

APPENDIX H:
BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Biological Technical Memorandum for the 2800 Casitas Avenue Project,
an Approximately 5.7-Acre Property Located in Los Angeles County,

Glenn Lukos Associates

June 13, 2017 [Revised January 22, 2019 and April 18, 2019]

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES

Regulatory Services



PROJECT NUMBER: 1287-01NELA

TO: Dale Goldsmith, Armbruster Goldsmith & Delvac, LLP

FROM: Tony Bomkamp

DATE: June 13, 2017 [Revised January 22, 2019 and April 18, 2019]

SUBJECT: Biological Technical Memorandum for the 2800 Casitas Project, an Approximately 5.7-Acre Property Located in Los Angeles County

This Technical Memorandum documents the results of a biological analysis conducted in accordance with the City of Los Angeles Thresholds Guide for biological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the 2800 Casitas Project (Project), a 5.7-acre property located within Los Angeles County, California. This Technical Memorandum includes a discussion of existing conditions for the Project Site and adjacent areas. This Technical Memorandum also evaluates the Project Site for special-status species, including species that are listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), wildlife that are assigned other designations (e.g., state species of special concern, state fully-protected species, etc.), and non-listed plants given special status by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

The scope of this Technical Memorandum includes a discussion of existing conditions for the approximately 5.7-acre Project Site and the adjacent offsite segment of the Los Angeles River (L.A. River) and state park lands, all methods employed regarding the general biological surveys, the documentation of botanical and wildlife resources identified (including special-status species), and an analysis of impacts to biological resources. Methods of the study include a review of relevant literature, field surveys, and a Geographical Information System (GIS)-based depiction of vegetation resources. The Technical Memorandum is consistent with accepted scientific and technical standards and survey guideline requirements issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the CNPS, and other applicable agencies/organizations.

The field study focused on specific objectives that would comply with CEQA requirements, including: (1) general reconnaissance survey, (2) general biological surveys; (3) habitat

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assessments for special-status plant species; and (4) habitat assessments for special-status wildlife species. Additionally, the field study also considered the City of Los Angeles Thresholds Guide and evaluated: (1) condition of the biological resources on the property; (2) condition of the biological resources associated with the adjacent segment of the L.A. River; and segment of the L.A. River and adjacent state park lands, and (3) potential direct and indirect impacts on offsite biological resources.

1.2 Project Location

The Project Site is a triangle-shaped parcel and covers approximately 5.7 acres in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California [Exhibit 1 – Regional Map] and is located within an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 13 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5” quadrangle map Los Angeles (dated 1966 and photorevised in 1981) [Exhibit 2 – Vicinity Map]. The Project Site is generally bounded by California State Route 2 to the west, commercial development to the north, the L.A. River to the south, and state park lands and rail lines to the east.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

On May 23, 2017, biologists from Glenn Lukos Associates (GLA) conducted a biological resources evaluation of the Project Site. The site was evaluated to determine the potential for special-status species to occur on site. The biologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the site and areas adjacent to the site that were not already developed to identify whether there are habitats in offsite areas adjacent to the project site with the potential to support special-status species. Observations of all plant and wildlife species were recorded during the above-mentioned survey effort [Appendix A: Floral Compendium and Appendix B: Faunal Compendium].

Individual plants and wildlife species are evaluated in this report based on their “special-status.” For this report, plants were considered “special-status” based on one or more of the following criteria:

- Listing through the Federal and/or State Endangered Species Act (FESA/CESA);
- Occurrence in the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory (Rank 1A/1B, 2A/2B, 3, or 4) (also known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR); and/or
- Occurrence in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) inventory (CDFW 2017).

Appendix C consists of a review of the CNDDB results pertaining to sensitive floral species.

Appendix D consists of a review of the CNDDB results pertaining to sensitive wildlife species.

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3.0 RESULTS

3.1 5.7-Acre Project Site

The Project Site [Exhibit 3 – Aerial Site Map] consists of an approximately 5.7-acre roughly triangle-shaped parcel of developed land currently occupied by commercial businesses and associated plantings of ornamental vegetation. No natural or semi-natural vegetation communities are present on the Project Site; plants present are non-native consisting of ornamental non-native trees and shrubs of several species. No wetland habitat is present on the Project site. The vegetation provides generally low value for locally common wildlife species, especially birds, such as northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

3.2 Adjacent Segment of the L.A. River and State Park

Offsite Slope

The adjacent slope immediately south of the Project Site, between the Project Site and the concrete bank of the L.A. River, is vegetated with a mix of upland non-native and native herb-dominated species strongly adapted to anthropogenic disturbance. Non-native species observed on this upper slope include acacia (*Acacia* sp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), foxtail brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*). Native species observed on this upper slope include California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chicory leaved stephanomeria (*Stephanomeria cichoriacea*), coast prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), giant horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*) [Photograph 1, Exhibit 4 – Site Photographs].

Of the above-listed species, only one special-status species was observed: southern California black walnut (California Rare Plant Rank 4.2). ~~Two~~ Five small southern California black walnut individuals were observed on the offsite slope as depicted in Exhibit 3, wholly outside the Project boundary and beyond the grading limits.

