Appendix B

Biological Resources Assessment

John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern Project to Capture Urban Runoff

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Bell Gardens (City) Public Works Department to perform a biological resources assessment for the John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern Project to Capture Urban Runoff (Project) in the city of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the Project site and to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources.

The proposed Project would involve capture, retain, infiltrate, and replenish urban runoff by installing a stormwater capture and subsurface infiltration system at John Anson Ford Park. The 2,295-acre regional watershed drains through the upstream storm drain system directly into the Rio Hondo Tributary via a double-reinforced concrete box storm drain at the Project site. The concrete-lined Rio Hondo Channel is a tributary to the Los Angeles River. The primary goal of the Project is to achieve receiving Water Quality Objectives for the entire Rio Hondo watershed portion of the Los Angeles River Upper Reach Watershed Management Area. The proposed Project would involve construction of a diversion structure and subsurface infiltration basin below John Anson Ford Park to capture and recharge dry-weather and storm runoff from a catchment area of 2,295 acres. The Project would divert stormflows from an existing storm drain system and install a treatment facility beneath the northerly parking lot and construct bottomless cisterns beneath the baseball field and soccer field.

The Project site is located within John Anson Ford Park, an approximate50-acre recreational park located at 8000 Park Lane. The existing Project site consists of multiple athletic fields including two baseball/softball diamonds and two soccer fields situated south of Park Lane and northwest of the Rio Hondo, within a primarily residential neighborhood.

Based on the documented vegetation communities and habitat present at the project site; the minimal impacts proposed; the urbanized nature of the project vicinity; and the habitat requirements of locally documented special-status species, there is no potential for special-status wildlife or plant species to occur within the Project site. The Project has the potential to impact protected nesting birds, but impacts would be avoided and/or minimized through implementation of the measures outlined in this document.

1 Introduction and Setting

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Bell (City) Gardens Public Works Department to perform a biological resources assessment for the John Anson Ford Park Infiltration Cistern Project to Capture Urban Runoff (Project) in the city of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the project area and to evaluate the potential for impacts to special-status biological resources. This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus investigation, which includes an evaluation of Project impacts under CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act if a federal nexus (i.e., federal funding and/or permitting) is established during the course of the Project.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Project would capture, retain, infiltrate, and replenish urban runoff by installing a stormwater capture and subsurface infiltration system at John Anson Ford Park. The 2,295-acre regional watershed drains through the upstream storm drain system directly into the Rio Hondo Tributary via a double-reinforced concrete box storm drain at the Project site. The concrete-lined Rio Hondo Channel is a tributary to the Los Angeles River. The primary goal of the Project is to achieve receiving Water Quality Objectives for the entire Rio Hondo watershed portion of the Los Angeles River Upper Reach Watershed Management Area.

The proposed Project would construct a diversion structure and subsurface infiltration basin below John Anson Ford Park to capture and recharge dry-weather and storm runoff from a catchment area of 2,295 acres. The Project would divert stormflows from an existing storm drain system and install a treatment facility beneath the northerly parking lot and construct bottomless cisterns beneath the baseball field and soccer field. The subsurface infiltration basin would divert stormwater flows from an existing storm drain (BI 0539 – Line A), maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. A multitude of lateral lines collect runoff and discharge into Line A of BI 0539. A 3.25-foot weir within a double box culvert in the storm drain would direct flows through a 3.5-foot diameter pipe leading to a pretreatment device. The bottom of the diversion structure would be sloped towards the diversion pipe to prevent ponding in the system.

The Project would be implemented in three phases. Construction activities would be restricted to daytime hours. The timing of implementation of each phase will depend upon funding availability. This analysis assumes full implementation of all three Project phases over time.

Following is an overview of excavation and soil export quantities associated with each phase of the Project; these estimates are conservative and reflect the maximum volumes of excavation and export for each Project phase.

- **Phase 1.** Construction of Phase 1 would commence in late 2019 and be complete by early 2021. During Phase 1, approximately 120,000 square feet of pavement would be removed from the park, and approximately 60,000 cubic yards (cy) of soil would be excavated. Approximately 41,000 cy of excavated soil would be re-used as fill on the Project site, and the remaining 19,000 cy of excavated soil would be exported to a local waste disposal facility.

