APPENDIX E

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
LOS ANGELES AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT PROJECT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

The Los Angeles Aerial Rapid Transit Draft Environmental Impact Report

Prepared by:

AECOM
999 Town & Country Road
Orange, CA 92868
Contact: Michael Kuehn

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Biological Resources Assessment discusses potential impacts on biological resources from construction and operation of the proposed Los Angeles Aerial Rapid Transit Project (Project). The proposed Project would be located in the City of Los Angeles, within or adjacent to the communities of El Pueblo, Union Station, Chinatown, Mission Junction, Solano Canyon, and Elysian Park. The Project area does not support sensitive ecosystems or special-status species because of its heavily urbanized condition. Potential construction impacts to biological resources include disturbances to bats that may roost and bird species that may nest in trees along the proposed Project alignment that would be removed, directly impacting bat roosting and bird nesting should they occur in trees along the alignment. Although vegetation removal would be minimal under the proposed Project, indirect construction impacts, such as increased vibration, noise, and dust, to roosting bats and nesting birds could occur. Mitigation measures to minimize these impacts would include preconstruction roosting bat and nesting bird surveys, phased removal of trees to avoid roosting bats and nesting birds, and creating buffer zones around active nests if construction would occur during nesting season. Additionally, some trees would be removed during construction, but would be replanted within the Project area or at another location within the City.

Potential impacts to biological resources during operation could include bat and bird collisions with Project stations, towers, junction, cabins, and ropeway cables, or electrocution if they were to come in contact with energized components. Potential indirect impacts include displacement of bats or birds from foraging, nesting, or roosting areas due to disturbance from increased noise and human activity associated with operation of the proposed Project. However, because the proposed Project would operate in a highly disturbed urban area, birds and bats are unlikely to be impacted by the relatively minor change in environment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological Resources Assessment discusses potential impacts on biological resources from construction and operation of the proposed Los Angeles Aerial Rapid Transit Project (Project). The proposed Project would be located in the City of Los Angeles, within or adjacent to the communities of El Pueblo, Union Station, Chinatown, Mission Junction, Solano Canyon, and Elysian Park. The area evaluated for biological resources is defined as the Biological Survey Area (BSA), which includes the proposed aerial alignment; the Project components (i.e., stations, junction, towers, cabins, and cables); and a 500-foot survey buffer around the alignment. Biological resources in the Project area are limited to landscaped areas where ornamental vegetation could potentially support wildlife species that are adapted to the urban environment. In particular, birds (including raptors) may use mature ornamental trees within the BSA for nesting, and are protected under federal, State, and local laws. There is also limited potential for bats to roost in mature trees and structures that occur in the BSA.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Overview

The proposed Los Angeles Aerial Rapid Transit Project (proposed Project) would connect Los Angeles Union Station (LAUS) to the Dodger Stadium property via an aerial gondola system. The proposed Project would include an intermediate station at the southernmost entrance of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The proposed Project would provide an aerial rapid transit (ART) option for visitors to Dodger Stadium, while also providing access between the Dodger Stadium property, the surrounding communities (including Chinatown, Mission Junction, the Los Angeles State Historic Park, Elysian Park, and Solano Canyon) and the regional transit system accessible at LAUS. The aerial gondola system would be approximately 1.2 miles and consist of cables, three passenger stations, a non-passenger junction, towers, and gondola cabins. When complete, the proposed Project would have a maximum capacity of approximately 5,000 people per hour per direction, and the travel time from LAUS to Dodger Stadium would be approximately 7 minutes. The proposed Project would provide amenities at the Los Angeles State Historic Park and would provide pedestrian improvements, including hardscape and landscape improvements. The ART system has the ability to overcome grade and elevation issues between LAUS and Dodger Stadium and provide safe, zero emission, environmentally friendly, and high-capacity transit connectivity in the Project area that would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of reduced vehicular congestion in and around Dodger Stadium and on neighborhood streets, arterial roadways, and freeways. The proposed Project would operate daily to serve existing residents, workers, park users, and visitors to Los Angeles.

Established aerial gondola transit systems worldwide, such as in La Paz, Bolivia, and Mexico City, Mexico, are being used as rapid transit for the urban population that they serve. The proposed Project would employ a Tricable Detachable Gondola system (also known as “3S”).[1] 3S Gondola system cabins carry approximately 30 to 40 passengers. Similar systems are used in Koblenz, Germany, Phu Quoc, Vietnam, and Toulouse, France.

2.2 Project Location

The proposed Project is located in the City of Los Angeles, situated northeast of downtown Los Angeles. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would commence adjacent to LAUS and El Pueblo de Los Angeles (El Pueblo) and terminate at Dodger Stadium, with an intermediate station at the southernmost entrance of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The proposed Project would include three stations, a non-passenger junction, and three cable-supporting towers at various locations along the alignment. As shown in Figure 2, the proposed Project location would generally be located within public right-of-way (ROW), or on publicly-owned property, following Alameda Street and then continuing along Spring Street in a northeast direction through the community of Chinatown to the southernmost corner of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The alignment would then continue northeast over the western edge of the Los Angeles State Historic Park and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) L Line (Gold) to the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road. At this intersection, the proposed Project alignment would turn and continue northwest following Bishops Road toward its terminus at Dodger Stadium, located in the Elysian Park community.

[1] The naming convention for this system is derived from the German word “seil”, which translates in English to “rope”. Hence, Tricable Detachable Gondola systems are known as a “3S” systems due to the use of three ropes, or cables.

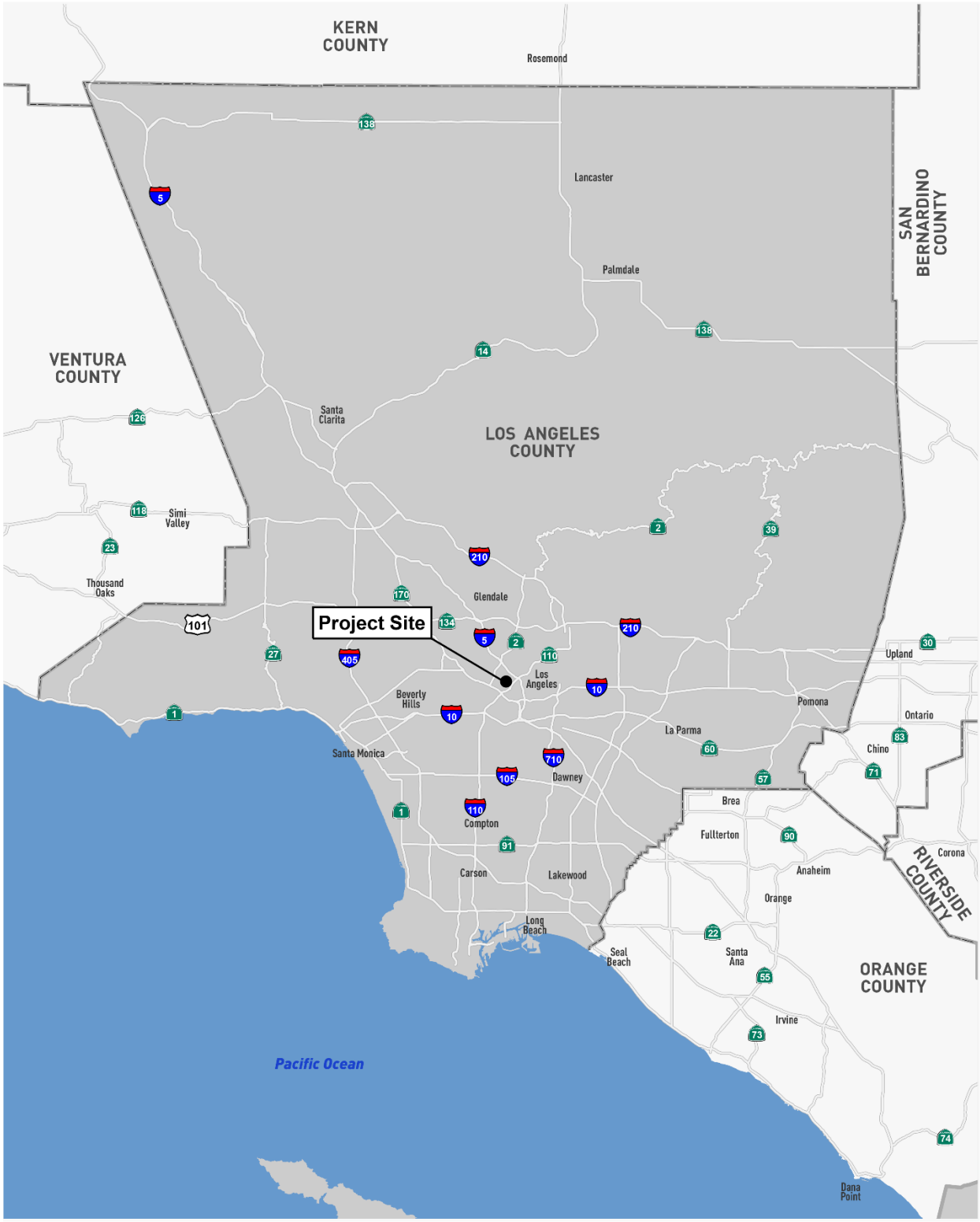


Figure 1: Regional Location Map

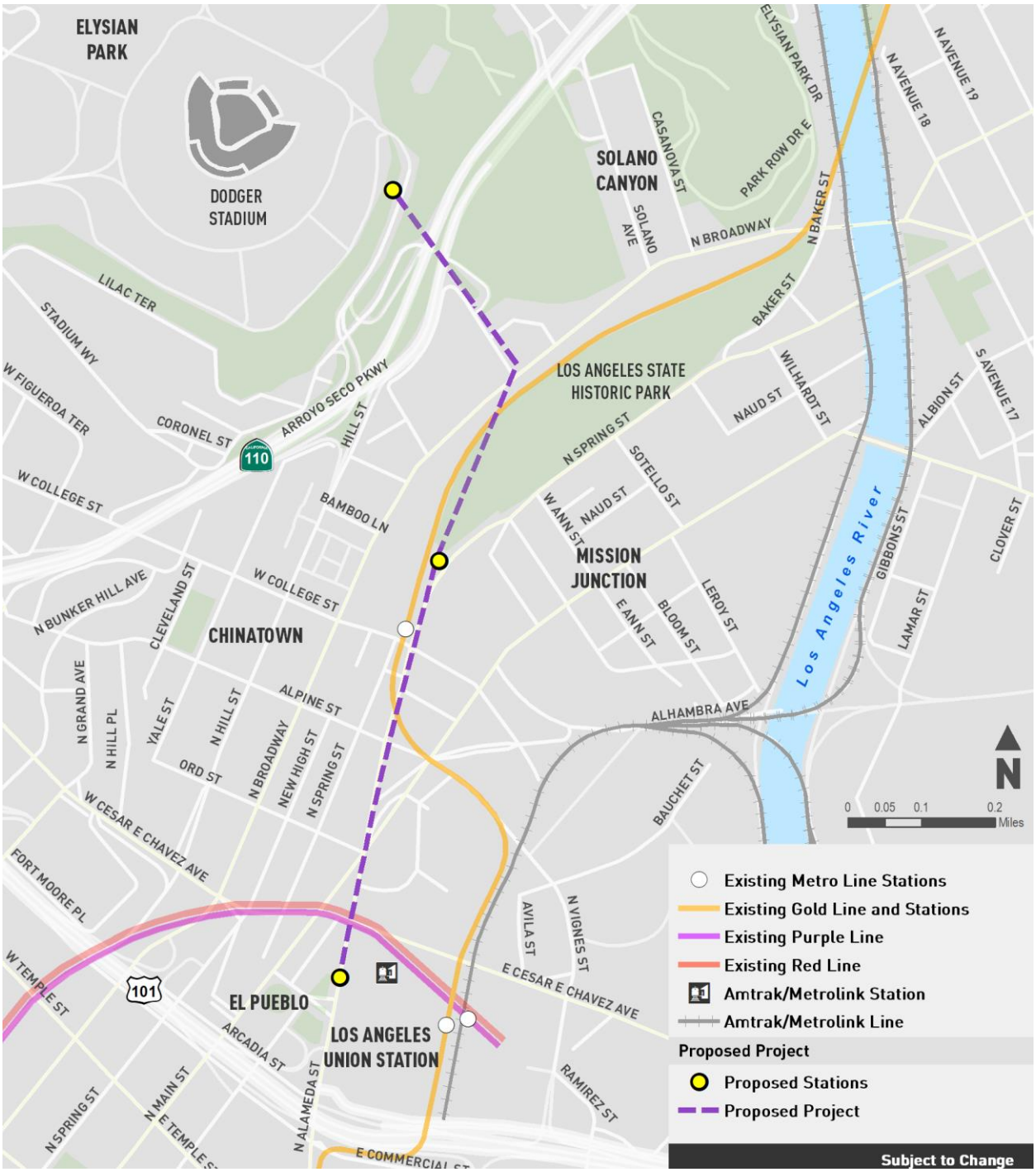


Figure 2: Proposed Project Location

2.3 Proposed Project Alignment and Components

The proposed Project "alignment" includes the suspended above-grade cables and cabins following the position of the Project components along the ART route from Alameda Station to Dodger Stadium Station.

2.3.1 Proposed Project Alignment

The proposed Project alignment would extend approximately 1.2 miles beginning near El Pueblo and LAUS on Alameda Street. The proposed Alameda Station would be constructed over Alameda Street between Los Angeles Street and Cesar Chavez Avenue, adjacent to the Placita de Dolores and planned Forecourt.

From the Alameda Station, the proposed Project alignment would remain primarily above the public ROW with portions above private property, and travel northeast along Alameda Street to the proposed Alameda Tower, which would be constructed on the Alameda Triangle, a portion of City ROW between Alameda Street, North Main Street, and Alhambra Street.

From the Alameda Tower, the proposed Project alignment would continue northeast along Alameda Street and cross Alpine Street. The proposed Alpine Tower would be constructed at the northeast corner of Alameda Street and Alpine Street on a City-owned parcel.

From the Alpine Tower, the proposed Project alignment would follow the public ROW and continue over the elevated Metro L Line (Gold). North of College Street, Alameda Street becomes Spring Street, and the proposed alignment would generally follow Spring Street in a northeast trajectory until it reaches the southernmost point of Los Angeles State Historic Park, where the proposed Chinatown/State Park Station would be constructed partially on City ROW and partially within the boundaries of the Los Angeles State Historic Park.

The alignment then crosses over the western edge of the Los Angeles State Historic Park and the Metro L Line (Gold) tracks.

The proposed Project alignment would continue traveling northeast towards the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road. The Broadway Junction would be located at the northern corner of the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road (1201 North Broadway). From the Broadway Junction, the proposed Project alignment would travel northwest primarily along Bishops Road, with portions above private property, crossing over SR-110 towards Dodger Stadium. The proposed Stadium Tower would be located on hillside private property north of Stadium Way between the Downtown Gate entrance road to Dodger Stadium and SR-110. The northern terminus of the system would be located in a parking lot at the Dodger Stadium property, where the proposed Dodger Stadium Station would be constructed.

Figure 3 depicts the proposed Project alignment, including station locations, junction location, and tower locations. The proposed Project components are detailed below.

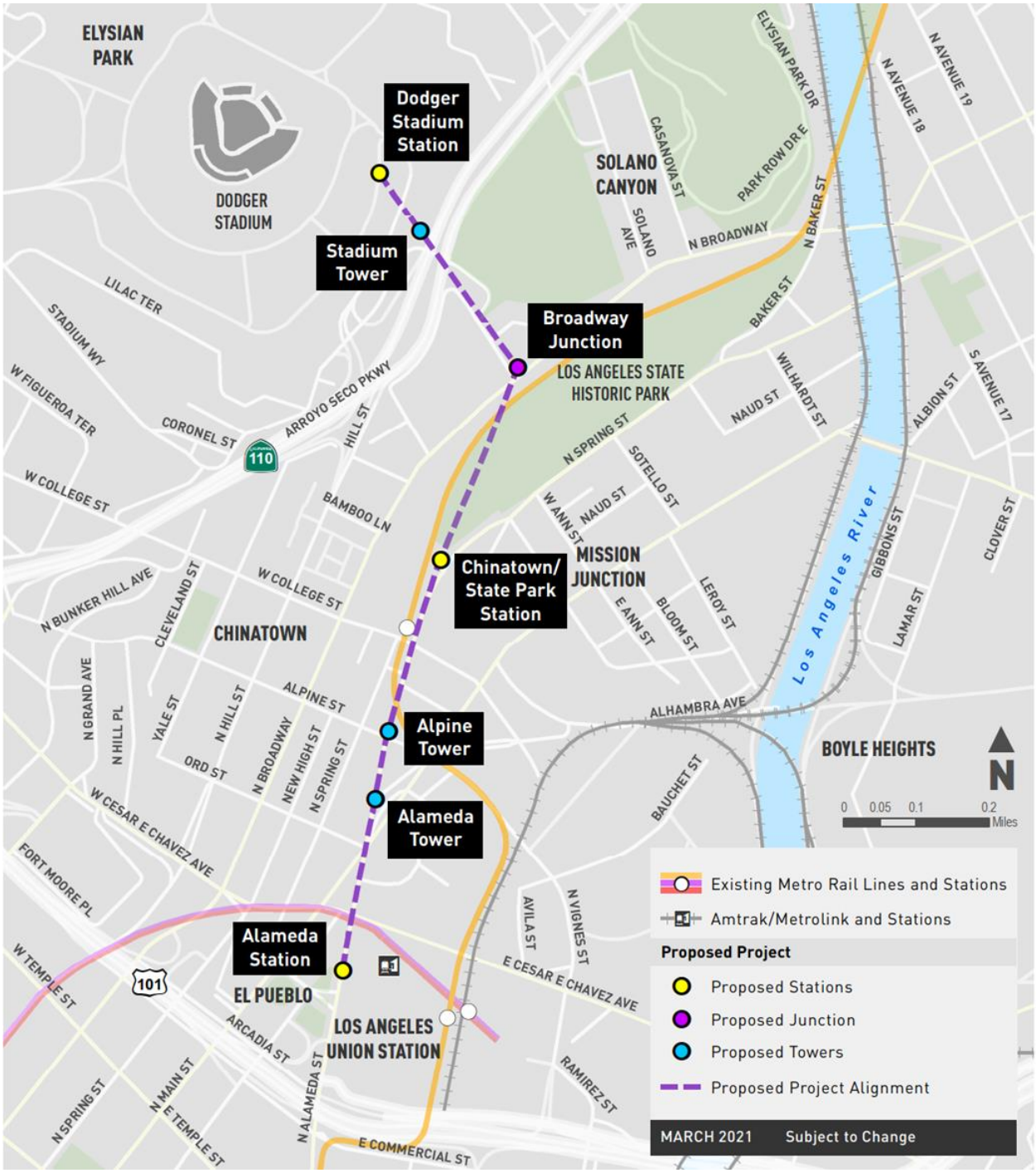


Figure 3: Proposed Project Alignment

Alameda Station: The Alameda Station would be located on Alameda Street adjacent to the planned Forecourt and Placita de Dolores between Los Angeles Street and Cesar Chavez Avenue. The station would be approximately 173 feet long, 109 feet wide, and 78 feet high at its tallest point, with the passenger loading platform approximately 31 feet above Alameda Street. Vertical circulation elements (i.e. elevators, escalators, stairs) for pedestrian access, which would also serve as queuing areas to the station, would be introduced at-grade north of the Placita de Dolores in a proposed new pedestrian plaza at El Pueblo on the west in an area currently used as a parking and loading area for El Pueblo. On the east, vertical circulation elements would be introduced at-grade from the planned Forecourt. Installation of the vertical circulation elements may include removal and replacement of trees, removal of parking and loading for El Pueblo, and installation of landscaping and hardscape.

Alameda Tower: The Alameda Tower would be located on the Alameda Triangle, a City ROW between Alameda Street, North Main Street, and Alhambra Avenue consisting of a small green space flanked on all sides by roadways. The Alameda Tower would be 195 feet tall with the cable suspended 175 feet above-ground. Implementation of the Alameda Tower would include reuse and integration of the existing pavers located at the Alameda Triangle, as well as landscape and hardscape updates to the Alameda Triangle.

Alpine Tower: The Alpine Tower would be located on a City-owned parcel, currently being used as non-public parking storage for City vehicles, at the northeast corner of Alameda Street and Alpine Street, adjacent to the Metro L Line (Gold). The Alpine Tower would be 195 feet tall at its tallest point, with the cable suspended 175 feet above ground. The Alpine Tower would also include the installation of landscaping and hardscaping near the base of the tower.

Chinatown/State Park Station: The Chinatown/State Park Station would be located adjacent to Spring Street in the southernmost portion of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The southern portion of the station would be located on City ROW, while the northern portion of the station would be integrated into the southern boundary of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The station would be approximately 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 98 feet tall at its tallest point, with the passenger boarding platform approximately 50 feet above-grade. Access to the boarding platform would be from the mezzanine via elevators and stairs. Comprised of three levels, elevators and stairs from the ground level would lead up to a mezzanine, 27 feet above-grade, and ramps for the queuing area would lead up to the boarding platform, which is 50 feet above-ground.

The Chinatown/State Park Station would also include Park amenities, including approximately 740 square feet of concessions, 770 square feet of restrooms, and a 220 square foot covered breezeway connecting the concessions and restrooms. Additionally, the Chinatown/State Park Station would include a mobility hub where passengers would be able to access a suite of first and last mile multi-modal options, such as a bike share program. Pedestrian access enhancements could include pedestrian improvements between Metro's L Line (Gold) Station and the Chinatown/State Park Station consistent with the Connect US Action Plan, including hardscape and landscape improvements, shade structures, and potential seating, as well as support for the future Los Angeles State Historic Park bike and pedestrian bridge. The Chinatown/State Park Station would require the removal of trees and vegetation, however, it would include the installation of landscaping and hardscaping, including integration of the granite pavers. The Chinatown/State Park Station would provide passenger access to Chinatown, the Los Angeles State Historic Park, and to nearby neighborhoods and land uses, including the Mission Junction neighborhood, which includes the William Mead Homes public housing complex.

Broadway Junction: The Broadway Junction is a non-passenger junction that would be located at the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road. The junction would primarily be located on privately-owned property with a portion of the junction and overhead cable infrastructure cantilevered and elevated above the public ROW. The existing commercial building located at 1201 N. Broadway would be demolished. The Broadway Junction would be approximately 227 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 98 feet high at its tallest point, with the platform approximately 50 feet above the ground. Vertical circulation elements (i.e. elevators and stairs) would be installed on the northwest side of the junction for staff and maintenance access to the platform.

Stadium Tower: The Stadium Tower would be located on hillside private property north of Stadium Way between the Downtown Gate and SR-110 and would stand 179 feet tall with the cable suspended 159 feet above-ground. The Stadium Tower would also include the installation of landscaping near the base of the tower.

Dodger Stadium Station: The Dodger Stadium Station would be located in the southeast portion of the Dodger Stadium property near the Downtown Gate. The site of the Dodger Stadium Station currently contains a paved surface parking area, drive aisle, and a landscaped berm. This station would be approximately 194 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 74 feet high at its tallest point. Cabins at this station would arrive and depart from an at-grade boarding platform, with the passenger queuing area also at-grade. The Dodger Stadium Station would include a subterranean area below the platform for storage and maintenance of cabins, as well as staff break rooms, lockers, and parts storage areas. The cabins would be transferred between the station platform and the subterranean area by way of a cabin elevator. Automated parking and controls would manage the process of storing cabins or returning them to service. Cabins would be returned to and stored at the Dodger Stadium Station when the system is not in use.

Restrooms for passenger use would be located at the station. The Dodger Stadium Station would also include a pedestrian connection to Dodger Stadium, including hardscape and landscape improvements and potential seating.

The Dodger Stadium Station is located adjacent to Dodger Stadium, which is operated as an MLB Stadium. The Project Sponsor will request consideration by the Los Angeles Dodgers of the potential for the Dodger Stadium Station to include a mobility hub where outside of game day periods, passengers would be able to access a suite of first and last mile multi-modal options, such as a bike share program and individual bike lockers, to access Elysian Park and other nearby neighborhoods, including Solano Canyon. Issues to be addressed in connection with such consideration as to the mobility hub include maintaining security for Dodger Stadium and the surrounding surface parking areas

Implementation of the Dodger Stadium Station would require the removal of parking spaces, as well as removal and replacement of landscaping.

2.4 System Operations

2.4.1 Typical Operating Logistics

During operations, the cabins would travel on a continuous loop between the Alameda Station and the Dodger Stadium Station. Cabins would pass through passenger stations at roughly one foot per second (less than one mile per hour) to allow for unloading and loading. If needed, a cabin could be stopped to accommodate passenger boarding. After the cabins pass through the

unload/load zones, the doors would close and the cabins would accelerate to match the line speed of the haul rope before reattaching to the haul rope.

At Alameda Station, arriving cabins (southbound) would decelerate, doors would open, and passengers would unload. The cabins would execute a U-turn in the station before passing through the load zone (for northbound passengers), load passengers (if any), close doors, then accelerate to be reattached to the haul rope.

At the Chinatown/State Park Station, cabins would detach from the rope and decelerate to the station speed. Since passenger access would be provided at this station, the cabins would decelerate to about one foot per second (less than one mile per hour) and the doors would open. After traveling through the unload and load zones, the cabin doors would close, and the cabins would accelerate to line speed and then reattach to the haul rope.

At the Broadway Junction, where passenger unloading or loading is not proposed, the cabins would detach from the haul rope, decelerate to a speed of approximately 6 mph, execute a slight turn to follow the alignment, and then re-accelerate and reattach to the haul rope. As described in Section 2.5.2, the Alameda Station to Broadway Junction and Broadway Junction to Dodger Stadium Station systems come together at the Broadway Junction. When the cabins detach from the haul rope in the Junction, their move from one haul rope to the other haul rope would not be perceptible by passengers.

At the Dodger Stadium Station, the cabins would decelerate, doors would open, and passengers would unload. Since the Dodger Stadium Station would be an end station, the cabins would execute a U-turn in the station before passing through the load zone (for southbound passengers), load passengers (if any), close doors, then accelerate and reattach to the haul rope. As described above, gondola cabins would enter, traverse, and depart stations under fully automated control. Operation of the proposed Project would require approximately 20 personnel. Station attendants would be located within each station to assure safe boarding or to execute stops, if necessary. Attendants would also provide customer interaction and observation; if a passenger needs special assistance, an attendant may either further slow or stop a cabin. A separate operator may sit in a booth adjacent to the boarding area and monitor screens, which would show activities in each cabin and station, as well as the system controls.

2.4.2 Queueing and Ticketing/Fare Checking

Queueing areas would be built into and as necessary, adjacent to, each of the stations to provide a gathering place for passengers waiting to enter the stations, thereby preventing crowding of sidewalks and walkways by passengers around stations. Queueing for the Alameda Station would occur in the planned Forecourt area on the east side of Alameda Street, and north of the Placita de Dolores in a proposed new pedestrian plaza at El Pueblo on the west side of Alameda Street. At the Chinatown/State Park Station, queueing would occur on the mezzanine and boarding platform levels. At the Dodger Stadium Station, the queueing area would be located on the north side of the station in a designated queueing area adjacent to the station.

Ticketing for the proposed Project would use either a chip-based card system or electronic ticketing that could be purchased and saved on a personal mobile device. Using these types of technologies would allow for contactless fare checking at the stations. Riders would pre-purchase their ticket prior to entering the boarding platform and fares would be checked using a card reader/scanner.

