

Appendix E Biological Resources Technical Report

July 11, 2022 (revised August 14, 2023)

Mr. John Hecht, P.E.
Sespe Consulting, Inc
374 Poli Street, Suite 200
Ventura, CA 93001
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RE: *Biological Resources Assessment for Seven CUP Sites in the City of Signal Hill, Los Angeles County, California*

Dear Mr. Hecht:

The purpose of this letter report is to provide the results of the biological reconnaissance-level survey that ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted for the seven Conditional Use Permit (CUP) sites (Project): CUP Site No. 1 (A-Site); CUP Site No. 2 (B-Site); CUP Site No. 3 (D-Site); CUP Site No. 4 (North Site); CUP Site No. 5 (Central Site); CUP Site No. 6 (East Unit); and CUP Site No. 7 (Test Station), located in the City of Signal Hill, Los Angeles County, California. ECORP conducted a search of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online inventory, reviewed aerial photographs, and conducted a pedestrian survey within the 7 CUP sites. The results of these database searches are provided in Attachment A.

LOCATION, SETTING, AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of seven CUP sites. The combined sites total approximately 21.6 acres of partially developed land within the City of Signal Hill, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The Project is located within the Los Alamitos and Los Cerritos Land Grants of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Long Beach topographic quadrangle.

The CUP site locations are included in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Project Site Locations	
CUP Site No.	Location
1	North of Spring Street between California and Atlantic Avenues
2	South of Spring Street between Orange and Gundry Avenues
3	North of Willow Street, south of 27th Street, between Walnut and Gardena Avenues
4	South of Combellack Drive between Cherry and Junipero Avenues
5	Southwest of Junipero Avenue and Combellack Drive behind Home Depot
6	South of 20th Street between Redondo and Obispo Avenues
7	South of Grant Street between Redondo and Obispo Avenues

The California Interstate 405 freeway is located to the north of the Project (Figure 2). The elevation between the seven sites varies from 130-195 feet (39 to 59 meters) above mean sea level.

The proposed Project primarily includes the continuation of the City of Signal Hill's seven specific consolidated *Oil Operation Sites* and *Drill Sites* (CUP 97-03) existing operations for 20 years beyond its current term, which ends in 2023 as well as proposed redundancy and efficiency modifications to the existing natural gas system located at CUP Site No. 2. The proposed Project would not expand or have a change in the site boundaries, nor would there be a change in the scope of operations from the current operations with the exception of certain natural gas processing redundancy and efficiency planned at CUP Site No. 2.

METHODS

Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance level-survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) CNDDDB (CDFW 2022) and the CNPS online inventory (2022) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented on or near the Project site. The CNDDDB and CNPS database searches were conducted on June 6 and 7, 2022. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPS records within the Project site boundaries located in the USGS 7.5-minute Long Beach topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles, including South Gate, Inglewood, Whittier, Torrance, Seal Beach, San Pedro, Los Alamitos, and Los Angeles.

The CNDDDB and CNPS contain records of reported occurrences of federally or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), and/or other special-status species or habitat. The literature review focused on previously documented special-status plant and wildlife species recorded in the vicinity of the Project site that could occur on the sites and/or could be affected by Project activities. A list of special-status species with potential to occur on or adjacent to the Project site was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list.

Biological Reconnaissance Survey

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on June 8, 2022, by ECORP biologists with experience identifying special-status biological resources and their habitat requirements. The biologists conducted a walkover survey of each site to characterize the existing vegetation communities and wildlife habitats. The CUP sites are located on private property so areas surrounding the CUP sites were not surveyed due to access restrictions and current land use cover that are not expected to be suitable for sensitive biological resources. When possible, immediately adjacent areas were scanned using binoculars to determine if suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources was present.

The biologists documented current conditions, vegetation communities/land cover, plant and wildlife species observed, and assessed the potential habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species within

the Project site during the survey. A one-day survey cannot be used to conclusively determine presence or absence of a species; therefore, assessments of presence/absence and potential for occurrence were made based on presence of suitable habitat to support the species, diagnostic signs (e.g., burrows, scat, tracks, vocalizations, and nests), known records or occurrence within the area, known distribution and elevation range, and habitat utilization from the relevant literature. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, and/or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the current conditions on each site.

