot utilizing existing trails, the entire site was easily accessible and easily viewed from many vantage points. A few areas were surveyed by binocular and spotting scope only to avoid disturbing nesting birds present onsite. The path chosen was intended to quickly evaluate the most common species present on the site and then to discover additional species that were located in portions of the site that appeared to support more unique flora. The sky was clear and the weather mild, with temperature steady at around 73°f. The California Natural Diversity Database and the California Native Plant Society's lists of sensitive plants were accessed for the nine USGS quadrangle maps surrounding the site. The potential for the occurrence of any species found on these lists was evaluated.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Non-Biotic Characteristics

The 21-acre property is located the coastal plain of Los Angeles County and was probably historically part of the adjacent Los Angeles River's floodplain. Following channelization of the river the site was no longer subject to river flooding and meandering. Construction of the 405 freeway and surrounding residential development has rendered the site completely surrounded by various forms of suburban development and infrastructure. At some time in its history the site was later used by the oil industry with the site operated as a oil production wastewater treatment site from 1920s to1980s. The facilities were removed in the early 2000s and replaced by ongoing bioremediation for petroleum contamination that continue to the present time. At the present time there are a few remnants of the oil operations in the form of old foundations, abandoned roads, and pipes. Most of the site appears to be regularly tilled, possible as a part of oil remediation activities. The site consists of several larger flat areas separated by berms and roadways. Elevations on the property range from 20' to 40'.

* Elevations derived from Google Earth

** Site boundary and development measurements derived from overlaying the County Assessors map on an un-ortho-corrected Google Earth photograph.

Soil types on the site consist of 1001—Urban land-Metz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes and 1131—Urban land-Typic Xerorthents, coarse substratum-Typic Haploxeralfs complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes. They are generally described as "Discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium." This indicates that little native soil is present and that few plants or ground dwelling animals would remain from pre-development conditions.

Vegetation

Because of the long history of site disturbance and current practice of regular tilling, the property is completely dominated by nonnative, ruderal plant species, with a few native plants, representing eight species, observed at the time of the surveys. The native plants present were blue elderberry (*Sambuccus nigra*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), white-flowered nightshade (*Solanum douglasii*), saltwort (*Salicornia* sp.), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), annual cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium stramineum*), small-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinkia menziesii*), and Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*). Most of these species were represented by a single plant, with a few represented by several individual plants.

Trees present on the property are likely remnants of landscaping, including several eucalyptus species (*Eucalyptus* sp.). The eucalyptus are dominated by lemon sweet gum, red ironbark is also present, there may be other species as well but no attempt was made to identify each tree. There are over 700 species in the Eucalyptus complex are all from the Australian area and are nonnative in north America. Other trees present include Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus teribenthifolia*), California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canaryensis*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) and bottle tree (*Brachychiton rupestris*). Each of these species is nonnative. A map illustrating the positions of the trees on the site is found in Appendix 2 of this report.

The remainder of the plants found on the site were nonnative ruderal species including several grasses such as fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), hare barley (*Hordeum leporinum*), red brome and ripgut brome (*Bromus maditensis rubens*, *B. diandrus*). Several mustards were noted including London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*) and wild radish (*Raphanus satiivus*). Among the remaining nonnative ruderal species noted were redstem filaree and storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium, E. botrys*), dwarf nettle (*Urtica urens*), yellow sweetclover (*Meliotus indicus*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), flax-leaved fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), brass-buttons (*Cotula australis*), five-hook bassia (*Bassia hyssopifolia*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), crown daisy (*Chrysanthimum coronarium*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

Many of the species present are halophytes or salt-tolerant plants indicating that the soils onsite may have originated as dredge materials from the LA River channel when the area was within the tidally influenced area and salt-water intrusion was occurring. A few other are commonly associated with standing water or streamcourses. This may be because years of oil industry operation and has resulted in a relatively impermeable layer of soil that retains surface water allowing those water dependent species to survive.

Wildlife

The relatively barren nature of the site resulted in relatively few wildlife observations. Western fence lizard was the only reptile noted during the survey. Sign (tracks, scat, burrows, etc.) of several mammal species were noted on the site but the only mammal directly observed were the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and

Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Any of the common mammal species found in the suburban areas of southern California may utilize or traverse the site on occasion including numerous rodent species, raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and coyote (*Canus latrans*).