2.4.3 Signage

Similar to other transit projects that incorporate signage, the proposed Project would include signage to support wayfinding for transit passengers including information about transit connections and other important information to facilitate transit usage. Private funding for the proposed Project is anticipated to be supported by naming rights and sponsorship revenues, and such sponsors would be recognized in Project signage, which would be designed consistent with applicable Metro, City, and State approval requirements. Such signage may include identification and other static signs, electronic digital displays and/or changeable message light-emitting diode (LED) boards that include both transit information and other content, which may include off-site advertising that generates proceeds to support transit system costs and operations. Signage would be architecturally integrated into the design of the ART system including its stations, the junction, towers, and cabins. In addition, directional and pedestrian signage would be placed adjacent to and throughout the proposed Project as necessary to facilitate access and safety, including along the pedestrian improvements between Metro's L Line (Gold) Station and the pedestrian connection between the Dodger Stadium Station and Dodger Stadium. Project signage would be illuminated by means of low-level external lighting, internal lighting, or ambient light. Exterior lights would be directed onto signs to minimize off-site glare. Signage would be in conformance with all applicable requirements of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), and in accordance with LAMC, lighting intensity will be minimized in order to avoid negative impacts to adjacent residential properties.

2.4.4 Lighting

Construction activities for the Project would primarily occur during daytime hours. Some activities may require work outside of daytime hours (e.g., concrete pours, activities to close street lanes). If limited construction activities occur outside of daytime hours, lighting would be directed toward the construction areas and minimal spillover lighting is anticipated. Moreover, the lighting equipment would be hooded and shielded to minimize spillover effects and glare.

Project lighting would include low-level lighting for security and wayfinding purposes adjacent to and within the stations, junction, and towers, within cabins, at the vertical circulation, and areas for ticketing, fare checking, and queueing. In addition, low-level lighting to accent signage, architectural features, landscaping, adjacent pedestrian plazas, Chinatown/State Park Station mobility hub, and potential Dodger Stadium Station mobility hub would be installed at the stations, junction, and towers. Lighting would also be provided underneath the elevated stations and junction. Lighting for the pedestrian access enhancements, including the pedestrian improvements between Metro's L Line (Gold) Station and the pedestrian connection between the Dodger Stadium Station and Dodger Stadium would include new pole lights for security and wayfinding purposes, as well as low-level lighting to accent signage and landscaping.

Lighting would be low-level and primarily integrated within the architectural features. Exterior lighting would be shielded or directed toward the areas to be lit to limit spillover onto adjacent properties and off-site uses, and would meet all applicable LAMC lighting standards.

2.4.5 Maintenance

The proposed Project would require routine maintenance that would be performed by the system operator. The overall system would be observed on a daily basis as part of the startup routine.

Routine maintenance activities would generally take place during overnight periods or other scheduled down time. Cabins and their associated grips and hangers would be maintained in the shop at the Dodger Stadium Station. A work carrier cabin would be provided to facilitate work at tower equipment. Annual maintenance activities may require crane access at tower locations, including the potential to require the temporary closing of traffic lanes.

Rope maintenance schedules would be determined through a combination of system design and periodic monitoring. The haul rope would need replacement approximately every 5 to 10 years. This would require pulling a new haul rope, which would take up to two weeks to complete.

On a periodic basis, the system would undergo formal testing as prescribed by Cal/OSHA and appropriate ropeway standards. This formal testing is required by standards to occur at least every seven years. It is anticipated that the system would be closed to riders for up to two days during the formal testing events.

Backup power would be provided by battery storage located at each station and tower and the non-passenger junction. The battery storage system would be tested on a regular basis, and would provide backup power to allow unloading of the system in the event of a power grid failure.

2.4.6 Power Requirements

Operational power requirements can be separated into two categories: normal operations and emergency operations. Power requirements for one hundred percent of the power for the proposed Project would be provided by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Green Power Program, through a connection to their power grid, and would include the power to operate the gondola system and the non-gondola system components (i.e. lights, ventilation, escalators, elevators). When operating at capacity, normal operations are estimated to require a total of approximately 2.5 megawatts of power.

Power requirements for emergency operations consist of the energy needed for operations in the event of a power grid failure. The proposed Project would include the installation of backup battery storage at each station, tower, and junction to provide backup power to allow unloading of the system in the event of a power grid failure. The total backup power required to allow unloading of the system is 1.4 megawatts.

2.4.7 Sustainability Features

The proposed Project would provide a sustainable, high-capacity zero emission ART option for visitors to Dodger Stadium, while also providing access between Dodger Stadium, the surrounding communities, and the regional transit system accessible at LAUS. ART technology is quiet, and the proposed Project would reduce VMT and congestion, leading to reduced GHG emissions and improved air quality.

The proposed Project's stations, junction, towers, and gondola cabins would incorporate energy efficient, sustainable, water and waste efficient, and resilient features, as feasible. The proposed stations and junction are designed to be open-air buildings, allowing for passive ventilation strategies and providing direct access to outdoor air and natural daylight, while also providing adequate shade protection from heat. The cabins would be ventilated to enhance air quality for passengers.

The design intent and structural strategy for the stations and towers also provides an efficiency of materials. The steel plate tower forms have been designed as “Monocoque” structures, where structure, form, and finish are unified. Materials for the stations, junction, and towers would be locally sourced where possible, and would include recycled content where possible. Light-toned finish materials will also serve to minimize heat island concerns.

The proposed Project would be designed to incorporate several sustainability features, including conformance with the City of Los Angeles Best Management Practices Handbook and the City’s LID requirements, as applicable.

2.5 Construction

Construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to begin as early as 2024 and take approximately 25 months, including construction, cable installation, and system testing. The detailed construction procedures informing the environmental impact analyses are included in Appendix B to this Draft EIR. A summary of the construction activities is provided below. Construction of the Project components may partially overlap in schedule, especially since construction would occur at several physically separated sites.

Utility relocations would occur prior to construction of the proposed Project components and would be coordinated directly with the utility providers. Following utility relocations, construction would commence. Detailed information on utilities relocations is included in Appendix B to this Draft EIR.

During construction, some parking spaces at Dodger Stadium would be temporarily closed for construction of the Dodger Stadium Station and for overall Project construction, trailers, laydown and staging areas, and construction worker parking.

Construction of more than one Project component would occur at the same time, with consideration of available materials, work crew availability, and coordination of roadway closures. Table 2-1 below includes the estimated duration to complete construction of each of the proposed Project components, the maximum depths of drilled piles, the maximum depth of excavation, the amount of excavation, and the amount of materials (soils and demolition debris) to be exported for each component of the proposed Project.

Table 2-1: Proposed Project Construction Details

Component	Construction Duration	Maximum Depth of Drilled Piles	Maximum Depth of Excavation	Amount of Excavation	Amount of Materials Exported
Alameda Station	17 months	125 feet	10 feet	2,728 cubic yards	2,295 cubic yards
Alameda Tower	12 months	120 feet	10 feet	2,850 cubic yards	2,292 cubic yards

Alpine Tower	11 months	120 feet	10 feet	3,606 cubic yards	2,887 cubic yards
Chinatown/State Park Station	19 months	80 feet	10 feet	6,267 cubic yards	4,567 cubic yards
Broadway Junction	19 months	120 feet	7 feet	6,407 cubic yards	5,379 cubic yards
Stadium Tower	12 months	120 feet	7 feet	1,286 cubic yards	1,202 cubic yards
Dodger Stadium Station	20 months	55 feet	42 feet	44,313 cubic yards	44,001 cubic yards

Following completion of construction, the gondola cables would be installed, followed by system testing and inspections.

Working hours would vary to meet special circumstances and restrictions, but are anticipated to be consistent with the City's allowable construction hours of Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and Saturdays and National Holidays between 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. While not anticipated, approval would be required from the City of Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners for any extended construction hours and possible construction on Sundays.

Anticipated closures would include lane closures in which lanes would be closed 24-hours a day during certain phases of construction, or alternating closures during certain phases of construction, in which closures would occur during construction hours for approximately 10 hours a day, and roads would reopen during non-construction hours for approximately 14 hours a day. For alternating closures, during non-construction hours, steel plates would be placed over construction sites to the extent feasible in order to allow for vehicular and pedestrian circulation. The closures and hours would vary between location and phase of construction. The proposed Project would implement a Construction Traffic Management Plan that would include detours and ensure that emergency access is maintained throughout all construction activities.

3.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Several regulations and standards have been established by federal, State, and local agencies to protect and conserve biological resources. The Project's compliance with the regulations and standards listed below were considered during evaluation of the biological resources in the BSA.

3.1 Federal

3.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

Enacted in 1973, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and their ecosystems (United States Code [U.S.C.] Title 16, Chapter 35, Sections 1531–1544). The ESA prohibits the "take" of threatened and endangered species except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through a permit under Section 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the ESA. "Take" under the ESA is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

Formal consultation under the Section 10 permit process for actions by nonfederal agencies would be required if the project had the potential to affect a federally listed species that has been detected within or adjacent to the BSA.

3.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Congress passed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) in 1918 to prohibit the kill or transport of native migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird unless allowed by another regulation adopted in accordance with the MBTA (U.S.C. Title 16, Chapter 7, Subchapter II, Sections 703–712). The prohibition applies to birds included in the respective international conventions between the United States and Great Britain, the United States and Mexico, the United States and Japan, and the United States and Russia. USFWS is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA, which currently covers 1,093 bird species (USFWS 2020). Most actions that result in taking or in permanent or temporary possession of a protected species constitute violations of the MBTA. Examples of permitted actions that do not violate the MBTA are the possession of a hunting license to pursue specific game birds, legitimate research activities, display in zoological gardens, bird-banding, and other similar activities.

The BSA supports habitat for the presence of nesting birds and migratory birds protected under the MBTA.

3.1.3 Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is the primary federal law that protects the quality of the nation's surface waters when they are traditionally navigable waters, are tributary or adjacent to traditionally navigable waters, or are interstate waters. Waters under the jurisdiction of the CWA are referred to as "waters of the United States." The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates fill in waters of the United States under Section 404 of the CWA. In general, USACE takes jurisdiction over waters that are traditionally navigable, that drain to traditionally navigable water, or that are adjacent or otherwise have a significant nexus to traditionally navigable water. Under Section 401 of the CWA, the Regional Water Quality Control

Board (RWQCB) reviews permits issued by USACE for their effects on water quality, and issues certifications in conjunction with USACE permits.

The BSA does not include waters of the United States falling under USACE jurisdiction.

3.2 State

3.2.1 California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) regulates the taking or possession of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles, as well as impacts to natural resources such as wetlands and waters of the State. It includes the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Sections 2050–2115) and Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) regulations (Section 1600 et seq.).

3.2.1.1 California Endangered Species Act

Wildlife "take" is defined by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Protection extends to the animals, dead or alive, and all their body parts. Section 2081 of the CESA allows CDFW to issue an incidental take permit for State-listed threatened or endangered species, should a project have the potential to "take" a State-listed species that has been detected within or adjacent to the project. Certain criteria are required under CESA prior to the issuance of such a permit, including the requirement that impacts of the take are minimized and fully mitigated.

3.2.1.2 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement

CDFW has jurisdictional authority over rivers, streams, and lakes under CFGC Section 1602. CDFW has the authority to regulate all work under the jurisdiction of California that would substantially divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or use material from a streambed. In practice, CDFW marks its jurisdictional limit at the top of the stream or lake bank or the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, where present. Riparian habitat refers to areas within and adjacent to rivers, streams, and creeks that support plant species adapted to (or that can tolerate) occasional or permanent flooding and/or saturated soils. Because lateral extent may vary according to watershed position, water availability, and other factors, riparian habitats do not always support wetland hydrology or hydric soils, wetland boundaries, as defined by CWA Section 404, sometimes include only portions of the riparian habitat adjacent to a river, stream, or lake. Therefore, jurisdictional boundaries under Section 1602 may encompass a greater area than those regulated under CWA Section 404. CDFW enters into a LSAA with an applicant and can request conditions to ensure that no net loss of wetland values or acreage will be incurred. The streambed or lakebed alteration agreement is not a permit but, rather, a mutual agreement between CDFW and the applicant.

The BSA does not include water features falling under CDFW jurisdiction.

3.2.1.3 Bird Protections

CFGC Section 3503 prohibits take, possession, or destruction of eggs and nests of all bird species. Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and the destruction of raptor nests. Take or possession of any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA is prohibited

under Sections 3513 and 3800. Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code defines “take” as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The BSA supports habitat potentially suitable for bird species protected under CFGC.

3.2.1.4 Native Plant Protection

CFGC Sections 1900-1913, the California Native Plant Protection Act, includes measures to preserve, protect, and enhance rare and endangered native plants. The definitions of “rare and endangered” differ from those contained in the CESA. However, the list of native plants afforded protection under the Native Plant Protection Act includes those listed as rare and endangered under the CESA. The Native Plant Protection Act provides limitations on take as follows: “...no person will import into this State, or take, possess, or sell within this State” any rare or endangered native plant, except in compliance with provisions of the CESA. Individual landowners are required to notify the CDFW at least 10 days in advance of changing land uses to allow the CDFW to salvage any rare or endangered native plant material.

3.2.2 California Department of Parks and Recreation

General regulations of California State Parks that may apply to the proposed Project include 14 CCR § 4306, Plants and Driftwood, which states that it is illegal to “…willfully or negligently pick, dig up, cut, mutilate, destroy, injure, disturb, move, molest, burn, or carry away any tree or plant or portion thereof…”. However, 14 CCR § 4309, Special Permits, states that “the Department may grant a permit to remove, treat, disturb, or destroy plants or animals or geological, historical, archaeological or paleontological materials; and any person who has been properly granted such a permit shall to that extent not be liable for prosecution for violation of the foregoing.”

3.2.3 Los Angeles State Historic Park General Plan

The Los Angeles State Historic Park General Plan serves as a long-range management tool that provides guidelines for achieving the vision and purpose of the park. One of the Park Principles for developing the Preferred Park Concept in the general plan is to “Promote a 'Touchstone' Landscape for Reflecting on Los Angeles' Natural,” by making the park a place of inspiration, reflection, and appreciation of history and nature through the interpretation of the Los Angeles River. The general plan envisions the Natural Open Space area of the park demonstrate the natural habitats that may have once existed in and near the park and emphasize native plant communities. The general plan acknowledges that the circumstances of creating an urban park from a brownfield and former rail yard requires special consideration, including a vegetation management and landscape treatment strategy, addressing non-native plant species, and promoting the re-establishment of native wildlife and insects to the park (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2005).

3.3 Local

3.3.1 City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element sets forth objectives and policies to protect biological resources, including endangered species and habitats (City of Los Angeles 2001). For endangered species, the General Plan states the following objective: Protect and promote the restoration, to the greatest extent practical, of sensitive plant and animal species and their habitats. Policies to achieve this objective include:

- Continue to require evaluation, avoidance, and minimization of potential significant impacts, as well as mitigation of unavoidable significant impacts on sensitive animal and plant species and their habitats and habitat corridors relative to land development activities.
- Continue to administer City-owned and managed properties so as to protect and/or enhance the survival of sensitive plant and animal species to the greatest practical extent.
- Continue to support legislation that encourages and facilitates protection of endangered, threatened, sensitive, and rare species and their habitats and habitat corridors.

For habitats, the General Plan's objective is to: Preserve, protect, restore and enhance natural plant and wildlife diversity, habitats, corridors and linkages so as to enable the healthy propagation and survival of native species, especially those species that are endangered, sensitive, threatened or species of special concern. Policies regarding protection of habitats include:

- Continue to identify significant habitat areas, corridors, and buffers and to take measures to protect, enhance, and/or restore them.
- Continue to protect, restore, and/or enhance habitat areas, linkages, and corridor segments, to the greatest extent practical, within City-owned or managed sites.
- Continue to work cooperatively with other agencies and entities in protecting local habitats and endangered, threatened, sensitive, and rare species.
- Continue to support legislation that encourages and facilitates protection of local native plant and animal habitats.

3.3.2 Cornfield-Arroyo Seco Specific Plan

The Cornfield-Arroyo Seco Specific Plan (CASP) Area covers portions of the Central City North, Northeast, and Silverlake-Echo Park Community Plan areas. It governs land use and development plans across approximately 660 acres of land including, and surrounding, the Los Angeles State Historic Park. One of the purposes of the zoning regulations governing open space is to provide open space areas that provide for native habitat and facilitate the migration of local species.

The Los Angeles City Planning Department is currently evaluating and amending the CASP in order to strengthen the original vision and intent of the plan.[2]

3.3.3 Significant Ecological Area

Los Angeles County first began to inventory biotic resources and identify important areas of biological diversity in the 1970s. Today, the primary mechanism used by the County to conserve biological diversity is a planning overlay called Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) designated in the County's General Plan, which provides the framework for how and where unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County will grow through the year 2035. (Los Angeles County 2015). SEAs are ecologically important land and water systems that support valuable habitat for plants and animals, often integral to the preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species and the

[2] Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan (CASP) Update. Los Angeles City Planning. Available at: https://planning.lacity.org/plans-policies/casp-update#about. Accessed April 2022.

conservation of biological diversity in Los Angeles County. While SEAs are not preserves, they are areas where Los Angeles County deems it important to facilitate a balance between development and resource conservation. Together, the General Plan overlays and a SEA conditional use permit (CUP) process are referred to as the SEA Program. The SEA Program, through goals and policies of the General Plan and the SEA ordinance (Title 22 Zoning Regulations, Section 22.56.215), help guide development within SEAs. The SEA ordinance establishes the permitting, design standards, and review process for development within SEAs, and permits are reviewed by the Significant Ecological Areas Technical Advisory Committee. Development activities in the SEAs are reviewed closely in order to conserve water and biological resources such as streams, oak woodlands, and threatened or endangered species and their habitat.

The SEA Program applies solely to adopted SEAs located within unincorporated areas; however, four SEAs are located entirely outside of the County's jurisdiction, while 12 others have portions located within incorporated cities (Los Angeles County 2020). The BSA does not coincide with a SEA. The closest designated SEA, the Griffith Park SEA, occurs approximately five miles to the north.

3.3.4 City of Los Angeles Native Tree Protection Ordinance

Protected Trees under the City's Native Tree Protection Ordinance (Ordinance No. 177404) include oak trees including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) or any other tree of the oak genus indigenous to California but excludes the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Additional protected trees under the City's Native Tree Protection Ordinance include the southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) (Section 17.02 of City Municipal Code). In December 2020, the City added two shrub species, Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), to the Native Tree Protection Ordinance. Pursuant to the Native Tree Protection Ordinance, native trees that were planted or grown as part of a tree planting program are not "Protected Trees." Trees and shrubs must be four inches or greater in diameter at 4.5 feet above ground (diameter at breast height [DBH]) to be considered protected. The Board of Public Works must issue a permit before any alterations to protected trees are made that could cause them to be damaged, relocated or removed. Pruning also requires a permit and must comply with the pruning standards set forth by the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture in a manner that does not cause permanent damage or adversely affect the health of the trees. If a tree must be removed, a permit for tree removal must be obtained from the Los Angeles Board of Public Works in accordance with the Native Tree Protection Ordinance. Per the Ordinance, the tree removal permit may require replanting of native trees within the Project area or at another location within the City to mitigate for the removal of these trees. The Ordinance requires replacement of protected trees at a 2:1 ratio, and the size and number of replacement trees shall approximate the value of the tree to be replaced. The City requires replacement for the removal of non-protected but "significant" trees (i.e., those with trunk diameters greater than 8 inches at 4.5 feet DBH) at a replacement ratio of 1:1, and ROW trees to be replaced as specified by the City. These replacement ratios are consistent with the Los Angeles State Historic Park requirements.

A tree inventory report was prepared by Carlberg Associates (2022) for the Project alignment, including the areas along the alignment between Project components, and is included as Appendix B. Trees occurring along the Project alignment were inventoried for species, size, and location. One species protected under the City's Native Tree Protection Ordinance, Mexican elderberry, was identified at the Broadway Junction site and would be removed by the Project.

Western sycamore trees occur within the BSA at the Alameda Tower and Chinatown/State Park Station sites, and toyon at the Chinatown/State Park site. As noted above, under the City's Native Tree Protection Ordinance, protected native trees and shrubs that were planted or grown as part of a planting program are not "Protected Trees." A review of historical aerial imagery indicates the western sycamore trees at the Alameda Tower site were intentionally installed as part of a landscaping effort of the site in 2008, when these trees and other ornamental vegetation were planted. Western sycamore trees and toyon shrubs at the Chinatown/State Park site and under the portion of the alignment crossing over the Los Angeles State Historic Park were installed in 2016 during construction of the southern entrance to the Los Angeles State Historic Park as part of a tree planting program. Therefore, the western sycamore trees and toyon shrubs are not naturally occurring and are not "Protected Trees" subject to the City's Native Tree Protection Ordinance. However, these trees occur on State property and thus are subject to the California Department of Parks and Recreation state requirements for a special permit "to remove, treat, disturb, or destroy plants", as discussed in Section 3.2.2.

3.3.5 City of Los Angeles Street Tree Policy

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Services, Urban Forestry Division (Urban Forestry) manages removal, replacement, and maintenance of the City's street trees and landscaped median islands. "Street trees" are those occurring in the public ROW, and a permit from Urban Forestry is required to remove a street tree. Under Los Angeles Municipal Code section 62.170, as a condition to the permit, the permittee may be required to plant another tree of the type and size specified in the permit. However, in accordance with Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 62.177, a payment of in-lieu fees for the purchase, installation, and maintenance of trees is possible when the required replacement trees cannot feasibly be planted onsite.

Street trees occurring in the public ROW are present throughout the BSA and coincide with the footprints of many Project components. Coordination with and a permit from Urban Forestry is anticipated for the removal, replacement, and maintenance of street trees under the Project.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Literature Review

The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) (CDFW 2022a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) on-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022) were reviewed prior to field surveys for the most recent distribution information of regional special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities. The BSA falls within the far western portion of the US Geological Survey's Los Angeles, CA quadrangle. A 9-quad search of this and the surrounding eight quadrangles including Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier quadrangles was conducted in the CNDDB and CNPS online inventory. The USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) (USFWS 2022) on-line environmental review process was also accessed for special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and protected areas known in the Project area. These sources are cited in relevant sections of this report, in which updated information is provided based on May 2022 searches of the databases attached in Appendix A.

4.2 Field Investigation

As discussed, the area evaluated for biological resources is defined as the BSA, which includes the proposed aerial alignment; the Project components (i.e., stations, junction, towers, cabins, and cables); and a 500-foot survey buffer around the alignment. Land cover types, plant species, with a focus on mature trees, and wildlife species found within the BSA, as depicted in Figure 4, were documented. A 500-foot survey buffer is suitable for capturing potential indirect impacts from a project on biological resources. It is anticipated that indirect impacts beyond 500 feet in an urban environment would be diffused and would not significantly impact biological resources.

AECOM biologist Art Popp conducted a field survey of the proposed Project alignment on April 1, 2020, to document and photograph existing biological resources. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging between 67 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit, clear skies, and wind generally 1 to 3 miles per hour. A follow up survey to verify and record tree species occurring within the Project component footprints was conducted on April 24, 2021. Results of the field surveys were used to determine the presence of biological resources such as sensitive ecological areas, wetlands, wildlife migratory corridors, and/or conserved areas within the Project area and if those areas could potentially support special-status species and sensitive communities identified during the literature review.

Binoculars were used to scan for evidence of wildlife activity and for potential bird nest sites. Seasonal, species-specific botanical and wildlife surveys were not conducted as part of this evaluation as existing conditions within the BSA do not provide the undisturbed, native habitats preferred by regional special-status plant and wildlife species.

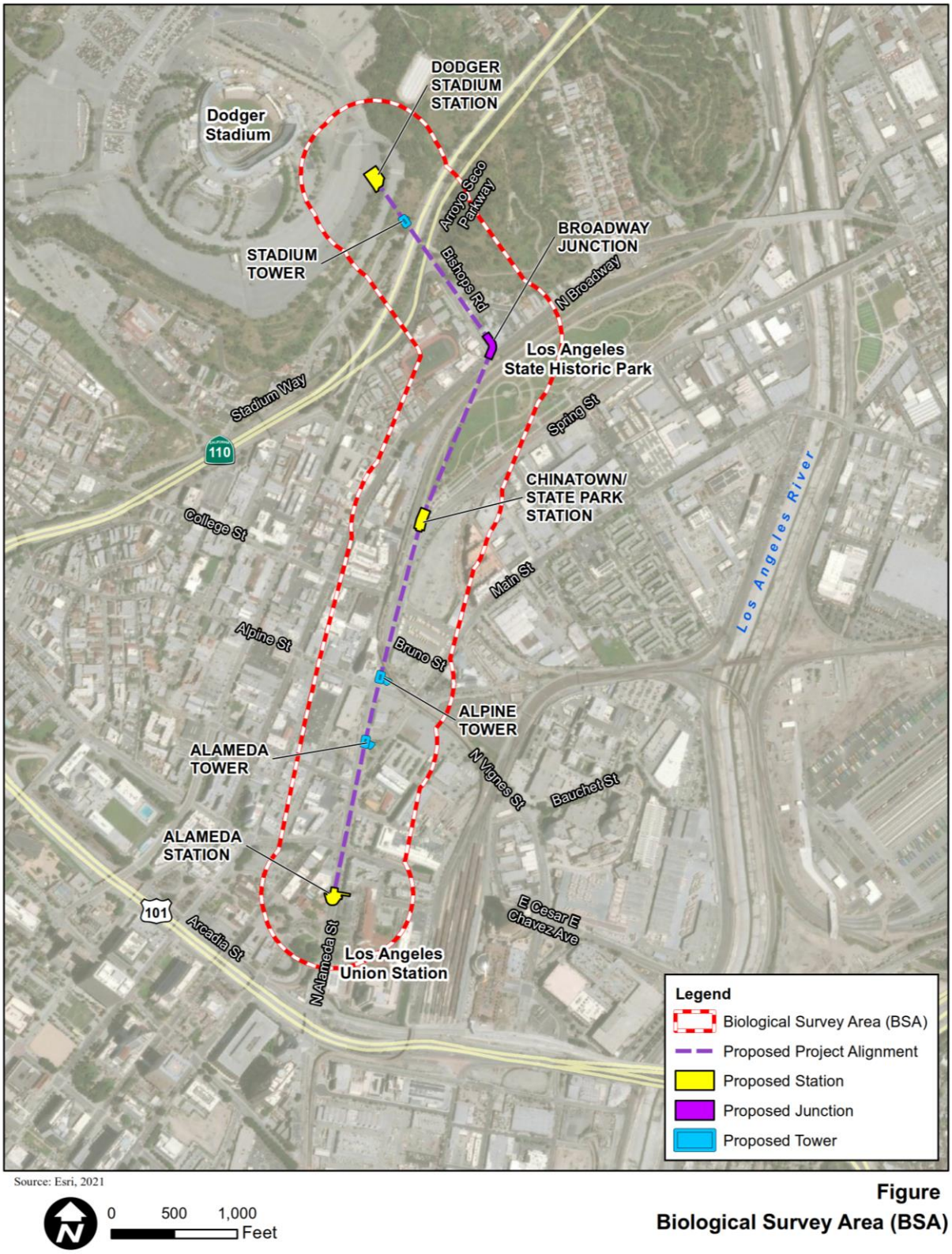
4.3 Impact Analysis Approach

Results of the literature review and field surveys were evaluated to determine potential impacts of the proposed Project on biological resources during construction and operation. The Project was analyzed for compliance with applicable regulations that function to conserve and protect biological resources. Biological resources may be either directly or indirectly impacted by a project. Direct and indirect impacts may be either permanent or temporary in nature. These impact categories are defined below.