RESULTS

Literature Review

The literature review and database searches identified 36 special-status plant and 28 special-status wildlife species that have been documented near the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support the special-status plant or wildlife species on those lists.

Biological Reconnaissance Survey

ECORP biologists Verity Richardson and Carla Marriner conducted the biological reconnaissance survey on June 8, 2022. Weather conditions during the survey consisted of humid, cloudy skies with temperatures ranging from 64 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and 0-2 mile-per-hour (mph) winds. The results of the survey are summarized below, including site characteristics, vegetation/land cover types, wildlife and special-status species observed, and special-status habitats present (including any potential wildlife corridors).

CUP Site Characteristics, Vegetation Communities, and Plants

The Project allows for oil and gas production at each CUP site, as well as storage, processing, and shipping of these materials. There are existing industrial, commercial, and residential developments surrounding each of the seven CUP sites. Plant communities were mapped using field observations and utilizing aerial imagery in Google Earth.

The CUP sites have been previously developed and primarily include disturbed/developed land cover where existing structures, above ground pipes, storage tanks, wellheads, access areas, concrete pads, partially dismantled oil pumps, injectors, and storage sheds are located. Disturbed land is not a vegetation classification, but rather a land cover type and is not restricted by elevation. The disturbed/developed land cover areas support ornamental trees and patches of scattered nonnative vegetation such as flax-leaved horseweed (*Erigeron bonariensis*), pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), and other nonnative grasses (*Bromus* sp.), which are present at a low cover. The tree dominated vegetation communities identified during the survey include eucalyptus groves and ornamental trees. Vegetation communities/land cover for each site are shown on Figures 3A-3F. Representative site photographs of each of the CUP sites are included in Attachment B.

CUP Site No. 1 consists of mostly disturbed/developed areas with injectors primarily located in the middle portion of the site. Climbing fig (*Ficus pumila*), an evergreen climbing vine, was observed growing on the walls surrounding the site. Chinese elm trees (*Ulmus parvifolia*) were observed within the site and palm trees (*Washingtonia* sp.) are located outside bordering the site (Figure 3A).

CUP Site No. 2 consists primarily of disturbed/developed areas with injectors, above ground pipes, storage tanks, and other structures were observed at the time of the survey. Ornamental trees occur in some portions of the site including Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Chinese elm, and ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.) One native mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) shrub was observed on the western slope of the site. Eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) were observed outside the site boundary along the northern portion of the CUP site and the canopies of the trees overhang the site boundary (Figure 3B).

CUP Site No. 3 consists of disturbed/developed areas with injectors and other structures observed within the site. Ornamental trees including eucalyptus trees, bottlebrush (*Melaleuca viminialis*), and wattle trees (*Acacia* sp.) are located primarily outside the CUP site; however, the tree canopies overhang the site boundary (Figure 3C).

CUP Site No. 4 consists of disturbed/developed areas with injectors, above ground pipes and other structures present primarily along the western portion of the site. Ash and eucalyptus tree canopies overhang the site boundary primarily on the western and southern portions as shown on Figure 3D.

CUP Site No. 5, which is also known as the Central Drill Site, is the largest CUP site. Eucalyptus groves are present within and adjacent to the site to the south and southwest. The vegetation community is dominated by eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) with an open and continuous sparse to intermittent shrub layer. Low density of other ornamental trees and shrubs including Chinese elm and Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*) are also present within this community along the western edge of the site. Ornamental trees and shrubs located in the middle and north/northeast portions of the site include a mix of Mexican fan palm tree, eucalyptus trees, pine trees (*Pinus* sp.), jade (*Crassula ovata*), and common nonnative ice plant (*Carpobrotus* sp.). The rest of the site is considered disturbed/developed with existing structures, above ground pipes, and storage tanks as shown on Figure 3E.