Native wildlife species expected to use this offsite slope include common reptilian species such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*); common avian species such as California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), house finch, lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), mourning dove, and

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black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*); and common mammalian species such as California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

Adjacent Segment of the L.A. River

The segment of the L.A. River adjacent to the Project is vegetated with a mix of non-native species, native herb-dominated species strongly adapted to anthropogenic disturbance, and a small amount of riparian vegetation. Non-native species observed within the river include black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), foxtail brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Native species observed within the riverbed include black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) [Photograph 2, Exhibit 4].

None of the above-listed species are special-status species. There are limited areas of native riparian vegetation (black willow and mulefat) present within the riverbed adjacent to an active channel. However, the predominance of the riparian vegetation and the active channel of the river are located on the far side of the riverbed furthest from the Project (ranging from approximately 250 to 275 feet from the proposed Project), and as the entire segment of the L.A. River is offsite, no impacts to riparian vegetation would occur. Historical aerial imagery indicates that this section of the L.A. River exhibits a fairly consistent canopy such that dynamic flood events resulting in the scouring of vegetation are fairly uncommon.

Wildlife species observed within the segment of the L.A. River include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), black phoebe, cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), house finch, mourning dove, northern mockingbird, song sparrow, Wilson's warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*), and yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*). No reptilian, amphibian, or mammalian species were observed during the site visit.

Of the above-listed species, only one special-status species was observed: yellow warbler (Federal Bird of Conservation Concern and State Species of Special Concern).

Appendix D also notes the presence of potential habitat (albeit low potential) for the two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*) and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) within the L.A. River. These species were not observed on the Project Site and exhibit no potential to occur on the Project Site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

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Adjacent State Park

The portion of state park adjacent to the Project has been previously graded and the substrate is currently highly compacted due to past industrial uses. As a result, this area is mostly bare, with sparse non-native trees and ruderal vegetation with areas consisting of gravel substrate [Exhibit 3]. No burrows of fossorial animals were observed within the adjacent portion of the state park and no such burrows are expected to occur due to the high degree of soil compaction. Additionally, the sparse trees onsite do not provide sufficient roosting habitat for bats and are of generally low value for native birds. Therefore, there is no potential for the Project to exhibit direct or indirect impacts to special-status species on the adjacent state park.

4.0 CONSISTENCY WITH CITY OF LOS ANGELES CEQA GUIDELINES

Per the City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant biota impact if it results in any of impacts addressed below. The City's thresholds are listed under each bullet point in italics, followed by determination of significance for the Project.

- *The loss of individuals, or the reduction of existing habitat, of a state or federal listed endangered, threatened, rare, protected or candidate species or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat.*

As described above, the project would result in disturbance of the 5.7-acre site which is fully developed with commercial buildings, asphalt parking lots, and very limited ornamental trees and shrubs as depicted on Exhibit 3. The biological surveys conducted on the site found no native habitat, including special-status habitats, and also found no vegetation capable of supporting special-status species.

Thus, no special-status species or habitats occur or have potential to occur on the Project site due to the heavily developed nature of the site, the absence of natural vegetative communities, and the overall lack of substantial ornamental canopy. As no special-status species or habitats occur or are expected to occur at the Project site, the Project will not result in the loss of individuals or the reduction of existing habitat for listed or otherwise special-status species.

~~Two~~ Five small southern California black walnut individuals were observed on the offsite slope with the nearest portion of the canopy approximately ~~five feet~~ 55.83 feet from the Project boundary and approximately 6.92 feet from the L.A. River fence line, as depicted in Exhibit 3¹. As these individuals occur wholly outside the Project

¹ GLA detected and reported two southern California black walnut individuals on the offsite slope during the May 23, 2017 site visit; however, GLA inadvertently mapped these features in the wrong location, depicting them just beyond the fence that is adjacent to the project site rather than near a second fence closer to the L.A. River over 50

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boundary and are well beyond the grading limits (including any part of the canopy), no impacts to southern California black walnut would occur. Additionally, the CNPS/CRPR Rank of “4” is considered a “watch list” where List 4 species are currently thought to be limited in distribution or range whose vulnerability or susceptibility to threat is currently low. In any case, given that the location of all of the walnuts is over 50 feet from the project boundary, there would be no potential impacts on the walnuts.

Yellow warbler was observed within the offsite portion of the Project within the L.A. River but was not observed within the Project site. Because this offsite segment of the L.A. River is already highly disturbed and subject to substantial noise due to its proximity to California State Route 2 and light due to adjacent existing development, no additional impacts to the yellow warbler associated with the Project are expected to occur. It is also important to note that while the yellow warbler is listed as a Federal Bird of Conservation Concern and State Species of Special Concern, it remains common and widespread, breeding throughout North America and portions of South America. As such, the conservation status of this species would not in and of itself result in a finding of significant impact, particularly given the complete absence of suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat on the developed 5.7-acre site.

Appendix D also notes the presence of potential habitat (albeit low potential) for the two-striped garter snake and western pond turtle within the L.A. River. Currently the low-flow channel is located on the south side of the river such that potentially suitable habitat for these species ranges from 315 to 375 feet from the site and is separated by unsuitable upland areas including a 75-foot wide concrete slope. Due to this separation of potential habitat from the site, there is no potential for impacts to these species as a result of the Project and, therefore, and they are not further addressed herein.