Killdeer sitting on likely nest

Sixteen bird species were noted on site at the time of the surveys, three are nonnative: Rock dove, house sparrow, and European starling. Native species noted were Audubon's warbler, house finch, black phoebe, mourning dove, Anna's hummingbird, Allen's hummingbird, American kestrel, western meadowlark, California towhee, common raven, and killdeer. Cliff swallows foraged overhead. The meadowlarks were present in large migratory flocks and are not likely to nest or reside on the site. The remaining species are local breeders and may nest onsite. There were many killdeer present and many of these exhibited typical nesting behavior, feigning injury and acting as decoys to lure a predator away from the nest. Several showed great fidelity to one spot, indicating the likely presence of a nest. To avoid nest disturbance, these areas were not approached. There are undoubtedly many other avian species that utilize the site as residents or transients, among the most common of which are likely, are the northern mockingbird, American crow, and bush tit. A northern harrier flew along the LA River berm just offsite but is likely to occasionally forage onsite. None of the species observed onsite are considered particularly sensitive and none are specifically protected by state or federal law. However, all bird species that occur on the site are protected from nest disturbance by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. These regulations prohibit the disturbance of nesting birds in any manner that may cause reproductive failure. In general, this means that land clearing must be accomplished during winter months while the birds are not nesting. If clearing cannot be accomplished during the non-nesting season (Currently considered to be from September 30 through January 1 per CDFW) nesting bird surveys must be conducted, and any nests discovered must be avoided during construction. In general, nesting bird surveys are required for any construction that takes place between January 1 and September 30. Because the buffer distances recommended by CDFW (500 feet for raptors and 300 feet for all other species) extend far beyond the property limits in many cases, nest detection and avoidance may be difficult or impossible on adjacent private properties. In these cases, appropriate nest avoidance strategies may be determined by a qualified biological monitor who is onsite if land clearance is scheduled during nesting season.

Sensitive Biological Resources

There are 124 biological resources listed as sensitive and reported in the 9-quad area surrounding the project site. Of these, 23 are listed as threatened or endangered and three others, the golden eagle, peregrine falcon, and California brown pelican, remain fully protected after being delisted. Additionally, the Crotch's bumblebee is a State Candidate for listing as Endangered. However, a recent court decision ruled that the

state does not have the authority to list the bumblebee and that proposed listing is on hold.

Most of the species listed as protected and occurring in the region have very specific habitat types that do not, and never did, occur on the project site, such as marine aquatic, coastal salt marsh, or vernal pool. As such, these have been eliminated from further consideration. Several protected bird species, such as golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, or bank swallows, may fly over the site but would never reside there. These have also been eliminated from consideration.

After these considerations, four species remain that may once have occupied the project site prior to development. These are the California gnatcatcher (bird), El Segundo and Palos Verdes Blue butterflies, and the Pacific Pocket Mouse. Each of these species has very specific habitat requirements and in the case of the butterflies, specific larval food plants. Each of the habitat requirements for these species are dependent on expansive areas of native habitat including soil profiles and plant cover. Because there are few native plants on the project site, and because there is no portion of the site that is undisturbed, the potential for the site to support any of the protected species found on the region is non-existent. A complete list of the sensitive species found in the area, with brief analysis of their likelihood to occur onsite is found in Appendix 1 of this report.

CONCLUSION

No species listed as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the state or federal governments were found on the property or are thought likely to occur there. It should be noted that no directed protocol-level surveys were conducted for listed species. However, the entire site is accessible and was examined except where nesting birds would be disturbed by survey activities. These areas are regularly tilled as part of the site remediation and would not support the sensitive species in question. An analysis was made of the likelihood of listed species occurring there based on known range and habitat preferences of these species. Any birds that nest on the site are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code.

Several native wildlife species were noted on the site, and the site may be adequate to support a few ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles and may be within the territories of several other more wide-ranging species. The site alone is not large enough and does not contain adequate habitat to completely support any bird species within its boundaries. All bird species noted on the site forage and/or migrate in/to offsite areas.

There are no definable streamcourses or riparian habitat elements present. Therefore, no permits or interactions with the agencies that regulate impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or State are required.

The project site at LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker Street in north Long Beach CA does not support any Rare, Threatened or Endangered species or habitat that would support those species.