- **Phase 2**. Construction of Phase 2 would last approximately 15 months and would commence when funding is available. Phase 2 would involve the excavation of 196,000 cy of soil from the Project site. Approximately 125,000 cy of this excavated soil would be re-used as fill on the Project site, and the remaining 71,000 cy of excavated soil would be exported to a local waste disposal facility. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that construction debris would be disposed of at the Azusa Land Reclamation facility located at 1211 West Gladstone in Azusa, California.
- **Phase 3.** Construction of Phase 3 would last approximately 15 months and would commence when funding is available. Phase 3 would involve the excavation of 155,000 cy of soil from the Project site. Approximately 78,600 cy of soil would be re-used as fill on the Project site, and the remaining 76,400 cy of excavated soil would be exported to a local waste disposal facility.

Following construction of each phase of the Project, the area disturbed during Project construction would be restored to existing or better condition. Restoration efforts would include the replacement of irrigation systems, trees, landscaping, lighting, hardscaping, paving, and signage as needed. Recreational facilities at John Anson Ford Park would also be restored, if disturbed or removed during Project construction.

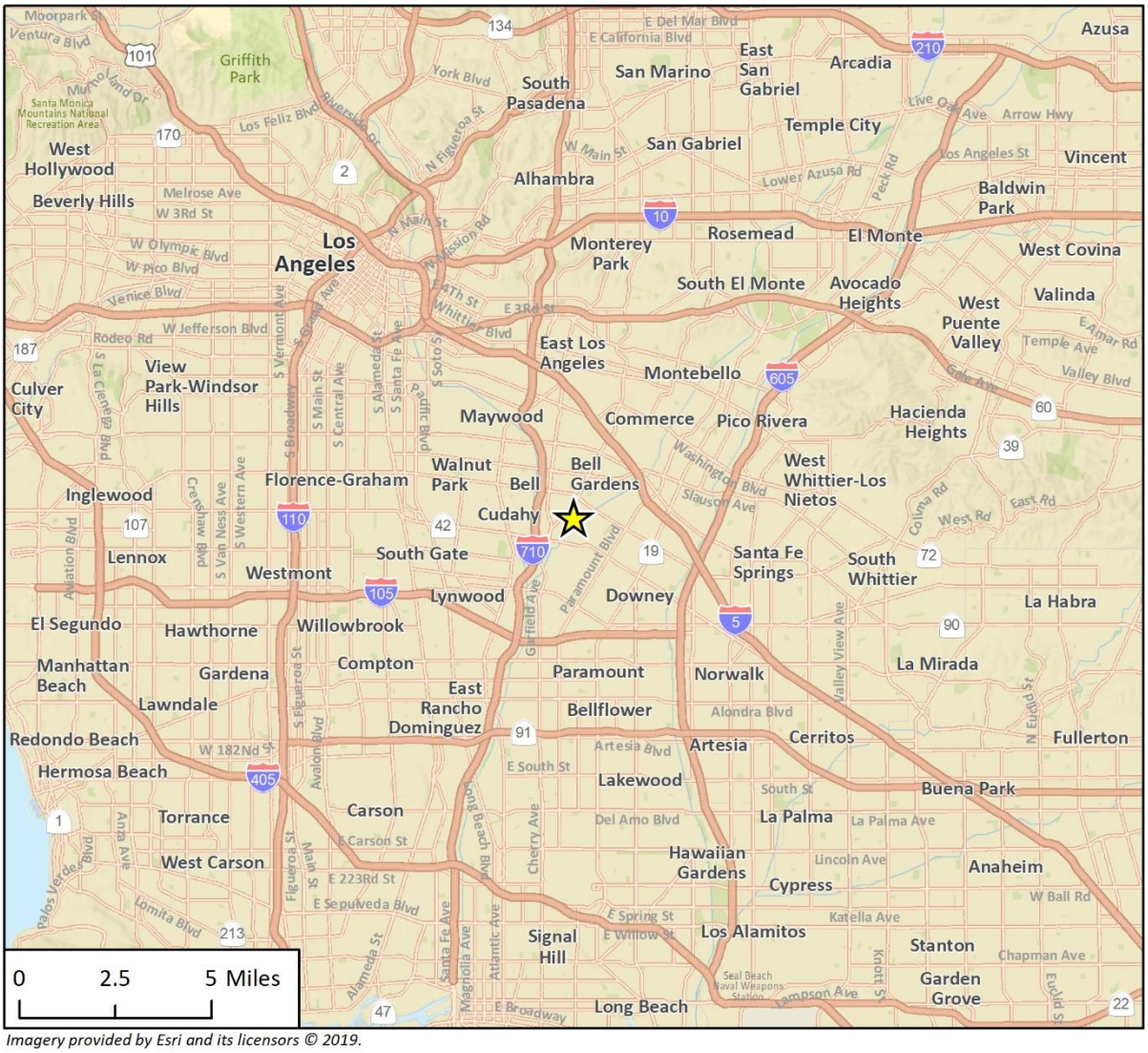
1.2 Project Location

The Project site is located within John Anson Ford Park, an approximately 50-acre recreational park located at 8000 Park Lane, within Township 2 south, Range 12 west, Sections 32 and 33 of the United States Geological Survey *South Gate, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The existing Project site consists of multiple athletic fields including two baseball/softball diamonds and two soccer fields situated south of Park Lane and northwest of the Rio Hondo, within a primarily residential neighborhood.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects and Study Area

