

DEL REY POINTE PROJECT

November 2015

Biological Technical Report

Prepared By



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1.0 OVERVIEW

The proposed development of Del Rey Pointe, Marina Del Rey California will hereafter be referred to as the “Project” (Figure 1). This report documents the findings of baseline biological resources¹ surveys for the Project. The intended use of this document is to disclose and evaluate habitat conditions and determine the potential for occurrence of common and special-status species², and their habitats³ within study area limits. For the purposes of this report, the “study area” includes the Project’s proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project Site) and a buffer.

Four vegetation communities/land cover types were observed within the study area: Developed/Disturbed, Eucalyptus Grove, Open Water, and Ruderal. Greater than 97% percent of the Project Site consists of developed, disturbed, and non-native land cover types. The Project Site predominately includes shipping containers, illegal encampments for the homeless, and an abundance of trash/debris. Furthermore, greater than 60% of the flora found within the study area are non-native species. The study area is not collocated with any U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical habitat, Significant Ecological Areas, or Coastal Resource Areas within Los Angeles County⁴; and no state- or federally-listed species have been detected within its boundaries. The Project abuts the 90 Freeway to the north, Pacific Coast High to the west, West Jefferson Avenue to the south, and is otherwise surrounded by commercial and residential endeavors (Figure 2).

The study area is lacking in both numbers and variety of plant species – likely attributable to its inability to produce a high enough density of biomass to support a robust population of native wildlife. Additionally, the Project’s location between highways and well-traveled roads and its proximity to residential and commercial development have greatly reduced the land’s ability to support both common and special-status species. These disturbances have substantially decreased the Project Site’s value as suitable breeding and foraging habitat and as a migration corridor or overland dispersal habitat, as these lands are severely movement-constrained. The more factors that constrain common and special-status species habitats and dispersal and movement corridors, the less likely individuals are to occur, or continue to occur within a specific locale. Given the extent of anthropogenic disturbances within the study area, any species currently using these lands are presumed to be mobile or acclimated to the disturbance regime present. With few exceptions, the Project Site has porous soils as well, which quickly absorb rainfall; any flows within it are predominately ephemeral - fast and short lived, ultimately reducing water availability for flora and fauna within the Project limits. As such, the small quantity of habitat loss associated with the Project would be considered an insignificant effect, as a result of the amount of similar and higher-value vegetation communities and land cover types within the region that are already held in conservation or designated as Significant Ecological Areas, Coastal Resource Areas, or open space in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, the Project does not alter ultimate land use in any way that would adversely affect known wildlife linkages, migration corridors, etc.

¹ For the purposes of this analysis, “biological resources” refers to the plants, wildlife, and habitats that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the study area.

² For the purposes of this analysis, “special-status species” refers to any species that has been afforded special protection by federal, state, or local resource agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife) or resource conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society). The term “special-status species” excludes those avian species solely identified under Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) for federal protection. Nonetheless, MBTA Section 10 protected species are afforded avoidance and minimization measures per state and federal requirements.

³ A “habitat” is defined as the place or type of locale where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

⁴ Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning - Existing Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resource Area total 480,745 acres (Los Angeles County 2015).

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of a complementary mix of multi-residential units. Dominant land cover types within the study area are developed and disturbed habitats. For the purposes of this report, the “study area” includes the Project’s proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project Site) and a buffer (Figure 2). As such, the study area includes any lands likely to be affected directly or indirectly by the Project and is not only those lands directly associated with the proposed ground disturbances. The Project abuts the 90 Freeway to the north, Pacific Coast High to the west, West Jefferson Avenue to the south, and is otherwise surrounded by commercial and residential endeavors (Figure 2). The Project Site predominately includes shipping containers, illegal encampments for the homeless, and an abundance of trash/debris. The Project can be found on the Venice United States Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS 1987) (Figure 1).