Appendix 1
Sensitive Species Evaluations

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
Invertebrates						
Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None	None	-	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	End.	None	-	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	Cand. End.	-	-	**N** - No longer a candidate for listing
Cicindela gabbii	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	None	None	-	-	**N** - No tidal flats onsite
Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None	-	-	**N** - No habitat onsite
Cicindela latesignata latesignata	western beach tiger beetle	None	None	-	-	**N** - No habitat onsite
Euphilotes battoides allyni	El Segundo blue butterfly	End.	None	-	-	**N** - No foodplant onsite
Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	End.	None	-	-	**N** - No foodplant onsite
Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus	El Segundo flower-loving fly	None	None	-	-	**N** - No dune habitat onsite
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	None	None	-	-	**N** - No evidence or record of wintering population here
Fish						
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis	Mohave tui chub	End.	End.	FP	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	End.	None	SSC	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	End.	None	-	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Reptiles and Amphibians						
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No required temporary pools
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - Site too degraded to support
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	None	-	-	**N** - Site too degraded to support
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No water habitat available

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No coastal sage scrub habitat
Birds						
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL	-	**T** - May forage onsite
Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-	**T** - May forage onsite in winter
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP ; WL	-	**N** - No recent records in vicinity
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	None	None	WL	-	**T** - May fly over during migration
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	-	**T** - May forage onsite
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	End.	FP	-	**T** - May fly overhead
Cerorhinca monocerata	rhinoceros auklet	None	None	WL	-	**N** - No marine habitat
Aythya americana	redhead	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Dendrocygna bicolor	fulvous whistling-duck	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No water habitat available
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	None	None	SSC	-	**N** -No roosting sites on property
Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	-	**T** - May forage onsite
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-	**T** - May forage onsite
Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	None	None	-	-	**N** - No dense riparian habitat
Egretta thula	snowy egret	None	None	-	-	May forage onsite
Ixobrychus exilis	least bittern	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No dense riparian habitat
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	Threat.	None	SSC	-	**N** - No beach habitat
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No habitat available
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threat.	End.	-	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Phoebastria albatrus	short-tailed albatross	End.	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	**N** - No cliff faces or outcrops
Gavia immer	common loon	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No forage opportunities
Progne subis	purple martin	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No recent records in vicinity
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threat.	-	-	**N** - No nesting opportunities onsite
Oceanodroma furcata	fork-tailed storm-petrel	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Oceanodroma homochroa	ashy storm-petrel	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Oceanodroma melania	black storm-petrel	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threat.	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No scrub habitat onsite
Chlidonias niger	black tern	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Chlidonias niger	black tern	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	None	None	-	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	None	None	-	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Larus californicus	California gull	None	None	WL	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	End.	End.	FP	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Thalasseus elegans	elegant tern	None	None	WL	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	None	WL	-	**N** - No coastal sage scrub habitat onsite
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None	None	SSC	-	**T** - Uncommon, could occur but highly

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
						degraded habitat makes that unlikely
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	None	End.	-	-	**N** - No saltmarsh habitat onsite
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	None	None	SSC	-	**T** - Uncommon, could occur but highly degraded habitat makes that unlikely
Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	None	None	-	-	**N** - No sagebrush habitat
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	-	**N** - No pelagic, marine, coastal or open water habitat
Sphyrapicus ruber	red-breasted sapsucker	None	None	-	-	**N** - No woodlands present
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threat.	None	SSC	-	**N** - No coastal sage scrub habitat
Rallus obsoletus levipes	light-footed Ridgway's rail	End.	End.	FP	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SSC	-	**T** - Could occur but the highly degraded site makes it unlikely. The entire site was surveyed, and no sign of the species was found.
Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird	None	None	-	-	**T** - Could forage onsite during migration
Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	None	None	-	-	**T** - Could forage onsite during migration
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No coastal sage scrub with cactus patches present
Cistothorus palustris clarkae	Clark's marsh wren	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No forest habitat available
Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	None	End.	-	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - Usually around water in desert areas.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	End.	End.	-	-	**N** - No riparian habitat available
Mammals						
Perognathus longimembris	Pacific pocket mouse	End.	None	SSC	-	**N** - May have inhabited site prior to