Direct: Any alteration, physical disturbance, or destruction of biological resources that would result from project-related activities is considered a direct impact. Examples include clearing vegetation, loss of individual species and/or their habitats, and encroaching into wetlands or a river.

Indirect: As a result of project-related activities, biological resources may also be affected in a manner that is ancillary to physical impacts. Examples include elevated noise and dust levels, soil compaction, increased human activity, decreased water quality, and the introduction of invasive wildlife (domestic cats and dogs) and plants.

Permanent: All impacts that result in the long-term or irreversible removal of biological resources are considered permanent. Examples include constructing a building or permanent road on an area containing biological resources.



Source: Esri, 2021

0 500 1,000 Feet

Figure
Biological Survey Area (BSA)

Figure 4. Biological Survey Area for Proposed Project Alignment

Temporary: Any impacts considered to have reversible impacts on biological resources can be viewed as temporary. Examples include the generation of fugitive dust during construction, or removing vegetation for the preparation of construction activities, and either allowing the native vegetation to recolonize or actively revegetating impacted areas. Surface disturbance that removes vegetation and disturbs the soil is considered a long-term temporary impact because of slow natural recovery in arid ecosystems.

Where a potentially significant impact would be anticipated, proposed mitigation measures to address these potential effects were developed.

4.4 Significance Thresholds

For purposes of this Draft EIR, the checklist questions contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines have been utilized as the thresholds of significance. In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant impact 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) 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, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan.

5.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed Project alignment would be located within or adjacent to the urbanized and developed City of Los Angeles, within the downtown, El Pueblo, Chinatown, Mission Junction, and Elysian Park communities. The proposed Project would generally be located within the public ROW, and would cross over the SR-110 near Dodger Stadium. The surrounding land uses include high and medium density residential, commercial, retail, industrial, institutional, transit-related infrastructure (road and rail), parks and open space, and public facilities uses. Limited vegetation occurs in the BSA and consists primarily of ornamental landscape species.

Due to its densely developed and urbanized nature, the BSA provides little opportunity for wildlife species or other biological resources to exist. No native plant communities occur within or adjacent to the BSA. There are no wildlife corridors within the BSA to support movement of wildlife species. There are no sensitive natural communities such as wetlands, oak woodlands, or coastal sage scrub habitat within the BSA. There are no Habitat Conservation Plans that overlap with the BSA, and the nearest SEA is located approximately five miles north-northwest of Dodger Stadium at Griffith Park.

Existing biological resources occurring at and surrounding each Project component site along the Project alignment are presented below. The occurrence of mature trees along the alignment was noted, as they generally provide the most suitable bird nesting opportunities in urbanized environments. Results of the tree inventory prepared for the Project (Appendix B) are also incorporated and referenced for each Project component site. Photos of sites along the Project alignment are also included below.

Alameda Station

Approximately 50 mature Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) trees occur near the entrance to Union Station (Photo 1) on the east side of Alameda Street. Ornamental vegetation occurs on the west side of Alameda Street within the Placita de Dolores, including pink trumpet trees (*Handroanthus impetiginosus*) and ornamental shrubs and vines. Small clusters or solidary street trees including pink trumpet tree, Mexican fan palm, Canary island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), and Moreton bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) occur along Alameda Street, between Union Station, north to Cesar Chavez Avenue. These street trees fall within the public ROW. The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring within the Project footprint at this site, which include pink trumpet tree and Mexican fan palm, are included in Table 2 of Appendix B.

The BSA surrounding the proposed Alameda Station site is composed of paved roadways, sidewalks, buildings, with areas of lawn at Union Station and across Alameda Street from the station in a pedestrian plaza. The BSA along the alignment between this station and the Alameda Tower is similarly developed, with existing vegetation limited to plantings of ornamental trees and shrubs on developed properties.

Photo 1. South-facing view of proposed location of Alameda Station over Alameda Street. Union Station with mature palm trees is in background.

Photo 2. South-facing view of street trees along the west side of Alameda Street, with the fenced-off Placita de Dolores at right.

Alameda Tower

Four western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees approximately 40 feet in height occur within proximity of the proposed location of this tower within the Alameda Triangle, a small City green space flanked on all sides by roadways (Photos 3-5). Two additional western sycamore and a small carrotwood tree (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) also occur on this site. Three pink trumpet trees occur as street trees along Alameda Street. One dead pink trumpet tree and an empty tree well also occur along Alameda Street within the public ROW. Additionally, a small blue atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*) tree, which is not identified in the tree report due to its small size, occurs on this site. The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring at this site are included in Table 3 of Appendix B. Most of the green space consists of lawn and paved or brick pathways, with clusters of ornamental shrubs.

The BSA surrounding the proposed Alameda Tower site consists of paved roadways, sidewalks, and buildings. The BSA along the alignment between this tower and the Alpine Tower is similarly developed, with existing vegetation limited to a few street trees and very little ornamental plantings on developed properties.

Photo 3. North-facing view of proposed location for the Alameda Tower between pavers and intersection in background. Two western sycamore trees in the northern portion of the site are pictured in the background.

Photo 4. North-facing view of street trees along Alameda Street at left and sycamores in the southern portion of the Alameda Triangle at right.

Photo 5. North-facing view across Alameda Triangle with circular path of pavers in center of site and trees occurring in background which fall within the footprint of the proposed tower.

Alpine Tower

The proposed Alpine Tower site coincides with a paved parking area on a City-owned parcel (Photos 6 and 7). No trees are present in the parking area and only clumps of non-native grasses and weedy herbaceous vegetation is present. Approximately three African fern pine (*Afrocarpus gracilior*) and two Mexican fan palms occur along the northern perimeter of the parcel, roughly 70 to 150 feet east-northeast of the proposed location for this tower.

Very little ornamental vegetation occurs in the surrounding BSA, which is composed of roadways, sidewalks, buildings, and the elevated Metro L Line (Gold) structure. The BSA along the alignment between this tower and the Chinatown/State Park Station is similarly developed, with existing vegetation limited to a few street trees and small clusters of ornamental plantings on developed properties.

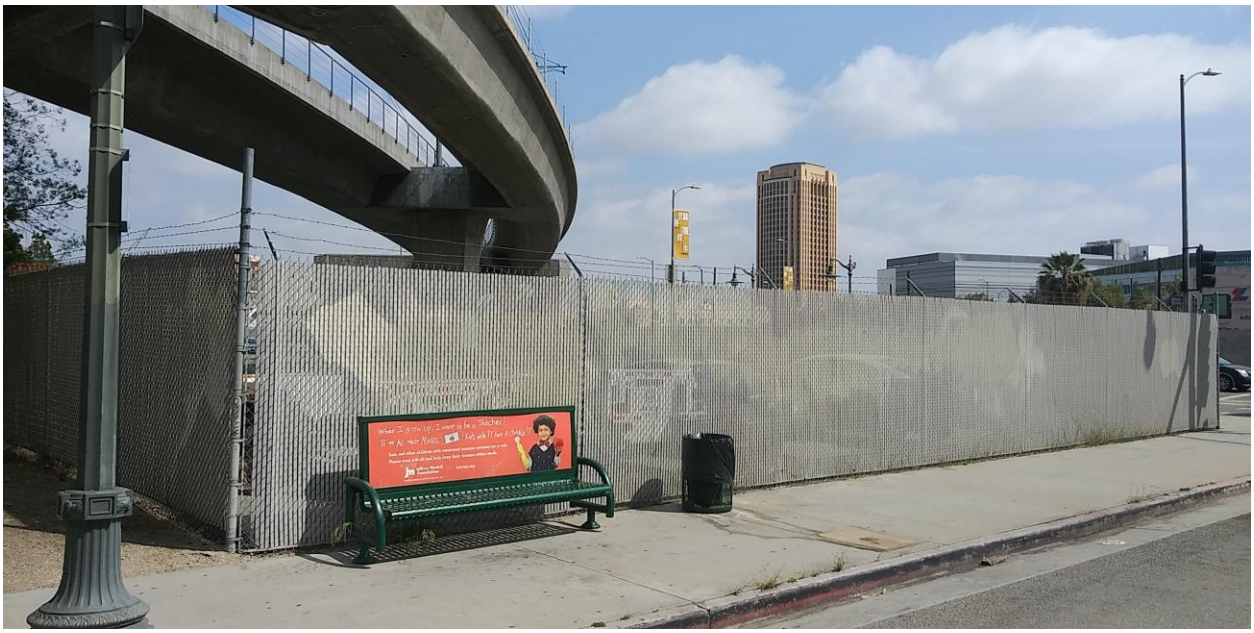


Photo 6. Southeast-facing view from Alameda Street of City-owned parcel proposed for the Alpine Tower, which would be constructed to the right of the elevated Metro L Line (Gold) structure.

Photo 7. East-facing view of the interior of the City-owned parcel proposed for the Alpine Tower, which would be constructed in the foreground of the elevated Metro L Line (Gold) structure.

Chinatown/State Park Station

Western sycamore, Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), forest pansy redbud (*C. canadensis*) trees and toyon shrubs occur at the proposed location for the Chinatown/State Park Station, set in the landscaped entrance to the southern portion of the Los Angeles State Historic Park (Photo 8-10). Ornamental shrub and herbaceous vegetation also occur at the landscaped entrance to the park. Four western sycamore trees occur as street trees near the park entrance. The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring at this site are included in Table 4 of Appendix B. Very little vegetation occurs in the surrounding BSA and is limited to small ornamental plantings.

The BSA surrounding the proposed Chinatown/State Park Station consists of paved roadways, sidewalks, the elevated Metro L Line (Gold) structure, and buildings. A few Chinese flame (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*) street trees and occasional pockets of ornamental landscaping occur in the BSA outside the Los Angeles State Historic Park with landscaped plantings of native and non-native species occurring further into the Los Angeles State Historic Park.

The BSA along the alignment between this station and the Broadway Junction is developed with the Los Angeles State Historic Park, the Metro L Line (Gold) tracks, a steep slope, and paved roadways and sidewalks. The alignment crosses over the western edge of the Los Angeles State Historic Park, composed of lawn, paved and stone walking paths, and ornamental landscaping of trees and shrubs that were installed approximately six years ago and are still developing. The same tree species as those occurring at the proposed location for the Chinatown/State Park, as well as Marina strawberry tree (*Arbutus* “Marina’), tipu (*Tipuana tipu*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and cork oak (*Quercus suber*) trees, occur along the alignment between this station and the Broadway Junction (Table 5, Appendix B). A stand of taller, more mature trees occurs in the northeast portion of the park, approximately 1,800 feet from the Project alignment and outside the BSA.

Photo 8. North-facing view of a portion of the proposed location for the Chinatown/State Park Station at the landscaped entrance to the Los Angeles State Historic Park, with Spring Street at right.

Photo 9. South-facing view of a portion of the proposed location for the Chinatown/State Park Station at the southern entrance to the Los Angeles State Historic Park.

Photo 10. Southeast-facing view of a portion of the proposed location for the Chinatown/State Park Station inside the Los Angeles State Historic Park's southern entrance.

Broadway Junction

The Broadway Junction site would be located at 1201 North Broadway, occurring primarily on a privately-owned parcel which includes a one-story building (Photo 11) at the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road, and a patio area north of the building. A few Australian willow (*Geijera parviflora*) trees (Photo 12) on the west side of North Broadway and small jacaranda trees (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) (Photo 13) occur on the Cathedral High School property west of the private parcel. A persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) shrub and Marina strawberry tree (Photos 14 and 15) occur within a small courtyard at 1201 North Broadway within the proposed Broadway Junction site.

Photo 11. Northwest-facing view of proposed location for the Broadway Junction at 1201 Broadway, with North Broadway in foreground and Bishops Road at left.

Photo 12. Northwest-facing view of street trees along North Broadway (at left) in front of Cathedral High School.

Photo 13. Southeast-facing view of small jacaranda trees on the Cathedral High School property.

Photo 14. Persimmon tree in courtyard at 1201 North Broadway, with strawberry tree at right.

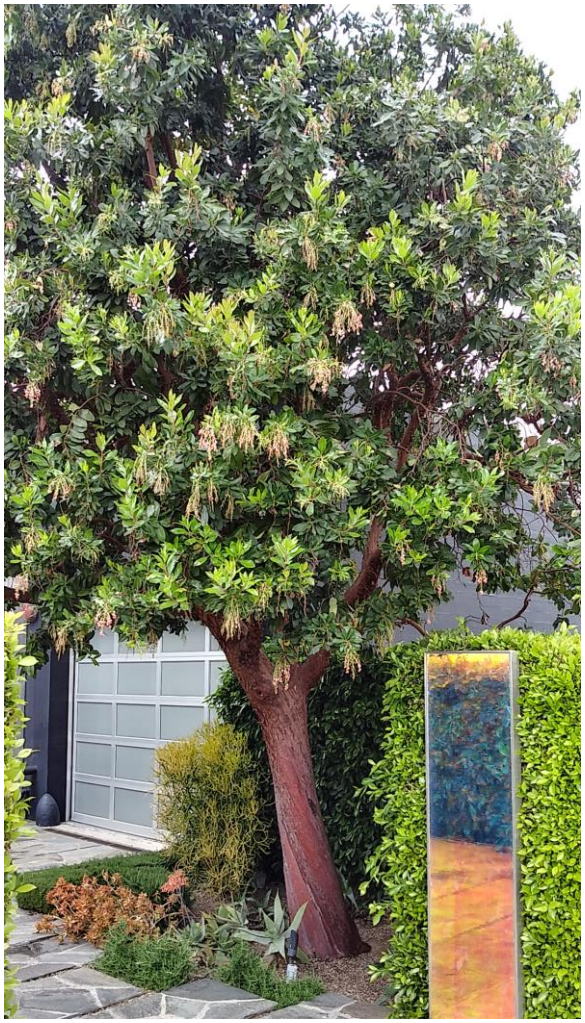


Photo 15. Strawberry tree in courtyard at 1201 North Broadway.

The outdoor patio area north of the existing 1201 North Broadway building, which coincides with the construction staging area for the proposed Broadway Junction, includes trees along a perimeter fence line, with a cover of non-native grass species and areas of gravel covering the interior of the patio area. Spanish dagger (*Yucca gloriosa*), Chilean pepper, Carolina cherry (*Prunus caoliniana*), and avocado (*Persea americana*) trees, and one Mexican elderberry shrub located in the far northwest corner of the site, occur along the perimeter fence line (Photo 16). The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring at this site are included in Table 6 of Appendix B.

Photo 16. Northwest-facing view of the patio area at the rear of 1201 North Broadway, with low growing trees and other ornamental species present.

Although the Los Angeles State Historic Park occurs in the BSA just east of this site, they are separated by fencing, a steep slope, and railroad tracks (Photo 17). Paved roadways, sidewalks, the Cathedral High School campus, and homes comprise the remainder of the BSA. Ornamental plantings occur on the high school campus and at homes surrounding the proposed junction site. The BSA along the alignment between this junction and the Stadium Tower includes a few homes, the high school campus, SR-110, and Stadium Way. Vegetation includes mature trees on the high school campus, between the north and south-bound lanes of SR-110, and along Stadium Way. As detailed in the Appendix B, sugar gum (*Eucalyptus caldocalyx*) and Chilean pepper trees occur along the portion of the alignment that coincides with the over SR-110 Caltrans ROW (Table 7, Appendix B).

Photo 17. Southeast-facing view from North Broadway (1201 North Broadway) along the proposed alignment of the aerial gondola's route between the Broadway Junction and Chinatown/State Park Station (location shown by red arrow) over the Los Angeles State Historic Park.

Stadium Tower

The proposed Stadium Tower site and surrounding fire buffer area around the Stadium Tower construction site coincides with a grassy area with scattered trees, including Chilean pepper trees and, to a lesser extent, flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylong*), golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), and shrubs. The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring at this site are included in Table 8 of Appendix B. Non-native grasses, including wild oat (*Avena* sp.), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and yellow clover (*Melilotus indicus*) are present (Photos 18-20).

The surrounding BSA consists primarily of grassy slopes with scattered Chilean pepper trees and shrubs, and roadways. Topography in the BSA along the alignment between the Stadium Tower and Dodger Stadium Station is an upward sloping terrain between 8 and 20 degrees from the tower to the station site above. The slope includes grassy areas, mature trees, including eucalyptus and Chilean pepper and the Downtown Gate access road.

Photo 18. Southwest-facing view of proposed location for the Stadium Tower in undeveloped area between the SR-110, out of view at left, and access road to the Downtown Gate, out of view at right.

Photo 19. North-facing view from Stadium Way of proposed construction access route to the Stadium Tower site, located behind the Chilean pepper trees occurring in the middle of this photo.

Photo 20. East-facing view of mature sugar gum trees occurring within the Caltrans ROW along the SR-110 bridge and adjacent to the proposed location for the Stadium Tower.

Dodger Stadium Station

The proposed Dodger Stadium Station site coincides with a paved parking area that occurs approximately 700 feet east of the stadium and a screen of trees on a vegetated slope that occurs between the parking area and the Downtown Gate access road to the east (Photos 21 and 22). Sugar gum, Chilean pepper, California pepper (*Schinus molle*) and blackwood acacia trees are present. The number and regulatory status of the trees occurring at this site are included in Table 10 of Appendix B. The understory along the slope includes numerous weeping fig (*Ficus benjamina*) saplings, a few mature native lemonade berry (*Rhus intregrifolia*) shrubs, and non-native grasses.

The BSA surrounding the proposed location for this station consists primarily of paved parking areas and additional trees along the vegetated slope, including mature Red river gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Mexican fan palm. Additionally, stands of mature eucalyptus cover a hillside occurring 200-300 feet north and east of the proposed station site.

The proposed pedestrian connections from the station to Dodger Stadium and connections to Elysian Park and adjacent neighborhoods coincide with existing paved parking areas at the stadium (Photo 22). Mature eucalyptus trees surround the stadium complex and occasional Mexican fan palm trees occur in the parking lot in close proximity to proposed pedestrian connections.

Photo 21. Southeast-facing view of proposed location for the Dodger Stadium Station in parking area. Site occurs in the paved area and roughly between tall trees at far left and right in photo.

Photo 22. North-facing view of slope with Chilean pepper trees occurring between the parking area shown in Photo 20 and the Downtown Gate access road in this photo.

Photo 23. North-facing view of proposed pedestrian connection route through paved parking areas at the stadium, with stands of mature eucalyptus in background.

5.2 Wildlife

Wildlife occurrences in the BSA are low due to the urbanized setting of the Project. Ten species of birds and one reptile were observed during the field surveys, including house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California gull (*Larus californicus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), hummingbird (*Selasphorus* sp.), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronate*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). All of these are common, widespread species that are habituated to urban environments with intensive use, and three species (house sparrow, rock pigeon, and European starling) are non-native species.

Both field surveys were conducted during the bird breeding season, generally considered to extend from February 1 through September 30, or as early as December or January through July for raptor species. During the surveys, tall structures such as mature trees, power poles and towers, billboards, and buildings were scrutinized for the presence of nests. Larger bird species such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipter cooperii*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*) are known to utilize tall structures as nesting sites in urban environments. Red-tailed hawk were observed flying in the vicinity of Dodgers Stadium during the 2021 survey.

No raptor nests were detected in the BSA during the field surveys. Indications of songbird nesting activities (i.e., territorial chases, carrying nesting material) were detected during the 2021 survey in the Los Angeles State Historic Park. No active nests were detected; however, ornamental landscaping, including mature trees throughout the BSA, provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors.

5.3 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species include those listed as Endangered, Threatened, Rare or those species proposed for listing by USFWS under the federal ESA, those listed by CDFW under the CESA, and sensitive species as classified by the CNPS.[3,4,5] The CNPS inventory is sanctioned by the CDFW and essentially serves as the list of candidate plant species for State listing. CNPS's California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1B and 2 species are considered eligible for State listing as endangered or threatened.

A total of 69 special-status plant species were identified from the CNDDB (CDFW 2022a) and CNPS (2022) database reviews to have historically been recorded from the Los Angeles and surrounding eight quadrangles, and from a search of IPaC for the Project area. Eleven federal and/or State-listed species were identified during the literature review, including marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Ventura milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*), coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*), Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), San Fernando spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var.

[3] Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.12 [listed plants], Title 50 CFR 17.11 [listed animals] and includes notices in the Federal Register for proposed species).

[4] Species listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (Title 14 California Code of Regulations 670.5).

[5] Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900 *et seq*.).

fernandina), slender horned spineflower (*Dodecaheme leptoceras*), San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*), Gambell's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), and California orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*). The 69 special-status plant species identified during the literature review, their status, and habitat requirements are provided in Appendix A, Table A.

The BSA coincides with the locations of three special-status plant species recorded in the CNDDB, including prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*; CRPR 1B.1), salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*; CRPR 2B.2), and Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*; CRPR 1B.3). Observations of these species are from more than 70 years ago. There are no records of federal or State-listed plant species that have been recorded from the BSA.

The BSA does not provide habitat potentially suitable for any of the regional special-status plant species identified during the literature review. The Project area has been completely disturbed and the native habitats these species were recorded from are no longer present in the BSA.

No USFWS-designated critical habitat for any federally listed plant species coincides with the BSA.

5.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status wildlife species include those listed as Endangered, Threatened, or those species proposed for listing by the USFWS under ESA and CDFW under CESA. Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act (e.g., bald eagle, golden eagle), the MBTA, and State protection under CEQA Section 15380(d).

All birds, except European starlings, English house sparrows, rock pigeons, and non-migratory game birds such as quail, pheasant, and grouse are protected under the MBTA. However, non-migratory game birds are protected under CFGC Section 3503. Many other species are considered by CDFW to be California Species of Special Concern (SSC), listed in Remsen (1978), Williams (1986) and CDFW (2022b), and others are on a CDFW Watch List (WL) (CDFW 2022b). The CNDDB tracks species within California for which there is conservation concern, including many that are not formally listed, and assigns them a CNDDB Rank (CDFW 2022b). Although SSC and WL species, and species that are tracked by the CNDDB, but not formally listed, are afforded no official legal status, they may receive special consideration during the CEQA review process.

CDFW further classifies some species under the following categories: "Fully Protected", "Protected birds" (CDFW Code §3511), "Protected mammals" (CDFW Code §4700), "Protected amphibian" (CDFW Code §5050 and Chapter 5, §41), "Protected reptile" (CDFW Code §5050 and Chapter 5, §42), and "Protected fish" (CDFW Code §5515). The designation "Protected" indicates that a species may not be taken or possessed except under special permit from CDFW; "Fully Protected" indicates that a species can be taken for scientific purposes by permit only (CDFW 2022b). CDFW Code §3503, 3505, and 3800 prohibit the take, destruction or possession of any bird, nest or egg of any bird except English house sparrows and European starlings unless express authorization is obtained from CDFW.

A total of 39 special-status wildlife species were identified from the CNDDB (CDFW 2022a) database review to have historically been recorded from the Los Angeles and surrounding eight quadrangles, and from a search of IPaC for the Project area. Ten federally and/or State- listed species and candidate species for listing were identified during the literature review, including tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), Crotch bumble bee

(*Bombus crotchii*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), western willow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). The 399 special-status wildlife species identified during the literature review, their status, and habitat requirements are provided in Appendix A, Table B.

Nine special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the CNDDB from the BSA, including southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*; SSC), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; SSC), southwestern willow flycatcher (federal and State-listed endangered), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*; SSC), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*; tracked by CNDDB), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*; SSC), bank swallow (State-listed threatened), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*; SSC), and least Bell's vireo (federal and State-listed endangered). Records of western mastiff bat and big free-tailed bat are 25 to 30 years old, while remaining wildlife records are from more than 50 years ago. There are no CNDDB records of any federal or State-listed wildlife species from the BSA in over 100 years.

The BSA does not provide habitat potentially suitable for any of the regional special-status wildlife species identified during the literature review. The Project area has been completely disturbed and the native habitats these species are known from have long been removed from the BSA.

However, mature palm trees and trees with cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, or bark fissures, such as eucalyptus trees, may provide roosting habitat for special-status bat species. Bridges, which often provide suitable bat roosting habitat, are generally lacking from the BSA. The overpass of SR-110 over Stadium Way occurs roughly 100 feet south-southeast of the proposed Stadium Tower which could provide potentially suitable roosting habitat. The elevated Metro L Line (Gold) tracks in the BSA adjacent to the Alpine Tower and Chinatown/State Park Station consist of a smooth concrete bottom that does not provide the crevices and cracks that would typically provide potentially suitable bat roosting habitat.

No bats or indications of the presence of bats (i.e., urine staining, guano droppings) were observed during the field surveys; however, a survey focused on bats was not conducted. Mature palm trees in vicinity of the proposed Alameda Station and eucalyptus trees in proximity of the proposed Dodger Stadium Station may provide potentially suitable roosting habitat for individual and small groups of bats. With the presence of potentially suitable tree roosting habitat in the BSA, and historic records of three special-status bat species occurring in the BSA, including two special-status bats in the past 30 years, there is a remote chance that an individual or small group of special-status bats could occur in the BSA.

No USFWS-designated critical habitat for any federal-listed wildlife species coincides with the BSA.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This impact analysis evaluates the potential direct and indirect effects of Project implementation on biological resources that occur in the BSA. As presented in Section 4.3, direct impacts include the physical alteration (i.e., habitat degradation or loss, species mortality) of biological resources due to project construction. Indirect impacts are effects on remaining or adjacent biological resources that could occur during Project construction or during operation of the Project.

6.1 Construction Impacts

Construction of each Project component for the proposed Project would generally require removal of existing ornamental trees and shrubs, demolition of pavement, excavation, drilling augured piles, structural steel erection, and restoration or installation of hardscaping and landscaping. The Broadway Junction would also require demolition of the existing building at 1201 North Broadway to construct the proposed junction.

6.1.1 Vegetation

No natural plant communities (*sensu* CDFW 2022a) occur in the BSA. Construction of the Project would occur in a densely urbanized environment that would result in the removal of ornamental trees and shrubs. A discussion of impacts to trees is included in 6.1.7 below.

6.1.2 Special-Status Plants Species

Because the BSA has been completely disturbed during urban development and consists of roadways, sidewalks, buildings, and rail tracks, habitats preferred by regional special-status plant species are not present (refer to Appendix A, Table A). As a result, impacts to special-status plant species are not expected to occur and construction of the proposed Project, and would have no impact on special-status plants.

6.1.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Because the BSA has been completely disturbed during urban development and consists of roadways, sidewalks, buildings, and rail tracks, habitats preferred by regional special-status wildlife species are not present (refer to Appendix A, Table B). However, mature palm trees in the vicinity of the proposed Alameda Station, and trees with cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, or bark fissures, such as eucalyptus trees in proximity to the proposed Dodger Stadium Station, may provide potentially suitable roosting habitat for individual and small groups of special-status bat species. Bridges, which often provide suitable bat roosting habitat, are lacking from the BSA, with only an overpass of SR-110 over Stadium Way occurring roughly 100 feet south-southeast of the proposed Stadium Tower. As such, there is a remote chance for special-status bat species, western mastiff bat, hoary bat, and big free-tailed to occur in the BSA; however, records of special-status bat species known from the vicinity of the BSA are from 30 to nearly 80 years ago (CDFW 2022a).