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes all areas within the Project boundary (Figure 2). The APE generally depicts all areas that are expected to be affected by the proposed Project, including staging and construction areas. Construction would include removal and relocation of the existing hydropneumatics surge tank, site preparation, laying of foundations, installation of pipelines, tanks, pumps, and equipment, and paving of disturbed areas. The Study Area for this report consists of the APE which includes all ground disturbance associated with the Project plus a 100-foot buffer surrounding the APE.

Figure 1 Regional Vicinity Map



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Project Location

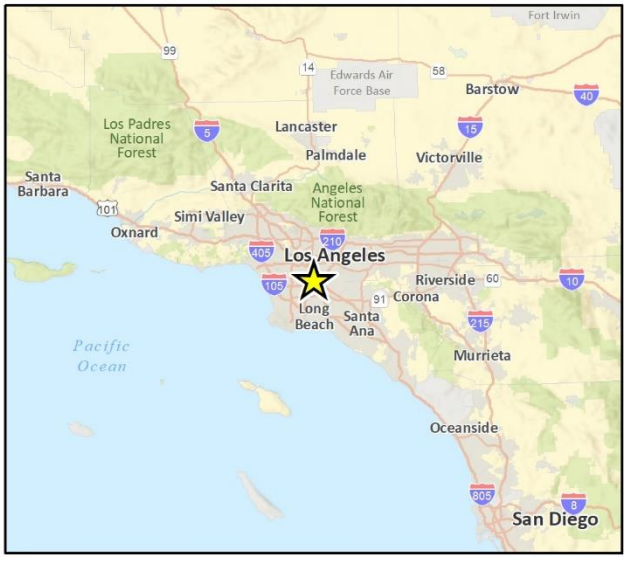

Figure 2 Project Location

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2 Methodology

Biological review of the Project included an evaluation of applicable biological regulations, policies, and standards relevant to Study Area and on-site biological conditions; review of biological literature pertinent to the Study Area; and, a biological reconnaissance survey of the Study Area. The methods employed are described in detail below. The findings and conclusions conveyed in this report are based on this methodology.

2.1 Regulatory Overview

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

2.1.1 Federal and State Environmental Statutes

For this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following statutes:

- **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Requires environmental review prior to approval of discretionary projects and requires significant impacts to be mitigated if feasible.
- **Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA).** These laws prohibit the unauthorized take of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species.
- **Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.** These laws prohibit unauthorized discharges of pollutants, including fill material for construction, into jurisdictional waters of the United States and waters of the State.
- **California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) Sections 1600 and 3503 et seq.** These sections of the CFGC set forth the Lake/ Streambed Alteration Agreement program, through which the CDFW regulates activities that would divert, obstruct, or alter streambeds.
- **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CFGC Section 3503.** These laws prohibit the destruction of birds, including their eggs, nests, and nestlings.