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
pacificus						river channelization and oil development. Site too degraded to support the species now.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-	Any local bat species may forage over the site. Several may roost in the tunnels and bridges associated with the river and freeway. There is no opportunity for natal roosting on the property.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None	SSC	-	
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None	None	SSC	-	
Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	None	None	SSC	-	
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None	None	-	-	
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No rocky outcrops present
Sorex ornatus salicornicus	southern California saltmarsh shrew	None	None	SSC	-	**N** - No saltmarsh habitat present
Plants						
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None	-	1B.1	Could occur. Thorough surveys, though not conducted during flowering season, did not locate the species.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None	None	-	1B.1	Could occur. Thorough surveys, though not conducted during flowering season, did not locate the species.
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	None	None	-	1B.2	Could occur. Thorough surveys, though not conducted during flowering season, did not locate the species.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	-	1B.1	**N** - No vernal pool or naturally saline habitat present
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	End.	End.	-	1B.1	**N** - No thin soils in coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - Does not occur in the area
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	None	Threat.	-	1B.1	**N** - No beach habitat available
Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Not found east of Palos Verdes
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	None	None	-	1B.2	Could occur. Thorough surveys, though not conducted during flowering season,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
						did not locate the species.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - This conspicuous perennial species was not observed during the site surveys. Given the high level of historic disturbance to the site it is not expected to occur there.
Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - This conspicuous annual species was not observed during the site surveys. Given the high level of historic disturbance to the site it is not expected to occur there.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - This conspicuous annual species was not observed during the site surveys. Given the high level of historic disturbance to the site it is not expected to occur there.
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - Coastal salt marsh habitat not available
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Coastal salt marsh habitat not available
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Historic record in area erroneous
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Site lacks required clay soils
Dudleya virens ssp. insularis	island green dudleya	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - No rocky cliff, slopes
Crossosoma californicum	Catalina crossosoma	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - No dry rocky slopes
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None	None	-	1B.1	**N** - No salt flats, lake shore habitat, nearest extant pop. >100 mi. dist.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None	None	-	1B.1	This conspicuous annual was not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season. Nearby records are more than 90 years old
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Conspicuous perennial tree or

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
						shrub. Not present.
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Salt marsh or alkali wetlands not present
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Frequent soil disturbance would have eliminated this bulb from the site.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Frequent soil disturbance would have eliminated this bulb from the site.
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - Species may have been present prior to site development but the showy species was not observed during appropriate seasonal surveys.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None	None	-	2B.2	This diminutive plant was not observed during seasonally appropriate surveys. Repeated disturbance of the site makes it' occurrence there unlikely.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None	None	-	3	**N** - This diminutive but brightly flowered plant was not observed during seasonally appropriate surveys. Repeated disturbance of the site makes its occurrence there unlikely.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	End.	End.	-	1B.2	**N** - No salt marsh habitat present onsite
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	End.	End.	-	1B.1	**N** - No vernal pool habitat onsite
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - No vernal pool habitat onsite
Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	None	None	-	1B.2	**N** - No beach habitat onsite
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	-	1B.1	**N** - This diminutive but showy flowered plant was not observed during seasonally appropriate surveys. Repeated disturbance of the site makes it' occurrence there unlikely.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Presence Onsite
Lycium brevipes var. hassei	Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	None	None	-	3.1	**N** - With one exception, limited to Catalina Island
Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	None	None	-	4.2	**N** - This conspicuous shrub is not present on the project site.
Habitats						
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	None	None	-	-	Not Present

FOOTNOTES FOR SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Table 1

Please Note: These footnotes are generic to many Sensitive Resource evaluations. Many terms in the footnotes may not be found in the current document.

Presence Onsite

O Species **O**ccurs onsite.
L Species **L**ikely occurs onsite.
P Species **P**ossibly may occur onsite.
PT Species Possibly may occur onsite as a Transient.
U Species is **U**nlikely to occur onsite.
N **N**o occurrence onsite.
Un Data for the species is limited and its natural history has not been fully described.
N† **N**o occurrence onsite and no species account provided because the sensitive resource has no possibility of occurrence onsite.
T Indicates species are **T**ransient
E For habitats, **E**lements of the habitat occur onsite.

Federal Status – The Federal Endangered Species Act is administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA).

E Endangered: Species is in immediate danger of extirpation or extinction from existing pressures.
T Threatened: Species not presently threatened with extinction, but is likely to become an Endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts.
C Candidate: Candidate species are plants and animals for which the Service has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which development of a listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
D Delisted: Species is no longer in immediate danger of extirpation or extinction nor is it likely to reach this status in the foreseeable future. Delisted species are monitored according to a post-delisting monitoring plan.

