Appendix D

Biological Resources Assessment

Los Angeles Bikeway and Greenway Project Vanalden Avenue to Balboa Boulevard

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for

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8522 National Boulevard, #102
Culver City, California 90232
Kevin Ferrier, Senior Planner

prepared by

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September 2021

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
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Executive Summary

This report documents the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for the Los Angeles Bikeway and Greenway Project (also referred to as “project”). The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the project area and to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources.

The length of the project site extends approximately three miles along the Los Angeles River between Vanalden Avenue and Balboa Boulevard, in the neighborhoods of Reseda, Tarzana, and Encino in the San Fernando Valley, City of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1). The project encompasses portions of Township 1 North, Range 15 West, Section 7, and Township 1 North, Range 15 West, Sections 10, San Bernardino base and meridian, and is located in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Canoga Park, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (

Figure 2).

Construction activities include mobilization, site preparation, site grading, site construction, architectural finishing landscaping activities, and construction of pocket parks. Up to 63 trees along a maintenance road and parallel to and above the river will be removed. Most of the project site is comprised of urban development including the artificial concrete structure associated with the Los Angeles River bed and bank, ruderal and paved roads and trails, adjacent residential development and associated landscaped areas. Based on the current project design, project activities will not directly disturb the channel of the Los Angeles River. All disturbances will occur at grade or will occur at shallow depths and will not exceed existing sediments previously disturbed by development to the Los Angeles River channel.

Based on the documented vegetation communities and habitat present at the project site, the urbanized nature of the project vicinity; and the habitat requirements of locally documented special-status species, there is potential for special-status wildlife or plant species to occur in or be affected by the proposed project. Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; federal and State endangered) was found nesting on the eastern side of the project site. Proposed mitigation measures include use of a 500-foot buffer, sound barrier, and monitor during construction activities, which would reduce potential direct and indirect impacts to this species. Additionally, the City is seeking authorization for coverage of incidental take that may result from indirect impacts on the reproductive success for least Bell's vireo, which will be mitigated via the purchase of up to one acre of least Bell's vireo habitat through habitat restoration and enhancement, or through riparian scrub preservation credits from the Petersen Ranch Mitigation Bank.

Proposed mitigation measures would reduce potential direct and indirect impacts of bats, migrating birds, and nesting birds and raptors to a less than significant level. No other special-status species were observed on-site during focused field surveys.

A small pocket of black willow woodland is present within the eastern portion of the project site. This vegetation type corresponds to the Black Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009) and is identified as a sensitive natural community by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Construction activities will occur within previously developed areas and will not directly or indirectly impact this community.

The project is anticipated to result in temporary impacts to approximately 4.61 acres of non-wetland waters of the US/State and 9.86 acres of CDFW streambed. Additionally, permanent impacts may occur to 0.04 acres of non-wetland waters of the US/State and 1.55 acres of CDFW streambed. It is anticipated that a Nationwide Permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). An Individual Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will also be required. Additionally, a notification for a Streambed Alteration Agreement pursuant to Sections 1600–1616 of the Fish and Game Code must be submitted to CDFW. As part of the project design, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes best management practices (BMPs) as required by the City of Los Angeles will be developed to minimize direct and indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources.

Portions of the Los Angeles River channel are used as a wildlife corridor for aquatic and riparian species and migratory birds; however, the bikeway will be placed within existing, developed areas, will not fragment existing habitat, and will not significantly interfere with wildlife movement.

1 Introduction

This report documents the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for the Los Angeles Bikeway and Greenway Project (also referred to as "project"). The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the project area and to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources.

1.1 Project Location and Description

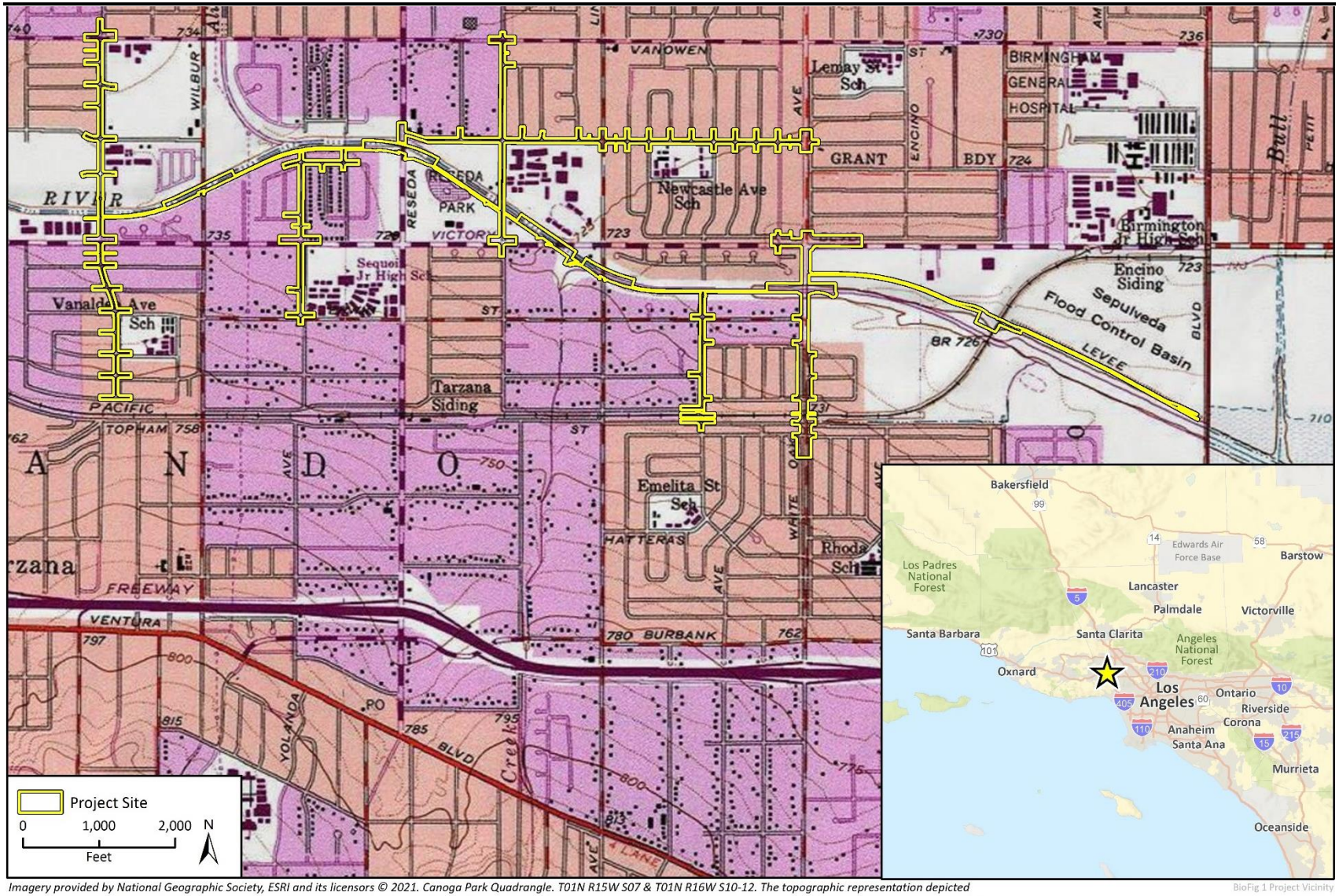
The Los Angeles River bikeway project (LARB) is a 2.9-mile bikeway and greenway facilities project located along the Los Angeles River, west of San Fernando Valley in the City of Los Angeles. The project includes the installation of bicycle and pedestrian pathways and the construction of undercrossings and river parks. The project also includes on-street improvements to increase access to the Los Angeles River bikeway in this area and improve connectivity for bicyclists in the adjacent communities in the Encino-Tarzana Community Planning Area. The length of the project site extends approximately three miles along the Los Angeles River between Vanalden Avenue to Balboa Boulevard, in the neighborhoods of Reseda, Tarzana, and Encino in the San Fernando Valley, City of Los Angeles (City), California (Figure 1). The project encompasses portions of Township 1 North, Range 15 West, Section 7, and Township 1 North, Range 15 West, Sections 10, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Canoga Park, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (

Figure 2a and

Figure 2b).

Construction activities would include mobilization, demolition (i.e., demolition of existing concrete maintenance paths); site preparation (i.e., preparation of all construction areas); site grading (i.e., soil re-compaction and/or scarification of soil to improve accessible vegetation seeding); site construction (i.e., bikeway, pedestrian paths, channel undercrossings, and on-street improvements); architectural finishing and landscaping activities, and construction of pocket parks. Up to 63 trees along a maintenance road parallel to and above the river will be removed. Most of the project site is comprised of urban development including the artificial structure associated with the Los Angeles River bed and bank, ruderal and paved roads and trails, adjacent residential development and associated landscaped areas. Given the developed nature of the project site and its proximity to the Los Angeles River, it is likely that subsurface sediments have been extensively disturbed. Project activities will not directly disturb the channel of the Los Angeles River.

Figure 1 Regional Location of Project Site



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2021. Canoga Park Quadrangle. T01N R15W S07 & T01N R16W S10-12. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

BioFig 1 Project Vicinity

Figure 2a Location of Study Area and Project Footprint – Western Extent

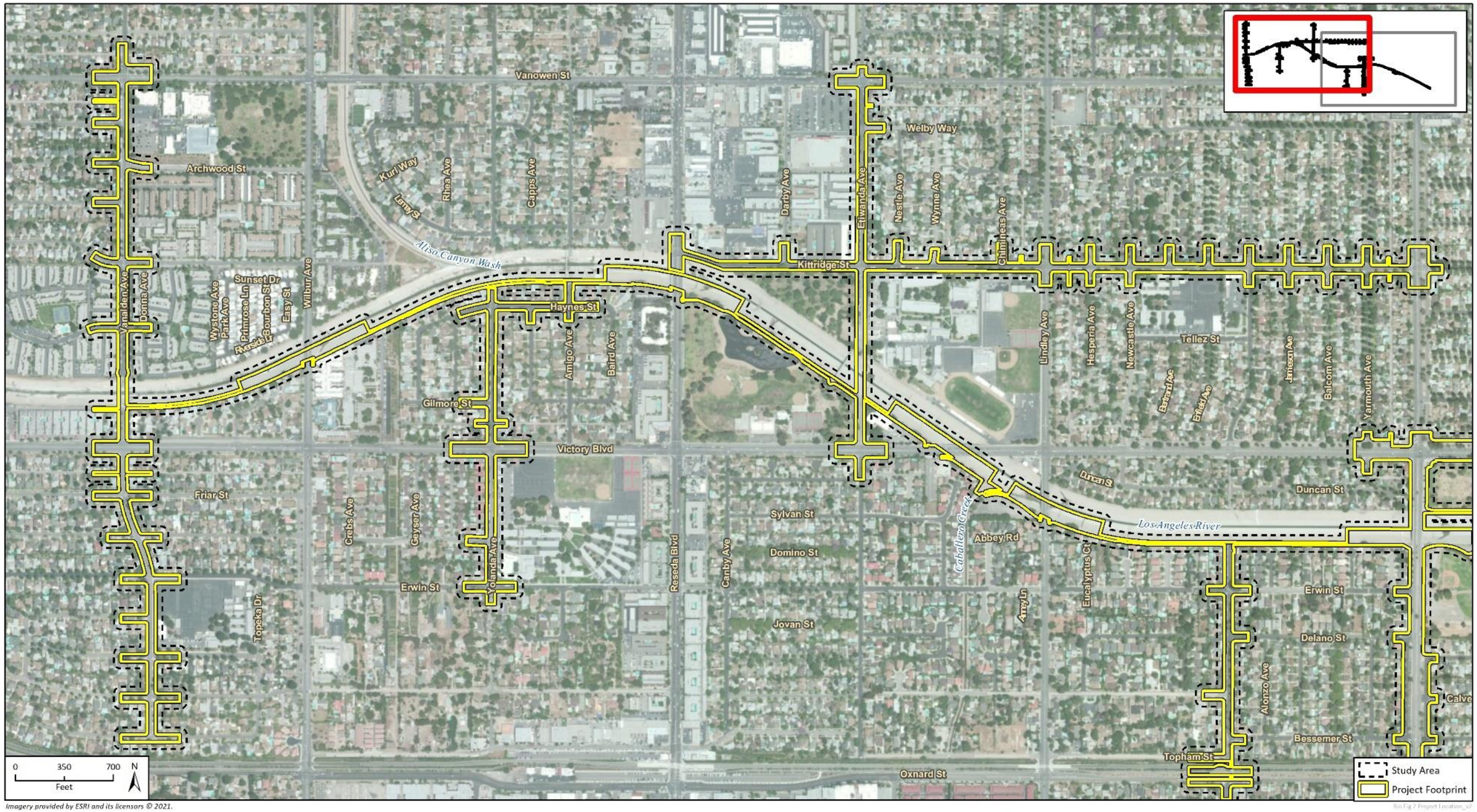


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Figure 2b Location of Study Area and Project Footprint – Eastern Extent