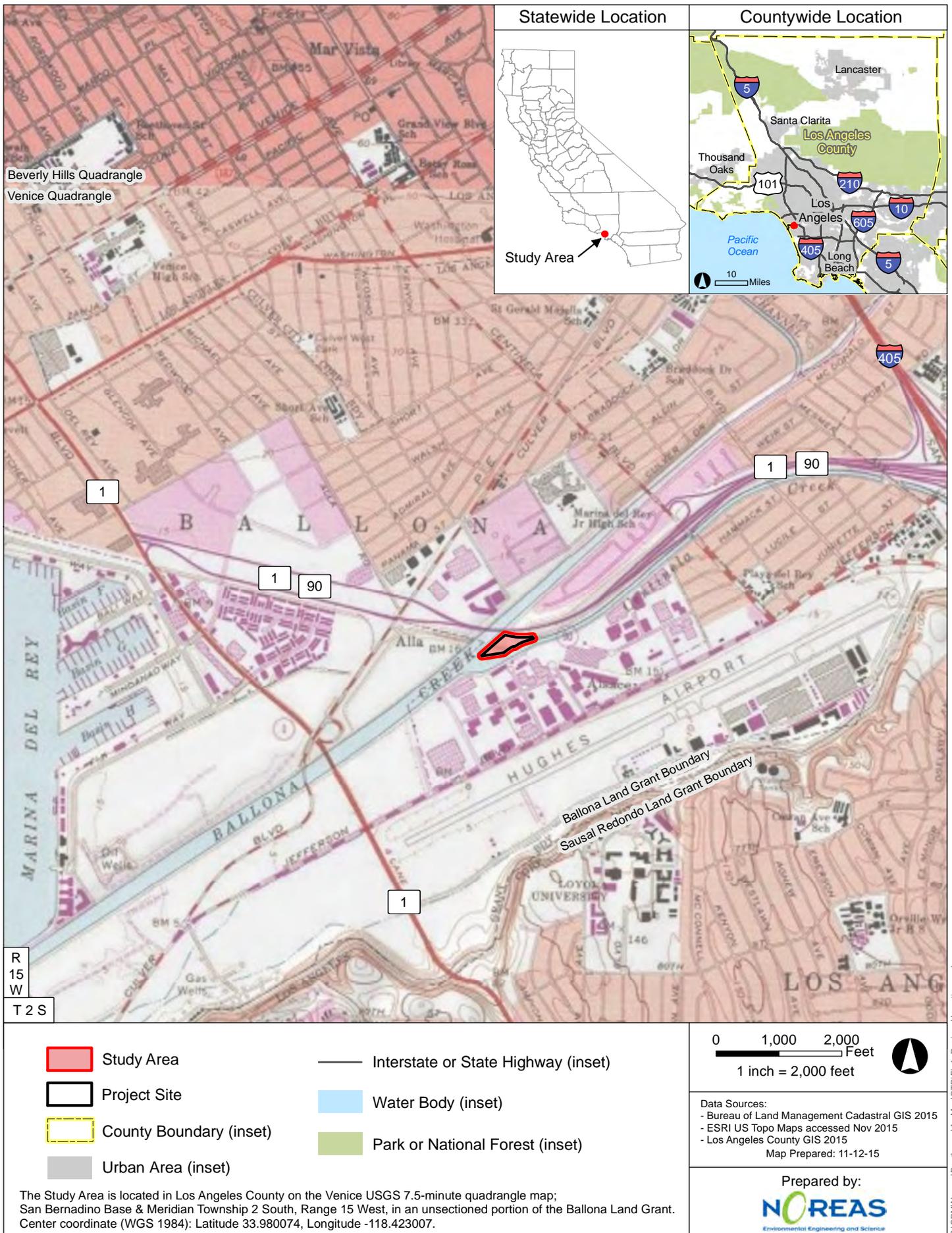
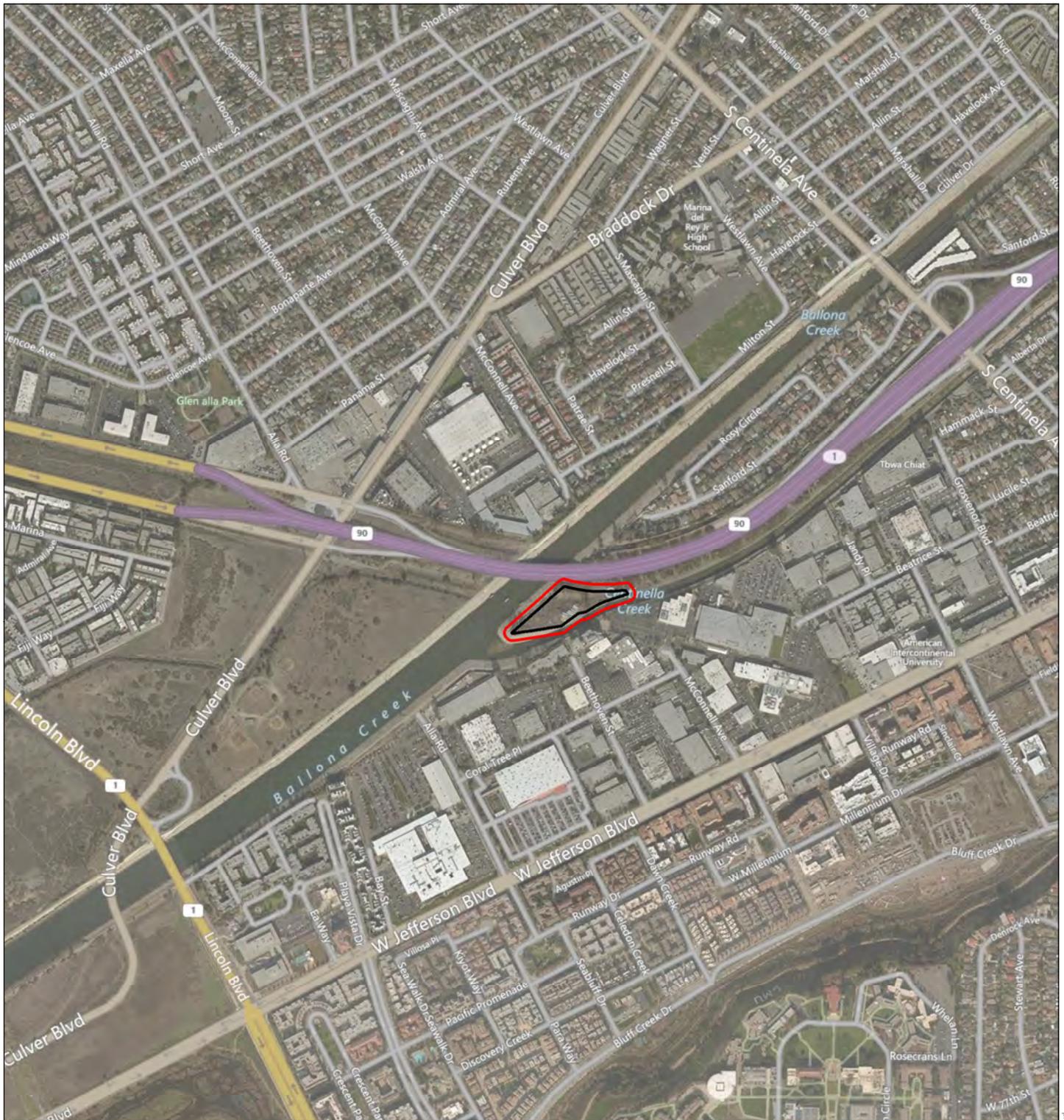
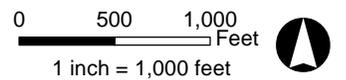