State Status – The California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA) (Fish & Game Code §§2050, *et seq.*) and the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) (Fish & Game Code §§1900-1913) generally parallel the main provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act and are administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

E Endangered: a species of plant, fish, or wildlife which is "in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion of its range." This designation is limited to species or subspecies native to California. (CESA)

T Threatened: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish amphibian, reptile or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts. (CESA)

R Rare: a species, subspecies, or variety is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. (This designation was replaced by "threatened" for all animal species in 1985) (NPPA)

CDFW - The Wildlife Branch, Nongame Wildlife Program is responsible for producing and updating SSC publications for mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The Fisheries Branch is responsible for updates to the Fish Species of Special Concern document.

SC: Species of Special Concern; native species not having state or federal Threatened or Endangered Species status, but thought to warrant monitoring due to declining population numbers. (Includes those species tracked in the CNDDB but not given any other special status.)

FP: Fully Protected; The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts. The Fish and Game Code sections dealing with Fully Protected species state 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, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language arguably 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 Department to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species

NatureServe – The California Department of Fish and Wildlife maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) in conjunction with NatureServe to help drive conservation decisions, aid in the environmental review of projects and land use changes, and provide baseline data helpful in recovering endangered species and for research projects. NatureServe ranks are shorthand formulas that provide information on the rarity of a species or subspecies, both throughout its global range and its range within the State.

GLOBAL RANKS*: Worldwide status of a full species: G1 to G5

G1 = Extremely endangered: <6 viable occurrences (EO's) or <1,000 individuals, or < 2,000 acres of occupied habitat
G2 = Endangered: about 6-20 EO's or 1,000 - 3,000 individuals, or 2,000 to 10,000 acres of occupied habitat
G3 = Restricted range, rare: about 21-80 EO's, or 3,000 – 10,000 individuals, or 10,000 – 50,000 acres of occupied habitat
G4 = Apparently secure; some factors exist to cause some concern such as narrow habitat or continuing threats
G5 = Demonstrably secure; commonly found throughout its historic range

STATE RANKS*: Statewide status of a full species or a subspecies: S1 to S5

Same general definitions as global ranks, but just for the range of the taxa within California.

T-RANKS*: Status of a subspecies throughout its range: T1 to T5

A subspecies is given a T-rank. This is attached to the G-rank for the full species. The S-rank, in this case, will refer to the status of the subspecies within California. The T-rank has the same general definitions as the global ranks.

* Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways: by expressing the rank as a range of values (e.g., S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3) or by adding a ? to the rank (eg., S2? Indicates more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2).

Q Questionable taxonomy: Taxonomic distinctiveness of this entity at the current level is questionable; resolution of this uncertainty may result in change from a species to a subspecies or hybrid, or the inclusion of this taxon in another taxon, with the resulting taxon having a lower-priority conservation priority.

CNPS – The California Native Plant Society tracks the conservation status of hundreds of plant species and maintains the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California.* The CNPS Rare Plan Program's data are widely accepted as the standard for information on the rarity and endangerment status of the California flora.

1A CNPS Priority List 1A: plant presumed extinct in CA.

1B CNPS Priority List 1B: plant Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA and elsewhere; eligible for state listing.

2 CNPS Priority List 2: plant rare, threatened, or Endangered in CA, but more common elsewhere; eligible for state listing.

3 CNPS Priority List 3: more information is needed about this species; some eligible for state listing.

4 CNPS Priority List 4: on watch list for plants of limited distribution.

The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the CNPS List and designates the level of endangerment by a 1 to 3 ranking as follows:

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)

0.2 - Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)

Other Organizations

ABC: Green list: The American Bird Conservancy Green List contains all the highest priority birds for conservation in the continental U.S. and Canada. It builds on the species assessments conducted for many years by Partners in Flight for land birds and expands it to include shorebirds, waterbirds and waterfowl.

BLM: Sensitive: Bureau of Land Management. BLM Manual §6840 defines sensitive species as"…those species that are (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing my become necessary, or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats." Existing California-BLM policy concerning the designation of sensitive species identifies two conditions that must be met before a species may be considered as BLM sensitive: (1) a significant population of the species must occur on BLM-administered lands, and (2) the potential must exist for improvement of the species' condition through BLM management. The "Sensitive Species" designation is not meant in include federally listed species, proposed species, candidate species or State listed species. It is BLM policy to provide sensitive species with the same level of protection that is given federal candidate species.