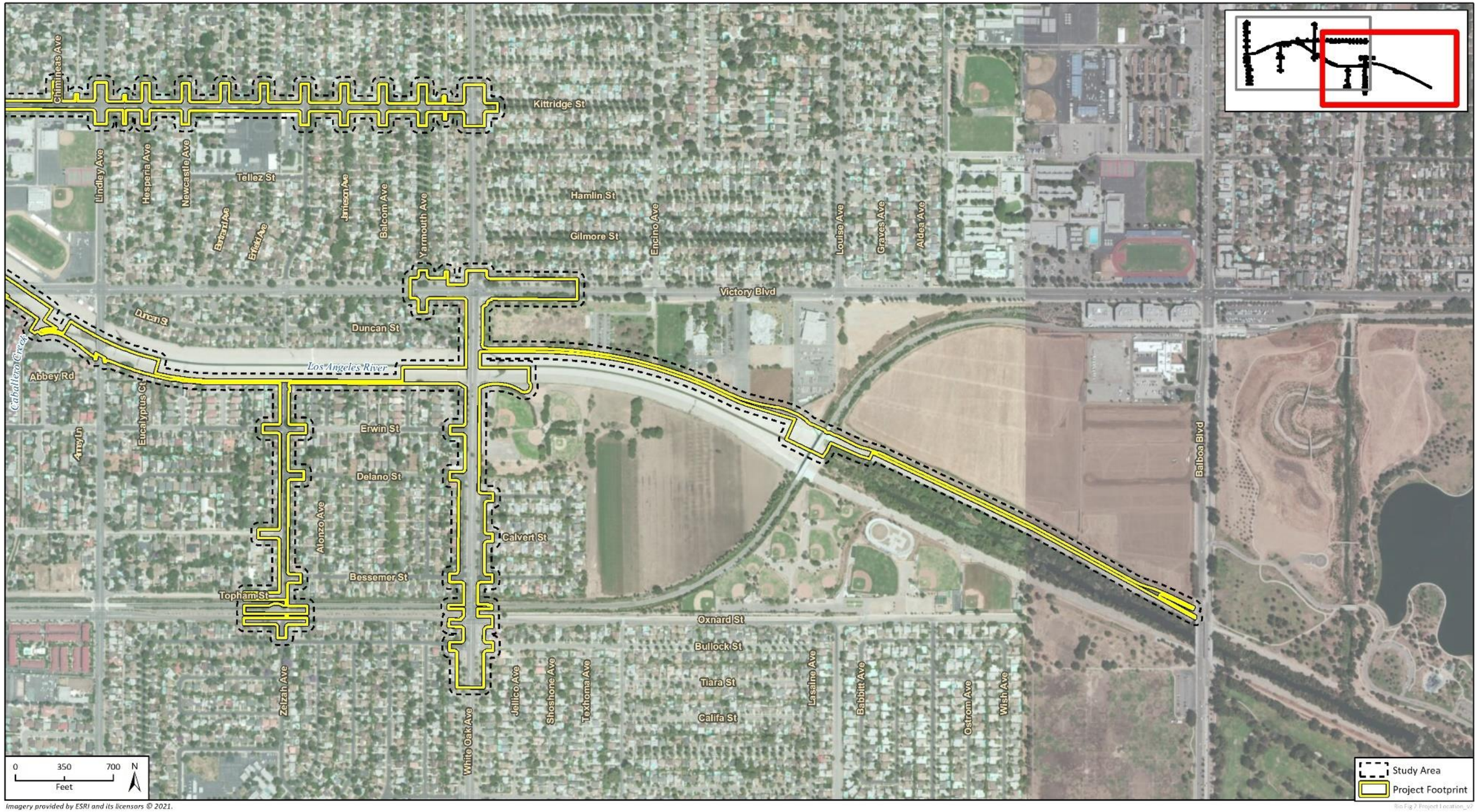

Figure 2c Location of Least Bell's Vireo Survey Area and Observations

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2 Methodology

The BRA for the project consisted of a review of relevant literature and project documents followed by field surveys. The potential presence of special-status species is based on a literature review and the field surveys designed to assess habitat suitability, presence of target species, as well as a jurisdictional delineation. The findings conveyed in this report are based on this methodology.

2.1 Regulatory Overview

Regulated or sensitive resources studied and analyzed herein include special-status plant and wildlife species, migratory birds, nesting birds and raptors, special-status vegetation communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement and wildlife movement corridors, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is the responsible agency for actions that occur in, or otherwise have potential to modify, a streambed through issuance of a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) in accordance with California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) sections 1600-1617. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates activities that discharge fill or material or otherwise adversely modify wetlands or “waters of the United States” through the issuance of a Section 404 certification. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) has jurisdiction over “waters of the state” pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and has the responsibility for review of the project water quality certification per Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Typically, LARWQCB Section 401 and USACE Section 404 reviews occur at the same time and in concert with one another. The USACE also issues Section 408 permission, which authorizes other entities to permanently or temporarily alter or use any USACE Civil Works project.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources in support of project permitting.

2.1.1 Definition of Special Status Species

For the purposes of this report, special status species include:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); species that are under review may be included if there is a reasonable expectation of listing within the life of the project
- Species listed as candidate, threatened, or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Species designated as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- Species designated as sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management, if the project would affect lands administered by these agencies
- Species designated as locally important by the Local Agency and/or otherwise protected through ordinance or local policy

2.1.2 Environmental Statutes

For the purpose of this report, the analysis of potential impacts to biological resources was guided by the following statutes:

- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (City of Los Angeles 2007)
- City of Los Angeles General Plan (2001)
- County of Los Angeles General Plan (2015b)
- City of Los Angeles Municipal Code: Articles 2 and 7 of Chapter I, Article 6 of Chapter IV, and Section 96.303.5

2.1.3 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined by the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Initial Study Checklist, were used to evaluate potential environmental effects. Based on these criteria, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

a) *Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

b) *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.*

c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.*

d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.*

e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*

f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.*

2.2 Literature Review

Prior to the field survey and throughout the development of this assessment, Rincon conducted a literature and database review to characterize the nature and extent of biological resources on and adjacent to the site. Databases reviewed include the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB; CDFW 2021a), Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2021b), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2021a) to determine if any special-status wildlife, plant, or vegetation communities were previously recorded within the Study Area (as defined below) or within the immediate vicinity. The *National Wetlands Inventory* (NWI; USFWS 2021b) was reviewed to determine if any wetland and/or non-wetland waters had been previously documented and mapped on or in the vicinity of the property. Other resources included the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2021), CDFW *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2021a), and CDFW *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2021b). In addition, local policies and ordinances were reviewed, including City Ordinance No. 177044 which contains provisions for the protection of certain native tree species within City limits.

2.3 Field Surveys

Rincon Biologist Matthew South conducted a reconnaissance survey on August 6, 2018 between the hours of 0700 and 1000. Weather conditions during the survey included of temperature range of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (F) to 83 degrees F, with winds between zero and 4 miles per hour, with no cloud cover. The Study Area included the proposed project alignment and an approximate 50-foot buffer (

Figure 2a and

Figure 2b). The survey documented existing biological conditions within the Study Area, including plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, and the presence of special-status species and/or habitats. The biologist conducted the survey on foot. Where portions of the Study Area were inaccessible (*e.g.*, within the River itself due to safety concerns), the biologist visually inspected those areas with binoculars. Inaccessible portions of the Study Area were also mapped using aerial imagery from Google Earth dated November 2018. No arborist survey or other tree survey was completed during the reconnaissance survey.

2.3.1 Vegetation Community Classification

Vegetation communities observed within the Study Area were mapped on a site-specific aerial image and later digitized into Global Information Systems (GIS) for record. Vegetation mapping and classification followed *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW 2009) and was based on the classification systems provided in *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland 1986) and *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer *et al*. 2009).

2.3.2 Fauna

Animal species observed directly or detected from calls, tracks, scat, nests, skeletal remains, or other sign, were documented. Zoological nomenclature for birds is in accordance with the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist (2017); for mammals, in accordance with Wilson and Reeder (2005); and for amphibians and reptiles, in accordance with the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Species Names Database (Boundy *et al*. 2012). The detection of wildlife species was limited by seasonal and temporal factors. The biological surveys were conducted during the spring and summer; therefore, potentially occurring winter migrants may not have been observed.

2.4 Focused Surveys

2.4.1 Jurisdictional Delineation

Subsequent to the field reconnaissance, Rincon Biologist Megan Minter surveyed the entire Study Area on foot on March 5, 2020 to identify potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources, including any potential wetlands and non-wetland waters exhibiting indicators of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and that may constitute waters of the U.S., waters of the State, and/or streambeds. During the survey, Ms. Minter noted general site characteristics and documented vegetation, and took representative photographs. Current federal and State methods and guidelines were used to identify and delineate potential jurisdictional areas.

2.4.2 Bats

Focused bat surveys were conducted by Rincon biologists, Leslie Yen, Christian Nordal, and Jacob Hargis from May 3 through May5, 2021 (Table 1). The daytime habitat assessment surveys were conducted from approximately 1 hour before sunset and continued into nighttime emergence surveys up to three hours after sunset. The daytime habitat assessment survey consisted of visual inspections of the trees to be removed and buildings/structures in the project footprint. Equipment used to detect inaudible ultrasonic calls of active bats included a Petterson D240x acoustical detector, auto recording device, Wildlife Acoustics EchoMeter Touch Pro, and Anabat Walkabout. All observations of bats and/or bat sign(s) (i.e., urine staining, scat, or guano accumulations) were recorded.

Table 1 Echolocation Bat Surveys

Date	Personnel	Time	Weather Conditions
5/3/2021	J. Hargis, C. Nordal, L. Yen	3:00pm – 9:30pm	79-85°F, winds 0-5 mph
5/4/2021	J. Hargis, C. Nordal, L. Yen	3:00pm – 9:30pm	79-85°F, winds 0-5 mph
5/5/2021	J. Hargis, C. Nordal, L. Yen	3:00pm – 9:30pm	79-85°F, winds 0-5 mph

2.4.3 Least Bell's Vireo

Protocol-level surveys for least Bell's vireo were conducted by Rincon biologists Gayle Bufo and Lisa Zumwalde during the least Bell's vireo breeding season and in accordance with the *Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines* (USFWS 2001). Eight surveys were conducted at least 10 days apart between May 3 and July 23, 2021 in the only suitable habitat present found in eastern portion of the Study Area (

Figure 2c and Table 2).

Table 2 Least Bell's Vireo Protocol Surveys

Date	Personnel	Time	Weather Conditions
5/3/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:45am – 8:45am	57-65°F, winds 0-3 mph, 0-5% cloud cover
5/14/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	7:00am – 9:00am	57-65°F, winds 0-3 mph, 100% cloud cover
5/27/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	57-65°F, winds 0-3 mph, 100% cloud cover
6/7/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	62-65°F, winds 0-3 mph, 100% cloud cover
6/17/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	66-70°F, winds 0-3 mph, 60% cloud cover
6/29/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	64-68°F, winds 0-3 mph, 50% cloud cover
7/12/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	64-68°F, winds 0-3 mph, 50% cloud cover
7/23/2021	G. Bufo, L. Zumwalde	6:30am – 8:30am	68-72°F, winds 0-3 mph, 50% cloud cover

3 Existing Conditions

The following provides a summary of findings as a result of the literature review and field surveys, and a compilation of resources that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the Study Area. Site photographs are provided in Appendix A.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The linear project site extends approximately three miles along the Los Angeles River between Vanalden Avenue to Balboa Boulevard, in the neighborhoods of Reseda, Tarzana, and Encino in the San Fernando Valley, City of Los Angeles, California. The Los Angeles River is a perennial river that originates in the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains west of the City of Los Angeles and discharges to the Pacific Ocean. The majority of the river flows through a concrete-lined channel and a series of flood control basins before reaching the ocean. The reach of the Los Angeles River within the Study Area is approximately 2 miles upstream of the Sepulveda Dam and the eastern 0.5 mile of the project site is within the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area. The portion of the Los Angeles River within Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area is channelized but not fully concrete-lined and supports dense, native black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) habitat. The larger Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area is a highly disturbed flood control basin containing a golf course, sports fields, off-road vehicle areas, ponds, and a water treatment plant. Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Reserve is present on the far end of the basin, approximately 1.5 miles away from the Study Area and contains restored riparian and coastal scrub habitat.