Figure 1. Regional Location



 Study Area (4.7 acres)

 Project Site (2.4 acres)



Data Sources:
 - Bing accessed Nov 2015,
 imagery date range: Nov 2014 - Jan 2015
 - Los Angeles County GIS 2015
 Map Prepared: 11-12-15

Prepared by:

 Environmental Engineering and Science

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Figure 2. Site Vicinity

3.0 FOCUSED STUDY/SPECIES OF CONCERN

Prior to beginning field surveys in 2015, technical specialists were consulted and available information from resource management plans and relevant documents were reviewed to determine the locations and types of biological resources that have the potential to exist within and adjacent to the study area. Resources were evaluated within several miles of the Project. The primary materials reviewed included, but were not limited to, the following:

- ✓ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Mapper and File Data (USFWS 2015a);
- ✓ USFWS Ventura Field Office Species List for Los Angeles County (USFWS 2015b);
- ✓ California Natural Diversity Database maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2015);
- ✓ California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2015);
- ✓ Regional South Coast Missing Linkages Project Report (South Coast Wildlands 2008); and
- ✓ Aerial Photographs (Microsoft Corporation 2014).

The Project Site was also assessed for its potential to support special-status species based on habitat suitability comparisons with reported occupied habitats (Appendix A). The following definitions were utilized within Appendix A:

- **Absent [A]** – Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements which do not occur within the Project Site. No further survey or study is necessary to determine likely presence or absence of species.
- **Low [L]** – Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements which are negligible within the Project Site. No further survey or study is necessary to determine likely presence or absence of species.
- **Habitat Present [HP]** – Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements which occur within the Project Site; further study may be necessary to determine likely presence or absence of species.
- **Present [P]** – Species or species sign were observed within the Project Site or historically have been documented within Project limits.
- **Critical Habitat [CH]** – The Project Site is located within a USFWS-designated critical habitat unit.