FS: S (Sensitive): The USDA Forest Service defines sensitive species as those plant and animal species identified by a regional forester that are not listed or proposed for listing by the federal Endangered Species Act for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

FWS: BCC: Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern: The goal of the Birds of Conservation Concern 2002 report is to accurately identify the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent our highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action.

IUCN: IUCN - The World Conservation Union, through its Species Survival Commission assess, on a global scale, the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation.

DD Data Deficient: inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.

EN Endangered: faces very high risk of extinction in the wild

LC Least Concern: does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.

LR/LC Lower Risk: has been evaluated and does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Subcategory: Least Concern (taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened).

LR/NT Lower Risk: has been evaluated and does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Subcategory: Near Threatened (taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable).

NT Near Threatened: is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

VU Vulnerable: faces high risk of extinction in the wild.

There is an additional hierarchical alphanumeric system of criteria and subcriteria for those species that qualify as Threatened (eg.VU/B1+2c). Please refer to *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2001 Categories and Criteria (v. 3.1)* for further details (http://www.redlist.org/).

WBWG: The Western Bat Working Group is comprised of agencies, organizations and individuals interested in bat research, management and conservation from the 13 western states and Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and Northern Mexico.

High (H) Priority: Species considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions based on species distribution, status, ecology and known threats (Imperiled)

Medium (M) Priority: Species that warrant closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the species and possible threats, generally due to a lack of meaningful information about the species.

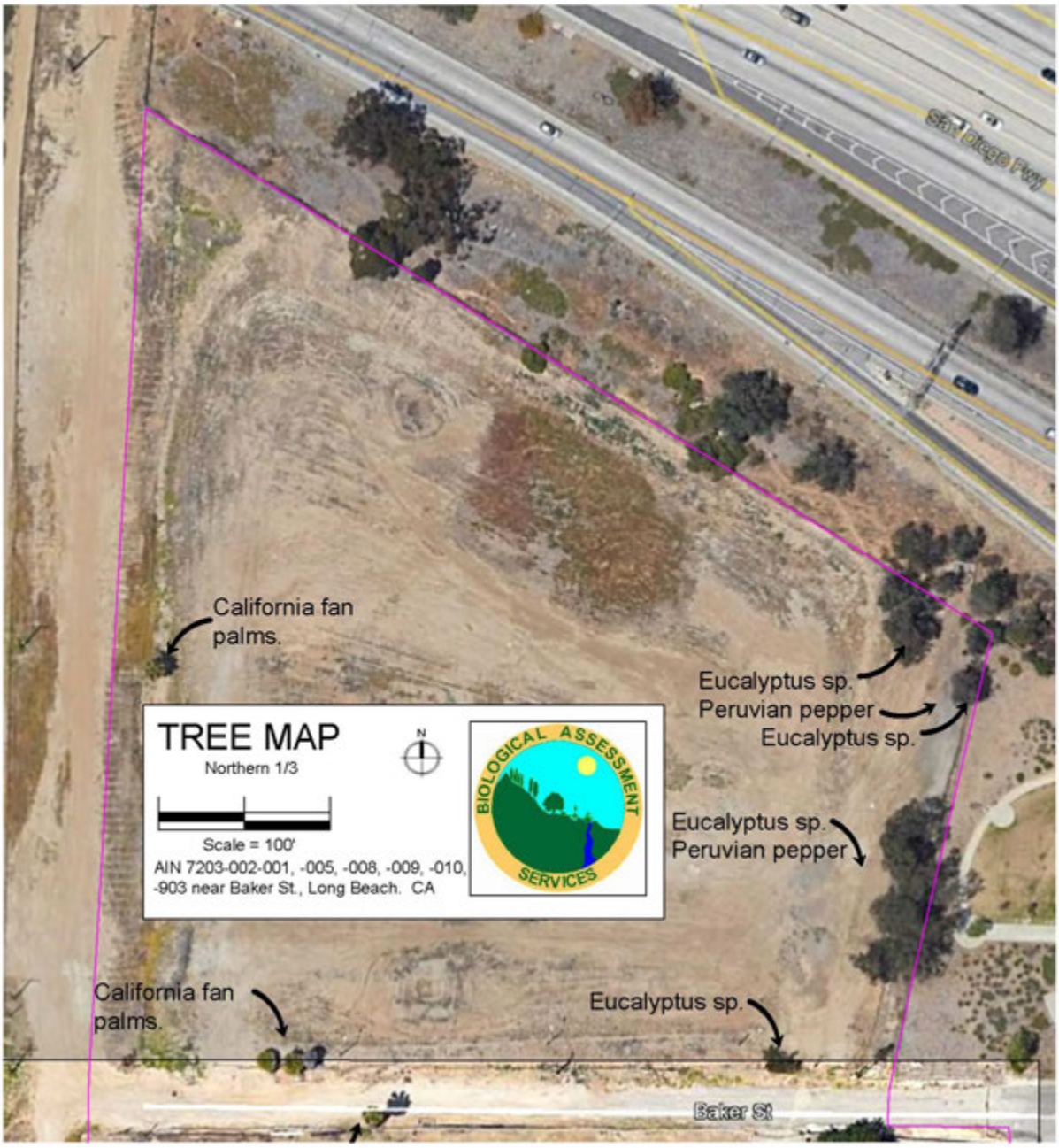
Low (L) Priority: Current information indicates that the population is stable and major changes in status in the near future are unlikely, although there may be localized concerns and conservation actions would still apply.