Surrounding land uses include urban development dominated by hardscape and landscaped vegetation. Reseda Park is near the center of the Study Area and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area is on the east end.

3.2 Topography and Soils

The banks of the Los Angeles River within the Study Area vary from approximately 700-780 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). The banks slope downward approximately 20-30 feet to the bottom of the Los Angeles River. Soils within the Study Area have been highly disturbed due to surrounding development and much of the area consists of fill. Based on a desktop review of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Custom Web Soil Survey (USDA 2021), the following soil types occur within the Study Area, as shown in Figure 3a and Figure 3b:

- Anacapa-Urban Land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Conejo-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Cropley-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Danville-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Mocho-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- San Emigdio-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

The Anacapa soil series is a non-hydric soil series that consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from predominantly sedimentary rock sources. Anacapa soils are on

flood plains and on alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. These soils are well drained, exhibit medium runoff, and moderately rapid permeability.

The Conejo soil series is a hydric soil that consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from basic igneous or sedimentary rocks. Conejo soils are on alluvial fans and stream terraces with slopes of 0 to 9 percent. Conejo soils convey slow to medium runoff and are sometimes subject to occasional flooding.

The Cropley soil series is a hydric soil series consisting of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed rock sources. Cropley soils are on alluvial fans, floodplains, and in small basins with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. They convey medium to very high runoff with slow permeability. The soils are not flooded, although flooding may be controlled in some areas.

The Danville soil series is a hydric soil consisting of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium. Danville soils are on fans and terraces and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. The soils formed in alluvium with some coarse sand derived from sedimentary and crystalline rocks. These soils are well drained with slow to medium runoff and slow permeability.

The Mocho soil series is a hydric soil series that consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived mostly from sandstone and shale rock sources. Mocho soils are generally on alluvial fans that have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. These soils are well drained, exhibit slow or medium runoff, and moderate or moderately slow permeability.

The San Emigdio soil series is a non-hydric series consisting of very deep, well drained soils formed in dominantly sedimentary alluvium. San Emigdio soils are on fans and floodplains and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. The soils formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from sedimentary formations. These soils convey negligible to low runoff with moderately rapid permeability.

3.3 Vegetation Communities

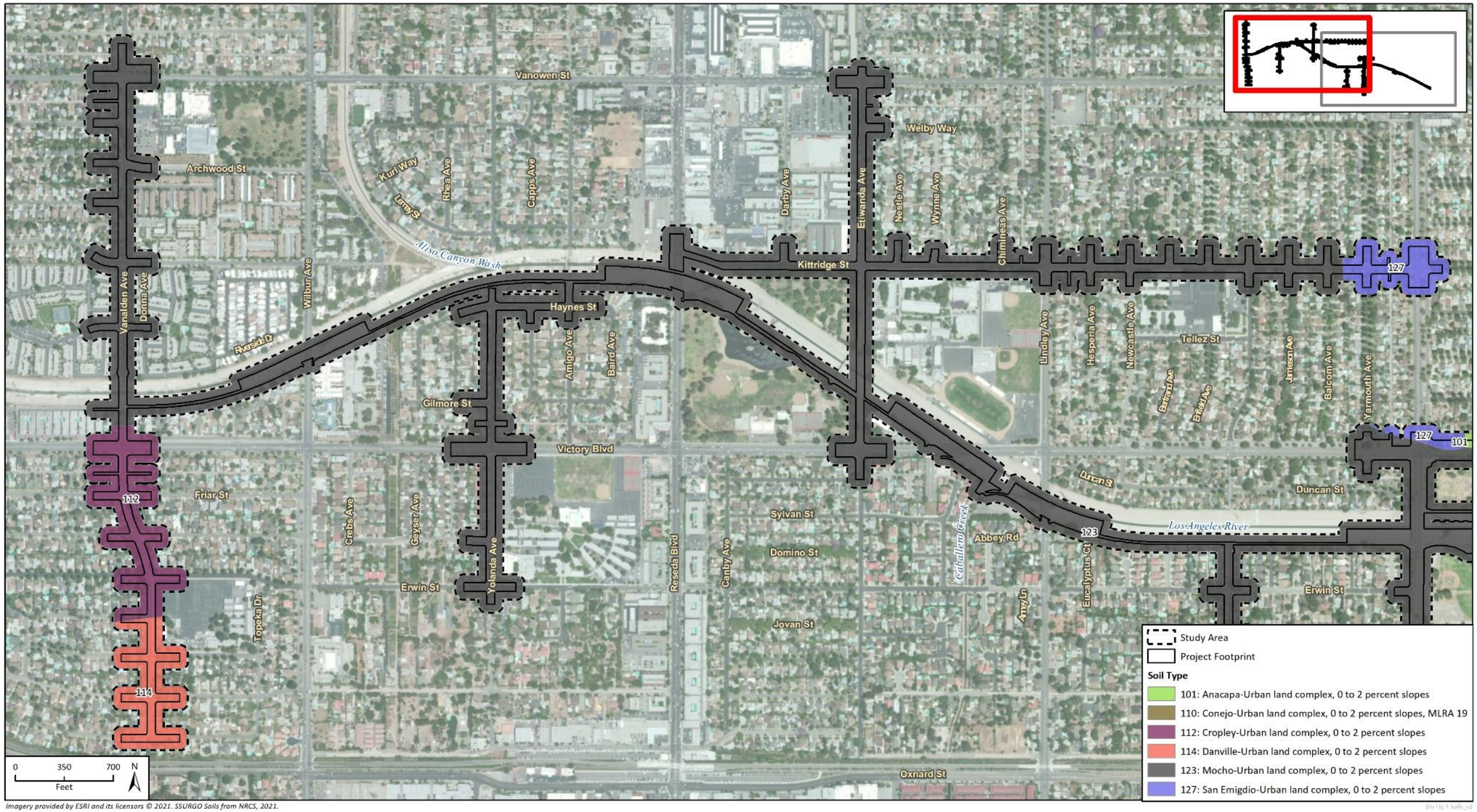
The majority of the Study Area contains urban development with ornamental vegetation and disturbed, ruderal areas (Figure 4a and Figure 4b).

Vegetation communities present within the Study Area include black willow woodlands. This community is dominated by black willow and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) at several stages of maturity, from small shrubs to trees up to 20 feet high or more, with cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) scattered throughout at approximately 20% relative cover. This community is present within the Los Angeles River channel at the far east end of the Study Area.

Other species observed within the Study Area are detailed in Appendix B and include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), Canary island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), and cattails (*Typha latifolia*).

Developed areas in the Study Area consist of the concrete channel of the Los Angeles River, the Los Angeles River bicycle path/walkway, various cross streets and bridges, Reseda Park, and residential/commercial areas.

Figure 3a Soils in the Study Area – Western Extent



Imagery provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2021. SSURGO Soils from NRCS, 2021.