A more detailed account of the current regulatory framework the proposed Project is subject to is presented as Appendix D.

2.1.2 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The City of Bell Gardens is the lead agency for this Project under CEQA. This Project may also involve the use of funds provided by the federal government would need to meet CEQA-Plus regulatory standards. The State Water Resources Control Board would have the responsibility for CEQA-Plus review which applies federal standards to the CEQA process.

The proposed Project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally or state protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, and drainages) or waters of the United States, as defined by § 404 of the federal Clean Water Act or California Fish & Game code § 1600, et seq. through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan

2.2 Literature Review

Prior to the biological reconnaissance survey, Rincon conducted a literature review to characterize the nature and extent of biological resources on and adjacent to the Project site. The literature review included an evaluation of current and historical aerial photographs of the Study Area (Google Earth 2019), regional and site-specific topographic maps, geologic and soil maps, climatic data, and other available background information.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2019a), Biogeographic Information and Observation (BIOS; CDFW 2019d), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2019a), and USFWS, Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2019b) were reviewed to determine if any special status wildlife, plant, or vegetation communities were previously recorded on site. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2019c) was reviewed to determine if any wetland and/or non-wetland waters had been previously documented and mapped on or near the Project site. Other resources included the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (Online Inventory, CNPS 2019), CDFW Special Animals List (CDFW 2017a), CDFW Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2017b), United States Geological Service (USGS) topographic maps, hydrography data, and current aerial imagery, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA, NRCS, 2019), Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area (SEA) map, City of Bell Gardens General Plan (City of Bell Gardens 1995) and the CDFW Essential Habitat Connectivity Area map.

2.3 Site Survey

Megan Minter, Senior Biologist, conducted a reconnaissance-level field survey of the Study Area on March 6, 2019. Wildlife and plant species observed within the Study Area were documented. The purpose of the survey was to document existing biological conditions within the Study Area, including plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands,

and the potential for presence of special-status species and/or habitats. The biologist conducted the survey on foot. Where portions of the Study Area were inaccessible (e.g., private property, fenced areas), the biologist visually inspected those areas with binoculars (10 x 40). Weather conditions during the survey included an average temperature of 58 degrees Fahrenheit, winds between 0 and 3 miles per hour, overcast, and drizzle. Project photographs can be found in Appendix A.

3 Existing Conditions

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

3.1 Topography and Soils

The Project site occurs 117 to 125 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Google Earth 2018) and is generally flat. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the Study Area contains the Urban land-Hueneme, drained-San Emigdio complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes and the Urban land-Metz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2018). Neither of these soil complexes are considered hydric.

3.2 Land Cover and Vegetation

The Study Area is entirely comprised of urban/developed land which is defined to be areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that native vegetation is no longer supported. Urban/developed lands are characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation. Areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous human activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, but continue to retain a soil substrate, may also be considered urban/developed lands.

The Study Area contains turf grass for sports fields and ornamental tree species such as eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and English plane tree (*Platanus* × *acerifolia*).

3.3 General Wildlife

The Project site and surrounding area provide habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in urban areas. Wildlife species observed with Study Area during the reconnaissance survey include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

4 Special-status Biological Resources

This section evaluates the potential for the Project site to support special-status biological resources. No special-status biological resources were observed during the site reconnaissance survey.

4.1 Special-status Species

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and may require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted on site prior to the approval of any proposed development on a property. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDB species occurrence records from other sites near the Study Area, and previous reports for the site. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Study Area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

For the purpose of this report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the ESA; those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, Endangered under CESA or the Native Plant Protection Act; those identified as Fully Protected under Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the CFGC; Species of Special Concern identified by the CDFW; and plants occurring on Ranks 1 and 2 of the California Native Plant Society's California Rare Plant Rank system per the following definitions:

- **List 1A** = Plants presumed extinct in California
- **List 1B.1** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- **List 1B.2** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

- **List 1B.3** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)
- **List 2** = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Based on a query of the CNDDB and CNPS there are 41 special-status plant species and 40 special-status wildlife species documented within a 5-mile radius (or 9-quad search for CNPS) of the Study Area. All 81 species were evaluated for potential to occur within the Study Area and results of this evaluation can be found in Appendix B. No special-status species were detected during the field reconnaissance survey.