CUP Site No. 6 consists of mainly disturbed/developed areas with existing structures and a storage tank. Ornamental trees are present within the western portion of the site. Eucalyptus and pepper trees were observed outside the site and their canopies overhang the site boundary (Figure 3F).

CUP Site No. 7 is a test station that consists of disturbed/developed areas with some structures and an active oil producer located on the eastern portion of the site (Figure 3F).

Wildlife

The Project provides suitable foraging, nesting, and cover habitats that could be used by locally common wildlife species. Wildlife species observed/detected during the survey include common raven (*Corvus corax*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). Raptor species are typically seen in similar habitat within the ornamental and

eucalyptus trees, but not observed during the survey include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Any of the common mammal species found in the suburban areas of southern California may utilize or traverse some of the Project on occasion including raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and small rodents.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

During the biological resources survey, the Project was assessed for the ability to facilitate wildlife movement and for the presence of wildlife corridors. A wildlife corridor is defined as a linear landscape element that serves as a linkage between historically connected habitats/natural areas and is meant to facilitate movement between these natural areas (Beier and Loe 1992). Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding.

The CUP sites do not function as wildlife movement corridors because the sites are disturbed/developed, support minimal vegetation cover, and are surrounded by roads and urban development. The sites are not contiguous with large, contiguous blocks of native habitat that would support wildlife movement and Interstate 405, which is located north of the sites, essentially acts as a barrier to wildlife movement. In addition, the fencing and gates on the sites and the surrounding commercial, industrial, and residential structures are not conducive to wildlife movement. The Project is also not situated along any major drainages or washes that would be considered movement corridors for wildlife. While wildlife may utilize the limited vegetation on the sites during local movement, the Project is not considered to be part of a regional wildlife movement corridor or a linkage or corridor between natural habitat areas.

Critical Habitat

The CUP sites are not located within critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. Therefore, no significant impacts to critical habitat is anticipated due to Project activities.

Special-Status Plants

Thirty-six special-status plant species appeared in the literature review and database searches for the CUP sites (Attachment A). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the CUP sites were evaluated for suitable habitat that would support the plant species on the list. Those species identified in the literature review that typically occur in elevations or habitat types that are not present on the CUP sites were presumed absent. The reported occurrence (Occurrence #28) of one special status plant, Horn's milkvetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), overlaps with a portion of CUP Site No.6 and is adjacent to CUP Site No.7. However, the exact location of the observation is unknown, and the historical museum occurrence reported it from 1896. A significant amount of development has occurred since the collection was made and no other nearby occurrences of the species have been reported.

After evaluating the existing conditions on each of the CUP sites, a determination was made that the plant species reported in the literature review and database searches have a low potential or are presumed absent from the CUP sites due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or a lack of recent documented occurrences.

Special-Status Wildlife

Twenty-eight special-status wildlife species appeared in the literature review and database searches for the CUP sites (Attachment A). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the CUP sites were evaluated for suitable habitat to support any of the special-status wildlife species on the list.

Of the 28 special-status wildlife identified, two species have a moderate (or low to moderate) potential to occur on CUP Sites No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, and three species have a moderate (or low to moderate) potential to occur on CUP Site No. 5. Most of the special-status species on the list that occur in the region surrounding the sites have very specific habitat types that are not present on the CUP sites, such as marine aquatic, riparian habitats, coastal salt marsh, or vernal pools. As such, these species were eliminated from further consideration. Two protected bird species, including peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) and bank swallows (*Riparia riparia*), may fly over the CUP sites but there is a low probability they would reside on the CUP sites due to lack of habitat, so these species were eliminated from consideration.

A brief natural history and discussion of the three special-status species with a potential to occur on or adjacent to the CUP sites is included below. The remaining 25 species identified during the literature review either have a low potential to occur or are presumed absent from the CUP sites due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or a lack of recent documented occurrences.