The elevated Metro L Line (Gold) structure occurring in the BSA in vicinity of the proposed Chinatown/State Park Station consists of a smooth concrete bottom that does not provide the crevices and cracks that provide potentially suitable bat roosting habitat.

Mature trees and the SR-110 bridge overcrossing provide potential maternity roosting habitat for common bat species, although bat roosting is not anticipated in the BSA. Removal of mature palm and eucalyptus trees could result in the removal of bat roost sites, which would cause a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, which would require a field survey prior to construction to determine the potential presence of colonial bat roosts and avoidance or removal under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist, would reduce potential impacts to special-status bats and common roosting bats during tree removal to a less than significant level.

6.1.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act/California Fish and Game Code

Although no natural plant communities (*sensu* CDFW 2022a) exist within the BSA, ornamental landscaping, particularly mature trees, provide marginal foraging and nesting habitat for bird species, including raptors, which are common in urban environments. As a result, birds protected by the MBTA and the CFGC have the potential to nest in the BSA. Ornamental vegetation, including mature trees would be removed during Project construction. If tree removal occurs during the nesting bird season, the direct impact to birds protected by the MBTA would be significant. By avoiding vegetation removal during the nesting bird season or adhering to avoidance and minimization measures provided in Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires a pre-construction nesting survey to determine whether active nests are present within or directly adjacent to the construction zone, avoidance, and buffer areas, the direct impacts of vegetation removal on nesting birds and their associated nesting habitat would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Indirect impacts to nesting birds in the BSA could occur during construction as a result of noise, vibration, dust, and increased human presence resulting from construction activities. Disturbances related to construction could result in increased nestling mortality due to nest abandonment or decreased feeding frequency. Therefore, indirect impacts would be considered significant. The proposed Project would implement standard best management practices and mitigation measures related to the control of fugitive dust, noise, and vibration, outlined in the Air Quality/Health Risk Assessment Technical Report and Noise and Vibration Technical Report prepared for this Project, including compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403 and MM-NOI-A through MM-NOI-B. SCAQMD Rule 403 would require watering of active construction areas at least two times a day to minimize fugitive dust emissions. MM-NOI-A and NOI-B would require temporary noise barriers from 12 feet to 25 feet high during construction and maintenance of construction equipment, including with noise control devices. Additionally, by implementing the avoidance and minimization measures outlined in Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires a pre-construction nesting survey to determine whether active nests are present within or directly adjacent to the construction zone, avoidance, and buffer areas, indirect impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to a less than significant level.

6.1.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

No sensitive natural vegetation communities (*sensu* CDFW 2022a) occur within the BSA. Additionally, sensitive aquatic habitats under regulatory jurisdiction of USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB do not occur in the BSA. As a result, construction of the Project would have no direct or indirect impact on a sensitive natural community.

6.1.6 Wildlife Movement Corridor

Natural vegetation communities or waterways which provide opportunities for resting, cover, foraging, and nesting activities that support regional wildlife movement are not present in the BSA.

The Los Angeles River, which is contained within a concrete channel through the downtown Los Angeles area, is located approximately 0.4 to 0.6 miles east of the BSA and serves as a wildlife movement corridor through the heavily urbanized downtown area; however, it occurs outside the BSA. Additionally, there are no wildlife movement corridors between the BSA and the river that could promote movement between areas. Mature trees and vegetation in the Los Angeles State Historic Park may provide resting, foraging, and nesting habitat that support localized bird populations; however, there are no further connections from the park to other green spaces outside the BSA that could promote wildlife movement. As a result, the BSA does not serve as a regional wildlife corridor and direct impacts to regional wildlife movement would not occur. Project construction activities (i.e., increased noise, vibration, dust, human presence) would likely result in bird species avoiding areas where active construction is occurring, which would result in a significant impact to these species. However, such indirect effects would be temporary in nature and restricted to the construction duration. By implementing standard construction practices related to the control of fugitive dust, noise, lighting, and vibration, including SCAQMD Rule 403, noise barriers, and construction equipment maintenance and noise control devices, and by implementing the avoidance and minimization measures outlined in Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which requires a pre-construction nesting survey to determine whether active nests are present within or directly adjacent to the construction zone, avoidance, and buffer areas, indirect impacts to localized bird movement would be reduced to less than significant.

6.1.7 Local Ordinances and Policies

Table 6-1 presents the number of trees within the Project alignment that would be impacted by construction of the Project and are proposed for removal. These trees are identified as “Protected Trees,” ‘significant’ trees’ as defined by the City’s Planning Division, street trees occurring within the public ROW, trees occurring on Los Angeles State Historic Park property, and trees within the SR-110 Caltrans ROW. Based upon field surveys conducted on April 24, 2021, and a review of the March 28, 2022, tree report, included as Appendix B, 250 trees along the Project alignment are proposed for removal and 10 trees that were inventoried will be preserved. A list of the trees identified at Project component sites proposed for removal with the diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH), tree height information, canopy spread, health, structure, and regulatory status are provided in Table 10, Appendix B.

As presented in Section 3.3.3, one shrub (Mexican elderberry) considered protected under the City’s Native Tree Protection Ordinance occurs within the Project alignment at the Broadway Junction. This protected tree would be removed during construction of the proposed Project. Accordingly, the City requires a ratio replacement of 4:1 for the removal of a protected tree.

Although western sycamore trees and toyon shrubs are considered native; native trees or shrubs that were planted or grown as part of a planting program are not “Protected Trees” under the City’s Ordinance. The 24 western sycamore trees at the Alameda Tower and Chinatown/State Park Station sites and along the portion of the Project alignment crossing over the Los Angeles State Historic Park and 19 toyon shrubs at the Chinatown/State Park Station site and along the portion of the Project alignment crossing over the Los Angeles State Historic Park are not protected under the City’s Native Tree Protection Ordinance. As described in Section 3.3.3, a review of historical aerial imagery indicates the western sycamore trees at the Alameda Tower and Chinatown/State Park Station sites and toyon at the Chinatown/State Park Station site, including portions of the alignment crossing over the Los Angeles State Historic Park, were intentionally installed as part of landscaping efforts at those locations. Therefore, the western sycamore trees and toyon shrubs are not naturally occurring and are not “Protected Trees” subject to the City’s Native Tree Protection Ordinance. However, the western sycamore trees and toyon

shrubs that were installed in 2016 during construction of the southern entrance to the Los Angeles State Historic Park as part of a tree planting program and those installed beneath the portion of the alignment crossing over the Los Angeles State Historic Park occur on State property and thus are subject to the California Department of Parks and Recreation state requirements for a special permit "to remove, treat, disturb, or destroy plants", as discussed below.

Table 6-1. Trees Impacted by Proposed Project

Project Component	City-Ordinance Protected Trees	Significant Trees[1]	Street Trees (Public ROW)	Trees on State Park Property	Trees Within the SR-110 Caltrans ROW
Alameda Station	-	-	12[4]	-	-
Alameda Tower	-	-	10	-	-
Alpine Tower[2]	-	-	-	-	-
Chinatown/State Park Station	-	-	6	24	-
Alignment Over Park	-	-	-	51	-
Broadway Junction	1	18	6	-	-
Alignment Over SR-110	-	-	-	-	88
Stadium Tower	-	10	-	-	-
Stadium Tower Fire Buffer Zone for Construction	-	21	-	-	-
Dodger Stadium Station	-	33	-	-	-
TOTAL TREES TO BE REMOVED[3] = 250	1	82	34	75	8

[1] All trees considered 'significant' by the City of Los Angeles Planning Department occur on private property.
[2] No trees need to be removed under this Project component.
[3] No additional trees located between these Project components and within the Project alignment would require removal for the Project.
[4] 12 impacted trees represent the worst-case scenario for Alameda Station, reflecting the installation and use of a temporary deck spanning over Alameda Street for construction. Only 4 trees may be impacted if this construction option is not utilized.

The City of Los Angeles Planning Department considers all other trees with trunk diameters of 8 inches or greater as 'significant.' Sixty-one (61) significant trees would be removed or disturbed on private property at the Broadway Junction, Stadium Tower, and Dodger Stadium Station sites. An additional twenty-one (21) significant trees would also be removed within the proposed fire buffer provided surrounding the Stadium Tower's construction zone. Accordingly, for such trees that are non-protected but significant trees, the City requires a replacement ratio of 1:1.

Thirty-four (34) street trees located in the public ROW would be removed or disturbed during construction on public property at the Alameda Station, Alameda Tower, Chinatown/State Park Station, and Broadway Junction sites. Removal of all street trees would occur in accordance with the policies of the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Services, Urban Forestry Division. Removal of street trees would require approval of the Board of Public Works, and all existing street trees would be replaced at a ratio agreed upon during consultation with the Urban Forestry Division.

The removal of the 75 trees located on State park property at the Chinatown/State Park Station and Alignment Over Park area would require special permit approval of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and all existing street trees would be replaced at a ratio agreed upon with consultation with the Department. The removal of the eight (8) trees within the SR-110 Caltrans ROW would require consultation with and permit approval from Caltrans. Additionally, some trees on private property would be removed or disturbed during construction of the Broadway Junction, Stadium Tower, and Dodger Stadium Station.

The Project would incorporate BIO-PDF-A, which would establish a Tree Protection Zone to protect trees during construction which are not identified to be removed but are either within the construction footprint or in close proximity to the construction footprint. In addition, the Project proposes to replace trees located on California Department of Parks and Recreation State property and private property at a 1:1 ratio, with a minimum 24-inch box tree within the Project area, or at another location within the City.

No trees are anticipated to be impacted with construction of the Alpine Tower and pedestrian connections at the Dodger Stadium Station. However, as the Project design is refined and construction plans are finalized, additional trees could be impacted at other Project component sites.

The proposed Project would be required to adhere to the City's Street Tree policy regarding removal of street trees, which would occur in consultation with the Urban Forestry Division as well as the California Department of Parks and Recreation's regulations concerning the removal of trees (14 CCR § 4306) if located on State property. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

6.2 Operational Impacts

Operation of the Project is not expected to impact vegetation, special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, wildlife movement corridors, or result in a conflict with local ordinances and policies.

Operational impacts associated with the Project would be limited to common bird species protected under the MBTA and CFGC. These species could be directly and indirectly impacted by operation of the proposed Project. Potential direct impacts could include bird collisions with the proposed stations, junction, towers, cabins, and ropeway cables, or electrocution if they come in contact with an energized component of the system. Potential indirect impacts could include potential displacement of birds or bats from foraging, nesting, or roosting areas due to disturbance from noise and human activity associated with operation of the Project.

Collisions with towers, guy wires, and electrical transmission lines are sources of avian mortality in the United States and elsewhere (Longcore et al. 2012, Loss et al. 2014). Significant impacts can occur when towers or wires are constructed in migratory corridors and obstruct the flight paths

of migrant birds. This is particularly true for structures equipped with constant (rather than flashing) lighting or reflective surfaces like glass, which tend to attract nocturnal migrants during flight and increase the probability of collision (Gehring et al. 2009). Tower heights along the proposed Project alignment would range from approximately 179 to 195 feet above ground level, and cable heights range from approximately 159 to 175 feet above ground level. Although these heights are comparable with the heights of larger (e.g., 500 kv) transmission towers and associated conductor lines, concentrated avian migratory activity is not expected in or near the BSA. Migratory movements tend to be focused along prominent ridgelines, shorelines, and where favorable stopover habitat is located. The proposed Project alignment is located on a broad urbanized coastal plain, midway between the coast and the mountains, and lacks significant wetlands or similar habitats that might attract large numbers of migrants as stopover habitat. Given the lack of habitat and topographic features that would promote concentrated avian migratory activity, impacts to migrants, including nocturnal species, are not expected to be significant.

During the daytime, resident birds or migrants utilizing the habitat within the BSA would be able to visually detect and avoid colliding with stations, junction, towers, and cabins; however, they could collide with ropeway cable spans if the cables are more difficult to see and avoid. No studies have been conducted regarding collision impacts to birds from gondola or tram cables in urban environments. However, one study identified collisions with ski lift cables in the French Alps as a source of avian mortality, particularly for species like grouse and ptarmigan, which exhibit poor maneuverability in flight (Bech et al. 2012). Comparable species with poor flight maneuverability are not present in appreciable numbers in the BSA.

Powerline-specific factors that have been associated with increased avian collision may provide insights about the potential for birds to collide with Project ropeway cables. These factors include wire diameter and the number of vertical wire levels (Bernardino et al. 2018). Compared to transmission lines, avian collisions with ropeway cables would be relatively unlikely given that the cables would be 1.75 to 2.5 inches in diameter. By comparison, phase conductors on most transmission lines are 1 to 2 inches in diameter, while shield wires (the lines most associated with bird collisions on transmission lines because they are the highest wire and are smaller in diameter) range from 0.4 to 0.5 inches in diameter (APLIC 2012). In addition, the ropeway cables would be arranged in two groups of three cables (one group per direction of travel), and the three cables within each group would be spaced between a few inches and a few feet apart in the vertical plane. Relative to typical vertical spacing of transmission lines (at least 6 feet apart to avoid electrocution hazard) these two groups of cables would essentially be considered to be on the same vertical plane, rather than spanning multiple wire levels, which would reduce collision risk. Furthermore, the tight grouping of cables would be expected to make them more visible than one isolated cable the same size. Visibility of the cables would be further increased by the presence of moving cabins attached to them at regular intervals. Overall, the larger diameter of the cables relative to wires on transmission lines, and grouping of multiple cables together on a single plane rather than dispersed across multiple planes would likely result in a lower probability of avian collisions compared to that associated with transmission lines.

Project operation is not expected to result in the electrocution of birds or other animals. The ropeway cables providing support for the gondolas would not be energized. Additionally, all motive power components would be enclosed during normal operations and would only be opened for inspection or maintenance activities. All on-board electrical requirements for cabins, such as lighting, would be met by super-capacitor type systems. These systems would be low-voltage and inverted so that electrical components would not be exposed.

Project operation could cause indirect impacts to birds and bats if increased noise, motion and vibration disrupt normal foraging, nesting, or roosting activity. However, because the proposed Project would operate in a highly disturbed urban area, birds and bats are unlikely to be impacted by the relatively minor change in environment.

Project operation could cause indirect impacts to bird and bat foraging, nesting, or roosting activities from Project lighting. However, lighting would be low-level and primarily integrated within the architectural features. Exterior lighting would be shielded and/or directed toward the areas to be lit, limiting spillover into adjacent habitats potentially suitable for birds and bats. Due to the high level of exterior lighting currently present in the urbanized BSA, lighting proposed by the Project is not anticipated to have an indirect impact on bird and bat species.

Given the relatively short length of 1.2 miles, the heavily urbanized nature of the BSA and limited amount of suitable foraging and nesting habitat, special-status birds and raptors are not expected to occur in the BSA, except potentially as transient migrants. Because migration is not expected to be concentrated in the BSA, significant impacts are not anticipated for special-status species or raptors. Based on this assessment, operational impacts to migratory birds, including special-status bird species and raptors, are expected to be less than significant.

Operation of proposed pedestrian connections from the Dodger Stadium Station to Dodger Stadium, Elysian Park, and adjacent communities would not significantly impact biological resources or conflict with local native tree protection ordinance, as the proposed pedestrian connections would be located in an existing paved parking lot.

7.0 PROJECT DESIGN FEATURE

In addition to those requirements set forth in the regulatory documents, the following Project Design Feature (PDF) provides additional environmental benefits and further reduces risks associated with biological resources:

BIO-PDF-A

The Project will establish a Tree Protection Zone to protect trees during construction to establish and maintain a healthy environment for all retained trees during the course of construction. The Tree Protection Zone will apply to any trees within the construction footprint or any trees where a portion of their drip line overhangs the construction footprint (i.e., the trunk of a tree may be outside of the construction footprint, but the tree's drip line overhangs the construction footprint). The Tree Protection Zone generally encompasses an area within the drip line of the tree plus an additional 5 feet depending on the specie and size of the tree. Any construction activities within the Tree Protection Zone should follow the following guidelines for root protection. For utilities, any required trenching should be routed in such a manner as to minimize root damage. In areas where the grade around the Tree Protection Zone will be lowered, some root cutting may be unavoidable. Cuts should be clean and made at right angles to the roots. When practical, roots will be cut back to a branching lateral root to avoid root damage.

8.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The following mitigation measures are recommended to avoid, minimize, or reduce potentially significant impacts to biological resources during implementation of the proposed Project. Measures are geared towards roosting bats and nesting birds and would reduce potential Project impacts to biological resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-A

Avoid and minimize project related impacts to special-status and/or roosting bat species.

During the maternity season (April 15 through August 31) prior to construction, a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the potential presence of colonial bat roosts within 100 feet of the Alameda Station and Dodger Stadium Station footprints and SR-110 overpass over Stadium Way (near the Stadium Tower) as these locations provide potentially suitable habitat. A visual inspection and/or one-night emergence survey of trees to be removed near the Alameda Station and Dodger Stadium Station and at the overpass shall be completed utilizing acoustic recognition technology to determine if any maternity roosts are present.

To avoid any impacts on roosting bats resulting from construction activities for Stadium Tower, the following shall be implemented:

<u>At the SR-110 Overpass</u>

- Should an active maternity roost be found at the SR-110 overpass, a determination (in coordination with a qualified bat biologist) shall be made whether indirect effects of construction-related activities (i.e., noise and vibration) could substantially disturb roosting bats and if exclusionary devices should be used to remove bats. This determination shall be based on baseline noise/vibration levels, anticipated noise levels associated with

construction of the Stadium Tower, and the sensitivity to noise-disturbances of the bat species present. If it is determined that noise could result in the temporary abandonment of a maternity roost, construction-related activities shall be scheduled to avoid the maternity season (April 15 through August 31), or as determined by the biologist.

To avoid any impacts on roosting bats resulting from construction activities at Alameda Station and Dodger Stadium Station, the following shall be implemented:

Trees

All trees to be removed as part of the Project at the Alameda Station, Stadium Tower, and Dodger Stadium Station sites should be evaluated for their potential to support bat roosts. In particular, any palm and eucalyptus trees which bats are known to utilize, should be evaluated by a qualified biologist by conducting a one-night emergence survey during acceptable weather conditions, or if conditions permit, physically examine the trees for presence or absence of bats (such as with lift equipment) before the start of construction/tree removal. Palm trees are present at the Alameda Station site along Alameda Street and eucalyptus trees are present at the Dodger Stadium Station site. The following measures would apply to trees to be removed that are determined to provide potential bat roost habitat by a qualified biologist.

- If roosting bats are determined present during the maternity season (April 15 through August 31), the tree shall be avoided until after the maternity season when young are self-sufficient.

  If roosting bats are determined present during the winter months when bats are in torpor, a state in which the bats have significantly lowered their physiological state, such as body temperature and metabolic rate, due to lowered food availability (October 31 through February 15, but is dependent on specific weather conditions), a qualified bat biologist shall physically examine the roost if conditions permit for presence or absence of bats (such as with lift equipment) before the start of construction. If the roost is determined to be occupied during this time, the tree shall be avoided until after the winter season when bats are once again active.
- Trees with potential colonial bat habitat can be removed outside of the maternity season and winter season (February 16 through April 14 and August 16 through October 30, or as determined by a qualified biologist) using a two-step tree trimming process that occurs over 2 consecutive days.
  - Day 1, Step 1: Under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist, tree branches and limbs with no cavities shall be removed by hand (e.g., using chainsaws). This will create a disturbance (noise and vibration) and physically alter the tree. Bats roosting in the tree will either abandon the roost immediately or, after emergence, will avoid returning to the roost.
  - Day 2, Step 2: Removal of the remainder of the tree under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist may occur on the following day. Trees that are only to be trimmed and not removed would be processed in the same manner; if a branch with a potential roost must be removed, all surrounding branches would be trimmed on Day 1 under supervision of a qualified bat biologist and then the limb with the potential roost would be removed on Day 2.
- Trees with foliage (and without colonial bat roost potential), such as sycamores, that can support lasiurine bats, shall have the two-step tree trimming process occur over one day

under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. Step 1 would be to remove adjacent, smaller, or non-habitat trees to create noise and vibration disturbance that would cause abandonment. Step 2 would be to remove the remainder of tree on that same day. For palm trees that can support western yellow bat (a special-status bat species documented in the BSA with the potential to occur in the Project area), the two-step tree process shall be used over two days. Western yellow bats may move deeper within the dead fronds during disturbance. The two-day process will allow the bats to vacate the tree before removal.

- The results of bat surveys, evaluations, and monitoring efforts that are undertaken shall be documented in a report by the qualified biologist at the conclusion of all bat-related activities.

Mitigation Measure BIO-B

Avoid and minimize project related impacts to nesting birds.

To avoid impacts to nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC resulting from construction activities that may occur during the nesting season, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented:

- Construction activities, including the clearance of trees potentially suitable for nesting birds, shall occur outside of the nesting season (generally February 1 through September 30). If construction activities must occur within this time period, the following measures shall be employed:
    - A pre-construction nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 3 days (72 hours) prior to the start of construction activities to determine whether active nests are present within or within 500 feet of the construction zone. All nests found shall be recorded.
    - A minimum 300-foot no-work buffer shall be established around any active passerine bird nest. A minimum 500-foot no-work buffer shall be established around any active raptor nest. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nest on a weekly basis, and construction activities within 300 feet of an active nest of any passerine bird or within 500 feet of an active nest of any raptor shall be postponed until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. However, the standard 300/500 foot no-disturbance buffer distance may be adjusted (including increases or reductions to the buffer) by a qualified biologist on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the location, type, duration and timing, and severity of work, distance of nest from work area, surrounding vegetation and line-of-sight between the nest and work areas (also taking into account existing ambient conditions form human activity within the line of sight), the influence of other environmental factors, and species' site specific level of habituation to the disturbance. If the qualified biologist determines nesting activities may fail as a result of work activities, the biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager and all project work shall cease (except access along established roadways) within the recommended no-disturbance buffer until the biologist determines the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site.
    - Buffers will be delineated on-site with bright flagging, for easy identification by project staff. The on-site construction supervisor and operator staff will be notified

of the nest and the buffer limits and instructed of the sensitivity of the area to ensure the buffer is maintained.

- A summary of preconstruction surveys and methodologies employed, monitoring efforts, and any no-disturbance buffers that were installed shall be documented in a report by the qualified biologist at the conclusion of each nesting season.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

With the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A and BIO-B, potential impacts related to biological resources occurring during Project construction and operation would be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A

Regional Special-Status Plant Species, Sensitive Natural Communities, and Special-Status Wildlife Species

Table A – Regional Special-Status Plants and Natural Vegetation Communities

Table B – Regional Special-Status Wildlife

Updated May 2022

Table A. Regional Special-Status Plant Species

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
Parish's oxytheca *Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *parishii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Sandy or gravelly. Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Occurs between 4,000 – 8,530 feet. Blooms June - September.
San Gabriel manzanita *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Chaparral (rocky). Occurs between 1950 – 4,900 feet. Blooms March.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Sandy openings in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps. Occurs between 3-170 meters (10-560 feet). Blooms May-August.
western spleenwort *Asplenium vespertinum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Rocky. Chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub. Occurs between 590 – 3,280 feet. Blooms February - June.
Braunton's milk-vetch *Astragalus brauntonii*	Federal: FE State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Prefers recent burns or disturbed areas, in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. Occurs between 4-640 meters (13-2,100 feet). Blooms January-August.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish). Occurs between 3 – 115 feet. Blooms August - October.
Coastal dunes milk-vetch *Astragalus tener* var. *titi*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Often vernally mesic areas. Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, and coastal prairie (mesic). Occurs between 3 – 165 feet. Blooms March - May.
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils within coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 10 – 1,472 feet. Blooms March – October.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Alkaline chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 80-6,230 feet. Blooms June-October.
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Alkaline coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Occurs between 32 - 660 feet. Blooms April-October.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Occurs at 70-825 meters (230 - 2,700 feet). Blooms (Feb) March-June.
Catalina mariposa lily *Calochortus catalinae*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 49 - 2,300 feet. Blooms March-June.
slender mariposa lily *Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 1,050-3,300 feet. Blooms March-June.
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Granitic, rocky sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 100-1,700 meters (330-5,575 feet). Blooms May-July.
intermediate mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Rocky, Calcareous. Occurs between 345-2,800 feet. Blooms May-June.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
lucky morning-glory *Calystegia felix*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but possibly in drier situations as well. Possibly silty loam and alkaline. Meadows and seeps, and Riparian scrub. Occurs between 100-700 feet. Blooms March - September.
Lewis' evening-primrose *Camissonia lewisii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 3	Sandy or clay. Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes and scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 0-985 feet. Blooms March - June.
southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Occurs between 0-1,570 feet. Blooms May–November.
smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. laevis	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Occurs between 0-1,570 feet. Blooms May–November.
San Fernando Valley spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*	Federal: FC (Threatened) State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Coastal scrub (sandy), valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 150-1,220 meters (500-4,000 feet). Blooms April-July.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Sandy or Rocky Openings. Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Valley and Foothill Grasslands. Occurs between 900-4,000 feet. Blooms April-June.
California saw-grass *Cladium californicum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2B.2	Meadows and deeps. Marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater). Occurs between 200-5,300 feet. Blooms June - September.
monkey-flower savory *Clnopodium mimuloides*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Streambanks (mesic), chaparral, and north coast coniferous forests. Occurs between 1,000 – 5,900 feet. Blooms June – October.
small-flowered morning-glory *Convolvulus simulans*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Clay and serpentine seeps, chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 98 – 2,300 feet. Blooms March – July.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 50 – 950 feet. Blooms July – October.
Johnston's monkeyflower *Diplacus johnstonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Lower montane coniferous forests (scree, disturbed areas, rocky or gravelly, roadside). Occurs between 3,200 – 9,580 feet. Blooms May – August.
slender-horned spineflower *Dodecaheme leptoceras*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Sandy chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub. Occurs between 200-760 meters (890–2,510 feet). Blooms April–June.
many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Often clay. Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 50 – 2,600 feet. Blooms April – July.
San Diego button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Mesic. Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs between 65 – 2,034 feet. Blooms April – June.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
San Antonio Canyon bedstraw *Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gabrielense*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Granitic, Sandy or rocky. Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs between 3,940 – 8,695 feet. Blooms April - August.
slender bedstraw *Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Granitic, Rocky. Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub. Occurs between 425-5,085 feet. Blooms April – June (July).
Santa Barbara bedstraw *Galium cliftonsmithii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Cismontane woodland. Occurs between 655-4,005 feet. Blooms May – July.
San Gabriel bedstraw *Galium grande*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs between 1,400 – 5,000 feet. Blooms Jan – July.
Jepson's bedstraw *Galium jepsonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes). Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest. Occurs between 5,055-8,205 feet. Blooms July – August.
Johnston's bedstraw *Galium johnstonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 4,000 – 7,545 feet. Blooms Jun – July.
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Clay, Openings. Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 65-3,135 feet. Blooms March – May.
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater). Occurs between 32 – 5000 feet. Blooms August – October.
urn-flowered alumroot *Heuchera elegans*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Rocky. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest (montane), and upper montane coniferous forests. Occurs between 3,790 – 8,695 feet. Blooms May - August.
vernal barley *Hordeum intercedens*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 3.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands (saline flats and depressions), and vernal pools. Occurs between 16 – 3,280 feet. Blooms March - June.
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Sandy or gravelly chaparral (maritime) and coastal scrub. Occurs between 230 – 2660 feet. Blooms Feb – July.
Southern California black walnut *Juglans californica*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Alluvial. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 165 – 2,955 feet. Blooms March - August.
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 3-4,000 feet. Blooms February-June.
fragrant pitcher sage *Lepechinia fragrans*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Chaparral. Occurs between 65 – 4,300 feet. Blooms March – October.
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Occurs between 1-885 meters (3-2,900 feet). Blooms January-July.
ocellated Humboldt lily *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Openings. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 98 – 5,905 feet. Blooms March – July.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
San Gabriel linanthus *Linanthus concinnus*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Rocky openings. Chaparral, Lower and Upper montane coniferous forest. Occurs between 4,990 – 9,200 feet. Blooms April – July.
Orcutt's linanthus *Linanthus orcuttii* ssp. *pacificus*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.3	Openings. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest and pinyon and juniper woodland. Occurs between 3,000 – 7,400 feet. Blooms May - June.
Davidson's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus davidsonii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 185-855 meters (610-2,800 feet). Blooms June-January.
California muhly *Muhlenbergia californica*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Mesic, seeps and streambanks. Chaparral, Coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Occurs between 330 – 6,560 feet. Blooms June – September.
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	Federal: FE State: ST CRPR: 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). Occurs between 15-1,080 feet. Blooms April - October.
spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	Federal: FT State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Associated with vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas. Occurs on San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools at 30-655 feet (100-2,150 feet). Blooms April-June.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Prefers mesic coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs between 50-3,970 feet. Blooms April-July.
California orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Vernal pools. Occurs between 15 – 660 meters (50-2,170 feet). Blooms April - August.
Hubby's phacelia *Phacelia cicutaria* var. *hubbyi*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Gravelly, rocky, talus. Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 0 – 3,280 feet. Blooms April - July.
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Occurs between 3–1,320 feet. Blooms March-June.
white rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2B.2	Sandy and gravelly. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 0 – 6,900 feet. Blooms July - November.
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.1	Sandy and clay loam. Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Occurs between 50 – 1,320 feet. Blooms February - April.
San Gabriel oak *Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland. Occurs between 1,480 – 3,280 feet. Blooms April – May.
Engelmann oak *Quercus engelmannii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 164 – 4,265 feet. Blooms March – June.
Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1A	Riparian woodland. Occurs between 215 – 985 feet. Blooms February – April.
Coulter's matilija poppy *Romneya coulteri*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.2	Often in burns. Chaparral and coastal scrub. Occurs between 65 – 3,940 feet. Blooms March – July.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*[2]**	**Status[3]**	**General Habitat Description[4]**
Parish's rupertia *Rupertia rigida*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, pebble (pavement) plain, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs between 2,296 – 8,202 feet. Blooms June – August.
southern mountains skullcap *Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Mesic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs between 1,395 – 6,560 feet. Blooms May – July.
San Gabriel ragwort *Senecio astephanus*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 4.3	Rocky slopes. Chaparral and coastal bluff scrub. Occurs between 1,312 – 4,921 feet. Blooms June – August.
Salt Spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2B.2	Alkaline and mesic. Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Occurs between 50 – 5,020 feet. Blooms March-June.
western bristly scaleseed *Spermolepis lateriflora*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2A	Rocky or sandy. Sonoran desert scrub. Occurs between 1,197 – 2,198 feet. Blooms March - April.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.2	Prefers sites near ditches, streams and springs in coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, and in meadows and seeps. Occurs between 6-6,690 feet. Blooms July–November.
Greata's aster *Symphyotrichum greatae*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 1B.3	Mesic sites in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. Occurs between 300-2,010 meters (980-6,590 feet). Blooms June-October.
Sonoran maiden fern *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*	Federal: None State: None CRPR: 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Occurs between 165 – 2,000 feet. Blooms January – September.
Sensitive Natural Communities		
California Walnut Woodland	CNDDB	
Open Engelmann Oak Woodland	CNDDB	
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CNDDB	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CNDDB	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CNDDB	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CNDDB	
Walnut Forest	CNDDB	