Figure 3b Soils in the Study Area – Eastern Extent

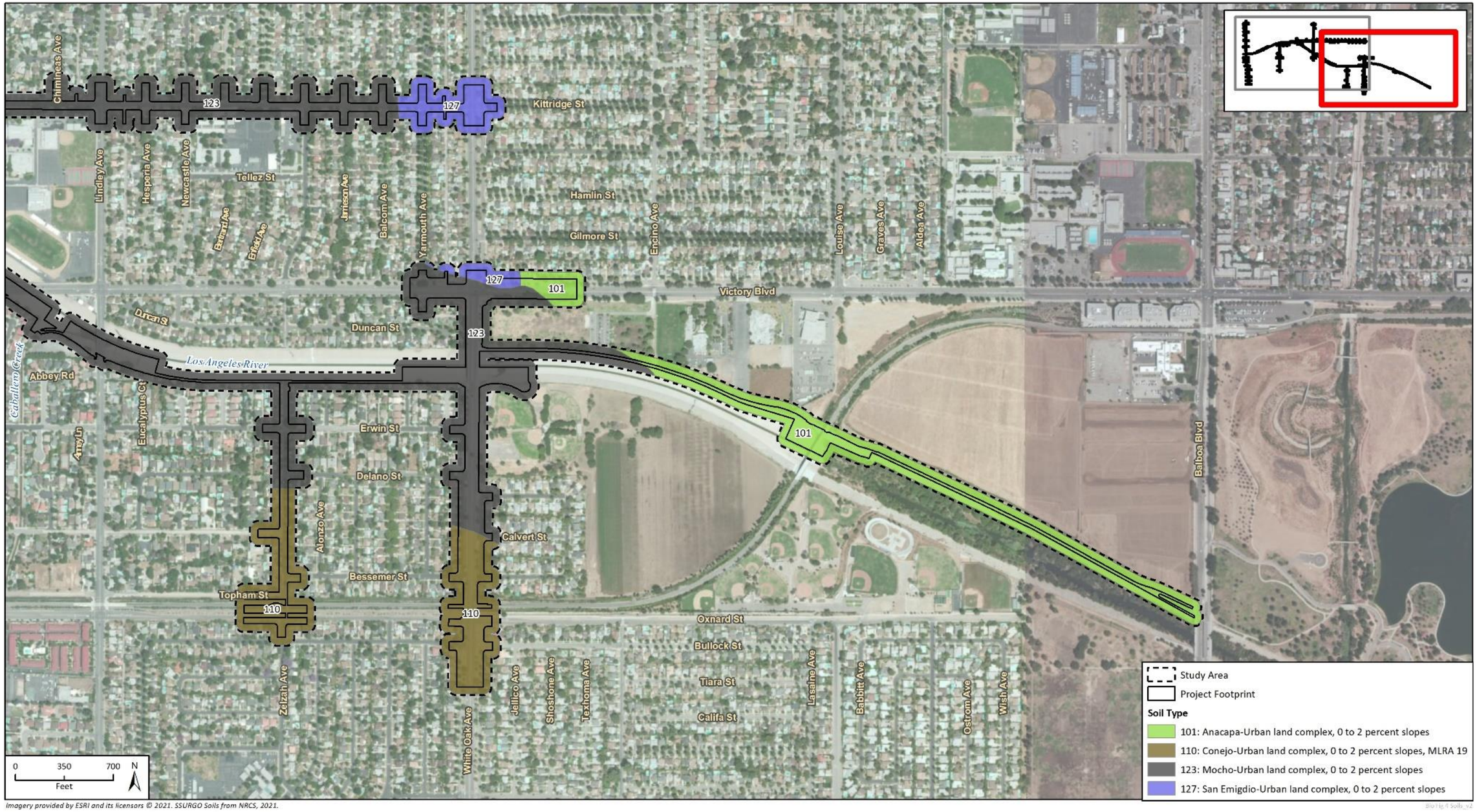


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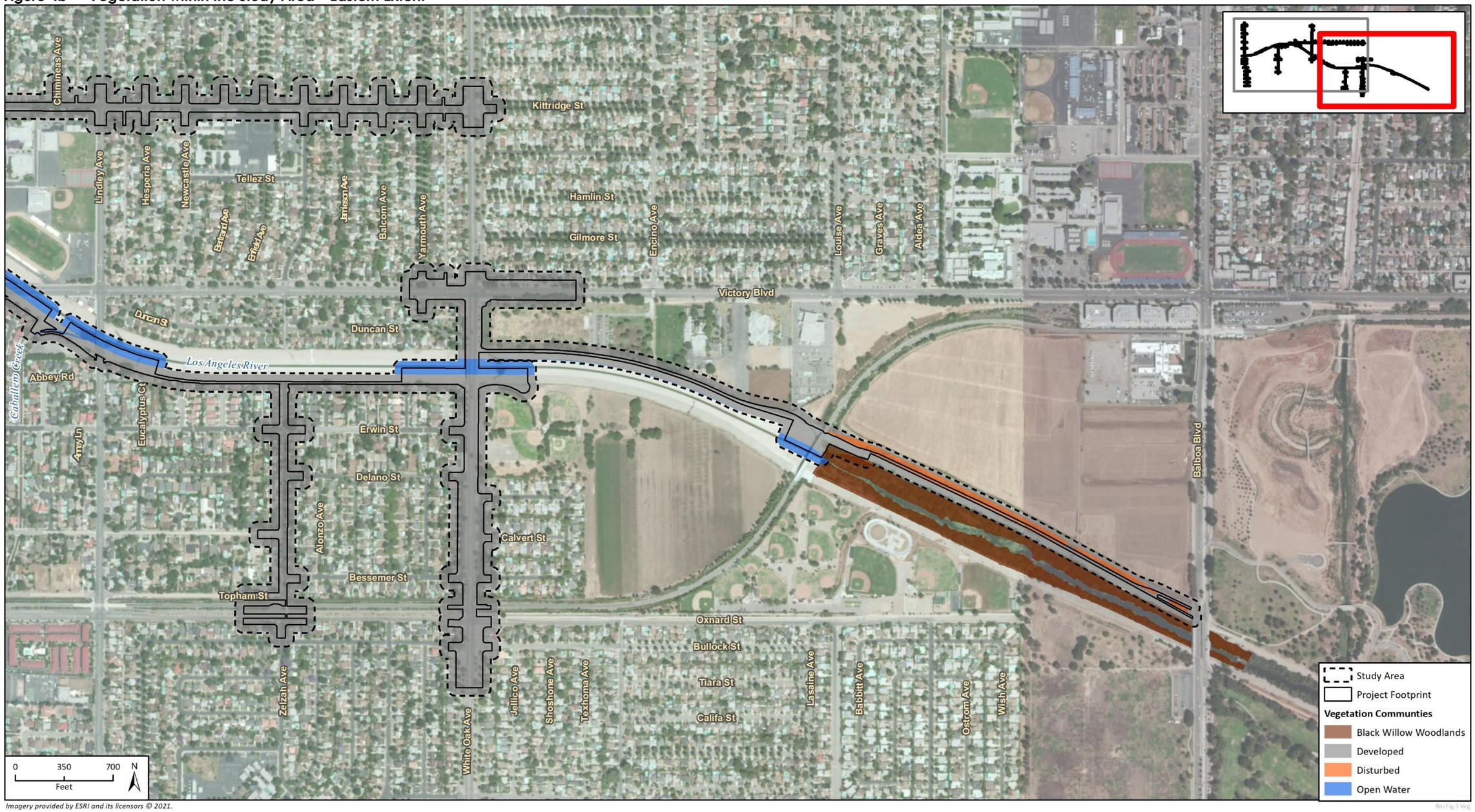
Figure 4a Vegetation within the Study Area – Western Extent

Imagery provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2021.

Figure 4b Vegetation within the Study Area – Eastern Extent



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Bio Fig 3 Veg

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Disturbed areas within the Study Area are present west of Sepulveda Basin Recreation area and include areas that are mostly barren with sparse ruderal vegetation such as bromes *(Bromus* spp.) and mustards (*Brassica* spp.) These areas are heavily impacted by human activity including off road vehicle use and homeless encampments.

Open water is present in non-vegetated and concrete lined portions of the Los Angeles River channel that overlap the edges of the Study Area.

3.4 General Wildlife

Common wildlife species utilizing the vegetated portions of the Los Angeles River may include Pacific treefrog (*Pseudacris regilla*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), black-necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and mammals such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), skunk (*Mephitis* spp.), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Other species observed within the Study Area are be found in Table B-1.

4 Special-Status Biological Resources

This section evaluates the potential for special-status species, habitat, and other resources to occur in the project footprint and Study Area based upon searches of background resource literature and databases, existing project documents, and field surveys. The assessment of special-status species potential to occur is based on upon known ranges and habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDB and other sources in the vicinity of the development boundary, and previous reports from the Study Area. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Study Area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species was observed on the site or has been recorded (*e.g.*, CNDDB, other reports) on the site within the last five years.

For the purpose of this report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the ESA; those listed for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the CESA or Native Plant Protection Act; those recognized as Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW; and plant species included on lists 1 and 2 of the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system. Furthermore, biological resources, including vegetation communities, are ranked globally (G) and State-wide (S) 1 through 5.

Vegetation communities are also considered special-status biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high value for sensitive wildlife, contain special-status species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. The CDFW ranks special-status communities as “threatened” or “very threatened” and have historical records of their occurrences in the CNDDB.

4.1 Special-Status Species

A total of 52 special-status plant species, and 45 special-status wildlife species are documented near the Study Area, based on a 9-quad search in the CNDDB (CDFW 2021a and 2021b) and CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2021). Of the special-status species documented in database searches, only one species, least Bell’s vireo, is present in the Study Area. Other riparian birds are expected to occur within habitats adjacent to the project site, such as yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), which was also present. One other species, western red bat,

was determined to have a moderate potential to occur based on habitat; however, focused bat surveys conducted in 2021 determined that this species is absent from the Study Area. All other special-status species are unlikely to occur due to the developed condition of the Study Area and the limited project footprint. A list of these species and a discussion on their potential to occur in the Study Area is provided in Appendix C. The potential for special status species to occur is summarized below.

4.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species typically have very specific habitat requirements that may include, but are not limited to, surrounding vegetation communities, soil type, elevation levels, and topography. During the field assessment, no special-status plant species were observed or otherwise detected. While some potentially occurring plant species may not have been blooming at the time of the survey, elements of suitable habitat for special-status plant species were not documented within the project site. It is unlikely that species would be present due to the high fragmentation of the site (isolated and concrete channel) and historic disturbance and development of the Study Area. No special-status plant species have a moderate or high potential to occur in the Study Area.

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status species with moderate to high potential to occur are discussed further below.

Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus)* – Federal Endangered, State Endangered

The federally and State endangered least Bell's vireo inhabits dense riparian growth in low-growing thickets along water or intermittent streams. Dominant vegetation typically associated with least Bell's vireo habitat include willow, cottonwood, and mulefat. Nesting habitat consists of thickets of willow or other low-lying shrubs in riparian areas. It occurs in southern California during its nesting period in the late spring and summer months and migrates south during the winter months. Least Bell's vireo is present and nests within the black willow woodlands in the floodplain of the Los Angeles River at the far eastern end of the Study Area (Rincon 2021a). Specifically, two breeding pairs were observed during the 2021 protocol surveys. This species has also been documented within the adjacent Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area (CDFW 2021a).

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) – CDFW Species of Special Concern

The CDFW species of special concern, yellow warbler, inhabits thickets and riparian growth along streams and wetlands. Dominant vegetation typically associated with yellow warbler habitat include willow, alder, and moisture-loving plants. Nesting habitat consists of shrubs and willows, with a nest typically built in a vertical fork of a bush or tree. Yellow warblers occur in California during its migration and nesting period in both spring and fall. Yellow warbler was present during protocol surveys, but no nests were observed (Rincon 2021a). However, the far eastern end of the Study Area contains dense riparian vegetation suitable for nesting.

Western Red Bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) – CDFW Species of Special Concern

Western red bat, a CDFW Species of Special Concern, was determined to have a low potential to occur in the Study Area based on review of CNDDB records and on-site habitat characteristics. Suitable roosting habitat for western red bat habitat exists in trees along the corridor of the Los

Angeles River within the Study Area. The western red bat roosts primarily in trees 2-40 feet from the ground and prefer habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging. This species may roost in trees in and near the Study Area and forage in open areas nearby such as parks. However, it is unlikely that maternity roosts would establish due to the consistent presence of human activity in the Los Angeles River at the Study Area. Focused bat surveys were conducted by Rincon biologists to determine the presence of protected bat species. Western red bat is absent from the Study Area based on results of the focused bat surveys (Rincon 2021b).

Nesting Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds could use the riparian vegetation within the Los Angeles River for nesting during the breeding season and for dispersal during migration. The Study Area does contain habitat for common nesting birds; however, due to human activity in the Study Area, nesting activity may be reduced. While raptors may nest in the vicinity, it is not likely that raptors will nest in the trees in the Study Area due to larger, more suitable trees being present in the vicinity.

Critical Habitat

Critical Habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the ESA as:

- Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, on which are found those physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the listed species and that may require special management considerations or protection
- Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that are essential for the conservation of a listed species

The Study Area does not occur within any designated Critical Habitat. No Critical Habitat occurs within five miles of the Study Area.

4.2 Special-Status Vegetation Communities

Based on information obtained from the desktop review, several habitats occur in the region that are afforded protection by a federal, state, or local authority. For the purpose of this report, sensitive habitats include the sensitive vegetation communities listed as sensitive by the CDFW and/or local agencies.

There is approximately 12 acres of black and arroyo willow woodlands (Figure 4b) in the far eastern portion of the Study Area is classified as a sensitive vegetation community according to CDFW. No other sensitive vegetation communities were observed within the Study Area.

4.3 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

In accordance with Section 1602 of the CFGC, the CDFW has jurisdiction over activities that impact lakes and streambeds in a manner that may adversely affect fish and wildlife resources. While wetlands are not mentioned in this section of the CFGC, the CDFW regulates wetland areas when they are part of a river, stream, or lake. A segment of the Los Angeles River is located in the Study Area (Rincon 2020), and this resource is subject to CDFW's jurisdiction under CFGC Section 1602. The river channel includes the riparian Black Willow Woodlands displayed on Figure 4b.

Under Section 404 of the CWA, the USACE has authority to regulate activities that discharge fill of material into wetlands or other "waters of the United States" through issuance of a Section 404 Permit. The Study Area contains the Los Angeles River which discharges to the Pacific Ocean and is considered to be waters of the United States.

The LARWQCB has jurisdiction over "waters of the state" pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and also has the responsibility for issuance of Water Quality Certifications per Section 401 of the federal CWA. The Los Angeles River is considered to be waters of the state.

4.3.1 Los Angeles River

The Los Angeles River originates in the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains west of the City of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles River flows eastward toward Burbank, then southward to Long Beach and discharges to the Pacific Ocean. The banks of the Los Angeles River within the study area vary from approximately 700-780 feet above mean sea level. The banks slope downward approximately 20-30 feet to the bottom of the Los Angeles River. Surrounding land uses include urban development dominated by hardscape and landscaped vegetation. Reseda Park is present near the center of the project site and the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area is on the east end.

A large portion of the river flows through a concrete-lined channel and a series of flood control basins before reaching the Pacific Ocean. The majority of the Los Angeles River within the study area is a concrete-lined channel, including the Caballero Creek tributary stream. Black willow woodlands are present within a section of soft-bottom channel (i.e., soft-bottom portion) at the far eastern end of the study area. Within the concrete lined portion of the Los Angeles River, the OHWM is defined by the structure of the concrete and water stains present on the concrete. Within the study area, the OHWM varies from 15-20 feet in width. The concrete banks of the Los Angeles River are approximately 20-30 feet high and slope downward at an approximately 45^{o} angle from the top of the bank. The tops of the banks are gravel, packed dirt, and concrete throughout the study area.

The segment of the Los Angeles River within the Study Area represents approximately 34.72 acres (16,548 linear feet) of non-wetland Waters of the US/State under the jurisdiction of USACE and LARWQCB. Approximately 85.39 acres (16,548 linear feet) of Streambed under CDFW jurisdiction is also present in the Study Area (Figure 5a through Figure 5g).

4.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors are defined as areas that connect suitable wildlife habitat areas in a region otherwise fragmented by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Natural features such as canyon drainages, ridgelines, or areas with vegetation cover provide corridors for wildlife travel. On a local scale, wildlife movement corridors are important because they provide access to mates, food, and water. On a landscape scale, wildlife movement corridors allow the dispersal of individuals away from high population density areas and facilitate the exchange of genetic traits between populations.

Regional and local wildlife movements are expected to be concentrated near topographic features that allow convenient passage, including roads, drainages, and ridgelines.

In the vicinity of the proposed project, land use to the north, east, and south consists primarily of residential, commercial, and industrial uses and heavily-travelled arterial roads and does not support wildlife corridors that allow for wildlife movement.