Silver-haired bat (Lasionycteris noctivagans)

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Least Concern (LC)
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG): WBWG Medium (M) Priority

Silver-haired bats often roost in tree cavities or in bark crevices on tree trunks, especially during migration. Their unique coloration makes them blend in with their roosting environment. However, some individuals seem to overwinter in buildings, which may allow them to spend the winter in places that would otherwise be too cold for them. This species was documented in 1986 approximately 1.6 miles southwest of CUP Site No. 1 (approximately 2.7 miles west of CUP Sites No. 6 and 7) in Long Beach just south of the intersection of 20th Street and Maine Avenue; and 5 miles northeast of the CUP sites between I-605 and SR-91 (CNDDDB Occurrences #48 and #50; CDFW 2022a). Based on the presence of potential suitable roosting habitat in the ornamental trees within or surrounding the CUP sites, as well as the existing structures/buildings located in CUP Sites No. 5, 6 and 7, this species was determined to have a low to moderate potential to occur.

Big Free tailed Bat (Nyctinomops macrotis)

- CDFW: Special Status Species (SSC)

- IUCN: LC
- WBWG: Medium-High (MH) Priority

This species is a seasonal migrant. It roosts mainly in the crevices of cliff rocks though there is some documentation of roosting in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. This species typically lives in deserts and arid grasslands where rocky outcrops, canyons, or cliffs provide ideal roosts. The big free tailed bat was documented in Long Beach in 1983 approximately 1.5 to 2.5 miles southwest of the CUP sites (CNDDDB Occurrence #5; CDFW 2022). Based on the recorded occurrence of this species 1.5 miles from the CUP sites and the presence of potential suitable roosting habitat in the ornamental trees within the CUP sites and existing structures/buildings located in CUP Sites No. 5, 6 and 7, this species has a low to moderate potential to occur.

Monarch Butterfly (Danaus plexippus) Overwintering Population

- Federal Candidate Species
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Sensitive (S)

The monarch butterfly is currently a federal candidate species for listing as endangered. With few exceptions, the overwintering monarch phenomenon in California is dependent on nonnative trees, particularly eucalyptus planted in the mild coastal zone. The success of these overwintering sites in attracting and retaining monarch butterflies is a function of appropriate microclimate. Groves must provide good shelter from wind and a varied light environment ranging from full sun to deep shade. The structure of groves, not the species composition, is the primary determinant of microclimate.

Overwintering population of monarch butterflies have been documented approximately 1 mile southeast, 2.4 miles northeast, 3.7 miles east, and 4.4 miles west of the CUP sites. The eucalyptus groves on CUP Site No.5 provides potentially suitable roosting habitat; however, overwintering populations have not been documented onsite and they were not observed during the survey. Based on the recorded observations of monarch butterflies in the region surrounding the CUP sites and the presence of suitable eucalyptus groves, the monarch butterfly has a moderate potential to occur on CUP Site No. 5. At present, no impacts to potentially suitable habitat for monarch butterflies is anticipated. Over the course of the 20-year permit, there is the potential for other CUP sites to develop more extensive eucalyptus habitat that could potentially support monarch butterflies.

Bats

Bats tend to be underreported in biological resources surveys due to a lack of focused surveys targeting their activity periods and roosting sites. Evidence of the presence of roosting bats was not observed on any of the CUP sites during the biological reconnaissance survey. However, potential suitable roosting habitat for bats is present in the existing structures/buildings and ornamental trees on the CUP sites.

Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors, which are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 1918) and California Fish and Game Code, is present in

the ornamental trees, eucalyptus groves, shrubs, utility poles, and structures/buildings on the CUP sites. Habitat for ground-nesting bird species is present on each of the CUP sites. The trees and other vegetation located adjacent to the CUP sites could also provide nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species. Raptors typically breed between February and August, while passerines (e.g., songbirds) generally nest between March and August. During the biological reconnaissance survey, signs of nesting activity was observed in the ornamental trees on CUP Sites No. 6 and 7.