- *The loss of individuals or the reduction of existing habitat of a locally designated species or a reduction in a locally designated habitat or plant community.*

As no locally designated species, habitats, or plant communities occur or are expected to occur at the Project site, the Project will not result in the loss of individuals or the

feet from the project boundary. Because the previous mapping depicted the trees close to the project limits the City requested additional analysis. GLA conducted a second site visit on April 17, 2019 to collect more precise measurements of these southern California black walnut individuals and discovered the error in mapping. During the site2019 visit three additional walnut saplings were detected increasing the total to five southern California black walnut individuals present on the offsite slope. The corrected location of the walnuts along with the additional saplings are depicted on the updated Exhibit 3.

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reduction of existing habitat. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts to locally designated species, habitats, or plant communities associated with the Project.

In addition, while the project is adjacent to the L.A. River, which supports limited areas of native riparian habitat, the Project would not impact any areas of riparian habitat either directly through grading or indirectly through light or noise, as the areas of riparian habitat are approximately 250 to 275 feet from the Project site.

- *Interference with wildlife movement/migration corridors that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of a sensitive species.*

No wildlife movement/migration corridors occur on the Project site; therefore, the Project will not result in the interference with wildlife movement/migration corridors. The L.A. River serves as a movement corridor for a variety of species; however, the Project would not affect the adjacent portion of the L.A. River and is sufficiently setback from the natural vegetation and substrate within the river such that there would be no potential for significant impacts on wildlife movement associated with the Project. Specifically, the distance from the Project boundary to the vegetated portion of the L.A. River is approximately 155 feet, including a 75-foot wide concrete slope that comprises the northern bank of the river. Furthermore, this portion of the L.A. River is already heavily disturbed by adjacent development and the adjacent freeway.

- *The alteration of an existing wetland habitat.*

No wetland habitats occur at the Project site; therefore, the Project will not result in the alteration of an existing wetland habitat. As noted, the Project would not impact the Los Angeles River, which exhibits aquatic habitats; therefore, the Project would not result in impacts on wetlands or other aquatic resources. As noted above, there is an approximately 155-foot setback from the areas with natural substrate and vegetation within the river including a 75-foot wide concrete slope, and the mature native riparian habitat is a minimum of 250 feet from the Project site.

Given the setbacks from the L.A. River, the Project would not require authorizations from: the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) as the Project exhibits no potential for discharge of dredge or fill material into Section 404 jurisdiction; CDFW pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code for alteration of the bed and bank of the L.A. River; or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) pursuant to Section 401 of the federal CWA or the Report of Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to the Porter Cologne Act.

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It should also be noted that the adjacent segment of the L.A. River is mapped on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Website with the following designations: Palustrine Scrub-Shrub, Seasonally-Flooded, Excavated; Palustrine Scrub-Shrub, Emergent Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated; Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Shore, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated; and Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated.² USFWS has no regulatory authority over wetland Waters of the U.S., which are regulated by the Corps pursuant to Section 404 of the federal CWA. As already noted, the project would not result in any impacts regulated by the Corps and thus the NWI mapping does not impose any regulatory constraints on the project.

- *Interference with habitat such that normal species behaviors are disturbed (e.g., from the introduction of noise, light) to a degree that may diminish the chances for long-term survival of the sensitive species.*

As no special-status species or habitats occur at the Project site, the Project has no potential to interfere with habitat such that normal behaviors are disturbed and chances for long-term survival of sensitive species is diminished. The southern California black walnut occurs on a disturbed slope well beyond the impact limits of the Project Site and therefore there is no potential for impacts from light, noise or other indirect effects. The yellow warbler occurs within riparian habitat between 250 and 275 feet from the Project Site and is already likely affected by noise and/or light associated with the adjacent freeway California State Route 2 and development occurring on the southern side of the L.A. River. Construction of the Project would not add substantially to the existing noise and/or light levels and would be temporary. As noted, while the yellow warbler is listed as a Federal Bird of Conservation Concern and State Species of Special Concern it remains common and widespread, breeding throughout North America and portions of South America. As such, there will be no significant impacts to this species associated with the Project as 1) there is no suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat on the Project site; 2) the Project site is

² <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>. The NWI website includes the following information regarding the information provided on the website. “The wetland information displayed at this site show wetland type and extent using a biological definition of wetlands. **There is no attempt to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government, or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies.**” [Emphasis in the original]. Furthermore, the following is also provided on the NWI Website: “Base cartographic information used as part of this Wetlands Mapper has been provided through third party products. The FWS does not maintain and is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the base cartographic information.”

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already fully developed; and 3) the existing condition of offsite habitat within the L.A. River is already heavily disturbed by adjacent development and the adjacent freeway.