Figure 5a Mapbook of Jurisdictional Delineation

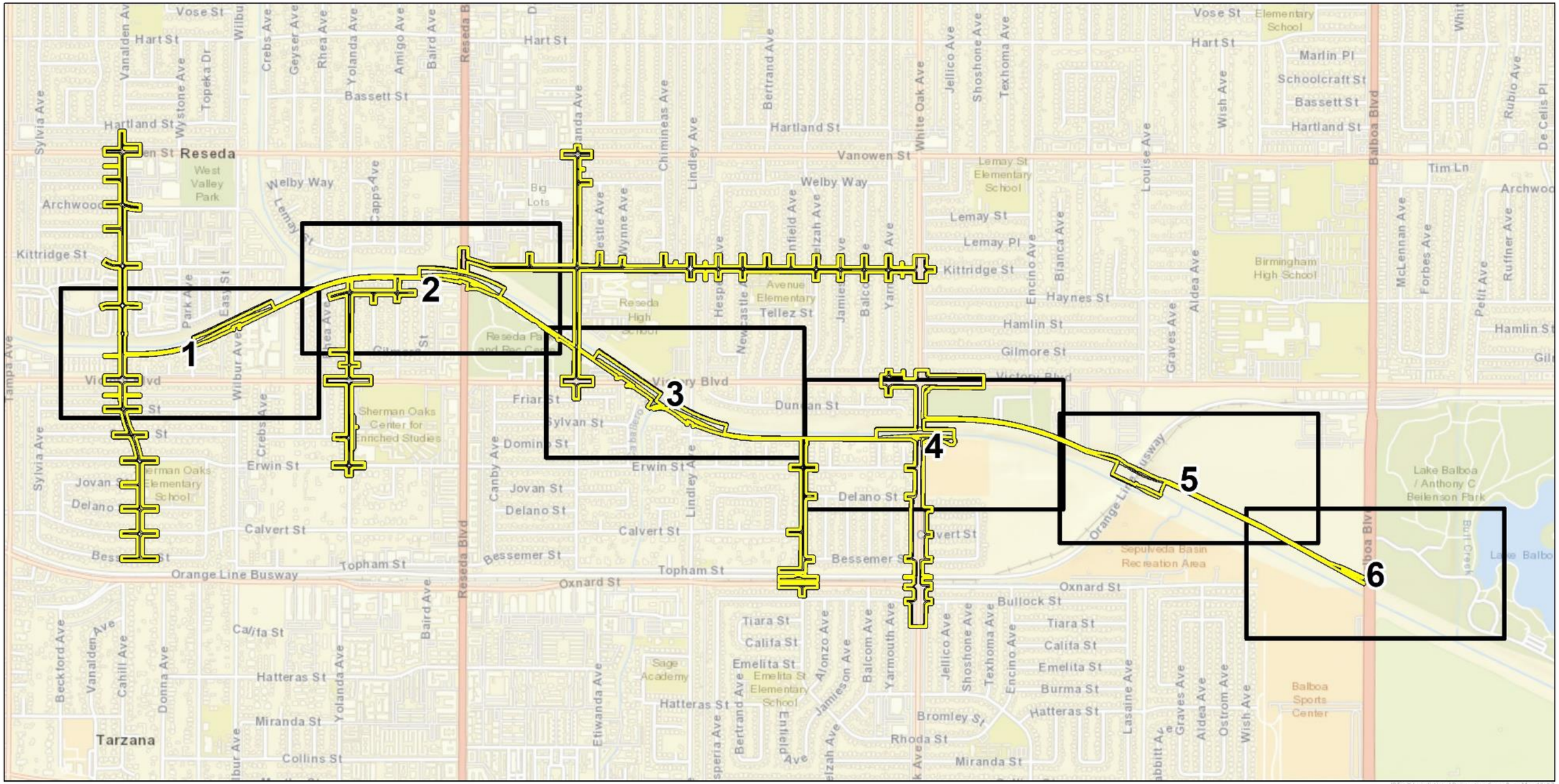
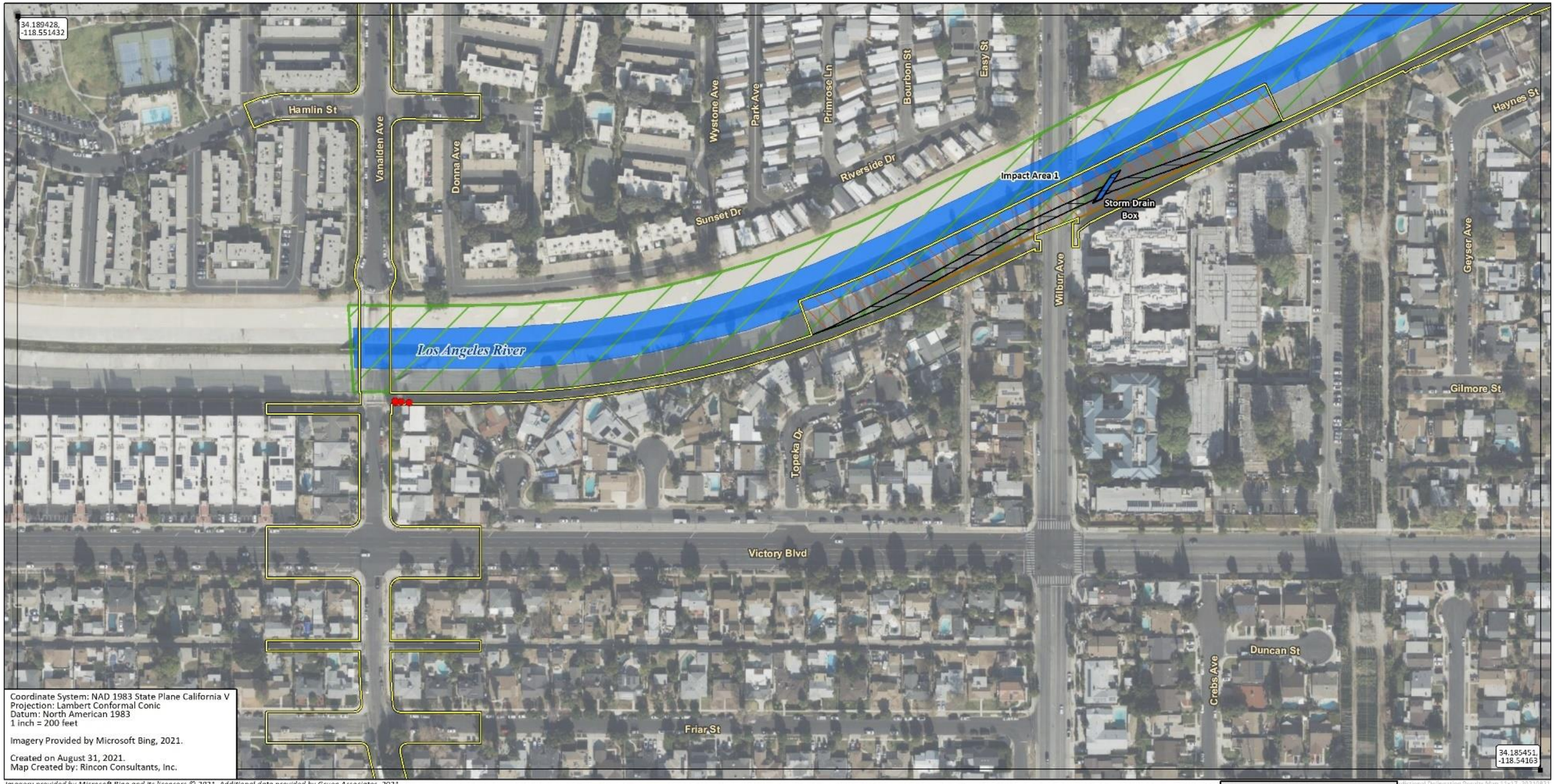
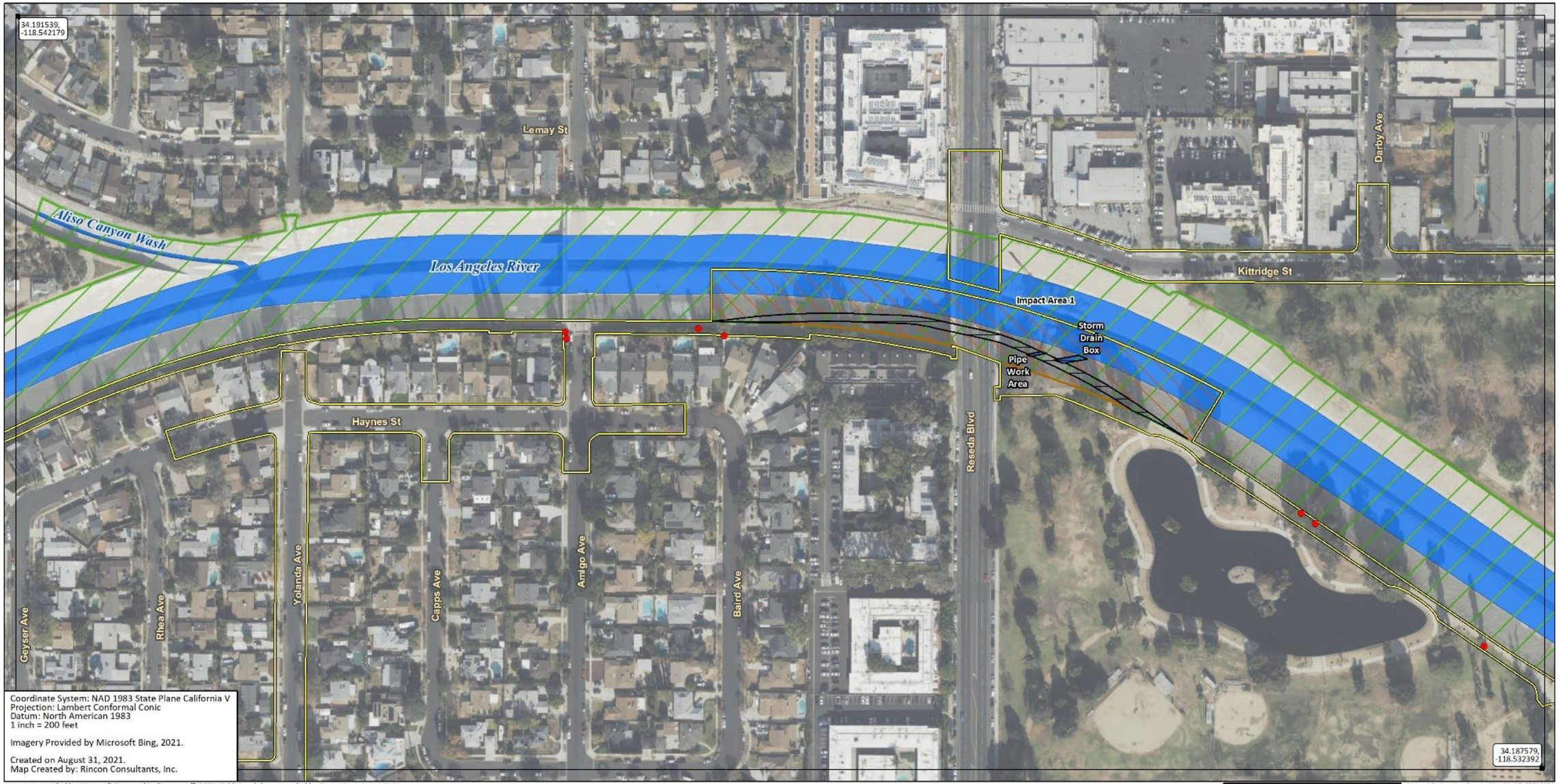