Special-status species typically have very specific habitat requirements which may include, but are not limited to, vegetation communities, elevation levels and topography, and availability of primary constituent elements (i.e., space for individual and population growth, breeding, foraging, and shelter).

Given the high degree of urbanization within the Study Area and lack of suitable habitat for each species, no special-status plant or wildlife species are expected to occur. Additionally, there is no critical habitat designated by the USFWS within the Study Area.

The Study Area does not occur within the California Coastal Zone (California Coastal Commission 2018). No locally important species or communities were observed onsite during the field surveys (County of Ventura 2014).

Nesting Birds

Under the provisions of the MBTA, it is unlawful “by any means or manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture (or) kill” any migratory birds except as permitted by regulations issued by the USFWS. The term “take” is defined by the USFWS regulation to mean to “pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect” any migratory bird or any part, nest, or egg of any migratory bird covered by the conventions, or to attempt those activities. In addition, sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3511 of the CFGC describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of birds, nests, and eggs. Fully protected birds (Section 3511) may not be taken or possessed except under specific permit. Section 3503.5 of the CFGC protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction of nests or eggs. The structures and ornamental trees within the Study Area and adjacent properties provide habitat that has the potential to support protected nesting birds.

4.2 Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. The CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDB. Similar to special-status plant and wildlife species, vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2012) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive.

Three sensitive natural communities were listed within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area: California Walnut Woodland, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, and Walnut Forest. None of these communities are present within the Study Area. Therefore, no further analysis of sensitive plant communities or habitats is included within this report.

4.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

No potentially-jurisdictional waters were observed within the Study Area. The closest potentially-jurisdictional water is the concrete-lined Rio Hondo channel, approximately 150 feet south of the Study Area. This channel would not be impacted by the Project.

Wild and scenic rivers do not occur within or near the Study Area. The closest wild and scenic river is Sespe Creek, located approximately 60 miles away from the Study Area.

4.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

Land use surrounding the Project site consists primarily of residential, commercial, and industrial development and heavily-travelled arterial roads. These areas do not contain corridors that facilitate regional wildlife movement.

4.5 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

The City's General Plan does not contain specific policies regarding protection of biological resources except to state that the City shall continue to evaluate the environmental impacts of new development and provide mitigation measures prior to approval, as required by CEQA. The City's General Plan also does not contain specific policies regarding the protection of trees.

4.6 Protected Trees

The City's General Plan does not contain specific policies regarding the protection of trees. However, The Los Angeles County Tree Protection Regulations and the CFG Code (§ 1600) provide specific protections for certain species of trees, depending on size and location (protected trees).

Within the County of Los Angeles, oak trees are considered significant historical, aesthetic, and ecological resources lending beauty and charm to the natural and manmade landscape and enhancing the value of property and character of the communities in which they exist. Except as otherwise provided in Section 22.56.2070, a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage or encroach into a protected zone of any [protected] tree of the oak genus (*Quercus*), without first obtaining an Oak Tree Permit. A protected oak tree is defined by County Code to include any oak tree which is:

- 25 inches or more in circumference (8 in diameter) measured at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade (a.k.a. diameter at breast height; DBH) for one trunk or where the combined circumference of any two trunks is at least 38 inches (12 inches DBH); or

- Any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, pursuant to Section 22.56.2180, on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of the County.

No protected trees are present within the Study Area.

4.7 Conservation Plans and Other Regulated Areas

The Study Area is not subject to any Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Additionally, the Study Area is not located within the Coastal Zone and are therefore not regulated by the Coastal Zone Management Act. Therefore, conservation plans are not addressed further within this analysis.

5 Impact Analysis and Recommended Actions

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

5.1 Special-Status Species

Special-status plant and wildlife species were not observed within the Study Area and no special-status plant or animal species are expected to occur in the Study Area based on habitat requirements. Therefore, the Project would not affect any special-status plant or animal species.

The Study Area contains vegetation and structures that provide suitable nesting habitat for protected nesting birds. Additionally, trees that provide suitable nesting habitat will be removed and replaced as part of Project activities. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 recommends pre-construction surveys if Project construction is initiated during the bird breeding season to avoid disturbing protected nesting birds during Project activities.

Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measure

BIO-1 Nesting Birds

If construction occurs within the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), then no more than one week prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within the disturbance footprint plus a 100-foot buffer, where practicable.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys will be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and should be of sufficient duration to reliably conclude presence/absence of nesting birds and raptors onsite and within the designated vicinity. A report of the nesting bird and raptor survey results, if applicable, will be submitted to the lead agency prior to ground and/or vegetation disturbance activities.

If nests are found, their locations will be flagged. An appropriate avoidance-buffer ranging in size from 25 to 100 feet for song birds, and up to 250 feet for raptors depending upon the species and the proposed work activity, will be determined and demarcated by a qualified biologist with suitable flagging. Active nests will be monitored at a minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance will occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is complete, and all the young have fledged. If Project activities must occur within the buffer, they will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions are necessary. If a bird initiates a nest while construction activities, such as ground disturbance or demolition and construction, are ongoing it is unlikely to be significantly disturbed by those same activities.

5.2 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

A significant impact may occur if the proposed Project would cause an impact that was inconsistent with local regulations pertaining to biological resources. The City's General Plan does not contain specific policies regarding protection of biological resources and/or trees. Therefore, the Project would result in no impacts to resources protected by local policies and ordinances.

6 Conclusions

The mitigation measure outlined in Section 5 is recommended to assure avoidance of impacts to protected nesting birds. The Project would not impact any other special-status species, sensitive communities/habitats, wildlife movement, or conflict with adopted plans or ordinances including habitat conservation plans.

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Appendix A

Project Photographs

Photograph 1. Overview of baseball field at John Anson Ford Park and trees to be removed. Photo facing southwest.

Photograph 2. Overview of baseball field at John Anson Ford Park and trees to be removed. Photo facing northeast.

Photograph 3. Overview of trees to be removed on the north side of John Anson Ford Park. Photo facing northeast.

Photograph 4. Overview of baseball field and soccer field at John Anson Ford Park and trees to be removed. Photo facing south.