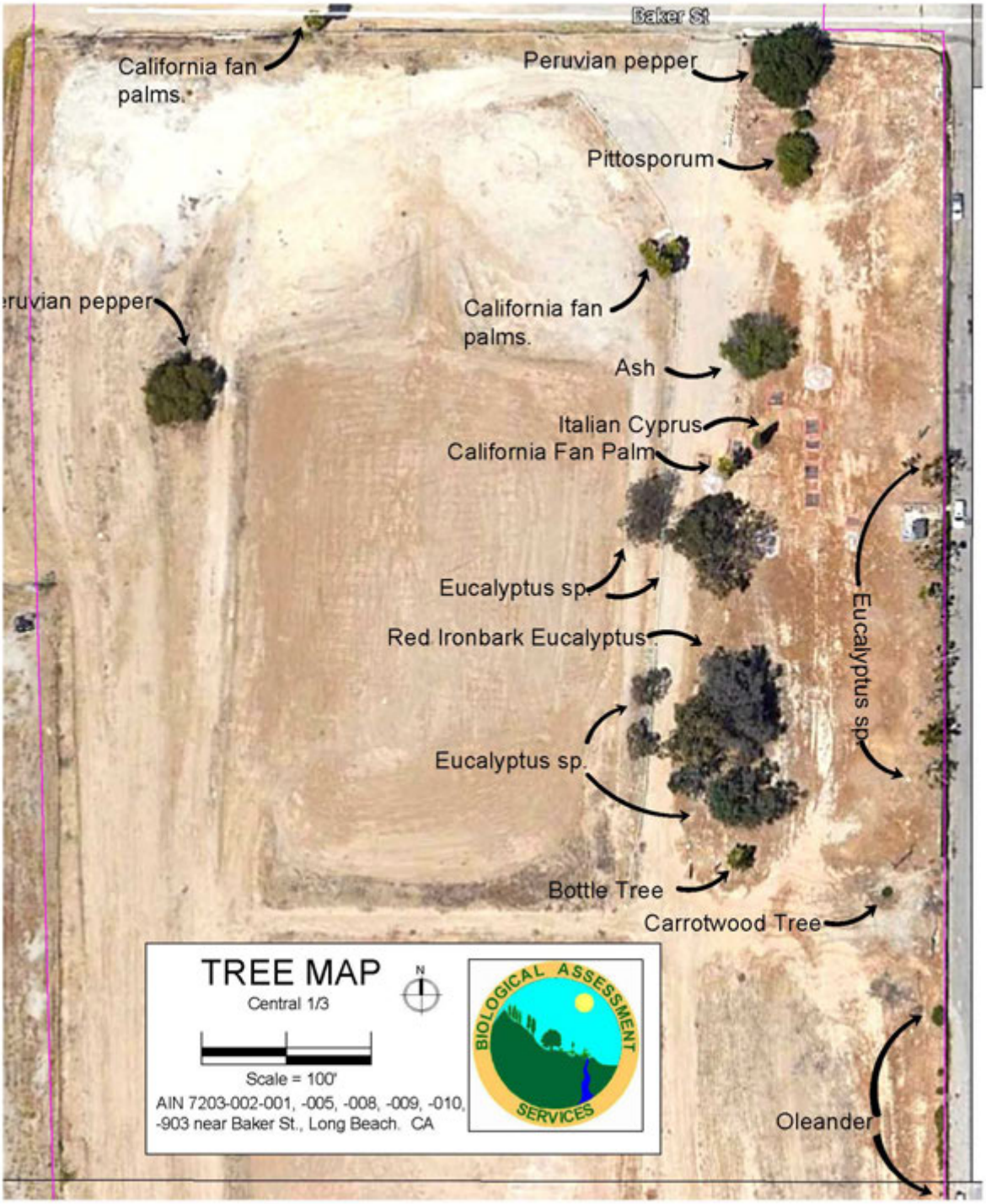
Xerces: The Xerces Society Red list of pollinators. The Xerces Society is an international non-profit organization dedicated to protecting biological diversity through invertebrate conservation.