Figure 5b Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 1



	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

Figure 5c Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 2



	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

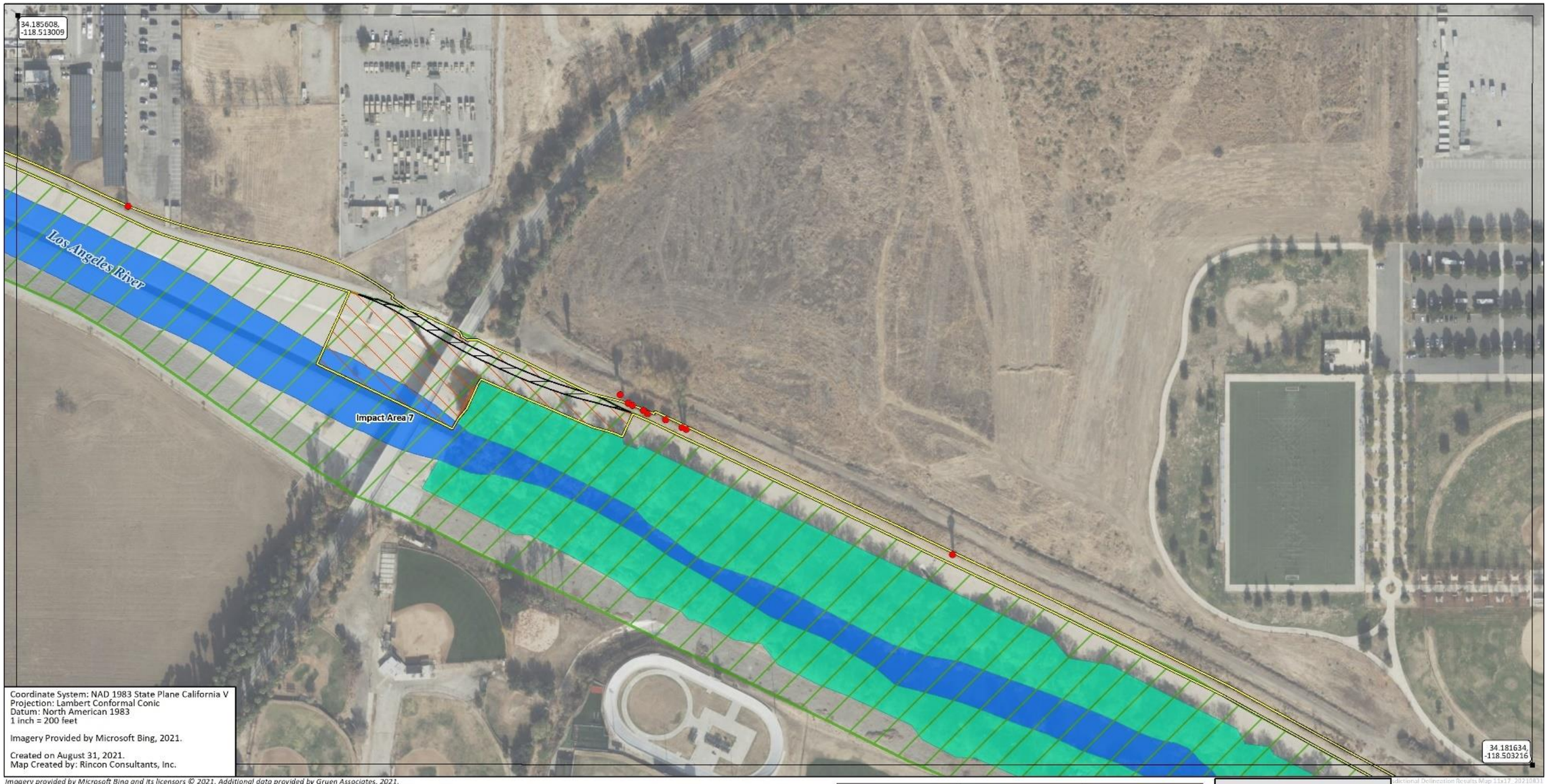
Figure 5d Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 3

	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

Figure 5e Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 4

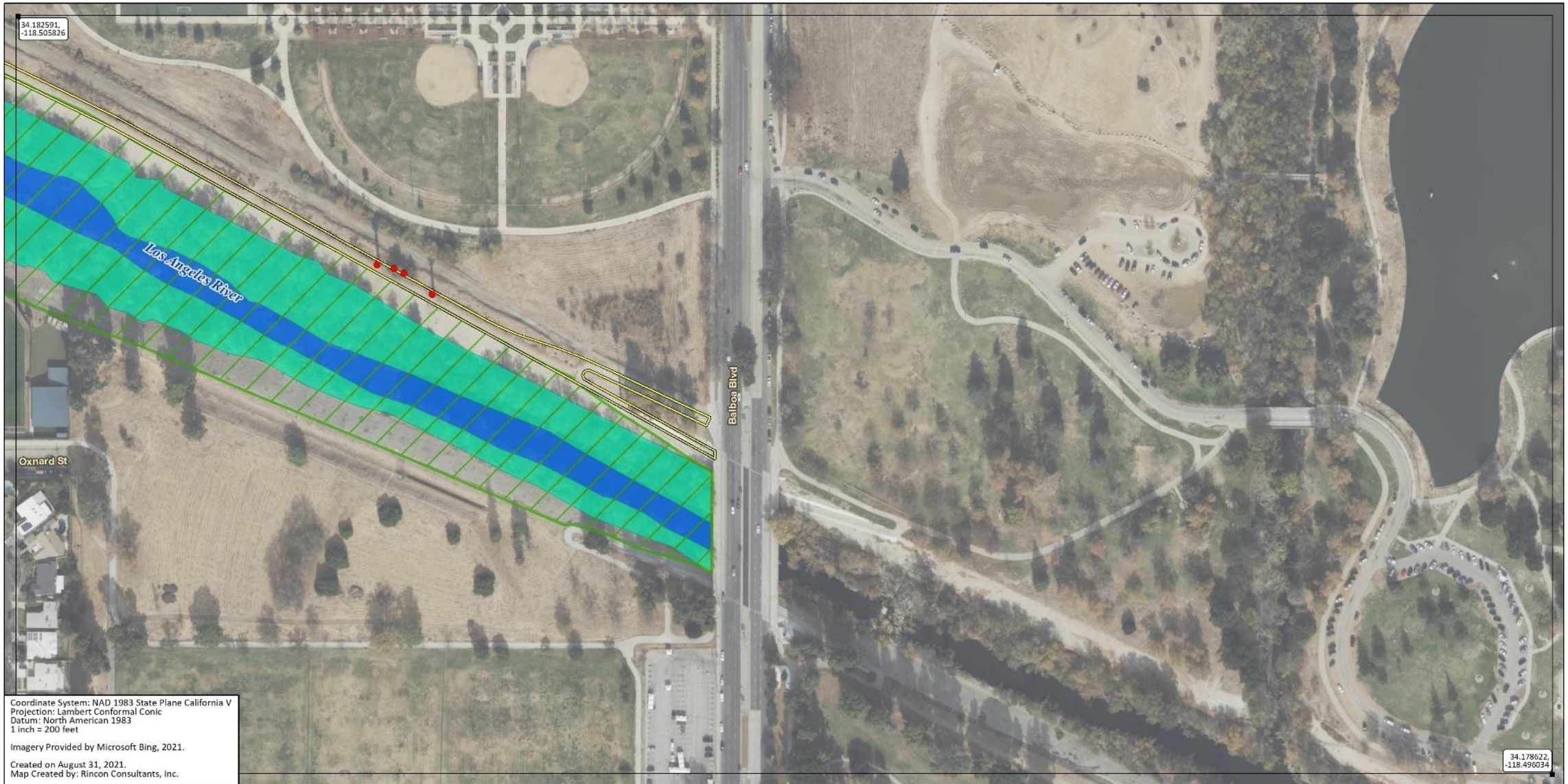
	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

Figure 5f Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 5



	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

Figure 5g Jurisdictional Delineation – Sheet 6



	Temporary Impacts	Permanent Impacts
CDFW Streambed	9.86 Ac./5,312 Lin. Ft.	1.55 Ac./5,307 Lin. Ft.
Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State	4.61 Ac./5,000 Lin. Ft.	0.04 Ac./204 Lin. Ft.

However, the Los Angeles River is a wildlife corridor along the vegetated portion in the far eastern portion of the Study Area through which aquatic and riparian species can move through the Sepulveda Basin area. While project activities may temporarily displace common wildlife species, the proposed project would not prevent wildlife from using the area as a movement corridor once it is complete.

4.5 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

Natural resources within the City limits are regulated according to the City's General Plan (City of Los Angeles 2001). The City's General Plan includes Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), as identified and designated by the County of Los Angeles General Plan (2015b), among the habitat types within the City. The following policies from the City's General Plan apply to the project as it relates to SEAs:

- Habitats Policy 1: Continue to identify significant habitat areas, corridors and buffers and to take measures to protect, enhance and/or restore them
- Habitats Policy 2: Continue to protect, restore and/or enhance habitat areas, linkages, and corridor segments, to the greatest extent practical, within city owned or managed sites

The County of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation and Natural Resources Element contains policy for the protection of open space, biological resources, including Los Angeles County designated SEAs, and local water resources (County of Los Angeles 2015b). The policies anticipate potential impacts to biological resources from the land uses and activities that will occur under the General Plan and serve to avoid, reduce, and/or mitigate those impacts. The following policies apply to the project:

- Policy C/NR 3.6: Assist state and federal agencies and other agencies, as appropriate, with the preservation of special status species and their associated habitat and wildlife movement corridors through the administration of the SEAs and other programs
- Policy C/NR 3.8: Discourage development in areas with identified significant biological resources, such as SEAs

Los Angeles County SEA

Los Angeles County defines an SEA as ecologically important or fragile land and water areas that are valuable as plant and animal communities. These areas are classified as one or more of the following:

- Habitats for rare and endangered species of plants and animals
- Restricted natural communities – ecological areas that are scarce on a regional basis
- Habitat restricted in distribution in the county
- Breeding or nesting grounds
- Unusual biotic communities
- Sites with critical wildlife and fish value
- Relatively undisturbed habitat

The Study Area does not occur within any designated SEAs. The nearest SEA relative to the Study Area occurs in the Santa Monica Mountains, which is located to the south of the Study Area, across the 101 Freeway (County of Los Angeles 2015a).

4.5.1 Protected Trees

According to Articles 2 and 7 of Chapter I, Article 6 of Chapter IV, and Section 96.303.5 of the City's Municipal Code and City Ordinance No. 177404 (City of Los Angeles 2006), any of the following Southern California native tree species measuring four inches or more in diameter at breast height (cumulative total for multi-trunks) is considered a protected tree species within City limits: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California live oak, or any other *Quercus* sp. tree indigenous to California, except for scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*); southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*); western sycamore; California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), blue [Mexican] elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). These trees may not be removed or relocated except as provided in Article 7, Chapter 1 of City Ordinance No. 177404.

A western sycamore tree is present within the far eastern end of the Study Area and a California live oak tree occurs within Reseda Park near the middle of the Study Area. These trees are outside of the proposed project footprint.

4.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The Study Area is not within or adjacent to the boundaries of any local Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. However, in 2007, the City Council adopted the long-range Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (Plan 07-1342; City of Los Angeles 2007), which includes recommendations focusing on:

- Developing non-motorized transport and recreation elements such as bike and pedestrian paths and multiuse trails in the River
- Developing a continuous River "Greenway" to link a reliable network of "green connections," bikeways, and pedestrian paths to the River and to public open space

The proposed project is part of this plan and is specifically referenced as Project No. 21. The overall goal of the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan is to improve the general environment of the Los Angeles River by improving natural habitat, water quality, recreation, open space, and economic values.

5 Impact Analysis and Recommended Actions

This section discusses the potential impacts and effects to biological resources that may occur from implementation of the proposed project, and recommends avoidance and minimization measures that would reduce those impacts.

5.1 Special-Status Species

Potential impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species and appropriate avoidance and minimization measures are discussed in detail below. There is no designated Critical Habitat in the Study Area (USFWS 2021a).

5.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

No special status plant species were observed during field surveys, nor are they expected to occur in the Study Area. Therefore, no impacts to special status plant species are expected to occur.

5.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Least Bell's Vireo

Two breeding pairs of least Bell's vireo were observed during protocol surveys in the eastern portion of the Study Area where riparian vegetation is dominant in the channel of the Los Angeles River.

Substantial adverse effects to the federally listed least Bell's vireo are not likely to occur during construction activities because the project will not remove vegetation in the channel. Least Bell's vireo is not expected to occur in high abundance when construction activities proceed, and adverse effects to least Bell's vireo are expected to be low due to small areas of suitable habitat on-site and habitat fragmentation of adjacent areas. However, two least Bell's vireo breeding pairs were observed during protocol surveys in riparian vegetation approximately 500 feet east of the work area. If least Bell's vireo are nesting in the same location during ground disturbing activities, human presence and noise from project activities may result in adverse effects by causing the adults to abandon young/eggs in active nests or abort nesting efforts. However, Rincon biologists also noted a high level of existing human activity surrounding the riparian habitat where breeding pairs were observed (Rincon 2021a). Vegetation was cleared for walkways and unauthorized homeless encampments, including the immediate area where the least Bell's vireo pairs were observed. Additionally, there was evidence of fire damage 200 feet east of least Bell's vireo occupied habitat throughout a portion of the southern embankment (approximately 50-100 feet wide and 20-30 feet long). Based on the survey results and direct observations by Rincon biologists, least Bell's vireo continue to display nesting behavior within the area despite the increased level of human activity and disturbance.