[1] Special-status plant species and natural vegetation communities known from the CNDDB and CNPS to occur on the Los Angeles, Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier quadrangles.
[2] Nomenclature for special-status plant species conforms to CNPS.
[3] Sensitivity Status Codes

Federal **FT** - Federally Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FE - Federally Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FC - A Federal Candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act

State	**ST** - State Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
	SE - State Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
	1A: Plants presumed extinct in California
	1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
	2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
	3: Plants more information is needed for
	4: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list
	0.1: Seriously threatened in California
	0.2: Fairly endangered in California
	0.3: Not very endangered in California
CNDDB	Tracked by CDFW in the CNDDB

[4] General Habitat Descriptions from CNPS.

Table B. Regional Special-Status Wildlife Species

Common Name *Scientific Name*[2]	Status[3]	General Habitat Description[4]
Amphibians		
arroyo toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	Federal: FE State: None	Occurs in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.
southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	Federal: FE State: SE Other: WL	Found in the southern Sierra Nevada mountains in lakes, ponds, and streams. Requires breeding habitat that does not dry out year-round.
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Grassland, oak woodland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral vegetation in washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats.
Coast Range newt *Taricha torosa*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Occurs in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.
Invertebrates		
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	Federal: None State: SC (Endangered) Other: CNDDB	Occurs at relatively warm and dry sites, including the inner Coast Range of California and the margins of the Mojave Desert.
Busck's gallmoth *Carolella busckana*	Federal: None State: None Other: CNDDB	Found in coastal scrub and dune environments.
San Gabriel chestnut *Glyptostoma gabrielense*	Federal: None State: None Other: CNDDB	Humid spots in semiarid country, in rocky hills and mountains at low elevations. Found under logs, cactus, and rocks
western ridged mussel *Gonidea angulata*	Federal: None State: None Other: CNDDB	Found in streams of all sizes and less frequently in lakes in low to mid-elevation watersheds. Common in stable stream reaches such as gravel bars, depositional habitats and along stream banks. They tend to avoid areas with shifting sediments or areas prone to scour or frequent dewatering.
Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle *Palaeoxenus dohrni*	Federal: None State: None Other: CNDDB	Typically found in remote mountainous forest lands consisting of incense cedar, ponderosa pine and sugar pine. Both adults and larvae were found beneath bark near the base of a stump.
Reptiles		
southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian areas, woodlands, and rocky areas.
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Occurs in a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.
coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian areas, woodlands, and rocky areas.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	Federal: None State: None	Uncommon to common in suitable aquatic habitat throughout California, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest and absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries. Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types, below 6,000 feet (1,830 meters). This species requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Also needs suitable nesting sites.
Birds		
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Federal: None State: ST Other: SSC	Common but very local. Nests in colonies in extensive reedy marshes and rice fields. Winters and forages in large flocks in marshes and on farmland, often with Red-winged blackbirds.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Federal: None State: None	Occurs in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Occurs in 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.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Federal: None State: Threatened	Typical habitat is open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures.
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Federal: FT State: SE	Breeds in low to moderate elevation native forests lining the rivers and streams of western United States. Prefers cottonwood-willow forests. Migrate to wintering grounds in South America.
yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Occurs in freshwater marsh and meadow and seep habitats.
black swift *Cypseloide niger*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.
southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Federal: FE State: SE	Riparian woodlands in southern California. Nests in extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters, between 2,000 and 8,000 feet (610-2,440 meters). Dense willow thickets are required for nesting and roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Federal: Delisted State: Delisted Other: FP	Found near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground. Occurs in riparian forest, scrub and woodlands.
coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Federal: FT State: None Other: SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet (760 meters) in southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	Federal: None State: ST	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, and ocean to dig nesting hole.
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Federal: FE State: SE	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian habitat in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2,000 feet (610 meters).
Mammals		
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Federal: None State: None Other: WBWG-H	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rock areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures; very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC, WBWG-H	Lives in a variety of communities, including coastal conifer and broad-leafed forests, oak and conifer woodlands, arid grasslands and deserts, and high-elevation forests and meadows. Throughout most of its geographic range, it is most common in mesic sites. Habitat must include appropriate roosting, maternity, and hibernacula sites, such as caves and cave-like formations, free from disturbances by humans.
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC, WBWG-H	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. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.
silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	Federal: None State: None Other: SCC, WBWG-M	Common, but erratic in abundance. During spring and fall migrations the silver-haired bat may be found anywhere in California. Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC, WBWG-M	Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging. Roosts primarily in trees, 20-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Occurs in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forests, riparian forests, and riparian woodland.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***[2]	**Status**[3]	**General Habitat Description**[4]
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	Federal: None State: None Other: CNDDB, WBWG-M	May be found at any location in California. Winters along the coast and in southern California, breeding inland and north of the winter range. During migration, may be found at locations far from the normal range. Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees, feeds primarily on moths; requires water.
western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Federal: None State: None Other: 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.
south coast marsh vole *Microtus californicus stephensi*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Occurs in Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.
pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	Federal: None State: None Other: SCC, WBWG-M	Roosts primarily in crevices and fractures in steep rocky cliff faces and rocky outcrops, readily found in abandoned quarries.
big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	Federal: None State: None Other: SCC, WBWG-M-H	Low-lying arid hilly areas in Southern California to about 6,000 feet. Roosts in crevices and cliffs, buildings, and cavities in trees.
southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	Federal: None State: None Other: SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Federal: None State: None Other: 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.

[1] Special-status species known from the CNDDB to occur on the Los Angeles, Burbank, Pasadena, Mt. Wilson, Hollywood, El Monte, Inglewood, South Gate, and Whittier quadrangles.
[2] Nomenclature for special-status wildlife conforms to CNDDB.
[3] Sensitivity Status Codes

Federal **FT** - Federally Threatened under Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
FE - Federally Endangered under FESA
State **ST** - State Threatened under California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
SE - State Endangered under CESA
SC - State Candidate for listing under CESA
Other **SSC** - Designated as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW
FP - Designated as Full Protected by CDFW
WL - Designated as a Watch List species by CDFW
CNDDB - Tracked by CDFW in the California Natural Diversity Data Base or locally sensitive
WBWG-H - Designated by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) (2017) as High Priority - species that are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment

WBWG-M - Designated by the WBWG (2017) as Medium Priority – a level of concern that should warrant closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both species and possible threats.

[4] General Habitat Descriptions from CNDDB.

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APPENDIX B

Carlberg Associates Tree Inventory Report

Carlberg ASSOCIATES

Horticulturists and
Registered Consulting
ARBORISTS

TREE INVENTORY REPORT
LOS ANGELES AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT PROJECT
LOS ANGELES, CA

PREPARED FOR:

THE LOS ANGELES AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

PREPARED BY:

CY CARLBERG
ASCA REGISTERED CONSULTING ARBORIST #405ISA
CERTIFIED ARBORIST #WE 0575A
ISA QUALIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSOR
CAUFC CERTIFIED URBAN FORESTER #013

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072

www.cycarlberg.com

MARCH 28, 2022

CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND LOS ANGELES STATE HISTORIC PARK – TREE INVENTORY REPORT

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Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Los Angeles Aerial Rapid Transit Project (proposed Project) would connect Los Angeles Union Station (LAUS) to the Dodger Stadium property via an aerial gondola system. The proposed Project would include an intermediate station at the southernmost entrance of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The proposed Project would provide an aerial rapid transit (ART) option for visitors to Dodger Stadium, while also providing access between the Dodger Stadium property, the surrounding communities, including Chinatown, Mission Junction, the Los Angeles State Historic Park, Elysian Park, and Solano Canyon, to the regional transit system accessible at LAUS. The aerial gondola system would be approximately 1.2 miles and consist of cables, three passenger stations, a non-passenger junction, towers, and gondola cabins. When complete, the proposed Project would have a maximum capacity of approximately 5,000 people per hour per direction, and the travel time from LAUS to Dodger Stadium would be approximately 7 minutes. The proposed Project would provide amenities at the Los Angeles State Historic Park and would provide pedestrian improvements, including hardscape and landscape improvements. The ART system has the ability to overcome grade and elevation issues between LAUS and Dodger Stadium and provide safe, zero emission, environmentally friendly, and high-capacity transit connectivity in the Project area that would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of reduced vehicular congestion in and around Dodger Stadium and on neighborhood streets, arterial roadways, and freeways. The proposed Project would operate daily to serve existing residents, workers, park users, and visitors to Los Angeles.

The proposed Project “alignment” includes the suspended above-grade cables and cabins following the position of the Project components along the ART route from Alameda Station to Dodger Stadium Station.

The proposed Project alignment would extend approximately 1.2 miles beginning near El Pueblo and LAUS on Alameda Street. The proposed Alameda Station would be constructed over Alameda Street between Los Angeles Street and Cesar E. Chavez Avenue, adjacent to the Placita de Dolores and planned LAUS Forecourt.

From the Alameda Station, the proposed Project alignment would remain primarily above the public right-of-way (ROW) with portions above private property and travel north along Alameda Street to the proposed Alameda Tower, which would be constructed on the Alameda Triangle, a portion of City ROW between Alameda Street, North Main Street, and Alhambra Street.

From the Alameda Tower, the proposed Project alignment would continue north along Alameda Street and cross Alpine Street. The proposed Alpine Tower would be constructed at the corner of Alameda

Street and Alpine Street on a City-owned parcel currently being used as non-public parking storage for City vehicles.

From the Alpine Tower, the proposed Project alignment would follow the public ROW and continue over the elevated Metro L Line (Gold). North of College Street, Alameda Street becomes Spring Street, and the proposed Project alignment would generally follow Spring Street in a northeast trajectory until it reaches the southernmost point of Los Angeles State Historic Park, where the proposed Chinatown/State Park Station would be constructed partially on City ROW and partially within the boundaries of the Los Angeles State Historic Park. The alignment then crosses over the western edge of the Los Angeles State Historic Park and the Metro L Line (Gold) tracks.

The proposed Project alignment would continue traveling north towards the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road. The Broadway Junction would be located on the northern corner of the intersection of North Broadway and Bishops Road (1201 North Broadway). From the Broadway Junction, the proposed Project alignment would travel northwest primarily along Bishops Road, with portions above private property, crossing over SR-110 towards Dodger Stadium. The proposed Stadium Tower would be located on hillside private property north of Stadium Way between the Downtown Gate entrance road to Dodger Stadium and SR-110. The northern terminus of the system would be located in a parking lot at the Dodger Stadium property, where the proposed Dodger Stadium Station would be constructed.

Santa Monica Office
828 Fifth Street, Suite 3
Santa Monica, California 90403
Office: 310.451.4804

Sierra Madre Office
80 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, #241
Sierra Madre, California 91024
Office: 626.428.5072

www.cycarlberg.com

BACKGROUND AND ASSIGNMENT

Carlberg Associates was retained to inventory those trees that are located at the locations of the proposed Project's stations, junction, and towers, inclusive of each component's construction zone. We also inventoried those trees along the proposed Project alignment where the ropeway and cabins may interfere with existing trees; this interference is relevant both at the beginning of Project operations and in the future as the trees may continue to grow. Each inventoried tree's current height was determined and a "Preserve" or "Remove" decision was recommended based on the species and its potential height at maturity.

This report addresses our office's site visits to the proposed Project alignment on April 27, May 27, and June 4, 2021, and March 9, 2022. Carlberg was retained to inventory trees along and under the proposed Project alignment. The Project team advised Carlberg to inventory: (1) trees under the alignment that would or could encroach within 5 feet of the bottom of the cabin and within 50 feet from the centerline of the proposed Project's ropeway, and (2) all trees at each of the proposed locations of the proposed Project's stations, junction, towers, and their surrounding environs, including: Union Station and El Pueblo (Alameda Station), Alameda Triangle Park (Alameda Tower), the Los Angeles Historic State Park ("Park") (Chinatown / State Park Station), 1201 N. Broadway (Broadway Junction), the hillside private property north of Stadium Way between the Downtown Gate entrance road to Dodger Stadium and SR-110 (Stadium Tower), the proposed fire buffer surrounding the construction zone for Stadium Tower, and Dodger Stadium (Dodger Stadium Station).

Trees within Los Angeles City limits fall within the guidelines of the City of Los Angeles Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 186,873 (Chapter IV, Article 6 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code), as implemented by the City

of Los AngelesPlanning Department. Protected trees and shrubs as set forth in the Ordinance are coast live oak, western sycamore, Southern California black walnut, California bay laurel, Mexican elderberry and toyon with trunk diameters (measured at 4.5 feet above grade) of 4 inches or greater. If a protected tree species was part of a planting program (e.g., not naturally occurring), it is not considered a “protected” tree as defined in the Ordinance.

The Planning Department requires that all other trees with trunk diameters greater than 8 inches are included in the inventory. City of Los Angeles rights-of-way trees in the alignment were inventoried regardless of size.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

We inventoried 260 trees comprised of four categories:

- City of Los Angeles (including on private property – 137 trees)
- City of Los Angeles right-of-way (34 trees)
- Los Angeles State Historic Park (81 trees)
- Caltrans (8 trees)

The tables on the following pages set forth the data for the 260 inventoried trees.

By virtue of their trunk diameter size of eight inches and greater, 83 inventoried trees are considered significant as defined by the City's Planning Department: all are private property trees. There is one tree at the location of the proposed Broadway Junction (no. 149, a Mexican elderberry) that is considered a protected tree as set forth in the City's Ordinance.

The 34 rights-of-way trees were inventoried regardless of their species or trunk diameter size. Public, or ROW trees are not included in the Ordinance, but cannot be pruned or removed without a permit from the Bureau of Street Services.

In total, 250 trees are proposed for removal: 1 City Ordinance-protected tree, 82 significant trees (by virtue of their trunk diameter size as defined by the City's Planning Department), 34 trees within the City of Los Angeles right-of-way and 133 non-protected/non-significant trees. A total of 10 trees will be preserved, one of which is a significant tree (by virtue of their trunk diameter size as defined by the City's Planning Department). No inventoried trees within the City of Los Angeles right-of-way will be preserved. The stated mitigation ratio for the removal/replacement of a protected tree is 4:1, using a 15-gallon specimen. The City can and often does change this ratio. Mitigation for the removal of non-protected but "significant" trees require a replacement ratio of 1:1, using a 15-gallon specimen. The City can and often does change this ratio. Rights-of-way trees will be replaced as specified by the City; in our experience the mitigation ratio has typically been 2:1, with a specimen size determined by the City.

Aside from the one elderberry tree/shrub, there are no City of Los Angeles tree species or sizes that are considered protected by the City of Los Angeles' Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 186,873.

Respectfully submitted,

Cy Carlberg, Registered Consulting Arborist
Principal, Carlberg Associates
cy@cycarlberg.com

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF TREE SPECIES AND QUANTITIES

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Remove	Preserve	Protected, Significant or ROW Trees
Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	4	4	0	4 ROW (#ST159-ST162)
avocado	*Persea americana*	1	0	1	1 significant (#OS158)
blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	5	5	0	4 significant (#88, 92, 93, 183)
Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	10	10	0	None
California pepper	*Schinus molle*	20	20	0	20 significant (#95, 100-101, 103-118, 120)
Carolina cherry	*Prunus caroliniana*	1	1	0	1 significant (#141)
carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1	1	0	1 ROW (#ST169)
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	80	77	3	33 significant (#90, 96-97, 99, 121-130, 140, 147, 150, 156, 196, 199, 206, 211-213, 218-220, 228, 239, 242, 249, 255, 256)
Chinese elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	1	1	0	1 significant (#253)
coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2	2	0	None
cork oak	*Quercus suber*	3	3	0	None
flooded gum	*Eucalyptus rudis*	1	1	0	1 significant (#251)
forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	19	14	5	None
Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10	10	0	None
jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	2	2	0	2 ROW (#ST163-ST164)
golden wattle	*Acacia pycnantha*	11	11	0	3 significant (#189, 216, 254)
Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus 'Marina'*	4	4	0	1 significant (#157)
Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	1	1	0	1 protected (#149)
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	6	6	0	6 ROW (#ST176, ST178, ST180, ST182, ST257, ST259)
pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	9	9	0	9 ROW (#ST172-ST175, ST177, ST179, ST181, ST258, ST260)
Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	12	12	0	12 significant (#139, 142-146, 148, 151-155)
sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	11	11	0	6 significant (#89, 91, 94, 98, 102, 119)
tipu tree	*Tipuana tipu*	1	1	0	None

toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	19	18	1	None
western redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*	2	2	0	2 ROW (#ST13, ST16)
western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	24	24	0	10 ROW (#ST9-ST12, ST165-ST168, ST170-ST171)
	TOTALS	**260**	**250**	**10**	**1 Protected, 83 Significant, 34 ROW**
Total to be Removed – 250 (1 Protected, 82 Significant, 34 ROW) **Total to be Preserved – 10 (0 protected, 1 significant, 0 ROW)**					

TABLE 2 – ALAMEDA STATION TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or"Significant"
pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	6	30	6 ROW (#ST175, ST177, ST179, ST181, ST258, ST260)
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	6	100	6 ROW (#ST176, ST178, ST180, ST182, ST257, ST259)
	TOTALS	**12**		
Total to be Removed – 12 (#ST175 – ST182, ST257-ST260) **Total to be Preserved – 0** NOTE: No additional trees between Alameda Station and Alameda Tower will be required to be removed for the proposed Project.				

TABLE 3 – ALAMEDA TOWER TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or"Significant"
western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6	80	6 ROW (#ST165-ST168, ST170-ST171)
carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	1	40	1 ROW (#ST169)
pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	3	30	3 ROW (#ST172-ST174)
	TOTALS	**10**		
Total to be Removed – 10 (#ST165 –ST174) **Total to be Preserved – 0** NOTES: No additional trees between Alameda Tower and Chinatown/State Park Station will be required to be removed for the proposed Project. One dead ROW tree and one empty tree well are present on Alameda Street at Alameda Tower location.				

TABLE 4 – CHINATOWN / STATE PARK STATION TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or"Significant"
Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	5	50	N/A (State Tree)
western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	9	80	4 ROW (#ST9-ST12)
western redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*	2	20	2 ROW (#ST13, ST16)
forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	6	25	N/A (State Tree)
toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	2	25	N/A (State Tree)
Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	6	80	N/A (State Tree)
	TOTALS	**30**		

Total to be Removed – 30 (#1-22, 35-42)
Total to be Preserved – 0

NOTE: No additional trees located within the Chinatown/State Park Station limits will require removal for the proposed Project.

TABLE 5 – LOS ANGELES STATE HISTORIC PARK (ALIGNMENT OVER PARK) TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or"Significant"
Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	5	50	N/A (State Tree)
western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	9	80	N/A (State Tree)
forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	13	25	N/A (State Tree)
toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	17	25	N/A (State Tree)
Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	4	80	N/A (State Tree)
Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	3	50	N/A (State Tree)
Tipu tree	*Tipuana tipu*	1	50	N/A (State Tree)
coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	2	70	N/A (State Tree)
cork oak	*Quercus suber*	3	70	N/A (State Tree)
	TOTALS	**57**		

Total to be Removed – 51 (#23-26, 28-34, 43-44, 47, 49-50, 53-87)
Total to be Preserved – 6 (#27, 45-46, 48, 51-52)

NOTE: No other trees located within the Los Angeles State Historic Park limits will require removal for the proposed Project.

TABLE 6 - BROADWAY JUNCTION TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"
Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	12	25	12 significant (#139, 142-146, 148, 151-155)
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4	20	4 significant (#140, 147, 150, 156)
Carolina cherry	*Prunus caroliniana*	1	30	1 significant (#141)
Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	1	30	1 protected (#149)
Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	1	50	1 significant (#157)
avocado	*Persea americana*	1	40	1 significant (#OS158)
Australian Willow	*Geijera parviflora*	4	35	4 ROW (#ST159-ST162)
jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	2	50	2 ROW (#ST163-ST164)
	TOTALS	**26**		

Total to be Removed – 25 (#139-157, ST159-ST164)
Total to be Preserved – 1 (#OS158)

NOTE: No additional trees located between the Los Angeles State Historic Park limits and Broadway Junction will require removal for the proposed Project.

TABLE 7 – PORTION OF ALIGNMENT OVER SR – 110 (CALTRANS) TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"
sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	5	90	N/A (Caltrans)
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	3	20	N/A (Caltrans)
	TOTALS	**8**		

Total to be Removed – 5 (#131-132, 136-138)
Total to be Preserved – 3 (#133-135)

NOTE: No additional trees located between Broadway Junction and the alignment over SR-110 will require removal for the proposed Project.

TABLE 8 - STADIUM TOWER TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	10	20	10 significant (#121-130)
	TOTALS	**10**		
Total to be Removed – 10 (#121-130) **Total to be Preserved – 0** NOTE: No additional trees located between the alignment over SR-110 to Stadium Tower will require removal for the proposed Project.				

TABLE 9 – FIRE BUFFER FOR STADIUM TOWER TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"
blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	2	40	1 significant (#183)
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	59	20	15 significant (#196, 199, 206, 211-213, 218-220, 228, 239, 242, 249, 255, 256)
Chinese elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	1	50	1 significant (#253)
flooded gum	*Eucalyptus rudis*	1	90	1 significant (#251)
golden wattle	*Acacia pycnantha*	11	25	3 significant (#189, 216, 254)
	TOTALS	**74**		
Total to be Removed – 74 (#183-256) **Total to be Preserved – 0**				

TABLE 10 – DODGER STADIUM STATION TREE SUMMARY

Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Height at Maturity (feet)	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"
blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	3	40	3 significant (#88, 92-93)
California pepper	*Schinus molle*	20	50	20 significant (#95, 100-101, 103-118, 120)
sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	6	90	6 significant (#89, 91, 94, 98, 102, 119)
Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4	20	4 significant (#90, 96-97, 99)
	TOTALS	**33**		

Total to be Removed – 33 (#88-120)
Total to be Preserved – 0

NOTE: No additional trees located between the Stadium Tower and the Dodger Stadium Station will require removal for the project.