Aquatic Resources

A desktop review of the National Wetland Inventory mapping (USFWS 2022) showed no blue line streams or drainages within any of the CUP sites. A formal aquatic resources delineation was not completed as part of this biological survey and assessment. However, no jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State were identified on the CUP sites.

DISCUSSION

A biological resources assessment was conducted of the seven CUP sites in the City of Signal Hill, Los Angeles, California. The study included reviews of public databases and a pedestrian survey of the CUP sites. The condition of all of the CUP sites consists primarily of disturbed and developed areas associated with the existing development and ongoing activities. The CUP sites also support nonnative plants species and ornamental trees.

Special status wildlife and plant species were not observed on any of the CUP sites during the biological reconnaissance survey.

Even though evidence of the presence of bats was not observed on any of the CUP sites, the existing structures/buildings and ornamental trees could provide potential habitat for two species of special-status bats (silver-haired bat and big free-tailed bat) and other common species of bats. The potential for the special-status bat species to occur is considered low to moderate, primarily because there have been reported sightings in the vicinity of the CUP sites. Additionally, the Project would not involve the removal of any existing structures/buildings or trees that could affect bat species.

Title 14, Section 251.1 of the California Code of Regulations prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (i.e., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150 prohibits take or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (i.e., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered take as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code. Impacts to maternity roosting sites of any native bat species, regardless of status, may be considered a significant impact to a "native wildlife nursery site" under the California Environmental Quality Act. Therefore, to ensure potential impacts to roosting bats are avoided, no existing structures/buildings or trees on or near the CUP Sites shall be removed as a result of the Project. A protection measure is provided in the recommendations section to ensure bats are not impacted by the Project.

Evidence of bird nesting activity was observed on the CUP sites during the biological reconnaissance survey. The vegetation observed on the CUP sites, as well as the existing utility poles and buildings/structures may support the nesting activities of raptors and other migratory and resident bird species. Similarly, ground-nesting bird species also have the potential to occur. Nesting migratory birds and raptors are protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. If new construction, vegetation maintenance, or tree removal activities will be conducted during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), then there is a potential that nesting birds could be impacted by Project activities. New ground-disturbing or construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the Project and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and human activity. To avoid impacting nesting birds during new construction or vegetation management activities, a protection measure is included in the recommendations section.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following protection measures are recommended to avoid and minimize potential impacts to special-status wildlife species and common wildlife species (i.e., bats, nesting birds) as a result of new construction activities (i.e., gas system improvements at CUP Site #2, and well cellar construction). Note, these measures would not apply to existing and ongoing oil and gas operations occurring at the CUP Sites.

Bat Avoidance Measures. To ensure potential impacts to roosting bats are avoided, no existing structures/buildings or trees located on or near the existing CUP Sites shall be removed or demolished as a result of the Project.

If structures/buildings or trees are removed within the vicinity of the CUP Sites, a pre-construction bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist to evaluate structures proposed for demolition, or tree removal that could potentially provide bat roosting habitat as result of the Project. If suitable roosting habitat and/or signs of bat use is identified during the assessment, focused surveys shall be conducted and appropriate avoidance and minimization measures implemented.

Pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys. New construction activities associated with the proposed Project include installation of the new gas system components at CUP Site #2, as well as construction of new well cellars at the CUP Sites. Therefore, construction of the gas system improvements and new well cellar construction shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through January 31) to avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Although not anticipated, if the new construction activities described above occur during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist who is experienced in the identification of avian species and conducting nesting bird surveys no more than 3 days prior to the start of the construction, vegetation management, or tree removal activities. The nesting bird survey shall include the areas where the activities will

occur and adjacent areas where the activities have the potential to cause indirect impacts to nesting birds. If nesting birds are not observed during the survey, construction activities, vegetation management, or tree removal may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are observed during the survey, avoidance or minimization measures shall be implemented by the Project biologist to avoid potential Project-related impacts to active nests. Measures may include but not be limited to biological monitoring during the activities, seasonal work restrictions, or establishment of a no-work buffer around active nests until nesting has been completed as determined through periodic nest monitoring conducted by the biologist. The size of the no-work buffer shall be determined by the Project biologist (depending on the species) until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting, as determined by the Project biologist.