While the project site supports only limited amounts of ornamental vegetation, there is at least limited potential for impacts to nesting by common species of avifauna that would be regulated pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treat Act (MBTA) and Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code. In order to ensure avoidance of impacts to nesting avifauna, vegetation on the site should be removed outside the avian breeding season (March 15 to August 31). If vegetation removal occurs during this period, a biologist experienced in performance of nesting bird surveys should surveys shrubs and trees to be removed not more than three days prior to removal. If active nests are identified, shrubs or trees with active nests will not be removed until the biologist has confirmed that the nest is no longer active and that the fledglings are no longer dependent on the nest.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed Project would not result in significant impacts on biological resources due to a variety of factors:

1. The Project Site is fully developed, including industrial buildings, associated paved parking areas, and areas of non-native ornamental vegetation and therefore does not support areas of native habitat capable of supporting special-status plants or animals.
2. The adjacent offsite slope that supports ~~two~~ five small southern California black walnuts will not be impacted by the Project; these individuals occur well beyond the limits of the Project footprint. Furthermore, the southern California black walnut is a CNPS/CRPR List 4 taxon and impacts to this species within the existing setting would not result in a finding of significance.
3. The portion of state park adjacent to the Project has been previously graded and the substrate is currently highly compacted due to past industrial uses. This area is mostly bare, with sparse non-native trees and ruderal vegetation with areas consisting of gravel substrate and the vegetation provides generally low value for locally common wildlife species, including bats and birds. Therefore, there is no potential for the project to exhibit direct or indirect impacts to special-status species on the adjacent state park project.
4. The project would not impact jurisdictional waters and thus the Project would not require authorizations from: the Corps pursuant to Section 404 of the federal CWA, as the Project exhibits no potential for discharge of dredge or fill material into Section 404 jurisdiction; CDFW pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code for alteration of the bed and bank of the L.A. River; or the Regional Board pursuant to

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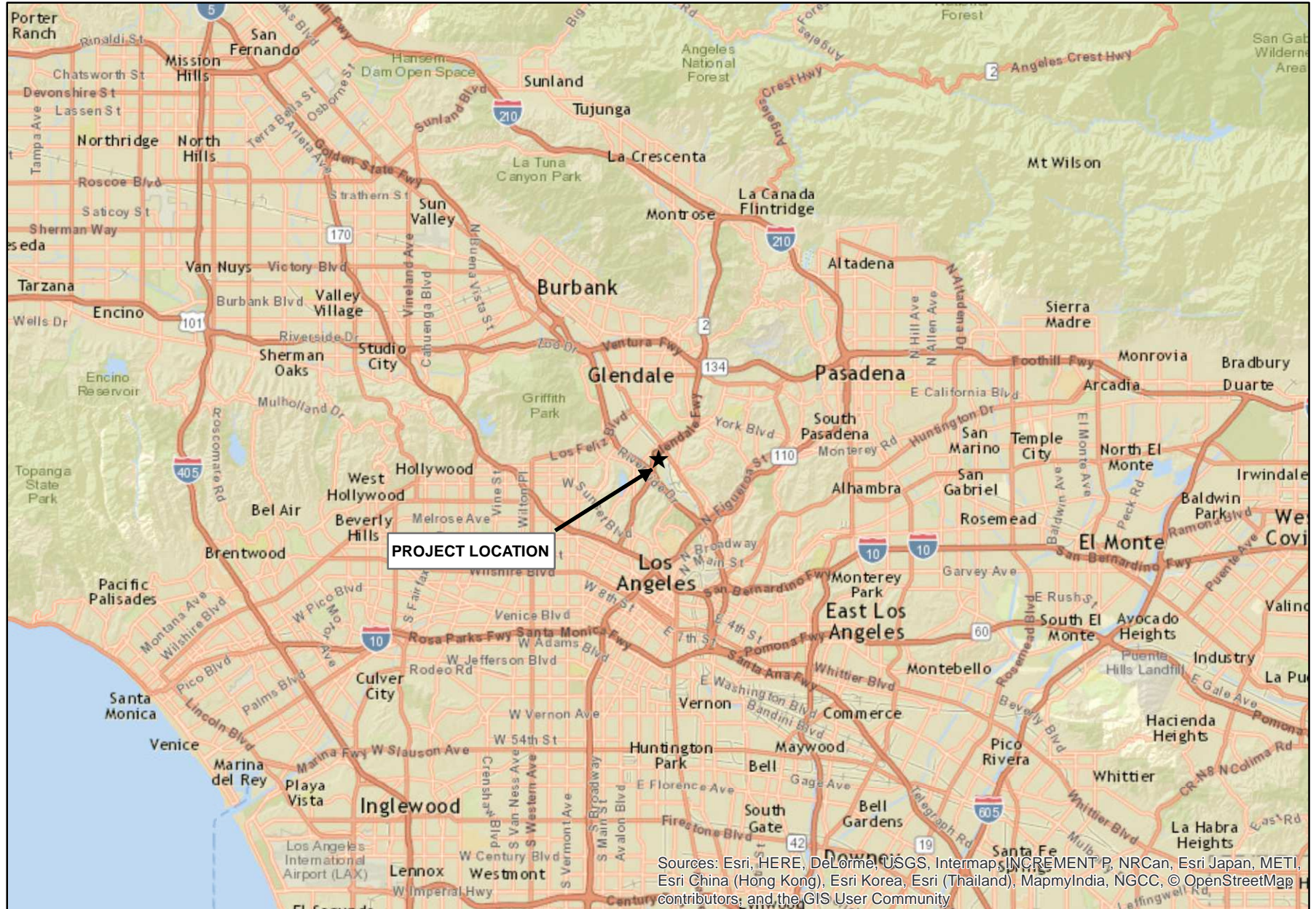
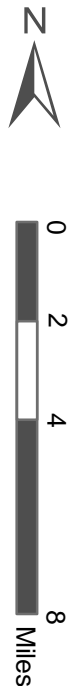
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Section 401 of the federal CWA or the Report of Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to the Porter Cologne Act.