Appendix B

Special-Status Species Evaluation Table

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Plants and Lichens			
Aphanisma blitoides aphanisma	None/None G3G4/S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On bluffs and slopes near the ocean in sandy or clay soils. 3-305 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	Endangered/ Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m. perennial stoloniferous herb. Blooms May-Aug	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered/ None G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas; usually on sandstone with carbonate layers. Soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. 3-640 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jan-Aug	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Endangered/ Endangered G2T1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered/ Endangered G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean; one site on a clay terrace. 1-45 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	None/None G3/S1S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Alkaline or clay soils. 2-460 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	None/None G4/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, playas, coastal dunes. Alkali soils. 1-400 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	None/None G1G2/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 5-1420 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 0-460 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Endangered/ Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 290-1575 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius* intermediate mariposa-lily	None/None G3G4T2/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops. 60-1575 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Calystegia felix lucky morning-glory	None/None G1Q/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, riparian scrub. Sometimes alkaline, alluvial. 30-215 m. annual rhizomatous herb. Blooms Mar-Sep	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Camissoniopsis lewisii Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None G4/S4 3	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy or clay soil. 0-300 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May(Jun)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* southern tarplant	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. 0-975 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Nov	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered/ Endangered G4?T1/S1 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Oct(Nov)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. *glandulosa* Peruvian dodder	None/None G5T4?/SH 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 15-280 m. annual vine (parasitic). Blooms Jul-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 15-790 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii* San Diego button-celery	Endangered/ Endangered G5T1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. San Diego mesa hardpan & claypan vernal pools & southern interior basalt flow vernal pools; usually surrounded by scrub. 15-880 m. annual/perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *parishii* Los Angeles sunflower	None/None G5TH/SH 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater). 35-1525 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Aug-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Hordeum intercedens vernal barley	None/None G3G4/S3S4 3.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Vernal pools, dry, saline streambeds, alkaline flats. 5-1000 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m. perennial herb. Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* decumbent goldenbush	None/None G3G5T2T3/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy soils; often in disturbed sites. 1-915 m. perennial shrub. Blooms Apr-Nov	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None G5T3/S3 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m. annual herb. Blooms Jan-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Nama stenocarpa mud nama	None/None G4G5/S1S2 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 5-500 m. annual/perennial herb. Blooms Jan-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	Endangered/ Threatened G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-330 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	Threatened/ None G2/S2 1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas. San Diego hardpan & San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales & vernal pools, often surrouded by other habitat types. 15-850 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 3-1235 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudata* coast woolly-heads	None/None G3G4T2/S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes. 0-100 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Sep	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	Endangered/ Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 10-660 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered/ Endangered G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub. Edges of clearings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. 30-630 m. annual herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Aug	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Open areas. 3-370 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None G3/S3 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-640 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii* Parish's gooseberry	None/None G5TX/SX 1A	Riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Feb-Apr	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana* southern mountains skullcap	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. In gravelly soils on streambanks or in mesic sites in oak or pine woodland. 425-2000 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jun-Aug	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	None/None G3/S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes in clay, silt, and sand substrates. 0-80 m. perennial herb. Blooms (May)Jul-Oct(Jan)	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2040 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jul-Nov	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. 335-2015 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Invertebrates			
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/None G3G4/S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Cicindela gabbii western tidal-flat tiger beetle	None/None G2G4/S1	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of Southern California. Generally found on dark-colored mud in the lower zone; occasionally found on dry saline flats of estuaries.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	None/None G5T2/S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Cicindela latesignata latesignata western beach tiger beetle	None/None G2G4T1T2/S1	Mudflats and beaches in coastal Southern California.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Cicindela senilis frosti senile tiger beetle	None/None G2G3T1T3/S1	Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	None/None G4T2T3/S2S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis Palos Verdes blue butterfly	Endangered/ None G5T1/S1	Restricted to the cool, fog-shrouded, seaward side of Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles County. Host plant is Astragalus trichopodus var. lonchus (locoweed).	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered/ None G1G2/S1S2	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None/None G2/S2	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Fish			
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis Mohave tui chub	Endangered/ Endangered G4T1/S1 FP	Endemic to the Mojave River basin, adapted to alkaline, mineralized waters. Needs deep pools, ponds, or slough-like areas. Needs vegetation for spawning.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Amphibians			
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Reptiles			
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	None/None G5T2/S2 SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Chelonia mydas green turtle	Threatened/ None G3/S1	Marine. Completely herbivorous; needs adquate supply of seagrasses and algae.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Birds			
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	None/Candidate Endangered G2G3/S1S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3/S3 WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	None/None G4/S3S4 WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	None/ Threatened G5/S3	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened/ Endangered G5T2T3/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	None/None G4/S1S2 SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered/ Endangered G5T2/S1	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	None/ Endangered G5T3/S3	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	Delisted/Delisted G4T3T4/S3 FP	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened/ None G4G5T2Q/S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	None/ Threatened G5/S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	Endangered/ Endangered G4T2T3Q/S2 FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Endangered/ Endangered G5T2/S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Mammals			
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G5T4/S3S4 SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Moderate Potential.** Suitable roosting habitat is present on site. However, this site is subject to high human activity and regular maintenance and trimming of vegetation.
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	None/None G5/S3S4	Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds & open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	None/None G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	Endangered/ None G5T1/S1 SSC	Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County. Seems to prefer soils of fine alluvial sands near the ocean, but much remains to be learned.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Not Expected**. Suitable habitat is not present on site.
Sensitive Natural Communities			
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	None/None G2/S2.1		**Not Present.**
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	None/None G2/S2.1		**Not Present.**
Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	None/None G1/S1.1		**Not Present.**

BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern
FC = Federal Candidate Species
FE = Federally Endangered
FP = CDFW Fully Protected
FT = Federally Threatened
SE = State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
SR = State Rare
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDB RareFind 5

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank):
1A=Presumed Extinct in California
1B=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3=Need more information (a Review List)
4=Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List)
CRPR Threat Code Extension
.1=Seriously endangered in California (> 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2=Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3=Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