CI Critically Imperiled: At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

Note: range designations for plant species in the species accounts follow the Jepson Manual designations.

Appendix 2
Tree Location Maps




Baker St
California fan palms.
Peruvian pepper
Pittosporum
ruvian pepper
California fan palms.
Ash
Italian Cyprus
California Fan Palm
Eucalyptus sp.
Red Ironbark Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus sp.
Eucalyptus sp.
Bottle Tree
Carrotwood Tree
Oleander
TREE MAP
Central 1/3
N
Scale = 100'
AIN 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St., Long Beach. CA
BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SERVICES


Coast Live Oak
Coast Live Oak
Oleander
California Fan Palm
California Fan Palm
Dead Shrub
Peruvian Pepper
California Fan Palm
Canary Island
Date Palm
Weedlow Rd
TREE MAP
Southern 1/3
N
Scale = 100'
AIN 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010,
-903 near Baker St., Long Beach. CA
BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SERVICES

IV.C.3

Biological Resources Supplemental Survey

November 15, 2021

Mr. Ned Baldwin
Meridian Consultants
910 Hampshire Road, Suite V
Westlake Village, California 91361
nbaldwin@meridianconsultantsllc.com
Transmitted Via E-mail

Biological Assessment Services

Subject: **Biological Resources Supplemental Survey** for your project LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in north Long Beach. CA

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

This letter reports on the results of a directed survey for the southern tarplant (*Centromadia parry*i ssp. *australis*) and smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*) on the property at LA Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in north Long Beach CA. A thorough floral survey of the approximately 21-acre site was conducted on November 11, 2021. The purpose of the survey was to determine if either tarplant species was present on the property. As I reported last year* there was some possibility that either of these disturbance adapted species could be present but the survey season was not optimal for finding them. The November survey date fits into the growing and flowering periods for these species, allowing for certain detection if present. The site was walked on foot and 100% of the site supporting vegetation was covered visually. The sky was clear and the weather mild, with temperature steady at around 80°f. Upon arrival on the site, I observed that petroleum remediation activities were underway, and the majority of the site had been tilled as part of the annual remediation activities. These areas are not the most likely to support the tarplant, or much vegetation at all, as they are tilled annually and are still somewhat saturated with petroleum as evidenced by the strong odor emanating from the exposed soils. The perimeter of the basins and the surrounding areas still supported ruderal vegetation and these areas were searched thoroughly for the two tarplant subspecies. The survey did not reveal any tarplant present on the property and it is safe to conclude that none occurs there at this time. A northern harrier (bird) was observed onsite, likely hunting the ever-present kildeer. Previously the harrier had only been observed adjacent to the property. The remediation worker noted that he had observed a “red-racer” snake on the property, though certain identification is not possible, no snakes were previously observed onsite. Neither of these wildlife species change the conclusions of the original report.

It is a pleasure working with you and I look forward to the opportunity to continue assisting with this project if necessary.

Sincerely,
Biological Assessment Services

Ty M. Garrison
Principal/Biologist

*(Biological Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles Co. Parcels 7203-002-001, -005, -008, -009, -010, -903 near Baker St. in Long Beach. CA – April 2021)