5. While the L.A. River exhibits limited riparian vegetation that supports yellow warbler, this habitat occurs over 250 feet from the Project Site and is already highly disturbed due to current adjacent land uses. Furthermore, the conservation status of this species would not necessarily result in a finding of significance as discussed above. Therefore, the Project exhibits no potential for significant impacts to the species.

Source: ESRI World Street Map



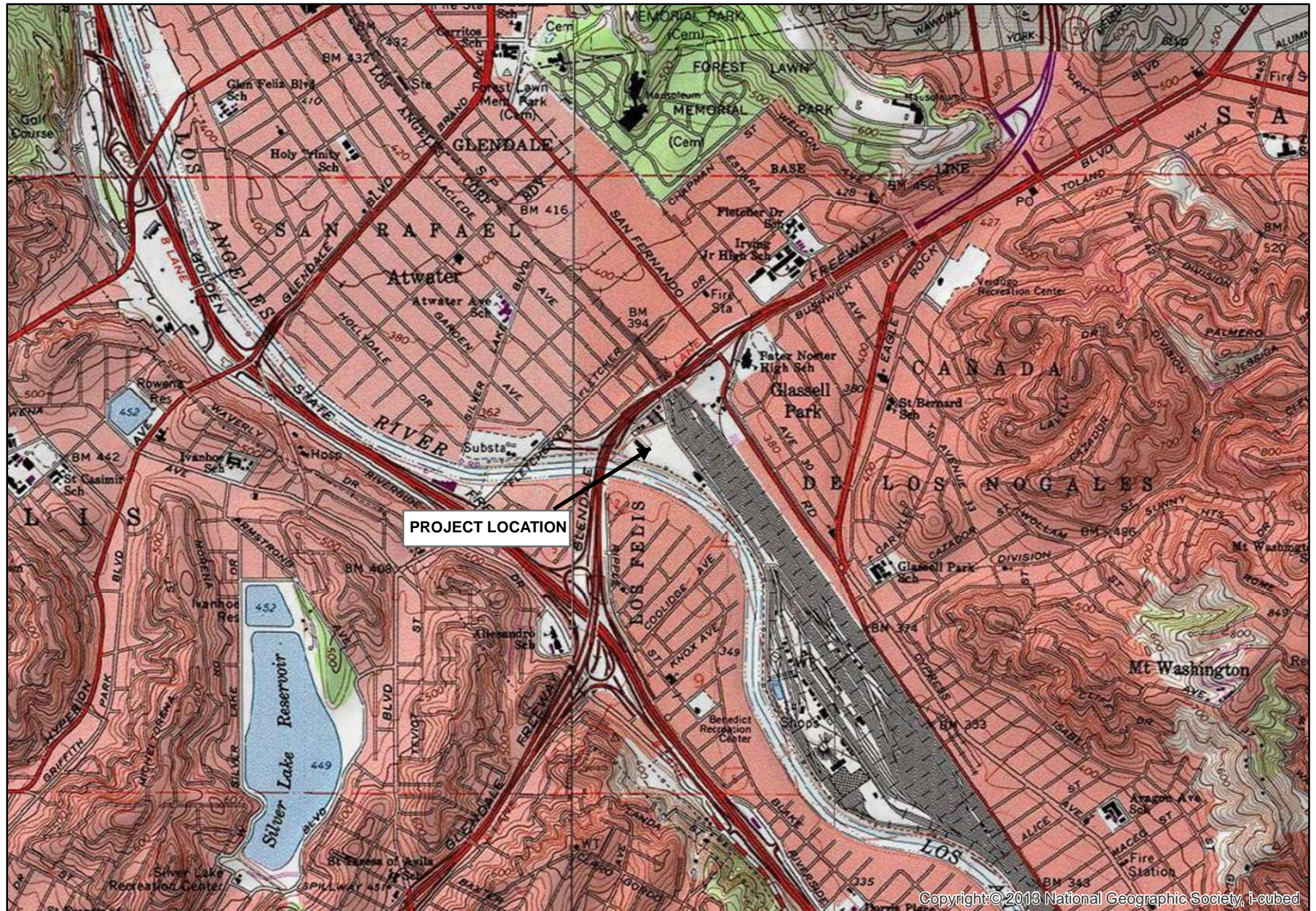
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Regional Map