Thank you for the opportunity to conduct the biological resources assessment for this Project. If you have any questions on this report, please do not hesitate to contact Carla Marriner at (949) 241-9509 or cmarriner@ecorpcosulting.com or Stacie Tennant at (949) 344-8867 or stennant@ecorpcosulting.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stacie Tennant". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Stacie Tennant
Senior Biologist/Project Manager

REFERENCES

- Beier, P. and S. Loe. 1992. A checklist for evaluating impacts to wildlife movement corridors. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 20 (434-440).
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. RareFind California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). California. Sacramento, CA, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed June 2022.
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- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2022. "National Wetlands Inventory", <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html>. Accessed June 2022.
- _____. 1918. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Section 16 of the U.S. Code (703-712), as amended 1989.

ATTACHMENT A

Database Search Results



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Los Angeles (3411812) OR Long Beach (3311872) OR Inglewood (3311883) OR South Gate (3311882) OR Whittier (3311881) OR Torrance (3311873) OR Seal Beach (3311861) OR San Pedro (3311863) OR Los Alamitos (3311871))
 AND County IS (Los Angeles)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	20 75	955 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	0
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	31 726	426 S:13	0	0	1	7	1	4	7	6	12	0	1
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	G3G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	100 100	82 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	G5T2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	490 490	260 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	G5T5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	591 1,053	148 S:4	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Astragalus hornii var. hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	GUT1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive		28 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	G2T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		6 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	10 790	2011 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	G3 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		121 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	12 345	109 S:5	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	4	5	0	0
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	G1G2 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank USFS_S-Sensitive	15 75	15 S:3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	1
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		26 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G2 S1S2	None None		20 1,200	437 S:11	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	5	11	0	0
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	G4 S4	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	800 1,100	230 S:5	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	4	4	1	0
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	G3G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,050 1,290	197 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Calystegia felix</i> lucky morning-glory	G1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	30 30	10 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	5 125	94 S:16	0	3	2	0	3	8	9	7	13	0	3
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		137 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> green turtle	G3 S4	Threatened None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 0	2 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	G4?T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	5 35	26 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	1
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 16	34 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Cicindela latesignata</i> western beach tiger beetle	G2G3 S1	None None		3 20	27 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i> senile tiger beetle	G2G3T1T3 S1	None None		10 10	9 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	G5T2T3 S1	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive	10 70	165 S:5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Crossosoma californicum</i> Catalina crossosoma	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	580 1,000	80 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	Candidate None	USFS_S-Sensitive	20 100	383 S:7	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	4	6	1	0
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		154 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Dudleya virens ssp. insularis</i> island green dudleya	G3?T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	70 70	23 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	G5T2 S1	Endangered Endangered	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	280 280	70 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	20 48	1404 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	G5T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		83 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	G4G5T4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	50 490	296 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i> Palos Verdes blue butterfly	G5T1 S1	Endangered None		100 1,200	12 S:7	1	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	1	6	0
<i>Glyptostoma gabriellense</i> San Gabriel chestnut	G2 S2	None None		189 675	24 S:5	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	1	4	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.	
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	G3 S1S2	None None		283 283	157 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Habroscelimorpha gabbii</i> western tidal-flat tiger beetle	G2G4 S1	None None		20 30	9 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	G5TX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	700 700	7 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	600 600	103 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	G3G5T2T3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		126 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	G3G4 S3S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	10 60	139 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	G3G4 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority		238 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG- California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	20 175	111 S:7	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	3	4	0	0
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	G5T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.3		142 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lycium brevipes var. hassei</i> Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	G5T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.1	100 100	7 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> south coast marsh vole	G5T2T3 S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	200 300	7 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	G4G5 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	G2 S2	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		82 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	40 40	61 S:6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	5	1
<i>Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata</i> coast woolly-heads	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	20 20	42 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	200 200	132 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	50 100	90 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium-High Priority	20 300	32 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	40 125	39 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	G5T3 S3	None Endangered	USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 5	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	G4T3T4 S3	Delisted Delisted	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFS_S-Sensitive	0 0	27 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 100	45 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	G5T1 S1	Endangered None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	30 100	14 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	50 90	15 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	10 500	784 S:10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	7	3
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	G4G5T3Q S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	50 1,317	1087 S:17	3	4	3	0	2	5	4	13	15	2	0
<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	G5TX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	1,000 1,000	5 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	G5 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	20 60	298 S:4	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	3
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	8 8	143 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	10 10	30 S:3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	0
<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> Mohave tui chub	G4T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	720 720	24 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub</i> Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	G1 S1.1	None None		40 40	23 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	G2 S2.1	None None			24 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	G2G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	21 1,190	1422 S:11	0	2	0	1	8	0	10	1	3	7	1
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	G4T2T3Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	5 30	75 S:7	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	3	0	4
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	G1G2 S1S2	Endangered None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	80 80	83 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> estuary seablite	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	0 5	39 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank USFS_S-Sensitive	10 20	102 S:5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		56 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	280 280	594 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	50 59	39 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	50 600	504 S:7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0
<i>Walnut Forest</i> Walnut Forest	G1 S1.1	None None		700 700	6 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