TABLE 11 – TREE INVENTORY

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
1	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	2.6	14	50	40	5/5/5/5	B-	B	No	Remove	State	staked, slightly loose in soil
2	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	5.2	17	50	40	6/6/8/7	A	A	No	Remove	State	staked
3	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	3.5	16	50	40	6/8/6/0	B+	B+	No	Remove	State	staked, leans northeast
4	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	3.8	13	50	40	3/2/8/6	B	B+	No	Remove	State	staked, leans southwest
5	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	4	16	50	40	5/7/4/3	A	A-	No	Remove	State	staked
6	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6.2	20	80	40	9/9/10/9	A	A	No	Remove	State	
7	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	5.4	20	80	40	6/7/8/8	C	C	No	Remove	State	mechanical damage, decay at base, canker at base, still leafing out, sparse canopy
8	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	7.5	25	80	40	8/10/12/11	A	A	No	Remove	State	
ST9	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	7	22	80	40	10/9/10/11	A	A	ROW	Remove	ROW	staked
ST10	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	5.8	18	80	40	11/11/10/10	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	staked, stakes causing damage, leans north

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
ST11	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6.1	20	80	40	7/9/8/9	A-	A	ROW	Remove	ROW	
ST12	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6.6	23	80	40	11/10/8/7	A-	A	ROW	Remove	ROW	staked
ST13	western redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.5, 1.5	7	20	40	4/1/2/4	B+	B+	ROW	Remove	ROW	measured at base
14	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	7.5	17	80	40	7/12/9/7	A	A-	No	Remove	State	slight lean, stake still attached, curled leaves
15	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	10.2	21	80	40	13/12/13/11	A	A-	No	Remove	State	
ST16	western redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2, 2, 2	7	20	35	4/3/4/4	A	A	ROW	Remove	ROW	diameters measured at 1.5 ft.
17	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	3.2	12	30	40	7/7/9/8	A	A	No	Remove	State	staked
18	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	4	12	30	40	5/9/7/6	A	A	No	Remove	State	staked
19	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.6	10	30	40	6/6/5/6	B-	A-	No	Remove	State	staked, some bleeding, excessive galls
20	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.6	10	30	40	4/10/8/4	B	A-	No	Remove	State	staked, excessive galls
21	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.3	10	30	40	6/5/6/7	B+	A	No	Remove	State	some bleeding

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
22	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	3.4	10	30	40	7/9/8/4	A	A	No	Remove	State	
23	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	4.7	21	80	30	8/8/10/9	C	B	No	Remove	State	staked, epicormic growth, curly leaves, sparse, moderate to extensive dieback
24	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	2.8	15	80	30	5/5/5/5	A	A	No	Remove	State	planted as group
25	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	3.5	18	80	30	6/6/5/5	A	A	No	Remove	State	planted as group
26	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	2.5	14	80	30	4/5/6/4	A	A	No	Remove	State	planted as group
27	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1	7	25	30	2/2/2/2	A	A	No	Preserve	State	several diameters < 1 in.
28	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	1.8, 2.5	15	80	30	3/6/7/6	A	B+	No	Remove	State	planted as group
29	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	1.4, 1.6, 2	13	80	30	7/5/2/4	A	B+	No	Remove	State	planted as group
30	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	1.4	11	80	30	2/4/1/2	A	B+	No	Remove	State	planted as group
31	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	11.3	35	80	30	12/13/12/10	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, sparse on top, codoms at 10 ft.
32	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	13.4	35	80	30	14/12/12/15	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
33	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	11.8	31	80	30	13/9/12/14	B	B-	No	Remove	State	exposed roots with decay, fungus present on one area of roots
34	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10.9	36	80	30	11/8/10/10	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
35	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10.5	32	80	30	12/10/12/13	B-	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
36	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	11.4	30	80	35	15/9/12/14	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
37	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10.2	31	80	35	11/9/8/11	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
38	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1.5, 1, 4 x .5	8	25	35	3/3/4/5	A	A-	No	Remove	State	
39	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1, 1.5, 1, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1	8	25	40	3/5/4/6	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
40	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	10.7	30	80	40	13/10/12/9	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
41	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	9.2	23	80	40	8/8/7/9	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
42	Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	9.7	28	80	40	10/8/9/9	B	B	No	Remove	State	exposed roots, top dieback, epicormic growth
43	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	11.8	27	80	40	11/13/14/12	A	B+	No	Remove	State	cabled to the ground, tree is fenced

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
44	Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	2.5, 2.8, 1.7	10	50	40	5/5/6/5	A	A-	No	Remove	State	diameters measured at 2.5 ft., weed wacker damage at base
45	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2	10	30	40	4/4/4/4	B	C+	No	Preserve	State	weed wacker damage, staked
46	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.6	10	30	40	5/5/5/5	B+	B+	No	Preserve	State	weed wacker damage
47	Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	2, 2, 2, 1.7, 2.6	10	50	40	3/5/5/4	A	A	No	Remove	State	
48	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	1.8	10	30	40	4/3/3/5	B	B	No	Preserve	State	weed wacker damage, staked
49	Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	1.5, 2.6, 2, 2, 1.5	8	50	40	4/3/5/5	A	A	No	Remove	State	
50	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	16.2	38	80	40	14/15/12/15	A	A-	No	Remove	State	trunk buried by bark, tree is fenced, cabled to the ground
51	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.2	10	30	40	6/5/4/4	B	B-	No	Preserve	State	weed wacker damage at base
52	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.5	12	30	40	6/6/5/5	B	B+	No	Preserve	State	weed wacker damage, loose in soil
53	tipu tree	*Tipuana tipu*	8.6	19	50	20	15/15/14/12	C+	C	No	Remove	State	possible ISHB; see photos. cavity and split at codoms
54	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	13.5	16	70	20	11/10/10/9	A	B	No	Remove	State	fencing around tree, cabled to ground

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
55	coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	3.8	12	70	25	6/5/5/5	B-	B-	No	Remove	State	
56	cork oak	*Quercus suber*	11.5	18	70	20	7/8/5/8	B+	B+	No	Remove	State	
57	cork oak	*Quercus suber*	9.3	15	70	15	8/6/4/9	B+	B+	No	Remove	State	
58	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.4	8	30	15	6/3/5/5	B	C+	No	Remove	State	weed wacker damage, HOB, rubber tie embedded in branch
59	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.7	10	30	15	8/4/4/6	B	C+	No	Remove	State	mechanical damage, weed wacker damage
60	cork oak	*Quercus suber*	9.5	18	70	15	6/10/9/5	B-	B-	No	Remove	State	lower interior dieback
61	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	1.9	8	30	15	4/2/4/2	B-	C	No	Remove	State	weed wacker damage
62	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2	8	30	15	6/3/5/4	C+	C+	No	Remove	State	mechanical damage, weed wacker damage
63	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	3	10	30	15	7/6/4/6	B	B	No	Remove	State	weed wacker damage
64	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.8	10	30	15	5/6/5/6	B-	C	No	Remove	State	weed wacker damage
65	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.7	8	30	15	4/4/3/5	B	B-	No	Remove	State	weed wacker damage

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
66	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1, 1, 2, 1.5, 1, 1	12	25	15	3/3/3/3	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
67	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 2.5, 1.5, 1.5	10	25	15	3/3/3/3	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
68	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1	5	25	15	2/2/2/2	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
69	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1	6	25	15	2/2/2/2	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
70	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	0.5	3	25	15	1/1/1/1	B	B	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
71	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1.5, 2, 1, 1	9	25	15	3/4/4/3	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
72	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1.5	8	25	15	3/3/3/3	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
73	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1	7	25	15	2/2/3/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
74	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1	6	25	15	3/3/1/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
75	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1	7	25	20	2/2/2/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	diameters measured low, multiple diameters < 1 in.
76	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	2.1	12	50	20	3/3/1/2	B	B	No	Remove	State	staked, slight lean

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
77	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	3.9	14	50	20	4/4/4/3	B+	B+	No	Remove	State	
78	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	2.8, 3.3, 2.9	15	50	20	3/5/7/3	A	A-	No	Remove	State	staked
79	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	5.1	16	50	20	6/4/7/5	A	A-	No	Remove	State	staked
80	Brisbane box	*Lophostemon confertus*	1.8	11	50	20	2/2/2/3	B	B	No	Remove	State	loose stake still attached
81	forest pansy redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	2.1	10	30	15	6/6/2/4	B	C	No	Remove	State	mechanical damage, weed wacker damage, leans north
82	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1	8	25	15	1/1/1/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
83	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1	7	25	15	2/2/2/3	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
84	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1	4	25	15	2/2/2/2	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
85	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1	8	25	15	4/1/4/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
86	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1	7	25	15	3/1/3/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.
87	toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1, 1, 1, 1	6	25	20	4/1/3/1	A	A	No	Remove	State	multiple diameters < 1 in.

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
88	blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	4.8, 5.2	15	40	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
89	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	17.4	34	150	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
90	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	5.2, 4.9, 4.5, 4.7, 4.3, 2.5, 2.5, 1.5	15	20	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
91	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	16.1, 3.5	30	90	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
92	blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	4, 6	17	40	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
93	blackwood acacia	*Acacia melanoxylon*	4.8, 3.5, 3.5, 4.7	17	40	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
94	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	8.9	35	90	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
95	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	6.7, 12.4, 13.9	20	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
96	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	7.5, 4.5, 4.6, 3.4, 4.2, 9	12	20	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
97	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4.2, 2.8, 4.6, 2.5, 2.5, 3.5, 3.8	12	20	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
98	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	5.9, 9.9	22	90	20				Significant	Remove	PP	

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99	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4.5, 4.9, 4.5, 3.3, 3.3, 4.2	10	20	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
100	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	6.5, 9, 7.3, 16.2	20	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
101	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.8	17	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	adjacent to impact area to south, potential overhang
102	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	39	62	90	34				Significant	Remove	PP	adjacent to impact area to south, potential overhang
103	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.6, 4.8	15	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
104	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	15.8	36	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
105	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.9, 13.4	15	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
106	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	18	35	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
107	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.1	14	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
108	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5, 12.6, 8.8	23	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
109	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.2, 12.3, 6.6, 6.7	30	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
110	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9.5	22	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
111	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	8.4	13	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
112	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	23.6	30	50	34				Significant	Remove	PP	
113	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	10.6	25	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
114	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13.9	18	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
115	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	17.3 @ 3.5 ft.	24	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
116	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	13	23	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
117	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	5.1, 15.5, 16.8	32	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
118	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	4.5, 8.7	10	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
119	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	16.3	55	90	20				Significant	Remove	PP	
120	California pepper	*Schinus molle*	9	18	50	20				Significant	Remove	PP	

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121	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	10.8	18	20	117	6/8/10/15	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	first tree inventoried in section between freeway and stadium entrance, MPE, minor dieback
122	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	3.6, 4.4	15	20	117	9/9/8/0	B-	C	Significant	Remove	PP	one trunk failed, some dead branches
123	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	6.5, 8.3, 4	16	20	117	7/15/13/16	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	minor dieback
124	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4.2, 4.5	14	20	117	8/0/6/5	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	included bark, one trunk removed
125	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4.2, 5.5	12	20	117	6/0/12/8	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	one trunk removed, leans southwest
126	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	6.4, 5.6	12	20	117	3/0/10/12	C+	C-	Significant	Remove	PP	leans southwest, basal decay
127	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	4.1, 5	16	20	117	2/11/6/9	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	minor dieback
128	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	9, 8	16	20	117	5/12/7/11	C	C	Significant	Remove	PP	COD, MPE, moderate dieback
129	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	9.5, 11.3	16	20	117	9/13/10/12	C	C	Significant	Remove	PP	basal decay, COD, moderate dieback, old cuts
130	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	12 @ 3 ft.	15	20	117	8/5/9/10	C	C	Significant	Remove	PP	one trunk failed, moderate dieback, some dead branches
131	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	40	75	90	98	31/14/26/20	B+	B-	No	Remove	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, pruned for freeway clearance, HOB, MPE

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132	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	28 @ 2 ft.	55	90	98	7/7/35/30	B	C	No	Remove	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs below split, leans southwest, pruned for freeway clearance, HOB, hangers, minor dieback, codoms
133	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	12, 13	15	20	55	5/14/20/12	A	B+	No	Preserve	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
134	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	11, 13, 13	15	20	55	14/10/15/13	A	B+	No	Preserve	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
135	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	12, 12, 22	15	20	55	22/17/17/15	A	B	No	Preserve	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
136	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	9, 12, 18	45	90	60	20/10/24/22	B+	B	No	Remove	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
137	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	14, 18	40	90	60	21/17/14/21	B	B	No	Remove	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
138	sugar gum	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	32	50	90	70	22/15/18/24	B	B-	No	Remove	Caltrans	tree behind fencing, estimated DBHs, MPE
139	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	6.5, 5.8, 8.2	16	25	32	1/2/7/7	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	one trunk nearly dead
140	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	3, 6.7, 4.4, 8.3	16	20	32	14/15/8/3	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	leans north, interior dieback, one small trunk dead

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
141	Carolina cherry	*Prunus caroliniana*	4.5, 6.8, 4.7	22	30	32	12/9/10/12	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	SS, cut in the middle, MPE
142	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	5.5, 7.1	16	20	32	4/4/4/4	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	
143	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	4.2, 6.5	16	20	32	5/5/5/5	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	
144	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	4.7, 3, 2.4, 2.2	16	20	32	3/5/7/5	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	
145	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	3.2, 9.8, 18.5	17	20	32	7/5/8/7	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	
146	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	17.6, 12.2, 5	18	20	32	8/8/8/8	A	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	decay
147	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	8, 2	15	20	32	12/16/0/0	A	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	leans northeast, shaded out
148	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	20.4, 2.8	18	20	32	6/6/6/6	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	
149	Mexican elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	1.5, 2, 1.8, 1.6, 1.7, 2.7	15	30	32	5/5/5/5	B+	C	Protected	Remove	PP	MPE, topped, shaded, embedded in fence
150	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	12.8	15	20	32	4/12/16/17	B+	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	moderate dieback, trunk leans southwest, MPE, HOB, shaded out
151	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	3, 2.3, 2.5, 5.5, 4.4, 4, 3.2, 2.9, 3.2	11	20	32	2/4/7/2	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	shaded out, interior dieback, MPE, multiple trunks cut

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That Tree Cannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W) in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
152	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	5.5, 4.9, 1.9, 6.7, 4.2	15	20	32	4/5/5/7	B	C+	Significant	Remove	PP	one dead trunk
153	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	5.9, 2.2, 4.8, 3.4, 2.3, 6.2, 5.6	18	20	32	7/6/6/8	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	minor decay
154	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	7.5, 7.6, 2.9, 3.8	17	20	32	3/6/4/0	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	minor dieback
155	Spanish dagger	*Yucca gloriosa*	3.8, 4.2, 5.1, 6.2	18	20	32	3/3/3/3	B+	C+	Significant	Remove	PP	one large trunk cut, minor dieback
156	Chilean pepper	*Schinus polygamus*	3.5, 8.4, 7.7, 4, 5.6, 3.4, 1.8, 10	16	20	32	6/16/15/10	B-	C	Significant	Remove	PP	canopy leans southeast, exposed roots, MPE,basal decay, epicormic growth
157	Marina strawberry tree	*Arbutus* 'Marina'	13.3	20	40	32	10/9/12/11	A	A	Significant	Remove	PP	interior pruned, active northern mockingbird nest (feeding chicks on 5/27/2021)
OS158	avocado	*Persea americana*	15	25	40	32	17/17/17/17	A	A	Significant - off-site	Preserve	PP	overhangs ~7 feet over property, estimated DBH, no access
ST159	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	4.8	18	35	32	5/4/4/6	B	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	in tree well on sidewalk on Broadway, MPE
ST160	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	4.8	18	35	32	7/9/8/9	B-	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	in tree well on sidewalk, MPE, stake attached and damaging tree, tie embedded in trunk

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ST161	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	5.5	20	35	32	10/10/8/9	A-	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	in tree well on sidewalk, MPE
ST162	Australian willow	*Geijera parviflora*	6.1	20	35	32	9/8/7/10	A-	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	in tree well on sidewalk, MPE, HOB
ST163	jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	1	5	50	32	1/1/1/1	B	D	ROW	Remove	ROW	in planter tree well on sidewalk on Broadway, SS only, Mexican fan palm growing in same tree well (BT – 1')
ST164	jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	1.3, 1.5, 1.1, 1.8	9	50	32	1/1/1/1	C	D	ROW	Remove	ROW	in planter tree well on sidewalk, SS only
ST165	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6.4, 7.1	20	80	95	9/10/8/13	B	B-	ROW	Remove	ROW	sycamore borer, exfoliating bark, codoms with included bark, epicormic growth
ST166	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	10.7, 9.1	25	80	95	18/15/14/10	A-	B+	ROW	Remove	ROW	sycamore borer, mechanical damage with exudation
ST167	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	9.4	22	80	95	9/9/12/11	C	C-	ROW	Remove	ROW	one large dead trunk, potential infestation, extensive dieback, many dead branches
ST168	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	5.7, 6.6	22	80	95	7/7/10/9	B	C+	ROW	Remove	ROW	exudation, root decay, minor dieback
ST169	carrotwood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	2.4, 2.5, 2.8, 1.3	14	40	95	9/11/6/0	B	B-	ROW	Remove	ROW	HOB, sparse

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ST170	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	8.7, 10.7	32	80	95	14/15/13/15	B+	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	exposed roots with lawn mower damage, codoms with included bark, minor dieback
ST171	western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6.6, 7.6	30	80	95	9/11/13/7	B	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	minor dieback
ST172	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	5.5	16	30	95	12/8/9/12	B+	B+	ROW	Remove	ROW	mechanical damage on street side, slight lean northwest
ST173	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	6.6	16	30	95	8/8/9/11	B-	B-	ROW	Remove	ROW	mechanical damage on trunk with good callousing, HOB, sparse
ST174	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	5.8	15	30	95	9/9/12/8	B-	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	MPE
ST175	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	4.4	14	30	18	7/7/6/7	A-	A-	ROW	Remove	ROW	slight mechanical damage
ST176	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	BT 25	30	100	18	5/5/5/5	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	
ST177	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	5.1	15	30	18	10/8/11/9	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	mechanical damage, stake tie embedded, old tears, good callousing
ST178	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	BT 25	30	100	18	6/6/6/6	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	
ST179	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	4.2	15	30	18	7/4/6/12	B-	B-	ROW	Remove	ROW	mechanical damage, slightly sparse

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ST180	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	BT 28	33	100	18	5/5/5/5	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	
ST181	pink trumpet tree	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	4	14	30	18	7/5/9/9	B	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	slightly sparse, mechanical damage
ST182	Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	BT 28	33	100	18	5/5/5/5	A	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	
183	blackwood acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	14.1	22	40	N/A	9/17/16/9	B+	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	leans S, MPE
184	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	2.9, 2.9	8	25	N/A	0/7/12/4	B	C	No	Remove	PP	leans S, at top of slope, diameters measured at 2 feet
185	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	2, 1.5, 1.5, 1, 1	10	25	N/A	6/7/6/5	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	diameters measured low
186	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	4.1, 2.8	15	25	N/A	9/10/7/7	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	diameters measured at 3 feet
187	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	4, 3, 2, 2.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	18	25	N/A	5/12/10/4	B	C-	No	Remove	PP	base eroded away, fallen to E, diameters estimated
188	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	4.8, 4, 3	16	25	N/A	13/9/4/7	A-	C	No	Remove	PP	heavy lean N, base eroded, exposed roots
189	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	5.9, 4, 4.2, 2, 3.4	16	25	N/A	5/18/13/8	B+	C	Significant	Remove	PP	leans E, trunk buried, eroded
190	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.5, 2.6, 2.6, 3.1	15	20	N/A	5/8/6/5	B	C+	No	Remove	PP	COD, trunk leans E

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191	Golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	3.1	15	25	N/A	8/11/12/6	B+	B-	No	Remove	PP	HOB
192	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4, 4.7, 4.1, 2.8	15	20	N/A	7/9/7/7	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope
193	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4, 6, 2	15	20	N/A	6/6/6/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
194	Chilean pepper	Persea americana	2.3, 2.2, 3.3, 3.8	12	20	N/A	3/5/6/5	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
195	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.5, 3.5	10	20	N/A	6/11/6/4	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
196	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4, 8	15	20	N/A	5/4/10/5	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
197	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	1.7, 2, 2.2	15	20	N/A	3/8/8/4	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
198	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.5, 5	16	20	N/A	9/9/6/6	B+	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
199	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	6.5, 4.1, 4.3, 3.4, 3.3	14	20	N/A	13/10/12/6	B	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	trunk buried
200	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.5, 4.6. 2.1	12	20	N/A	6/8/7/6	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
201	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3	12	20	N/A	5/7/7/5	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated

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202	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4.2, 4	12	20	N/A	0/6/9/4	B	C+	No	Remove	PP	heavy lean, shaded out
203	blackwood acacia	Acacia melanoxylon	4.2, 5.2	16	40	N/A	14/9/6/5	B+	B-	No	Remove	PP	trunk leans N
204	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.8, 3.2	14	20	N/A	8/9/6/5	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
205	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4.4, 4.5	15	20	N/A	12/8/13/9	B-	B-	No	Remove	PP	trunk buried, HOB
206	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	6.3, 6.2, 7.1, 4.4, 3.9	16	20	N/A	11/14/8/9	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
207	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.2, 1.4	13	20	N/A	9/9/7/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
208	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3.5, 1.5	15	20	N/A	6/8/7/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
209	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	1, 2.8	15	20	N/A	5/7/7/5	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
210	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3, 3.4, 1.8	15	20	N/A	3/8/8/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
211	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	8.2, 9.1	18	20	N/A	11/11/9/12	A-	C+	Significant	Remove	PP	trunk leans E, cross branches, erosion
212	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	9.8, 4, 5.9, 5.3, 7.4, 6.7, 5.8, 4.2, 4.5	24	20	N/A	12/15/17/8	B+	B-	Significant	Remove	PP	erosion at base

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That TreeCannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
213	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	8.9, 4.4, 5.2, 6.3, 5.8	14	20	N/A	5/9/14/6	B-	C	Significant	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated, shaded out, 8.9 inch trunk measured low at 1 foot
214	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3.3, 4.1, 2	12	20	N/A	8/10/10/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, estimated
215	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4.9, 4.2	15	20	N/A	2/5/16/8	B-	B-	No	Remove	PP	trunk buried, HOB
216	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	9.5	4	25	N/A	0/0/15/0	C	D	Significant	Remove	PP	trunk fallen on ground/still alive, part of canopy covered with dirt pile
217	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	1.8, 3.4, 3.3	15	20	N/A	10/5/13/7	A-	B-	No	Remove	PP	canopy overhangs entrance gate to S
218	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	7.1, 5.5	18	20	N/A	6/13/19/8	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	on slope, surrounded by shrubs, overhangs entrance gate to S
219	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	11.3, 10.2	25	20	N/A	7/20/17/12	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	on slope behind fence, diameters estimated
220	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	11	22	20	N/A	8/10/11/10	A-	B	Significant	Remove	PP	HOB, diameter measured low at 3 feet
221	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	3.9	18	25	N/A	6/10/10/7	A	B+	No	Remove	PP	on top of slope
222	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3, 3.5, 6	18	20	N/A	11/14/10/5	C+	C	No	Remove	PP	shaded out, sparse, trunk failures

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That TreeCannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
223	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.5	16	20	N/A	6/12/5/5	B	B	No	Remove	PP	leans E
224	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4.4, 3	15	20	N/A	6/11/4/3	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	leans E
225	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	7	20	20	N/A	10/10/10/10	A	B	No	Remove	PP	10 SS at 1 inch, growing through fence
226	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2	12	20	N/A	4/6/4/4	B	B	No	Remove	PP	against fence
227	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.1, 3.2	14	20	N/A	4/9/8/5	B-	B	No	Remove	PP	a bit sparse
228	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	10.6	19	20	N/A	11/12/13/7	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	adjacent to fence
229	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	6.8	18	20	N/A	12/11/8/5	C	C	No	Remove	PP	sparse, COD
230	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	4.7, 5	16	20	N/A	9/10/13/10	B	B	No	Remove	PP	on slope
231	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.9, 3.7, 4.8	16	20	N/A	6/14/5/0	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	leans E, ivy growing into canopy
232	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.2	15	20	N/A	5/15/6/0	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	leans E
233	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 1.3	20	20	N/A	5/13/6/0	B	B-	No	Remove	PP	leans E, ivy growing into canopy

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That TreeCannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
234	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.2, 2.8	15	20	N/A	6/6/9/6	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	surrounded by small SS
235	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	.8, 1.1, 2.5	12	20	N/A	7/8/2/2	B+	B	No	Remove	PP	ivy growing up trunk
236	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	1, 2.1, 4.2	20	20	N/A	14/15/4/0	A	B	No	Remove	PP	leans E, ivy growing into canopy
237	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	6	16	20	N/A	7/16/5/0	A-	B-	No	Remove	PP	heavy lean E
238	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2, 2.3, 3	14	20	N/A	2/6/9/5	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	in group of peppers
239	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	12, 13.5	18	20	N/A	11/10/9/8	A-	B	Significant	Remove	PP	in group of peppers, diameters measured low
240	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.8, 3.6, 2.9, 1.7, 2.2	16	20	N/A	12/11/12/12	A-	B	No	Remove	PP	in group of peppers
241	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.8, 3.3, 3.6, 2.5, 4.4	10	20	N/A	4/5/5/4	C+	C+	No	Remove	PP	shaded out, sparse
242	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3, 5.5, 3.5, 3.6, 3.5, 3.2, 2.1	14	20	N/A	6/8/9/5	C	C	Significant	Remove	PP	in group of peppers, sparse
243	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	3, 3.2, 4.2, 2.5	12	20	N/A	11/10/11/6	B+	B	No	Remove	PP	in group of peppers
244	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2, 2.2, 1.5, 1.2, 1.3	10	20	N/A	5/6/5/5	B	B	No	Remove	PP	in group of peppers

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That TreeCannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
245	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.8, 3.2, 3.5	16	20	N/A	9/8/8/6	B	B	No	Remove	PP	in group of peppers
246	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	6.4	12	20	N/A	12/11/4/3	C	C	No	Remove	PP	leans N
247	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.8	12	20	N/A	8/8/7/7	B	B	No	Remove	PP	diameters measured at 2 feet
248	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	7	15	20	N/A	8/11/11/9	B	B	No	Remove	PP	exposed roots
249	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	9.8	18	20	N/A	12/14/12/11	B	B	Significant	Remove	PP	ivy growing up trunk
250	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	2, 3, 2.5, 3, 2.6, 2.3, 2.3, 2.1	24	25	N/A	15/15/15/15	D	C	No	Remove	PP	in decline
251	flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	5.8, 9.7, 9.3	25	60	N/A	8/19/7/12	C	C-	Significant	Remove	PP	some deadwood throughout, small pepper at base
252	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	2.3, 1.2, 1.1, 2.9	8	20	N/A	3/0/2/9	C	C	No	Remove	PP	leans W, adjacent to gum tree
253	Chinese elm	Ulmus parvifolia	10.5	30	70	N/A	16/15/19/18	A	C	Significant	Remove	PP	split on lower trunk, high risk for failure, adjacent to highway, diameter estimated
254	golden wattle	Acacia pycnantha	4.3, 6.8	20	25	N/A	12/9/16/11	B+	B	Significant	Remove	PP	trunk leans W, photos 1820 to 1824 are of circled area to get estimate of trees (0 or 1?)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Diameter at 4.5 feet (DBH)* in inches	Height (feet)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Height That TreeCannot Exceed for 5' Clearance	Canopy Spread (N/E/S/W)in feet	Health	Structure	"Protected", "ROW" or "Significant"	Disposition	Jurisdiction	Comments
255	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	5.1, 6.6, 6.9	18	20	N/A	15/12/9/13	A	B	Significant	Remove	PP	2 trunks cut
256	Chilean pepper	Schinus polygamus	1.8, 2, 2, 9.5	18	20	N/A	10/11/11/8	A-	B	Significant	Remove	PP	multiple SS, 9.5 diameter measured at 1.5 feet
ST257	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	BT-18'	28	100	18	6/6/6/6	A	B+	ROW	Remove	ROW	dead fronds in canopy
ST258	pink trumpet tree	Handroanthus impetiginosus	3.5	16	30	18	8/8/10/11	A-	B	ROW	Remove	ROW	slight lean
ST259	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	BT 18	28	100	18	6/6/6/6	A	B+	ROW	Remove	ROW	dead fronds in canopy
ST260	pink trumpet tree	Handroanthus impetiginosus	4.2	15	30	18	13/5/11/9	B-	C	ROW	Remove	ROW	dieback throughout, HOB, mechanical damage on street side

***Notes*:** Definitions for 'Health' and 'Structure' ratings are provided at the end of this report.

Trees #88-120 at Dodger Stadium, all private property trees, are not of a protected species as set forth in the City of Los Angeles' Tree Protection Ordinance No. 186,873, and therefore health and structure information and canopy spreads were not required to be evaluated or measured.

Canopy measurement directions are N, E, S, W; additional cardinal directions are included when appropriate.

DBH – Diameter at Breast Height – A forestry term used to describe a tree's trunk diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade. Often used as a representation of tree size.