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Exhibit 1





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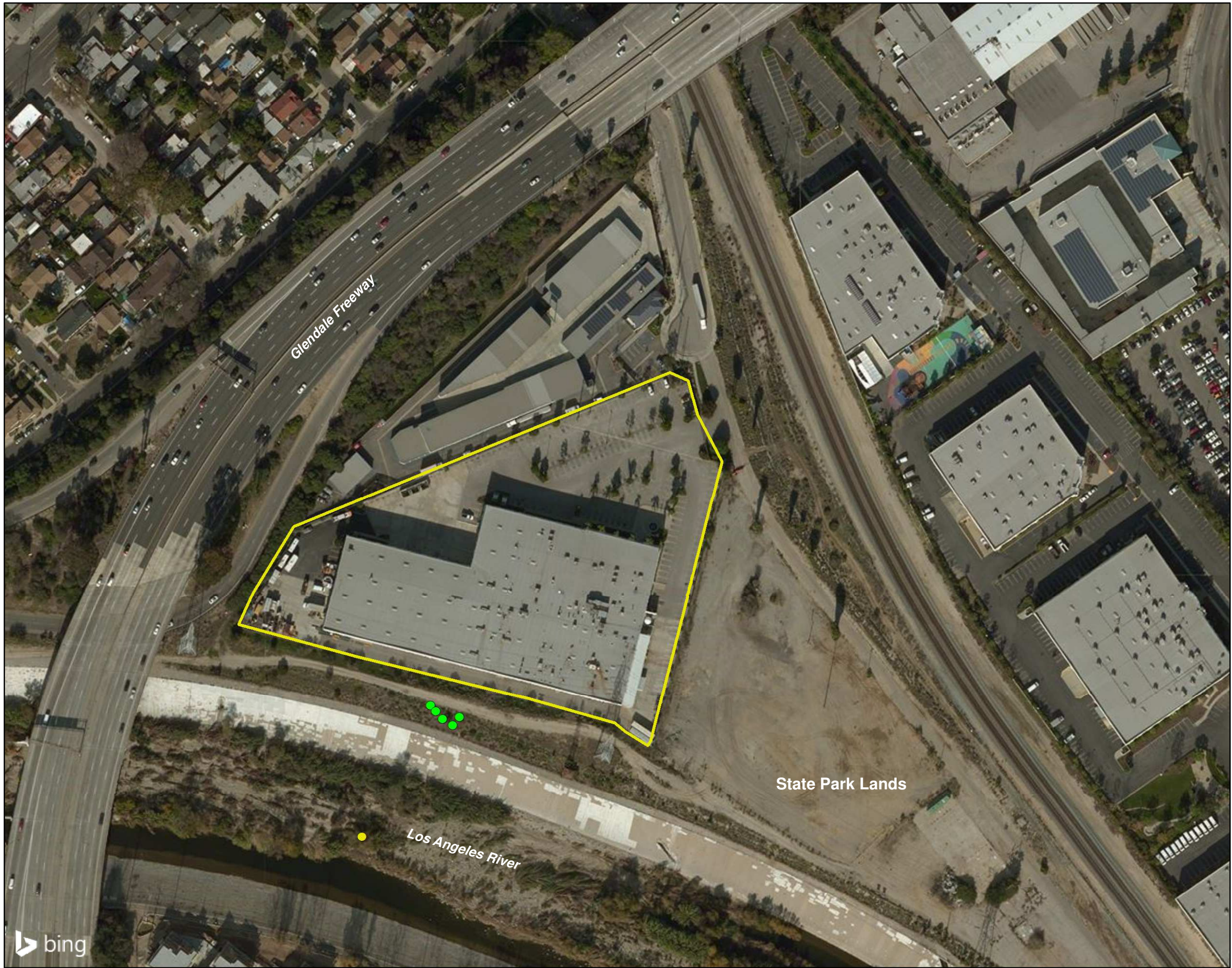
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Vicinity Map

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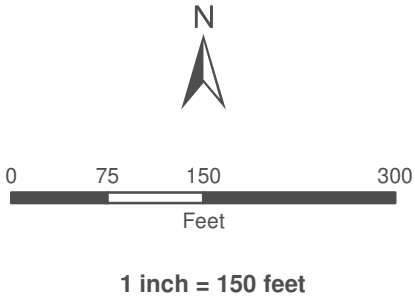
Exhibit 2





Legend

- Yellow Warbler (2017)
- California Walnut Location (2019)
- Approximate Project Boundary



Coordinate System: State Plane 5 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD83
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: April 18, 2019

BOW TIE YARD
Aerial Site Map

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Exhibit 3



Photograph 1: View of the slope adjacent to L.A. River Trail, over 50 feet south of the Project site. California walnut (*Juglans californica*) is visible in right-center of photo and is over 50 feet from the project site.



Photograph 2: View of the segment of the L.A. River adjacent to the Project site vegetated with a mix of non-native species, native herb-dominated species strongly adapted to anthropogenic disturbance, and a small amount of riparian vegetation.