ScientificName	CommonName	Family	Lifeform	CRPR	GRank	SRank	CESA	FESA	BloomingPeriod
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasit	1B.2	G4?T1	S1	CE	FE	May-Oct(Nov)
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	G2T1	S1	CE	FE	(Jun)Aug-Oct
<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i>	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.1	G2T1	S1	CE	FE	Mar-May
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	G3	S2	None	None	(Jan-May)Jul-Oct
<i>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	4.2	G4	S3?	None	None	Feb-Nov
<i>Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.2	G3G4T2	S2	None	None	Apr-Sep
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	woolly seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	4.2	G4	S4	None	None	Jan-Dec

A search for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map Long Beach Quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles, including South gate, Inglewood, Whittier, Torrance, Seal beach, San Pedro, Los Alamitos, and Los Angeles within a range of 0-400 feet elevation provided information regarding the distribution and habitats of special status plants in the vicinity of the Project. Area.

ATTACHMENT B

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1: CUP Site No.1. View of oil injectors within the middle portion of the site. Disturbed/developed land cover is observed throughout the site, facing southeast.



Photo 2: CUP Site No.1. View of palm trees outside the site boundary; climbing fig observed on the walls, facing southwest.



Photo 3: CUP Site No.1. View from the middle portion of the site, facing northeast.



Photo 4: CUP Site No. 2. View of oil injectors, structures and typical land cover within the site; ornamental trees observed in the background, facing southwest.



Photo 5: CUP Site No. 2. View of eucalyptus trees on the northeast corner outside the site.



Photo 6: CUP Site No.2. Site entrance; view of disturbed/developed land cover, facing northwest.



Photo 7: CUP Site No.3. View of disturbed/developed land cover; ornamental trees in the background outside the site boundary, facing southeast.



Photo 8: CUP Site No.4. View of structures and oil injectors within the site; mature eucalyptus trees in the background, facing southwest.



Photo 9: CUP Site No. 5. View of disturbed/developed land cover; eucalyptus grove along western edge, facing west.



Photo 10: CUP Site No. 5. Ornamental trees on steep slope, along roadside, facing northeast.



Photo 11: CUP Site No. 5. Ornamental trees along steep slope between two working areas of the site, facing southwest.



Photo 12: CUP Site No. 6. Ornamental trees outside boundary wall, facing northeast.



Photo 13: CUP Site No. 6. View of existing structures within the site; eucalyptus trees along boundary wall, facing northwest.



Photo 14: CUP Site No. 6, West side of site; palm trees to the left and eucalyptus trees to the right, facing north.



Photo 15: CUP Site No. 7. View of disturbed/developed land cover; active oil producer observed in the background, facing northwest.