4.0 METHODS

To support the analysis detailed within Section 3.0 above, pedestrian-based field surveys were performed to assess general and dominant vegetation community types, community sizes, habitat types, and species present within communities. Community type descriptions were based on observed dominant vegetation composition and derived from the criteria and definitions of widely-accepted vegetation classification systems (Holland 1986; Sawyer et al. 2009).

Plants were identified to the lowest taxonomic level sufficient to determine whether the species observed were non-native, native, or special-status. Plants of uncertain identity were subsequently identified from taxonomic keys (Baldwin et al. 2012). Scientific and common names of plants were recorded according to Baldwin et al. (2012). The presence of a wildlife species was based on direct observation and wildlife sign (e.g., tracks, burrows, nests, scat, or vocalization). Field data compiled for wildlife species included scientific name, common name, and evidence of sign when no direct observations were made. Wildlife of uncertain identity was documented and subsequently identified from specialized field guides and related literature (Burt and Grossenheider 1980; Halfpenny 2000; Sibley 2000; Elbroch 2003, and Stebbins 2003).

5.0 GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Weather conditions during the 05 and 06 November 2015 surveys included clear skies, temperatures ranging from 59–70°F, with winds vacillating from 0 to 10 miles per hour (mph). Representative photos of the study area are provided in Appendix B.

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Four vegetation communities/land cover types were observed within the study area: Developed/Disturbed, Eucalyptus Grove, Open Water, and Ruderal (Figure 3). Greater than 97% percent of the Project Site consists of developed, disturbed, and non-native land cover types. The Project Site predominately includes shipping containers, illegal encampments for the homeless, and an abundance of trash/debris. It should also be noted that greater than 60% of the flora found within the study area are non-native species. Vegetation communities/land cover types are described in detail below. Plant species observed during the 2015 surveys are listed in Appendix C.

Developed/Disturbed

Developed and/or disturbed lands include locales that have been disked, cleared, or otherwise altered by human activities. This cover type within the study area includes shipping containers, illegal encampments, and an abundance of trash/debris.

Eucalyptus Grove

Eucalyptus Woodland within the study area consists of mature exotic Red river gum trees (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and patches of non-native grasses such as Ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*).

Open Water

Open water within the study area includes the Centinela Creek Channel. The Centinela Creek Channel is concrete lined and generally un-vegetated with inclusions of sediment deposits. The sediment and water can hold suspended organisms such as filamentous green algae and desmids.

Ruderal

Ruderal plant communities within the study area are characterized by nonnative – typically early successional plant species. This land cover type occurs throughout the study area and dominant plant species observed include short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), Cultivated radish (*Raphanus sativus*) and Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

5.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species observed within the study area consisted of commonly-occurring species, including, but not limited to, Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and Side-blotched Lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Wildlife detected during the surveys are identified in Appendix D.

5.3 Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed during the field surveys and none has been documented within the study area (Figure 4). Special-status plants known to occur within 10 miles of the Project and their potential for occurrence are detailed within Appendix A. The study area includes no USFWS-critical habitat for plants, Significant Ecological Areas, or Coastal Resource Areas within Los Angeles County (Figure 5).

5.4 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife were observed during the field surveys and none has been documented within the study area (Figure 4). Special-status wildlife known to occur within 10 miles of the Project and their potential for occurrence are detailed within Appendix A. The study area includes no USFWS-critical habitat for wildlife, Significant Ecological Areas, or Coastal Resource Areas within Los Angeles County (Figure 5).

5.5 Wetlands and Waterways

The National Wetland Inventory includes records of special aquatic resource areas within the study area (Figure 6). No riparian habitats were observed within the Project Site and no obvious indicators of well-defined water conveyance features (i.e., ordinary high water mark, bed, bank, and/or channel) which could provide unique functions and values for wildlife were detected within it either.