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Site Photographs

APPENDIX A

FLORAL COMPENDIUM

The floral compendium lists all species identified during floristic level/focused plant surveys conducted for the Project site. Taxonomy typically follows The Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition (2012). Common plant names are taken from Baldwin (2012), Munz (1974), and Roberts et al (2004) and Roberts (2008). An asterisk (*) denotes a non-native species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

MAGNOLIOPHYTA

FLOWERING PLANTS

MONOCOTYLEDONES

MONOCOTS

ARECACEAE

- * *Washingtonia robusta*

Palm Family

Mexican fan palm

POACEAE

- * *Arundo donax*
- * *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*
- * *Pennisetum setaceum*

Grass Family

giant reed
foxtail chess
fountaingrass

EUDICOTYLEDONES

EUDICOTS

ADOXACEAE

Sambucus nigra ssp. *caerulea*

Muskroot family

blue elderberry

ASTERACEAE

- Baccharis salicifolia*
- * *Centaurea melitensis*
- Encelia californica*
- Erigeron canadensis*
- * *Lactuca serriola*
- * *Senecio vulgaris*
- Stephanomeria cichoriacea*

Sunflower Family

mulefat
tocalote
California brittlebush
giant horseweed
common groundsel
prickly lettuce
chicory leaved stephanomeria

BRASSICACEAE

- * *Brassica nigra*
- * *Hirschfeldia incana*
- * *Raphanus sativus*

Mustard Family

black mustard
short-pod mustard
radish

CACTACEAE

Opuntia littoralis

EUPHORBIACEAE

* *Ricinus communis*

FABACEAE

* *Acacia* sp.

Acmispon glaber

* *Spartium junceum*

JUGLANDACEAE

Juglans californica

LAMIACEAE

Salvia apiana

MYRTACEAE

* *Eucalyptus* sp.

PLANTAGINACEAE

* *Plantago lanceolate*

POLYGONACEA

Eriogonum fasciculatum

SALICAEAE

Salix gooddingii

SOLANCEAE

* *Nicotiana glauca*

Cactus Family

coast prickly pear

Spurge Family

castor bean

Legume Family

acacia

deerweed

Spanish broom

Walnut Family

California walnut

Mint Family

white sage

Myrtle Family

eucalyptus

Plantain Family

English plantain

Knotweed family

California buckwheat

Willow Family

black willow

Nightshade Family

tree tobacco

APPENDIX B

FAUNAL COMPENDIUM

The faunal compendium lists species identified on the Project site. Scientific nomenclature and common names for vertebrate species referred to in this report follow Collins (2009) for amphibians and reptiles, Bradley, et al. (2014) for mammals, and AOU Checklist (1998) for birds. An (*) denotes non-native species.

AVES

ARDEIDAE

Ardea alba
Ardea herodias
Egretta thula
Nycticorax nycticorax

COLUMBIDAE

Columba livia
Zenaidura macroura

CORVIDAE

Corvus brachyrhynchos
Corvus corax

EMBERIZIDAE

Melospiza melodia
Passer domesticus

FRINGILLIDAE

Haemorhous mexicanus
Spinus psaltria

HIRUNDINIDAE

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Hirundo rustica

MIMIDAE

Mimus polyglottos

PARULIDAE

Cardellina pusilla
Geothlypis trichas

BIRDS

Hérons

great egret
great blue heron
snowy egret
black-crowned night heron

Pigeons and Doves

rock dove (common pigeon)
mourning dove

Jays, Magpies and Crows

American crow
common raven

New World Sparrows

song sparrow
house sparrow

Finches

house finch
lesser goldfinch

Swallows and Martins

cliff swallow
barn swallow

Mockingbirds, Thrashers, and Allies

northern mockingbird

Wood Warblers

Wilson's warbler
common yellowthroat

Setophaga petechia

TROCHILIDAE

Calypte anna

TYRANNIDAE

Sayornis nigricans

yellow warbler

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Tyrant Flycatchers

black phoebe

Appendix C: Special-status plants considered for the constraints analysis.

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Federal: FE State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Usually carbonate soils. Recent burn or disturbed areas.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
California muhly <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 4.3	Mesic habitats, including seeps and streambanks, in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Vernal pools	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
California saw-grass <i>Cladium californicum</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 2B.2	Meadows and seeps, and alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Often in vernal mesic areas within coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, and coastal prairie (mesic).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Playas, vernal pools, marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coulter's saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Occurring on alkaline or clay soils.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Davidson's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, riparian woodland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Alkaline soils in coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Federal: FE State: ST CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Greata's aster <i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.3	Mesic soils in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Intermediate mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Lucky morning-glory <i>Calystegia felix</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 3.1	Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but possibly in drier situations as well. Possibly silty loam and alkaline soils. Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), riparian scrub (alluvial).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Often occurring in clay soils.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Parish's brittlescale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Parish's gooseberry <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1A	Riparian woodland	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in open habitats of chaparral and coastal sage scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Peruvian dodder <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Annual vine (parasitic). Blooming period July - October.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 4.2	Granitic, rock soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools. Occurring in mesic soils.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Robinson's pepper grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 4.3	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Clay soils in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Salt Spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 2B.2	Mesic, alkaline soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Diego button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Mesic soils in vernal pools, valley and foothill grasslands, coastal sage scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	Federal: Candidate State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Coastal sage scrub, occurring on sandy soils.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Gabriel bedstraw <i>Galium grande</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Gabriel linanthus <i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Rocky soils and openings in chaparral, lower and upper montane coniferous forests.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Gabriel manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos</i> <i>glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Chaparral (rocky).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Slender mariposa lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Chaparral and coastal sage scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Sandy soils in alluvial scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, disturbed habitats.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams)	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southern California black walnut (<i>Juglans</i> <i>californica</i>)	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, alluvial surfaces	Occurs offsite on adjacent slope not impacted by the Project.
Southern mountains skullcap <i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.2	Mesic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Disturbed habitats, margins of marshes and swamps, vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Federal: FT State: None CNPS: Rank 1B.1	Vernal pools, playas, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
White rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	Federal: None State: None CNPS: Rank 2B.2	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Federal

FE – Federally Endangered
FT – Federally Threatened
FC – Federal Candidate

State

SE – State Endangered
ST – State Threatened

CNPS Rank and Threat Code Extensions

Rank 1A – Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.