BT – Brown Trunk. Because palms do not typically increase in trunk diameter as they age, they are measured in "Brown Trunk Height," the distance between grade and the newest emerging spear.

COD – Column of decay
ISHB – Invasive shot hole borer
HOB – History of breakage
MPE – Multiple pruning events
OS – Off-site tree
SS – Stump sprouts
ST – City of Los Angeles right-of-way tree (street tree)
PP – Private property tree
ROW – City of Los Angeles right-of-way tree
State – Los Angeles State Historic Park tree
Caltrans – California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) tree

Exhibit A: Tree Location Exhibit

ADJOINING OWNERS

NO.	APN#	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	OWNER
1	5409-007-003	924 N. SPRING ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	CHINATOWN STATION OWNER, LLC
2	5409-008-025	1028 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LU DANG THO AND THUYEN UYEN TRS; LU FAMILY TRUST
3	5409-008-909	901 S. MAIN ST.	LOS ANGELES	90015	LA CITY
4	5409-015-022	1000 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	CALIFORNIA ENDOWMENT
5	5408-009-900	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
6	5408-010-900	815 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
7	5408-010-901	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
8	5408-011-908	125 W. CESAR E CHAVEZ AVE	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
9	5408-013-016	739 N MAIN ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	C AND G FAMILY PROPERTIES LLC
10	5408-013-026	901 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	BEZERRA JOE JR (CO-TR); BEZERRA FAMILY TRUST
11	5408-013-031	1001 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	PHILLIPE THE ORIGINAL
12	5408-028-004	1001 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	BINDER RICHARD P & DOWNEY DONALD
13	5408-028-013	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	PHILLIPE THE ORIGINAL
14	5408-028-908	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA COUNTY
15	5408-028-909	1055 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CO CAPITAL ASSET LEASING RP
16	5408-028-910	1055 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CO CAPITAL ASSET LEASING RP
17	5408-029-005	808 N. SPRING ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	CHINATOWN METRO APARTMENTS LP
18	5409-008-015	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	S AND R PARTNERS LLC
19	5409-008-016	130 BRUNO ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	HOMEBOY INDUSTRIES
20	5409-015-015	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	CORESITE REAL ESTATE 900 N ALAMEDA LP
21	5409-015-017	900 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	CORESITE REAL ESTATE 900 N ALAMEDA LP
22	5409-023-062/168	880 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	ERP OPERATING LIMITED
23	5409-023-930	700 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
24	5409-023-934	750 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CO CHILREN AND FAMILIES FIRST PROP 10 COMMISSION
25	5409-023-941	800 N. ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA COUNTY METROPOLITAN
26	5408-029-004	818 N SPRING STREET	LOS ANGELES	90012	LTMR REAL ESTATE LLC
27	5408-029-001	1137 N ALAMEDA ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	837 N. SPRING OWNER LLC
28	5408-031-015	843 N SPRING ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	843 N. SPRING OWNER LLC
29	5414-013-901	900 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
30	5414-014-001	1231 N SPRING ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	MISSION RFT SR LLC
31	5414-018-026	1045 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF LOS ANGELES
32	5414-019-008	1201 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES
33	5414-019-007	1253 BISHOPS RD	LOS ANGELES	90012	ARCHDIOCESE LA EDUCATION AND WELFARE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
34	5414-019-006	1263 BISHOPS RD	LOS ANGELES	90012	ARCHDIOCESE LA EDUCATION AND WELFARE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
35	5414-021-007	1201 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	FAIN BROADWAY LLC & JOHNSON BROADWAY LLC
36	5414-021-001	1201 N BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	FAIN BROADWAY LLC & JOHNSON BROADWAY LLC
37	5414-021-004	430 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	FAIN BROADWAY LLC & JOHNSON BROADWAY LLC
38	5414-021-002	438 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	JUNG NELSON N. ST. TRUST
39	5414-021-003	434 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	434 SAVOY ST. LLC
40	5414-021-012	455 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	CHAN KIM H & KEVIN U
41	5414-021-013	451 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LING TANY & PHYLLIS
42	5414-021-014	449 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LING TANY & PHYLLIS
43	5414-021-015	441 1/2 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LOUIE, NANCY THE NANCY C. LOUIE REVOCABLE TRUST
44	5414-021-016	437 SAVOY ST.	LOS ANGELES	90012	LEE WHYLIP
45	5414-020-901	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
46	5414-020-902	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY PARK
47	5415-018-900	NONE- GOV'T VACANT LAND	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY DEPT OF WATHER & POWER
48	5408-009-904	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	LA CITY
49	5415-018-016		LOS ANGELES	90012	MGSL HOLDINGS LLC
50	5414-018-025	1041 N. BROADWAY	LOS ANGELES	90012	ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF LA
51	5409-006-030	1200 N. SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	JACK AND BETTY LEE ENTERPRISES
52	5409-006-017	1300 N. SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	RIVERA BERNICE A; BERNICE A RIVERA TRUST
53	5409-006-051	1318 N. SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	LIN AMY; LIN CHI LUNG
54	5409-004-007	1400 N. SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	LOS ANGELES CONSERVATION CORPS
55	5409-004-006	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	CF PARK VIEW LLC
56	5409-004-002	1424 N SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	CF PARK VIEW LLC
57	5409-004-010	1440 N. SPRING ST	LOS ANGELES	90012	SPRING STREET SP LLC
58	5414-016-903	N/A	LOS ANGELES	90012	STATE OF CALIFORNIA PARKS

TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES "SIGNIFICANT" TREE (> 8" DBH)
- "SIGNIFICANT" TREE CANOPY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY (*SAMBUCUS MEXICANA*) CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" TREE (> 4" DBH)
- "PROTECTED" TREE CANOPY
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE CANOPY
- NON-SIGNIFICANT TREE (< 8" DBH)
- NON-SIGNIFICANT TREE CANOPY

Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

"UTILTY INFORMATION TABLE"

The utility information shown hereon was obtained from DigAlert Design Lookup. Requests for additional data should be directed to those contacts listed below. Many utility companies request a call before excavation and most appreciate this courtesy. Please verify utility location prior to commencement of trenching or excavating.

ATTATL
EMERGENCY DISPATCH
2315 SALEM RD, CONYERS, GA 30013
800-241-3624
VACUUM
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
DESIGN
JOSEPH FORKERT
22311 BROOKHURST ST SUITE 203, HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92646
714-963-7964
JOEF@FORKERTENGINEERING.COM

ATTDSOUTH
EMERGENCY
ATT DAMAGE PREVENTION HOTLINE
510-645-2929
VACUUM
AT&T DAMAGE PREVENT HOTLINE
510-645-2929
DESIGN
SUBSTRUCTURE RECORDS REQUEST
CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING, CALL FOR MAILING ADDRESS, CA
510-645-2929

CITYLA
EMERGENCY
FRONT OFFICE STAFF
323-913-4744
VACUUM
FELIPE RODRIGUEZ
4550 SANTA MONICA BLVD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90029
323-913-4723
FELIPE.RODRIGUEZ@LACITY.ORG DESIGN
RECORDS SECTION
1149 S BROADWAY #200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90015
213-847-1498

LACMTAGOLD
EMERGENCY PAT LUBASH
562-810-3206
VACUUM
PAT LUBASH
562-810-3206
LUBASHP@METRO.NET DESIGN
ASPET DAVIDIAN
213-922-7255
DAVIDIANA@METRO.NET

LACMTARED
EMERGENCY PAT LUBASH
562-810-3206
VACUUM
PAT LUBASH
323-563-9433
LUBASHP@METRO.NET DESIGN
ASPET DAVIDIAN
213-922-7255
DAVIDIANA@METRO.NET

LAWP3
EMERGENCY
MIGUEL DOMINGUEZ
1350 S. WALL ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90015
213-367-6343
MIGUEL.DOMINGUEZ@LADWP.COM VACUUM
MIGUEL DOMINGUEZ
1350 S WALL ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90015
213-367-6343
MIGUEL.DOMINGUEZ@LADWP.COM DESIGN
UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE DESIGN
111 N HOPE ST RM 813, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
213-367-2659

LVL3CM
EMERGENCY TECHNICIAN ON DUTY
877-366-8344
VACUUM
TECH ON DUTY
1025 ELDORADO BLVD, BROOMFIELD, CO80021
877-366-8344
CABLEPROTECTIONNCGMT@CENTURYLINK.COM DESIGN
AREA REPRESENTATIVE
1025 ELDORADO BLVD, BROOMFIELD, CO80021
877-366-8344
NATIONALRELC@CENTURYLINK.COM

MCSOCCAL
EMERGENCY
FIBER SECURITY DEPT
800-624-9675
VACUUM
MCI OPERATOR
800-289-3427
DESIGN
DEAN BOYERS
400 INTERNATIONAL PKWY, RICHARDSON, TX 75081
469-886-4238
INVESTIGATIONS@VERIZON.COM

METFIBNET
EMERGENCY
STAKE CENTER LOCATING
888-267-1063
VACUUM
DAVID MOSIER
2920 W. DIRECTORS ROW, SALT LAKE CITY,, UT 84104
801-364-1063
DAVID@SCTRL.COM DESIGN
GEORGE HUSS
1060 HARDEES DRIVE, ABERDEEN, MD 21001
443-403-2023
GEORGE.HUSS@CAYO.COM

MWD03
EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER
626-844-5610
VACUUM
KIERAN CALLANAN
700 N. ALAMEDA ST, LOS ANGELES, CA90012
213-217-7474
DESIGN
SUBSTRUCTURES TEAM
P O BOX 54153 TERMINAL ANNEX, LOS ANGELES, CA 90054
213-217-7663

NEXTGLAVEN
EMERGENCY
CROWN CASTLE NOC
888-632-0931
FIBERDIGTEAM@CROWNCASTLE.COM VACUUM
RICH SANDALA
724-416-2973
RICH.SANDALA@CROWNCASTLE.COM DESIGN
REBECCA CALDWELL
2000 CORPORATE DR, CANONSBURG, PA 15317
888-632-0931
FIBER.DIG@CROWNCASTLE.COM

PACPIPD
EMERGENCY
PLAINS ALL AMERICAN PIPELINE
800-987-4737
VACUUM
PAULA BAWDEN
562-728-2371
PJBAWDEN@PAALP.COM DESIGN
PAULA BAWDEN
5900 CHERRY AVE, LONG BEACH, CA 90805
562-728-2371
PJBAWDEN@PAALP.COM

SCG4QH
EMERGENCY
GAS CO CALL CENTER
800-548-6841
VACUUM
NO PERMISSION REQUIRED DESIGN
SAM SIFUENTES
9400 OAKDALE AVE WL9331, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
818-701-3245
SSIFUENTES@SEMPRAUTILITIES.COM

SPRINT1
EMERGENCY SPRINT
800-521-0579
VACUUM
JASON JENIA
6550 SPRINT PKWY, OVERLAND PARK, KS 66251
800-521-0579
DESIGN
TIBOR LAKY
2592 DUPONT DR, IRVINE, CA
800-659-9698
TIBOR.X.LAKY@SPRINT.COM

TCG
EMERGENCY
THE POWER GROUP
800-252-1133
VACUUM
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
DESIGN
MARIA GUZMAN
420 S GRAND AVE RM 707, LOS ANGELES, CA 90071
213-787-9996
MG1371@ATT.COM

UACWHI
EMERGENCY JOHN CROSSE
818-923-9298
JOHN.CROSSE@CABLEENG.COM VACUUM
JOHN CROSSE
818-923-9298
DESIGN
JOHN CROSSE
9275 CORBIN AVE, NORTHIRIDGE, CA 91342
714-751-5261
VZWRESEARCH@CABLEENG.COM

UCCT04
EMERGENCY
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
VACUUM
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
DESIGN
KEN GERRALD
14165 BESSEMER ST, VAN NUYS, CA 91401
323-258-3252

UQSTSO
AFTER HOURS
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
VACUUM
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
DESIGN
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

UTWCLA1
EMERGENCY
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
VACUUM
INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
DESIGN
EMIR ERBA
6357 ARIZONA CIR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90045
310-216-3658

UVZIRWN
EMERGENCY
REPAIR CALL CENTER
800-921-8101
VACUUM
NONE PROVIDED
800-637-4966
DESIGN
JERRY RUIZ
909-469-6343

WLCON
EMERGENCY NOC
1200 S. GRAND AVE., LOS ANGELES, CA 90017
213-542-0100
NOC@WILCON.COM VACUUM
DAVID RAUB
624 S GRAND AVE #2500, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017
213-550-5240
DRAUB@WILCON.COM DESIGN
NOC
624 S GRAND AVE #1200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90017
213-542-0100
NOC@WILCON.COM

SCG32M
EMERGENCY
LEAD DISPATCHER
800-427-8894
VACUUM
NO PERMISSION REQUIRED DESIGN
SAM SIFUENTES
9400 OAKDALE AVE WL9331, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
818-701-3245
NORTHWESTDISTRIBUTIONUTILITYREQUEST@SEMPRAUTILITIES.COM

SCG32E
EMERGENCY
LEAD DISPATCHER
800-427-8894
VACUUM
NO PERMISSION REQUIRED DESIGN
SAM SIFUENTES
9400 OAKDALE AVE WL9331, CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
818-701-3245
NORTHWESTDISTRIBUTIONUTILITYREQUEST@SEMPRAUTILITIES.COM

The only substructure data routinely available to us by public agencies and public utilities is the location of substructures within public rights-of-way. Therefore no data showing on-site substructures is shown on this map. Persons or firms using this survey should determine the location of on-site substructures from other sources before beginning any excavation and must verify data shown hereon before any excavation.

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (USA) represents many, but not necessarily all, utility and oil companies that may have underground lines in the vicinity of this survey. In order to avoid damage by digging or excavating we suggest that USA be called at least three working days prior to digging. USA will assist by (a) identifying those companies they represent which have utility lines in the area; (b) providing the latest data on those subsurface lines and (c) by contacting the respective companies they represent to have those lines marked on the ground. FOR OTHER UTILITY LINES SHOWN HEREON AND NOT REPRESENTED BY USA we suggest those companies be contacted directly requesting them to mark on the ground the location of their subsurface lines.

CALL USA TOLL FREE 800-227-2600

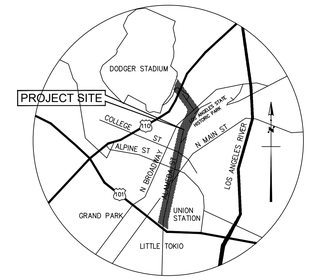
SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT:

I HEREBY STATE THAT I AM A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; THAT THIS MAP REPRESENTS A SURVEY MADE UNDER MY SUPERVISION.

GREGORY D. HINDSON, P.L.S. 5670
GHINDSON@MOLLENHAUERGROUP.COM

07/01/2021
DATE

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR
GREGORY D. HINDSON
No. 5670
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



VICINITY MAP
NTS

SUBSTRUCTURE PLAN INDEX

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SUBSTRUCTURE MAPS
BOOK 54-1
BOOK 23-1
BOOK 23-2
BOOK 23-4
BOOK 23-10
BOOK 23-35
BOOK 30-450
BOOK 63-1
BOOK 63-3
BOOK 63-5
WATER SERVICE MAPS
W132-213
W132-216
W134-216
W136-216
W138-216

The only substructure information made available by public agencies and public utilities is their location within public rights-of-way. Therefore no on-site substructures are shown on this map. The location of on-site substructures should be determined and verified from other sources before the beginning of any excavation.

HORIZONTAL CONTROL: NAD 83
BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983, CALIFORNIA STATE AND ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET.

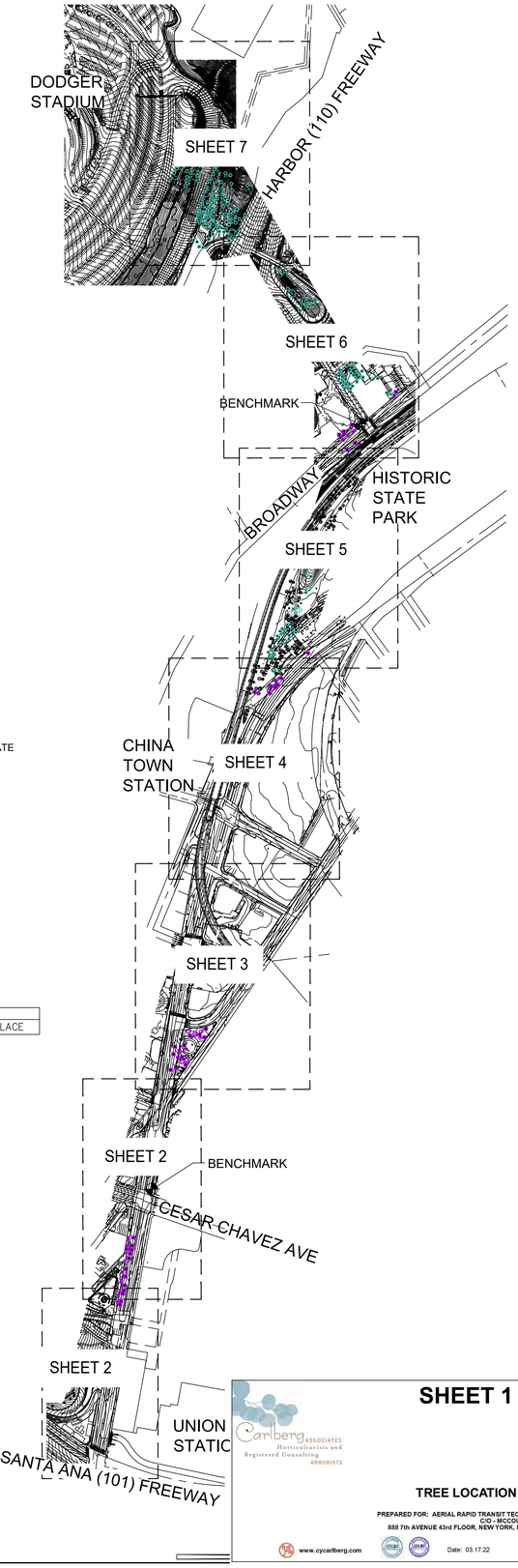
VERTICAL CONTROL: NAVD 88
BASED ON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 0F 1988, CALIFORNIA STATE AND ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET.

BENCHMARK: CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARK NO. 12-04270
WIRE SPK IN N. CURB CESAR E CHAVEZ AVE; 5.5 FT E OF BC CURB RET E OF ALAMEDA ST; W END CB
ELEVATION = 280.874 FEET (NAVD88 - 2000 ADJUSTMENT)

CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARK NO. 12-28621
SQUARE SPK IN WLY CURB N BROADWAY; 12 FT SLY OF BISHOPS RD
SHOULDER OF CURB BROKEN 1974 RECONN*
ELEVATION = 336.737 FEET (NAVD88 - 2000 ADJYSTMENT)

CP	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	
CP1	1843612.43'	6489858.15'	281.37'	SPIKE & WASHER LACE



300' 150' 0' 150' 300' 600'
GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE : 1"=300'

KEY PLAN

MOLLENHAUER GROUP
CIVIL ENGINEERING
SURVEYING+MAPPING
LAND DEVELOPMENT

213 624 2661 TEL
818 937 9899 TEL
919 W. GLENOAKS BLVD 2ND FL
GLENDALE CALIFORNIA 91202
WWW.MOLLENHAUERGROUP.COM

DATE	REVISION	BY
05/13/2020	PARK ALIGNMENT, ADJOINING OWNERS	
07/01/2021	PARK ALIGNMENT	

LA ART AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC ROUTE SURVEY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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SCALE: N/A
CAD FILE:
DRAFTED: MK
CHECKED: GDH

SURVEY PREPARED FOR:
ART
355 S. GRAND AVE #100
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

PROJECT ADDRESS:
PARK ART ROUTE ALIGNMENT

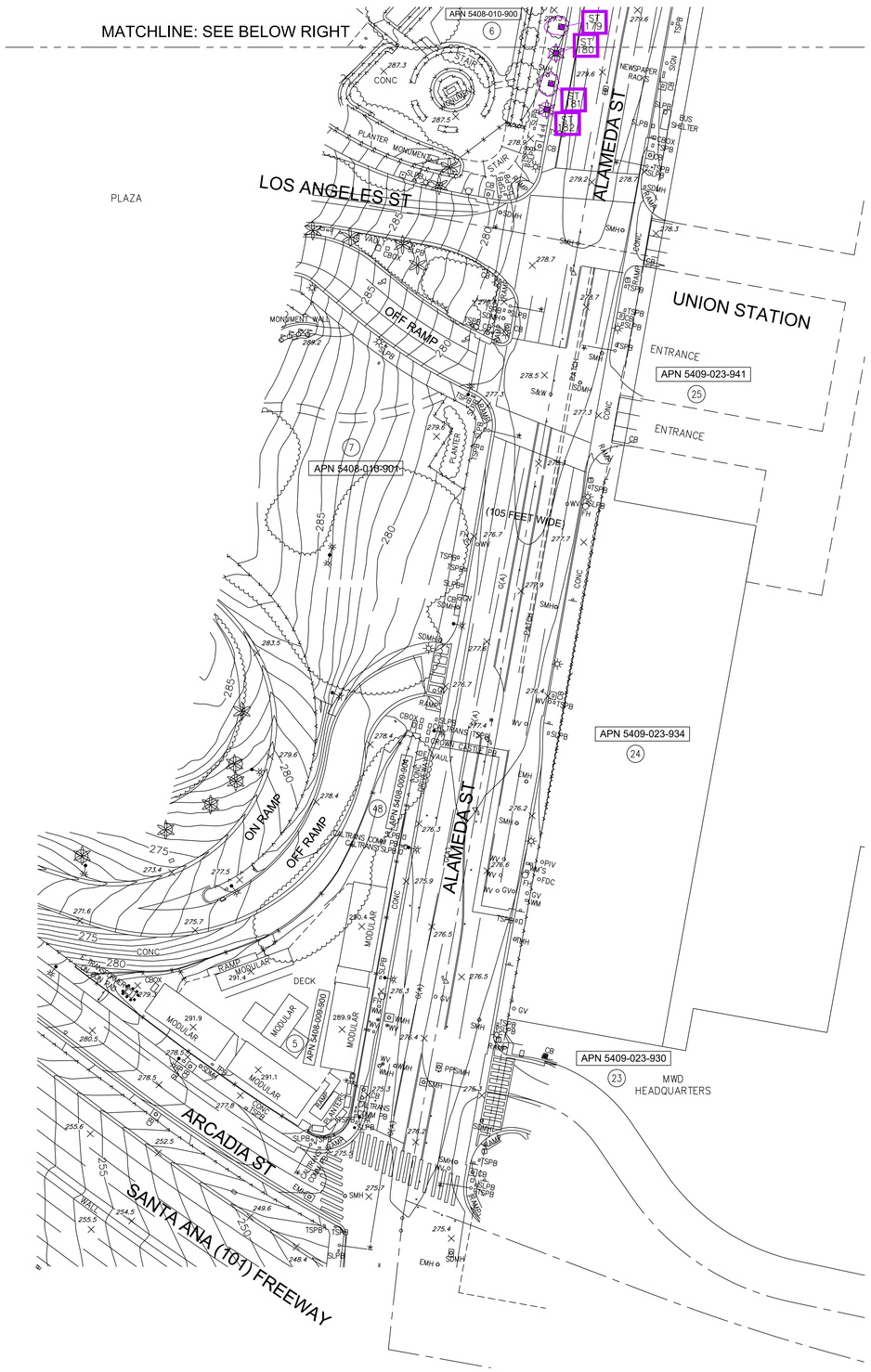
SHEET NO. 1 OF 7 SHEETS
SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019
JOB NO. LA21154

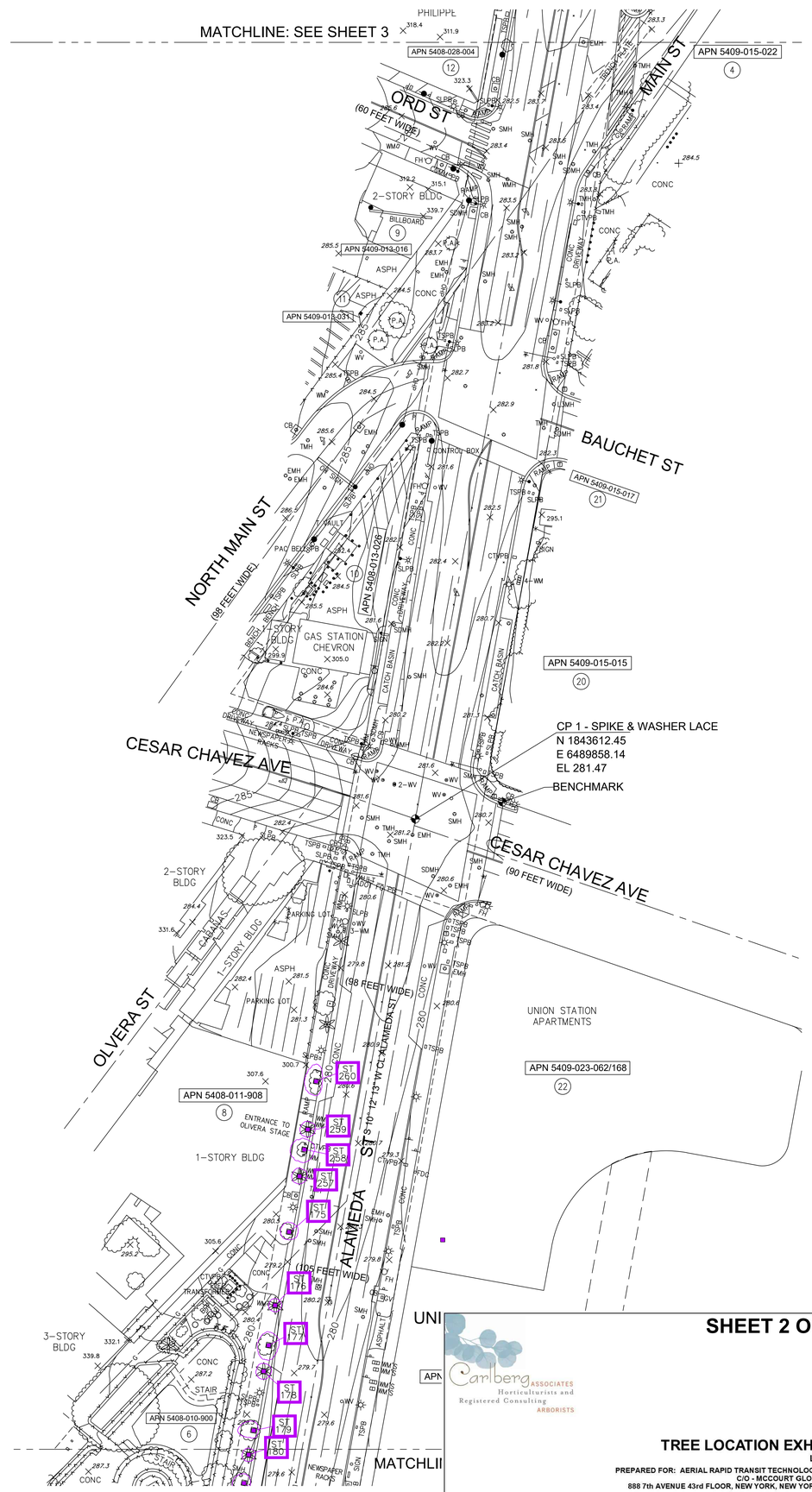
SHEET 1 OF 7

Carlberg ASSOCIATES Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT
LA ART
PREPARED FOR: AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
C/O - MCCOURT GLOBAL, LLC
888 7th AVENUE 43rd FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10106

www.cycarlberg.com
Date: 03.17.22
By: S. McAllaster





LEGEND:

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- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- BUILDING LINE
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- FENCE WITH GATE
- WALL
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- INDEX CONTOURS
- INTM. CONTOURS
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- SPOT ELEVATION
- AREA DRAIN
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CBMH	CATCH BASIN MANHOLE
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PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
SDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
SL	STREET LIGHT
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- NON-SIGNIFICANT TREE CANOPY

Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster,
ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

40' 20' 0' 20' 40' 40'
GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE : 1"= 40'

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DATE	REVISION	BY

LA ART AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC ROUTE SURVEY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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SHEET 2 OF 7

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT
LA ART
PREPARED FOR: AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
C/O - MCCOURT GLOBAL LLC
888 7th AVENUE 43rd FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10106

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 03.17.22 By: S. McAllaster

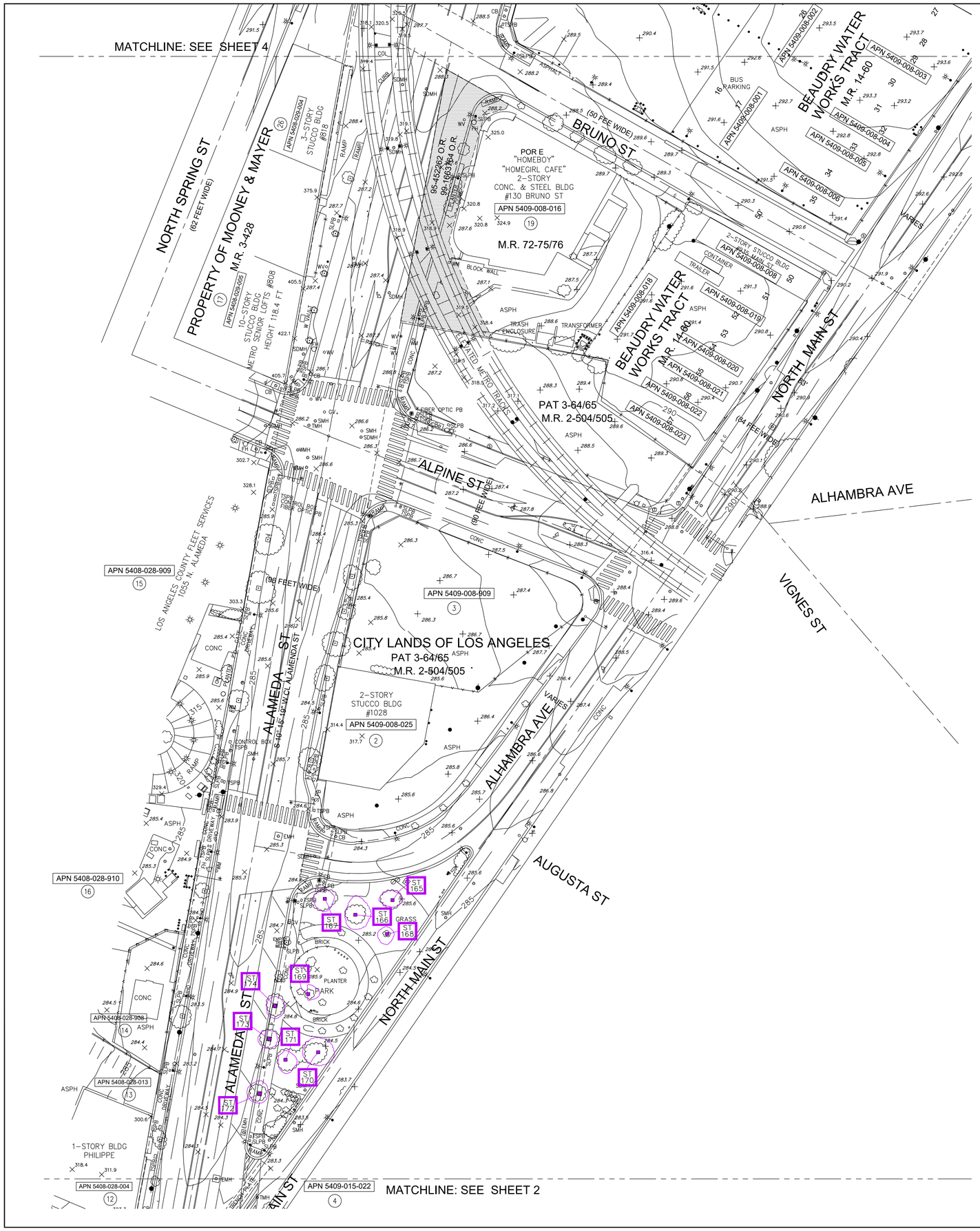
SCALE: 1"=40'	CAD FILE:
DRAFTED: MK	CHECKED: GDH

SURVEY PREPARED FOR:
ART
355 S. GRAND AVE #100
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

PROJECT ADDRESS:
PARK ART ROUTE ALIGNMENT

SHEET NO. 2 OF 7 SHEETS

SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019	JOB NO. LA21154



LEGEND:

	CENTERLINE
	RIGHT-OF-WAY
	BUILDING LINE
	RAILROAD TRACK
	FENCE WITH GATE
	WALL
	GUARD RAIL
960	INDEX CONTOURS
	INTM. CONTOURS
	DRIVE ARROW
516.4	SPOT ELEVATION
	AREA DRAIN
	FIRE HYDRANT
	FLAG POLE
	GUARD POST
	MANHOLE
	ANCHOR GUY
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	STREET LIGHT
	LIGHT POLE
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	TREE
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Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE : 1"= 40'

SHEET 3 OF 7

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT

LA ART
PREPARED FOR: AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
C/O - MCCOURT GLOBAL LLC
888 7th AVENUE 43rd FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10106

www.cycarlberg.com Date: 03.17.22 By: S. McAllaster

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DATE	REVISION	BY

LA ART AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC ROUTE SURVEY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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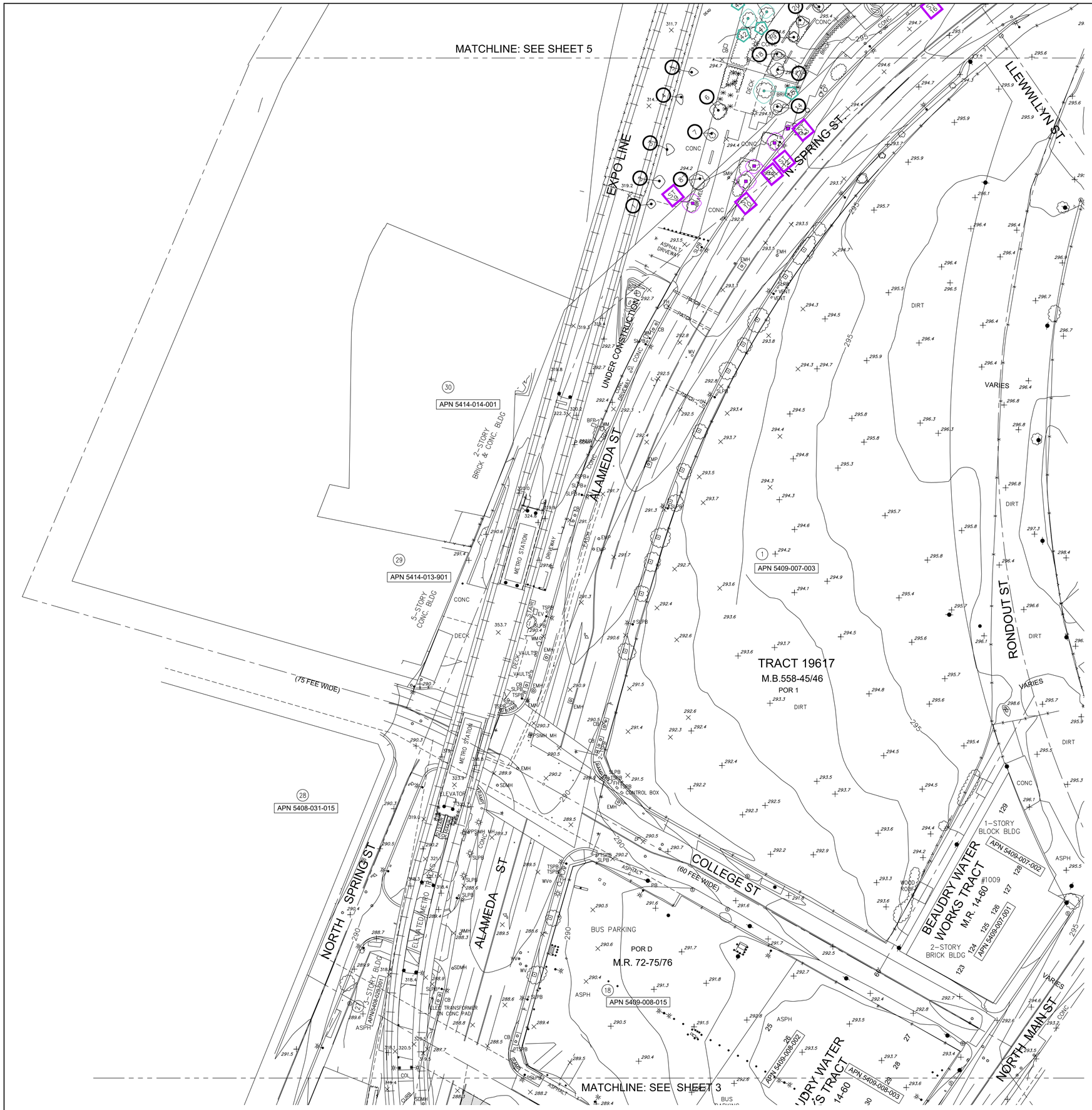
SCALE: 1"=40'	CAD FILE:
DRAFTED: MK	CHECKED: GDH

SURVEY PREPARED FOR:
ART
355 S. GRAND AVE #100
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

PROJECT ADDRESS:
PARK ART ROUTE ALIGNMENT

SHEET NO. 3 OF 7 SHEETS

SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019	JOB NO. LA21154



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Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

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DATE	REVISION	BY

LA ART AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC ROUTE SURVEY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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SCALE: 1"=40'
CAD FILE:
DRAFTED: MK
CHECKED: GDH

SURVEY PREPARED FOR:
ART
355 S. GRAND AVE #100
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

PROJECT ADDRESS:
PARK ART ROUTE ALIGNMENT

SHEET NO. 4 OF 7 SHEETS

SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019
JOB NO. LA21154

SHEET 4 OF 7

Carlberg Associates
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting Arborists

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT

LA ART

PREPARED FOR: AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
C/O - MCCOURT GLOBAL LLC
888 7th AVENUE 43rd FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10106

www.cycarlberg.com

Date: 03.17.22 By: S. McAllaster

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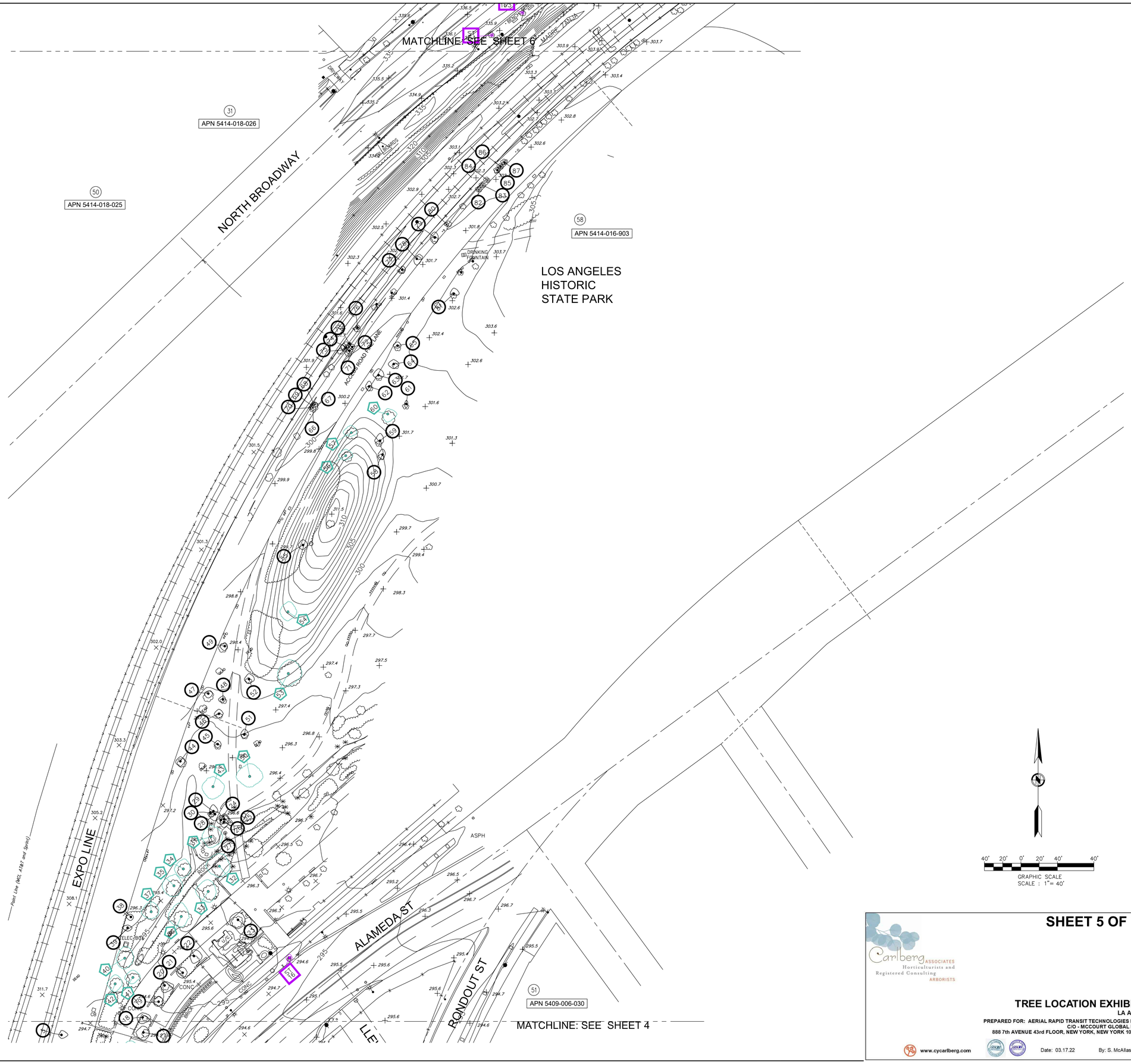

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SURVEYING+MAPPING
LAND DEVELOPMENT

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919 W. GLENOAKS BLVD 2ND FL
GLENDALE CALIFORNIA 91202
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DATE	REVISION	BY

LA ART AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC ROUTE SURVEY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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SHEET 5 OF 7

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

TREE LOCATION EXHIBIT
LA ART
PREPARED FOR: AERIAL RAPID TRANSIT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
C/O - MCCOURT GLOBAL LLC
888 7th AVENUE 43rd FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10106

www.cycarlberg.com — Date: 03.17.22 — By: S. McAllaster

SCALE:	CAD FILE:
DRAFTED: MK	CHECKED: GDH

SURVEY PREPARED FOR:
ART
355 S. GRAND AVE #100
LOS ANGELES CA 90071

PROJECT ADDRESS:
PARK ART ROUTE ALIGNMENT

SHEET NO. 5 OF 7 SHEETS

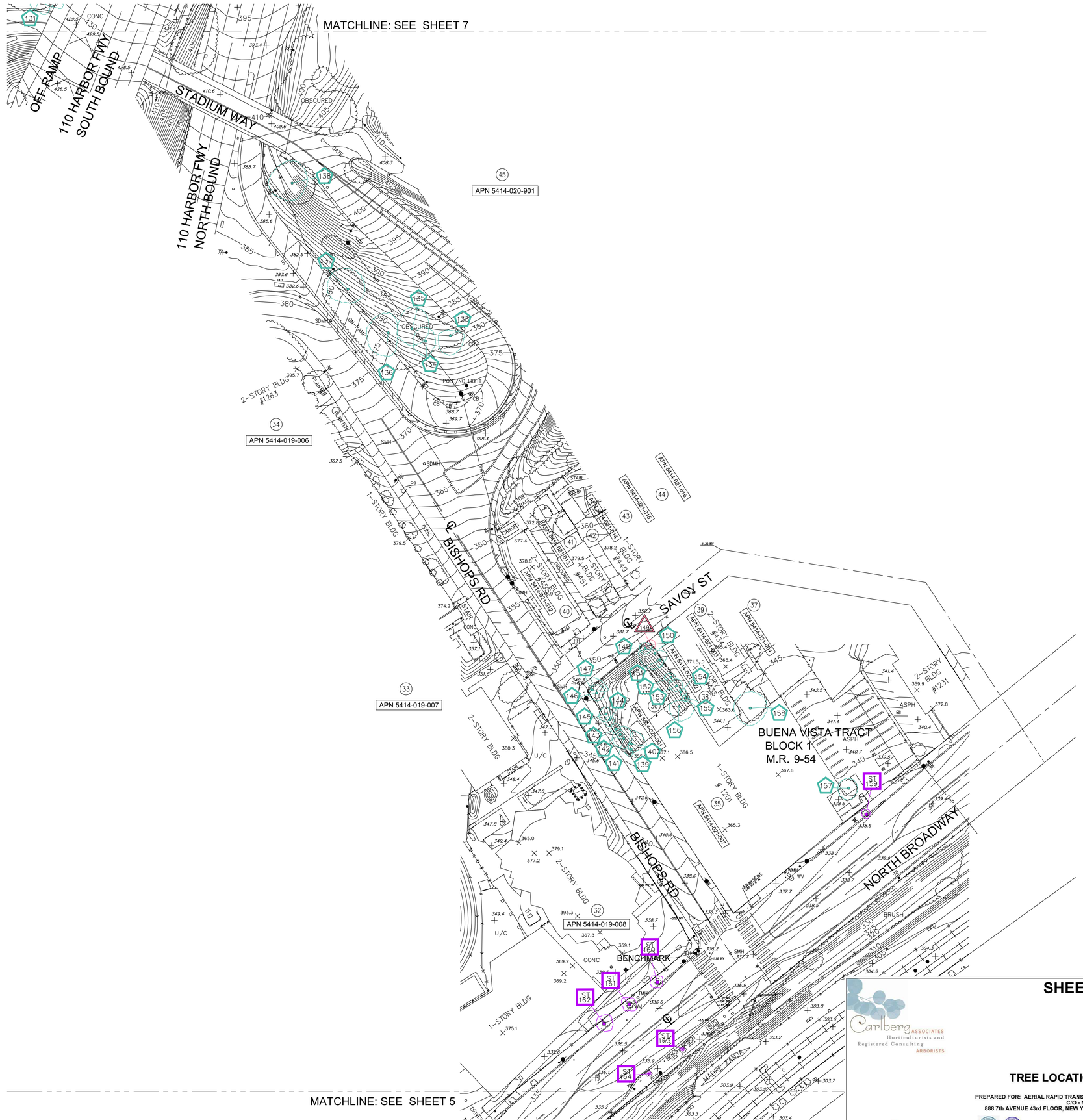
SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019	JOB NO. LA21154

LEGEND:

- CENTERLINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- BUILDING LINE
- RAILROAD TRACK
- FENCE WITH GATE
- WALL
- GUARD RAIL
- INDEX CONTOURS (960)
- INTM. CONTOURS
- DRIVE ARROW
- SPOT ELEVATION (516.4)
- AREA DRAIN
- FIRE HYDRANT
- FLAG POLE
- GUARD POST
- MANHOLE
- ANCHOR GUY
- POWER POLE
- SIGN
- STREET LIGHT
- LIGHT POLE
- POLE
- HANDICAP PARKING
- TREE
- BUSH
- BRUSH LINE
- UTILITY BOXES
- APN 5409-015-024 — ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER
- (1) — OWNER INFORMATION
- OIL — OIL LINE
- G — NATURAL GAS LINE
- G(A) — NATURAL GAS LINE ABANDONED
- SS — SANITARY SEWER LINE
- SD — STORM DRAIN LINE
- TEL — TELECOMMUNICATION LINE
- OHP — OVERHEAD POWER
- CATV — CABLE/TV LINE
- FO — FIBER OPTIC
- E — ELECTRIC SERVICE LINE
- BPL — BUREAU OF POWER & LIGHT
- DWPPS — DEPARTMENT OF WATER & POWER-POWER SYSTEM

ABBREVIATIONS:

ABND.	ABANDONED
ASPH	ASPHALT SURFACE
AD	AREA DRAIN
APN	ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER
BFP	BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
BLDG	BUILDING
CB	CATCH BASIN
CBMH	CATCH BASIN MANHOLE
C.E.	CITY ENGINEER
C/L	CENTERLINE
CONC	CONCRETE
COL	COLUMN
CTVPB	CABLE TV PULL BOX
CBOX	CONTROL BOX
ELEC	ELECTRICAL
EMH	ELECTRICAL MANHOLE
EV	ELECTRICAL VAULT
FD	FOUND
FDC	FIRE DEPT. CONNECTION (STANDPIPE)
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FO	FIBER OPTIC
GM	GAS METER
GV	GAS VALVE
MB	MAP BOOK
MH	MANHOLE
MON	MONUMENT
MW	MONITORING WELL
PA	PLANTER/PLANTED AREA
PB	PULL BOX
PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
SDMH	STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
SL	STREET LIGHT
SLPB	STREET LIGHT PULL BOX
SMH	SEWER MANHOLE
SQ.FT.	SQUARE FEET
TMH	TELEPHONE MANHOLE
TSPB	TRAFFIC SIGNAL PULL BOX
V	VENT
WM	WATER METER
WMH	WATER MANHOLE
WV	WATER VALVE OR VAULT



TREE INVENTORY LEGEND

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES "SIGNIFICANT" TREE (> 8" DBH)
- "SIGNIFICANT" TREE CANOPY
- MEXICAN ELDERBERRY (*SAMBUCUS MEXICANA*) CITY OF LOS ANGELES "PROTECTED" TREE (> 4" DBH)
- "PROTECTED" TREE CANOPY
- ST 7 — RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY TREE CANOPY
- NON-SIGNIFICANT TREE (< 8" DBH)
- NON-SIGNIFICANT TREE CANOPY

Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster, ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

40' 20' 0' 20' 40' 40'
GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE : 1"= 40'

SHEET 6 OF 7

Carlberg Associates — Horticulturists and Registered Consulting Arborists

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SHEET NO. 6 OF 7 SHEETS

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Date prepared: 03/17/22
Prepared by: S. McAllaster,
ISA Certified Arborist
Reviewed by: Cy Carlberg, RCA #405

SHEET 7 OF 7

Carlberg ASSOCIATES
Horticulturists and Registered Consulting ARBORISTS

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SHEET NO. 7 OF 7 SHEETS

SURVEY DATE: MARCH 3, 2019	JOB NO. LA21154

HEALTH AND STRUCTURE GRADE DEFINITIONS

Health and structure ratings of the trees are based on the archetype tree of the same species through a subjective evaluation of its physiological health, aesthetic quality, and structural integrity.

Overall physiological condition (health) and structural condition were rated A-F:

Health

A. Outstanding – Exceptional trees of good growth form and vigor for their age class; exhibiting very good to excellent health as evidenced by normal to exceptional shoot growth during current season, good bud development and leaf color, lack of leaf, twig or branch dieback throughout the crown, and the absence of decay, bleeding, or cankers. Common leaf and/or twig pests may be noted at very minor levels.

B. Above average – Good to very good trees that exhibit minor necrotic or physiological symptoms of stress and/or disease; shoot growth is less than reasonably expected, leaf color is less than optimal in some areas, the crown may be thinning, minor levels of leaf, twig, and branch dieback may be present, and minor areas of decay, bleeding, or cankers may be manifesting. Minor amounts of epicormic growth may be present. Minor amounts of fire damage or mechanical damage may be present. Still healthy, but with moderately diminished vigor and vitality. No significant decline noted.

C. Average – Average, moderately good trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate an equal chance to either decline or continue with good health into the near future. Most of these trees exhibit moderate to significant small deadwood in outer crown areas, decreased shoot growth and diminished leaf color and mass. Some stem and branch dieback is usually present and epicormic growth may be moderate to extensive. Cavities, pockets of decay, relatively significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, or cracks may be present. Moderate to significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the lifespan of the tree. Tree may be in early decline.

D. Below Average/Poor - trees whose growth habit and physiological or fire-induced symptoms indicate significant, irreversible decline. Most of these trees exhibit significant dieback of wood in the crown, possibly accompanied by significant epicormic sprouting. Shoot growth and leaf color and mass is either significantly diminished or nonexistent throughout the crown. Cavities, pockets of decay, significant fire damage, bark exfoliation, and/or cracks may be present. Significant amounts of insect or disease symptoms may be present; the tree may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it has negatively impacted the lifespan of the tree. Tree appears to be in irreversible decline.

F. Dead or in spiral of decline – this tree exhibits very little to no signs of life.

Structure

A. Outstanding – Trees with outstanding structure for their species exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under normal circumstances. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are quintessential for the species and free from defects. No outward sign of decay or pathological disease is present. Some trees exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow points of attachment from one point on the trunk, which would preclude them from achieving an “A” grade.

B. Above average - Trees with good to very good structure for their species. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a relatively sturdy form or architecture that resists failure under

normal circumstances, but may have some mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other minor structural defects. The spacing, orientation, and size of the branches relative to the trunk are still in the normal range for the species, but they exhibit a minor degree of defects. Minor, sub-critical levels of decay or pathological disease may be present, but the degree of damage is not yet structurally significant. Trees that exhibit naturally inherent branching defects, like multiple, narrow points of attachment from one point on the trunk, would generally fall in to this category. A small percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded, but not in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree.

C. Average - Trees with moderately good structure for their species, but with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a less than sturdy form or architecture, which reduces their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Moderate levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of some of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Moderate to significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A moderate to significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be moderately elevated.

D. Well Below Average/Poor - Trees poor structure for their species and with obvious defects. They exhibit trunk and branch arrangement and orientation that result in a significantly less than sturdy form or architecture, significantly reducing their resistance to failure under normal circumstances. Significant levels of mechanical damage, over-pruning, or other structural defects may be present. The spacing, orientation, and size of many of the branches relative to the trunk are not in the normal range for the species. Significant levels of decay or pathological disease may be present that increase the likelihood of structural instability. Influences such as an excessive trunk lean, slope erosion, root pruning, or other growth-inhibiting factors may be present. A significant percentage of the canopy may be shaded or crowded in such a way that it is expected to negatively impact the structural integrity or lifespan of the tree. Risk of full or partial failure in the near future appears to be advanced.

F. Severely Compromised – trees with very poor structure and numerous or severe defects due to growing conditions, historical or recent pruning, mechanical damage, history of limb or trunk failures, advanced and irreparable decay, disease, or severe fire damage. Trees with this rating are in severe, irreparable decline, or are barely alive. Risk of full or partial failures in the near future may be severe.

ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or to seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees contribute greatly to our enjoyment and appreciation of life. Nonetheless, they are subject to the laws of gravity and physiological decline. Therefore, neither arborists nor tree owners can be reasonably expected to warrant unfailing predictability or elimination of risk.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Risk assessments were neither requested nor performed on any of the trees for this project.