Appendix C

Resumes

Appendix D

Regulatory Guidance

Regulatory Framework

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory context under which biological resources are managed at the federal, state, and local levels. A number of federal and state statutes provide a regulatory structure that guides the protection of biological resources. Agencies with the responsibility and regulatory guiding documents for protection of biological resources within the project area include:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (wetlands and other waters of the United States)
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (waters of the State)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federally listed species and migratory birds)
- California Department Fish and Wildlife (formerly California Department of Fish and Game) (riparian areas and other waters of the State, State-listed species)
- City of Los Angeles

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has authority to regulate activities that could discharge fill of material or otherwise adversely modify wetlands or other "waters of the United States." Perennial and intermittent creeks are considered waters of the United States if they are hydrologically connected to other jurisdictional waters. The USACE also implements the federal policy embodied in Executive Order 11990, which is intended to result in no net loss of wetland value or acres. In achieving the goals of the Clean Water Act, the USACE seeks to avoid adverse impacts and offset unavoidable adverse impacts on existing aquatic resources. Any fill or adverse modification of wetlands that are hydrologically connected to jurisdictional waters would require a permit from the USACE prior to the start of work. Typically, when a project involves impacts to waters of the United States, the goal of no net loss of wetland acres or values is met through compensatory mitigation involving the creation or enhancement of similar habitats.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the local Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) have jurisdiction over "waters of the State," pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State. The SWRCB has issued general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) regarding discharges to "isolated" waters of the State (Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the USACE to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction). The Los Angeles RWQCB enforces actions under this general order for isolated waters not subject to federal jurisdiction, and is also responsible for the issuance of water quality certifications pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act for waters subject to federal jurisdiction.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS implements the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC] Section 703-711) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668). The USFWS and the NMFS share responsibility for implementing the FESA (16 USC § 153 *et seq.)*. The USFWS generally implements the FESA for terrestrial and freshwater species, while the NMFS implements the FESA for marine and anadramous species. Projects that would result in "take" of any federally listed threatened or endangered species are required to obtain permits from the USFWS or the NMFS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation with a federal nexus) or Section 10 (Habitat Conservation Plan) of FESA, depending on the involvement by the federal government in permitting and/or funding of the project. The permitting process is used to determine if a project would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species.

"Take" under federal definition means to harass, harm (which includes habitat modification), pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Proposed or candidate species do not have the full protection of FESA; however, the USFWS and the NMFS advise project applicants that they could be elevated to listed status at any time.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW (formerly the California Department of Fish and Game) derives its authority from the CFGC of California. The CESA (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 *et. seq.)* prohibits take of state listed threatened, endangered or fully protected species. Take under CESA is restricted to direct mortality of a listed species and does not prohibit indirect harm by way of habitat modification. The CDFW also prohibits take for species designated as Fully Protected under the CFGC.

CFGC sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3511 describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of birds, nests, and eggs. Fully protected birds (Section 3511) may not be taken or possessed except under specific permit. Section 3503.5 of the CFGC protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction of nests or eggs.

SSC is a category used by the CDFW for those species which are considered to be indicators of regional habitat changes or are considered to be potential future protected species. SSC do not have any special legal status except that which may be afforded by the CFGC as noted above. The SSC category is intended by the CDFW for use as a management tool to include these species into special consideration when decisions are made concerning the development of natural lands.

The CDFW also has authority to administer the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (CFGC Section 1900 *et seq.*). The NPPA requires the CDFW to establish criteria for determining if a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is endangered or rare. Under Section 1913(c) of the NPPA, the owner of land where a rare or endangered native plant is growing is required to notify the department at least 10 days in advance of changing the land use to allow for salvage of plant.

Perennial and intermittent streams and associated riparian vegetation, when present, also fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFW. Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC (Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements) gives the CDFW regulatory authority over work within the stream zone (which could extend to the 100-year flood plain) consisting of, but not limited to, the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow or changes in the channel, bed, or bank of any river, stream or lake.

County of Los Angeles

Natural resources within the Los Angeles city limits are regulated according to the General Plan. The County's General Plan Conservation and Natural Resources Element contains policy for the protection of open space; biological resources, including Los Angeles County designation of SEA, and local water resources (County of Los Angeles, 2015). The policies anticipate the potential impacts to biological resources from the land uses and activities that will occur under the General Plan and serve to avoid, reduce, and/or mitigate those impacts. The following policies apply to the project:

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