While no suitable habitat will be removed, it is anticipated that the project may disturb active least Bell's vireo nests and result in nest failure. Although the impacts of project activities are expected to be low based on existing human disturbance affecting the occupied habitat, this impact would be potentially significant absent mitigation. The implementation of recommended mitigation measures

(MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-2) will reduce this impact to a less than significant level by identifying and protecting least Bell's vireo nests near the project and by requiring adherence to resource agency permit conditions.

Yellow Warbler

Yellow warbler was observed during surveys in the eastern portion of the Study Area where riparian vegetation is dominant in the channel of the Los Angeles River.

Substantial adverse effects to the yellow warbler are not likely to occur during construction activities because the project will not remove vegetation in the channel. Yellow warbler is not expected to occur in high abundance when construction activities proceed. Adverse effects to yellow warbler are expected to be less than significant due to small areas of suitable habitat on-site, habitat fragmentation of adjacent areas, and the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4.

Nesting Birds and Raptors

Under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, it is unlawful "by any means or manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture (or) kill" any migratory birds except as permitted by regulations issued by the USFWS. The term "take" is defined by the USFWS regulation to mean to "pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect" any migratory bird or any part, nest, or egg of any migratory bird covered by the conventions, or to attempt those activities. The California Fish and Game Code extends protection to non-migratory birds. Mitigation measures (MM BIO-4) will be incorporated to avoid or minimize direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds and raptors.

Bats

Tree removal may cause direct injury or mortality to roosting bats. Many trees provide roosting habitat for foliage dwelling bat species or contain cavities, crevices, snags, and exfoliating bark which provide roosting for crevice dwelling species.

Implementation of mitigation measures (MM BIO-3) will reduce the potential for adverse effects to roosting bats to a less than significant level and ensure that no maternity roosts will be adversely affected.

5.2 Special-Status Vegetation Communities

The Los Angeles River channel in the far eastern portion of the Study Area contains a small portion of black willow woodlands. This vegetation type was previously a part of the Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest community, but now corresponds to the Black Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest alliance in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer *et al*. 2009) and is identified as sensitive by the CDFW. The proposed project will occur within previously-developed areas and will not directly or indirectly impact any of this community. No vegetation trimming or removal will occur within this community.

As discussed in Section 3.5, the Study Area does not occur within any designated SEAs or Critical Habitat. Therefore, the project would result in no impacts to these areas.

5.3 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

A segment of the Los Angeles River and two of its tributaries (Aliso Canyon Wash and Caballero Creek) are located within the Study Area and is expected to be regulated by USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. As illustrated in

Table 3 below and Figure 5a through Figure 5h , implementation of the project is anticipated to result in temporary impacts to approximately 4.61 acres (5,000 linear feet) of non-wetland waters of the US/State and 9.86 acres (5,312 linear feet) of CDFW streambed. Additionally, permanent impacts may occur to 0.04 acres (204 linear feet) of non-wetland waters of the US/State and 1.55 acres (5,307 linear feet) of CDFW streambed as a result of the project.

Table 3 Impacts to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

	Impacts to Waters of the U.S./State					
	Non-wetland Waters of the U.S./State (acres/linear feet)		Wetland Waters of the U.S./State (acres/linear feet)		CDFW Jurisdictional Streambed (acres/linear feet)	
Feature	**Temporary**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Permanent**	**Temporary**	**Permanent**
Los Angeles River[1]	4.61/5,000	0.04/204	–/–	–/–	9.86/5,312	1.55/5,307
Total	**4.61/5,000**	**0.04/204**	**–/–**	**-–/–**	**9.86/5,312**	**1.55/5,307**

[1] Includes Caballero Creek

It is anticipated that the proposed project may proceed under authorization of Nationwide Permit No. 14 (Linear Transportation Projects) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. A Pre-Construction notification will be required. An Individual Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act from the RWQCB will also be required. Additionally, a notification for a Streambed Alteration Agreement pursuant to Sections 1600–1616 of the Fish and Game Code must be submitted to CDFW. As part of the project design, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) as required by the City of Los Angeles will be developed to minimize direct and indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources. Mitigation measures (MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-6) will be incorporated to avoid or minimize direct and indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources.

5.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing impacts to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas in such a way that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another. Examples of barriers or impediments to movement include housing and other urban development, roads, fencing, unsuitable habitat, or open areas with little vegetative cover.

Regional and local wildlife movements are expected to be concentrated near topographic features that allow convenient passage, including roads, drainages, and ridgelines. Habitat fragmentation also can occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat. A

significant impact may occur if the proposed project interfered or removed access to a migratory wildlife corridor or impeded the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

The project is located within an urban area surrounded by developed properties and highways. In addition, the project is within a matrix of existing residential development and is not expected to serve as a significant migratory wildlife corridor. Portions of the Los Angeles River channel are used as a wildlife corridor for aquatic and riparian species and migratory birds. The bikeway will be placed within existing, developed areas, will not fragment existing habitat, and will not significantly interfere with wildlife movement.

5.5 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

A significant impact may occur if the proposed project would conflict with a local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources.

5.5.1 Significant Ecological Areas

As discussed in Section 4.5, the Study Area does not overlap with defined SEA boundaries as defined in the General Plan (County of Los Angeles 2015b). The nearest SEA relative to the Study Area occurs in the Santa Monica Mountains, which is located approximately 4 miles to the south of the Study Area, across the 101 Freeway. Therefore, the project would result in no impacts to SEA resources protected by local policies and ordinances.

5.5.2 Protected Trees

As discussed in Section 4.5.1, the field survey identified the City-protected western sycamore and California live oak within the Study Area. While these trees overhang the Study Area, they are not within the portion that will be impacted by the proposed project. Tree removal associated with project activities will be limited to non-protected species along existing roadways including Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Benjamin fig (*Ficus benjamina*), African sumac (*Searsia lancea*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), Tipu tree (*Tipuana tipu*), Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia* sp.), and Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*) (Figure 5a through Figure 5g). Furthermore, the project design does not include grading to depths that would damage the roots of these large, mature trees as these trees overhang previously-disturbed and compacted areas. Therefore, the project would result in no impacts to protected tree species.

5.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The Study Area is not within or adjacent to the boundaries of any local Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. The Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (Plan 07-1342; City of Los Angeles 2007) specifically includes the “Vanalden Avenue to Balboa Boulevard River Greenway” as its Project No. 21. As the proposed project is explicitly called for in the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan, it is consistent with this plan. The project would not conflict with the policies of any other adopted or approved conservation plans. Thus, no impact would occur relative to this criterion.

5.7 Recommended Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures (BIO-1 through BIO-7) would reduce the proposed project's permanent, temporary, direct, and indirect impacts to a less than significant level.

BIO-1 Least Bell's Vireo Avoidance and Monitoring

Construction activities, including any earth moving, equipment use, and construction-noise in excess of 60 dB within 500 feet of the soft-bottom portion of the river shall be avoided during the least Bell's vireo breeding season (February 1 to August 31), if feasible. If breeding season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused presence/absence surveys in accordance with the current USFWS protocols for least Bell's vireo (2001, or its successor). Any survey methodology that deviates from these protocols shall be approved by the USFWS prior to initiation of the first survey.

Surveys shall focus on riparian habitat associated with the soft-bottom portion within the Study Area and adjacent suitable habitat up to 500 feet outside the project area. Prior to construction activity, authorization under Section 2081(b) of the California Fish and Game Code will be obtained from USFWS and CDFW for incidental take that may result from indirect impacts on reproductive success for least Bell's vireo. Additionally, adverse effects to nesting least Bell's vireo will be reduced by implementing the following mitigation measures:

a) Monitoring of least Bell's vireo during construction activities to confirm that mitigation measures are implemented and to assess residual impacts with the authority to halt construction if signs of stress are observed

b) A 500-foot buffer between construction activities and suitable least Bell's vireo nesting habitat in the soft-bottom portion

c) Sound attenuation methods to reduce sound from construction activities to less than 60 dB, if feasible

d) Additional measures, if any, required as a result of agency permits or Section 7 consultation

BIO-2 Take Authorization of Least Bell's Vireo

Prior to construction activities, including any earth moving, equipment use, and construction-related noise in excess of 60 dB within 500 feet of suitable least Bell's vireo habitat, authorization for the take of least Bell's vireo will be obtained, either through a Consistency Determination of the project's USFWS Biological Opinion or through obtaining an Incidental Take Permit for indirect impacts on the reproductive success of least Bell's vireo. If an Incidental Take Permit is required, additional mitigation measures acceptable to the CDFW will be developed and implemented. Measures may include:

a) Habitat protection via the acquisition of Habitat Management (HM) lands in Los Angeles County supporting suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo

b) Habitat restoration/enhancement of suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo within Los Angeles County via the implementation of the following:

    1. Invasive species removal

    2. Planting of native species meeting least Bell's vireo habitat requirements

3. Stewardship and maintenance for at least 5 years
4. In-fill planting as needed for at least 5 years
5. Annual monitoring and reporting of the restoration site for at least 5 years

c) Offsite habitat restoration/enhancement and/or preservation

d) In-lieu fee to CDFW to support least Bell's vireo

Mitigation will be based on potential impacts up to 0.5 acre per nest, for a maximum total of up to 1 acre. The proposed mitigation area is based on field observations of two active nests within 1000 feet of the project area, suggesting small territory sizes, and is consistent with previously documented territory size ranges for least Bell's vireo (USFWS 1998).

BIO-3 Bat Avoidance

To avoid impacts to roosting bats during the maternity season, trees containing suitable bat habitat (as determined by a qualified biologist) will be removed outside of maternity season, during the fall/winter (October through February).

A preconstruction survey will be conducted within 2 weeks of tree removal by a qualified biologist (this can be done concurrently with other surveys). If bats are observed roosting during the survey, then bats will be encouraged to leave prior to tree removal. A qualified biologist will oversee disturbance of the roost near sunset the day prior to tree removal.

BIO-4 Nesting Bird Avoidance

To avoid disturbance of nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and CFGC, activities related to the project including, but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 30), if feasible.

If construction must begin during the breeding season, then a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities. The nesting bird pre-construction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the Project Boundary, including a 300-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), and in inaccessible areas (e.g., private lands) from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The biologist will prepare a summary of findings within 24 hours of conducting the survey, documenting the presence or absence of any protected native bird within 300 feet of the construction work area (or within 500 feet for raptors and excluding least Bell's vireo).

If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. If a raptor nest is observed in a tree proposed for removal, the Applicant must consult with CDFW. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground disturbing activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist, who shall monitor to ensure that work activities are not disrupting the birds.

BIO-5 Implementation of Best Management Practices

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented for project construction activities to minimize direct and indirect impacts to sensitive communities.

a) Erosion control BMPs will be installed around any stockpiled material to reduce potential run-off into jurisdictional waters. Any material/spoils from project activities will be stored at least 50 feet from potential jurisdictional areas.

b) Materials will be stored on impervious surfaces or plastic ground covers to prevent any spills or leakage. Material storage will be at least 50-feet from channels and/or waterways.

c) Construction materials and spoils will be protected from stormwater runoff using temporary perimeter sediment barriers such as berms, silt fences, fiber rolls, covers, sand/gravel bags, and straw bale barriers, as appropriate.

d) Site washout areas will be at least 50-feet from a storm drain, open ditch or surface water and ensure that runoff flows from such activities do not enter receiving water bodies.

e) All re-fueling, cleaning, and maintenance of equipment will occur at least 50-feet from potentially jurisdictional waters.

f) Prevent the off-site tracking of loose construction and landscape materials by implementing street sweeping, vacuuming, and rumble plates, as appropriate.

g) All vehicles and equipment will be in good working condition and free of leaks. The contractor will prevent oil, petroleum products, or any other pollutants from contaminating the soil or entering a watercourse (dry or otherwise). When vehicles or equipment are stationary, mats or drip pans will be placed below vehicles to contain fluid leaks.

h) All food related trash will be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project site each day during the construction period or covered such that it will not enter jurisdictional waters or will otherwise attract wildlife to the construction area. At project completion, all project-generated debris, vehicles, building materials, and rubbish will be removed from the project footprint.

BIO-6 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification

Notification for a SAA pursuant to Sections 1600–1616 of the CFGC will be submitted to CDFW. A permit pursuant to Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC will be obtained prior to disturbance of jurisdictional resources. CDFW's issuance of an SAA for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a responsible agency.