Rank 1B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

Rank 2A – Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.

Rank 2B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Rank 3 – Plants about which more information is needed (a review list).

Rank 4 – Plants of limited distribution (a watch list).

.1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% occurrences threatened)

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

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

Appendix D: Special-status wildlife considered for the constraints analysis.

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Invertebrates			
Busck's gallmoth <i>Carolella busckana</i>	Federal: None State: None	Coastal scrub dunes, presumed extirpated.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Federal: None State: None	Relatively warm and dry sites, including the inner Coast Range of California and margins of the Mojave Desert.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Amphibians and Reptiles			
Arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Federal: FE State: SSC	Breed, forage, and/or aestivate in aquatic habitats, riparian, coastal sage scrub, oak, and chaparral habitats. Breeding pools must be open and shallow with minimal	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs in a variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian woodlands.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands are used.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> (<i>multiscutatus</i>)	Federal: SSC State: None	Open, often rocky areas with little vegetation, or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland associations.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs primarily in areas with sandy or loose organic soil, or where there is plenty of leaf litter. Associated with coastal sage scrub, chaparral, coastal dunes, valley/foothill grasslands, oak woodlands, and pine forests.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	Federal: FE State: SE, SSC	Streams and small pools in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitat types.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Aquatic snake typically associated with wetland habitats such as streams, creeks, and pools.	Low potential to occur within offsite segment of L.A. River.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, small ponds and lakes, reservoirs, abandoned gravel pits, permanent and ephemeral shallow wetlands, stock ponds, and treatment lagoons. Abundant basking sites and cover necessary, including logs, rocks, submerged vegetation, and undercut banks.	Low potential to occur within offsite segment of L.A. River.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Seasonal pools in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Birds			
American peregrine falcon (nesting) <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Federal: Delisted, BCC State: Delisted, FP	Although part of its historic breeding range, this species does not breed in southern California. In the west, breeding habitat consists of high cliffs along the coast.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Bank swallow (nesting) <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Federal: None State: ST	Low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts or reservoirs. Often use human-made sites.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Black swift (nesting) <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Federal: BCC State: SSC	Nests in forested areas near rivers in dark, damp areas. Forages in skies over mountainous areas and on coastal cliffs.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Burrowing owl (burrow sites & some wintering sites) <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Federal: BCC State: SSC	Shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas as a year-long resident. Occupies abandoned ground squirrel burrows as well as artificial structures such as culverts and underpasses.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	Federal: FT State: SSC	Low elevation coastal sage scrub and coastal bluff scrub.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Least Bell's vireo (nesting) <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE	Dense riparian habitats with a stratified canopy, including southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, and riparian forest.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Federal: None State: WL	Grass covered hillsides, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting) <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE	Riparian woodlands along streams and rivers with mature dense thickets of trees and shrubs.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Swainson's hawk (nesting) <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Federal: BCC State: ST	Summer in wide open spaces of the American West. Nest in grasslands, but can use sage flats and agricultural lands. Nests are placed in lone trees.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony) <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Federal: BCC State: Candidate Endangered	Breeding colonies require nearby water, a suitable nesting substrate, and open-range foraging habitat of natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting) <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Federal: FT, BCC State: SE	Dense, wide riparian woodlands with well-developed understories.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	Federal: BCC State: SSC	Breed in lowland and foothill riparian woodlands dominated by cottonwoods, alders, or willows and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy	Occurs within offsite segment of the L.A. River.
Mammals			
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most scrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: MH	Roost mainly in crevices and rocks in cliff situations; also utilize buildings, caves, and tree cavities.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Federal: None State: None WBWG: M	Prefers trees at the edge of clearings, but have been found in trees in heavy forests, open wooded glades, and shade trees along urban streets and in city parks.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: H	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: M	Rocky areas with high cliffs in pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcrops, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Federal: None State: None WBWG: M	Temperate, northern hardwoods with ponds or streams nearby. Roost in hollow snags and bird nests.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
South coast marsh vole <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura Counties.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Federal: None State: Candidate Threatened, SSC WBWG: H	Coniferous forests and woodlands, deciduous riparian woodland, semi-desert and montane shrublands.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: H	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: H	Prefers riparian areas dominated by walnuts, oaks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores where they roost in broad-leaved trees.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC WBWG: H	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Does not occur within the Property due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Federal

FE – Federally Endangered

FT – Federally Threatened

Threatened FPT – Federally Proposed Threatened

BCC – Bird of Conservation Concern

State

SE – State Endangered

ST – State

CDFW

SSC – California Species of Special Concern

CFP – California Fully-Protected Species