Any SAA issued for the project by CDFW may include additional measures protective of streambeds on and downstream of the project such as additional erosion and pollution control measures. To compensate for any on-site and off-site impacts to riparian resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any SAA may include the following: avoidance of resources, on-site or off-site creation, enhancement, or restoration, and/or protection and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity.

The project will occur within previously-developed areas and remove non-native trees, but will not directly or indirectly impact sensitive riparian resources.

6 Limitations, Assumptions, and Use Reliance

This Biological Resources Assessment has been performed in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigation is limited by the scope of work performed. Biological surveys for the presence or absence of certain taxa have been conducted as part of this assessment but were not performed during a particular blooming period, nesting period, or particular portion of the season when positive identification would be expected if present, and therefore, cannot be considered definitive. The biological surveys are limited also by the environmental conditions present at the time of the surveys. In addition, general biological (or protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and will not be discovered in the future within the site. In particular, mobile wildlife species could occupy the site on a transient basis, or re-establish populations in the future. Our field studies were based on current industry practices, which change over time and may not be applicable in the future.

No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from site reconnaissance, jurisdictional areas, review of CNDDB RareFind, and specified historical and literature sources. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to the CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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Appendix A

Site Photographs

Photograph 1. View of proposed bikeway from far eastern end of the Study Area, facing west. Black willow woodlands are present within the Los Angeles River channel in this portion.

Photograph 2. View of beginning of black willow thickets at the far eastern end of the Study Area. Photo facing southeast into the Los Angeles River channel.

Photograph 3. Overview of concrete lined portion of Study Area east of Reseda Park. Photo facing east.

Photograph 4. View of bikeway adjacent to Reseda Park. Photo facing northwest.

Photograph 5. View of concrete lined portion of the Los Angeles River on the far western end of the Study Area. Photo facing northeast.

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Appendix B

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Table B-1 Plant and Animal Species Observed within the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Plants			
Shrubs and Trees			
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat	–	Native
Eucalyptus globulus	eucalyptus	Cal-IPC Limited	Non-native, invasive
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	Cal-IPC Moderate	Non-native, invasive
Nerium oleander	oleander	–	Non-native
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	–	Native
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood	–	Native
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	–	Native
Phoenix canariensis	canary island date palm	Cal-IPC Limited	Non-native, invasive
Salix gooddingii	black willow	–	Native
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	Cal-IPC Moderate	Non-native, invasive
Grasses & Herbs			
Arundo donax	giant reed	Cal-IPC High	Non-native, invasive
Avena barbata	slender oat	Cal-IPC Moderate	Non-native, invasive
Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens	red brome	Cal-IPC High	Non-native, invasive
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	Cal-IPC Moderate	Non-native, invasive
Pennisetum setaceum	fountain grass	Cal-IPC Moderate	Non-native, invasive
Typha latifolia	cattails	–	Native
Wildlife			
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	–	Native
Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	–	Native
Aeronautes saxaalis	white-throated swift	–	Native
Agelaius phoeniceus	red-winged blackbird	–	Native
Anas platyrhynchos	mallard	–	Native
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	–	Native
Branta canadensis	Canada goose	–	Native
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	–	Native
Butorides virescens	green heron	–	Native
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	–	Native
Columba livia	rock pigeon	–	Non-native
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	–	Native
Corvus corax	common raven	–	Native
Egretta thula	snowy egret	–	Native
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird	–	Native
Geothlypis trichas	common yellowthroat	–	Native
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	–	Native
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow	–	Native
Icterus cucullatus	hooded oriole	–	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	–	Native
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	–	Native
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	–	Native
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	–	Native
Molothrus spp.	cowbird	–	Native
Parastrellus hesperus	canyon bat	–	Native
Passer domesticus	house sparrow	–	Non-native
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow	–	Native
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	–	Native
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	–	Native
Psaltriparus minimus	American bushtit	–	Native
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe	–	Native
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird	–	Native
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	Special Concern	Native
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird	–	Native
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	–	Native
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	northern rough winged swallow	–	Native
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove	–	Non-native
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling	–	Non-native
Tachycineta bicolor	tree swallow	–	Native
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian free-tailed bat	–	Native
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	–	Native
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	–	Native
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Native
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	–	Native

Rincon Consultants reconnaissance survey August 6, 2018, focused bat surveys between May 3 and May 5, 2021 and protocol least Bell's vireo surveys May 3 and July 23, 2021

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)

Limited = Invasive, but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

Moderate = Substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

High = Severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Appendix C

Special-Status Species Evaluation Tables

Table C-1 Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Plants and Lichens			
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered/None G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas; usually on sandstone with carbonate layers. Soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. 3-640 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jan-Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Endangered/Endangered G2T1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct	**Not Present.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered/Endangered G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean; one site on a clay terrace. 1-45 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	None/None G3/S1S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Alkaline or clay soils. 2-460 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Oct	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	None/None G4/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, playas, coastal dunes. Alkali soils. 1-400 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Oct	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	None/None G1G2/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 5-1420 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 0-460 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Oct	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu baccharis	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. In Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed roadcuts. Sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. 150-320 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Endangered/Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 290-1575 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's calandrinia	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sandy or loamy soils. Disturbed sites, burns. 10-1200 m. annual herb. Blooms (Jan)Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calochortus catalinae Catalina mariposa-lily	None/None G3G4/S3S4 4.2	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland. In heavy soils, open slopes, openings in brush. 15-700 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* slender mariposa-lily	None/None G4T2T3/S2S3 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. 210-1815 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jun(Nov)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral; on serpentine. 270-1435 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Jun-Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Often in disturbed areas or along roadsides or in grassy, open areas. 30-1500 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Camissoniopsis lewisii Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None G4/S4 3	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy or clay soil. 0-300 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May(Jun)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Canbya candida white pygmy-poppy	None/None G3G4/S3S4 4.2	Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Gravelly, sandy, granitic places. 600-1460 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* southern tarplant	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. 0-975 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Nov	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae* island mountain-mahogany	None/None G5T4/S4 4.3	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. 30-600 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-May	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered/Endangered G4?T1/S1 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Oct(Nov)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina* San Fernando Valley spineflower	Proposed Threatened/Endangered G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils. 15-1015 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Wet clay, serpentine ridges. 30-700 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana tarplant	None/Rare G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland. 280-705 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Jul-Nov	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dithyrea maritima beach spectaclepod	None/Threatened G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sea shores, on sand dunes, and sandy places near the shore. 3-65 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Mar-May	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Endangered/Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae* Blochman's dudleya	None/None G3Z2/S2 1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. 5-450 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *agourensis* Agoura Hills dudleya	Threatened/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, volcanic breccia. 260-460 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *marcescens* marcescent dudleya	Threatened/Rare G5T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral. On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 145-670 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *ovatifolia* Santa Monica dudleya	Threatened/None G5T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub. In canyons on volcanic or sedimentary substrates; primarily on north-facing slopes. 150-335 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 15-790 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	None/None G4/S3 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Hordeum intercedens vernal barley	None/None G3G4/S3S4 3.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Vernal pools, dry, saline streambeds, alkaline flats. 5-1000 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m. perennial herb. Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* decumbent goldenbush	None/None G3G5T2T3/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy soils; often in disturbed sites. 1-915 m. perennial shrub. Blooms Apr-Nov	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Juglans californica southern California black walnut	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland. Slopes, canyons, alluvial habitats. 50-900 m. perennial deciduous tree. Blooms Mar-Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None G5T3/S3 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m. annual herb. Blooms Jan-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* ocellated humboldt lily	None/None G4T4?/S4? 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest. Yellow-pine forest or openings, oak canyons. 30-1800 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jul(Aug)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	None/None G1Q/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy. 220-420 m. perennial shrub. Blooms Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandy washes. 150-1525 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Jun-Jan	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* white-veined monardella	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. 50-1280 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Apr) May-Aug (Sep-Dec)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Nama stenocarpa mud nama	None/None G4G5/S1S2 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 5-500 m. annual/perennial herb. Blooms Jan-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Navarretia ojaiensis Ojai navarretia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Openings in shrublands or grasslands. 275-620 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Nolina cismontana chaparral nolina	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. 140-1275 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms (Mar)May-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	Endangered/Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 10-660 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered/Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub. Edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. 30-630 m. annual herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Aug	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Phacelia hubbyi Hubby's phacelia	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Gravelly, rocky areas and talus slopes. 0-1000 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None G3/S3 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-640 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Spermolepis lateriflora western bristly scaleseed	None/None G5/SH 2A	Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky or sandy. 365-670 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Apr	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. 335-2015 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis* Sonoran maiden fern	None/None G5T3/S2 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 60-930 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jan-Sep	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Animals			
Invertebrates			
Aglaothorax longipennis Santa Monica shieldback katydid	None/None G1G2/S1S2	Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica Mtns. of Southern California. Inhabit introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/None G3G4/S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	None/None G1G3/SH	Little is known about the species' preferred habitat. The larval host for this species is often California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*).	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	None/None G5T2/S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	None/None G1G2/S1S2	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	None/None G4T2T3/S2S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	None/None G1/S1	Known from only 2 localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood (type locality) and Topanga Canyon.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Fish			
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	Threatened/None G1/S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	**Not Expected.** The species could occur in the vegetated channel of Los Angeles River, but it is outside of areas that will be impacted.
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	Endangered/None G3/S3 SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	None/None G2/S2 SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	**Not Expected.** The species could occur in the vegetated channel of Los Angeles River, but it is outside of areas that will be impacted.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered/None G5T1Q/S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	None/None G5T1/S1 SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	**Not Expected.** The species could occur in the vegetated channel of Los Angeles River, but it is outside of areas that will be impacted.
Amphibians			
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Endangered/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	Threatened/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered/Endangered G1/S1 WL	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, Apr 2014, effective Jun 30, 2014. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs. to complete their aquatic development.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Reptiles			
Anniella sp. California legless lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in moist, warm, loose soil with some plant cover. Species can often be found in sparsely vegetated areas of coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	None/None G5T2T3/S2?	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**Not Expected.** The species could occur in the vegetated channel of Los Angeles River, but it is outside of areas that will be impacted.
Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra) California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)	None/None G4G5/S1S2 WL	Restricted to the San Gabriel and San Jacinto mountains of Southern California. Inhabits a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, coniferous, chaparral, riparian, and wet meadows.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Not Expected.** The species could occur in the vegetated channel of Los Angeles River, but it is outside of areas that will be impacted.
Birds			
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	None/Candidate Endangered G2G3/S1S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3/S3 WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	None/None G5/S3 FP, WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	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.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	None/Threatened G5/S3	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened/Endangered G5T2T3/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	**Low Potential.** Marginal habitat for the species is present in the Los Angeles River in the eastern portion of the Study Area; however, the species has only one modern record in Los Angeles County with all historic records believed to be extirpated.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	Delisted/Delisted G4T4/S3S4 FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Polioptila californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened/None G4G5T2Q/S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Riparia bank swallow	None/Threatened G5/S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site. The banks of the Los Angeles River are concrete.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	None/None G5/S3S4 SSC	Summer resident, from mid-April until mid-August, in lower sections of western part of State. Riparian plant associations composed of willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders. Nests placed in these trees at middle heights, or in bushes growing in the vicinity.	**Present.** The species has recorded occurrence downstream of the project site and is present in the black willow woodlands at the eastern end of the Study Area
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Endangered/Endangered G5T2/S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	**Present.** The species has recorded occurrence downstream of the project site and is present in the black willow woodlands at the eastern end of the Study Area.
Mammals			
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Absent.** The species and its associated habitat are not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G3G4/S2 SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is present in the project site, but the high level of human activity in the area generally precludes this species and is not present in the project site.
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.	**Absent.** Marginal foraging habitat is present in the far eastern portion of the site, but the species is not present in the project site.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G5T4/S3S4 SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Absent.** The species and its associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Absent.** Suitable foraging and roosting habitat is present in the far eastern portion of the site, but the species is not present within the project site.
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.	**Absent.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	None/None G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S3S4 SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/None G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	**Not Expected.** The species associated habitat is not present in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/ Basis for Determination

BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

FC = Federal Candidate Species

FE = Federally Endangered

FP = CDFW Fully Protected

FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered

ST = State Threatened

SR = State Rare

SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDB RareFind 5

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank)

1A = Presumed Extinct in California

1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2 = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 = Need more information (a Review List)

4 = Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List)

CRPR Threat Code Extension

.1 = Seriously endangered in California (> 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

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

.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)