 Study Area

 Project Site

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

 Developed/Disturbed (1.6 acres)

 Eucalyptus Grove (0.8 acre)

 Open Water (0.4 acre)

 Ruderal (1.9 acres)

0 50 100 150 Feet
1 inch = 150 feet



Data Sources:
- Bing accessed Nov 2015,
imagery date range: Nov 2014 - Jan 2015
- Los Angeles County GIS 2015

Map Prepared: 11-12-15

Prepared by:
NOREAS
Environmental Engineering and Science

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Figure 3. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

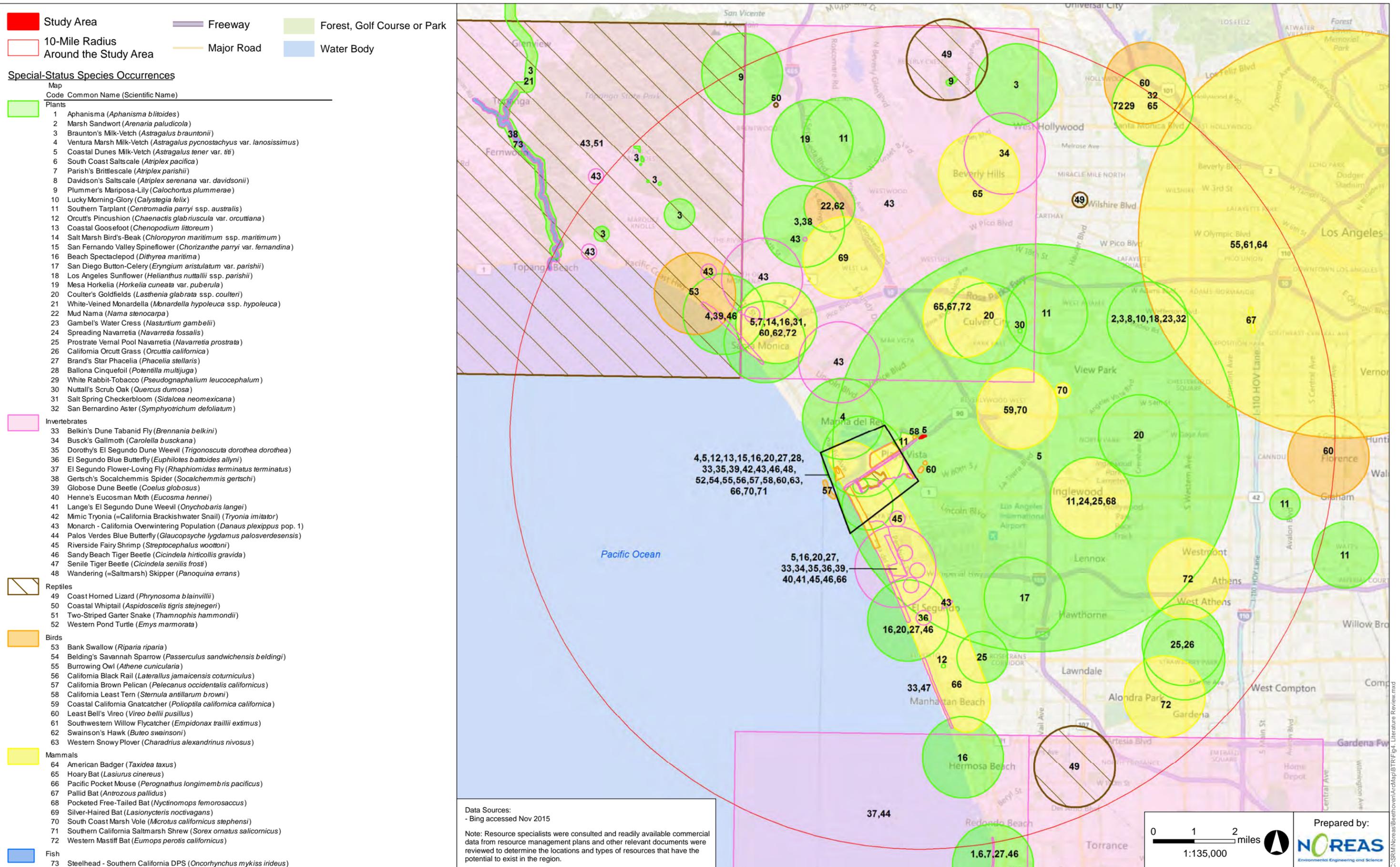


Figure 4. Literature Review

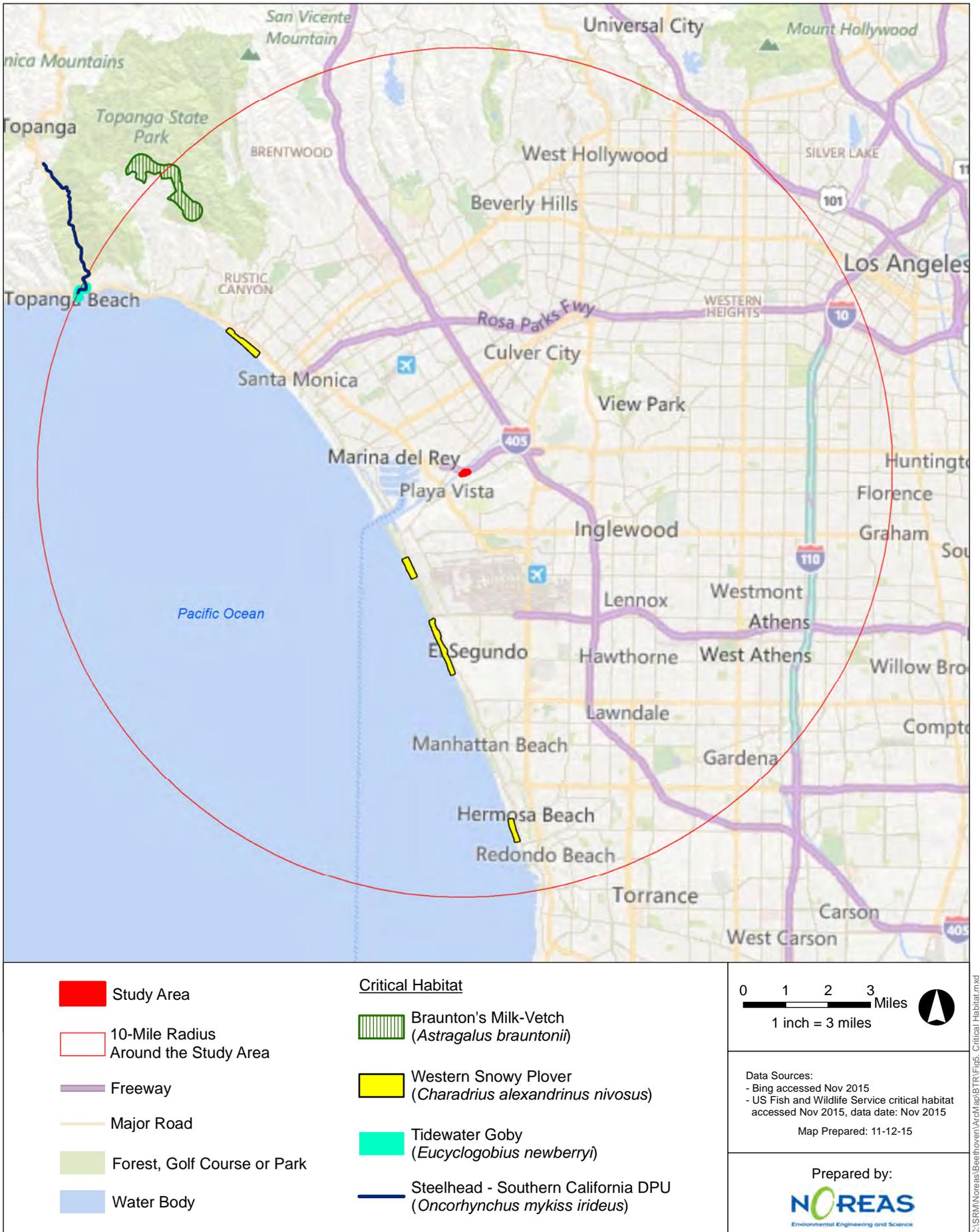


Figure 5. Critical Habitat



 Study Area

 Project Site

National Wetland Inventory (NWI)

 Freshwater Emergent Wetland

 Riverine

0 100 200 Feet
1 inch = 200 feet



Data Sources:
 - Bing accessed Nov 2015, imagery date range: Nov 2014 - Jan 2015
 - Los Angeles County GIS 2015
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory geodatabase accessed Nov 2015, data date: May 2015
 Map Prepared: 11-12-15

Prepared by:

 Environmental Engineering and Science

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Figure 6. National Wetland Inventory

6.0 IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Greater than 97% percent of the Project Site consists of developed, disturbed, and non-native land cover types. The Project Site predominately includes shipping containers, illegal encampments for the homeless, and an abundance of trash/debris. Furthermore, > 60% of the flora found within the study area are non-native species. The study area is not collocated with any U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical habitat, Significant Ecological Areas, or Coastal Resource Areas within Los Angeles County; no state- or federally-listed species have been detected within its boundaries. The Project abuts the 90 Freeway to the north, Pacific Coast High to the west, West Jefferson Avenue to the south, and is otherwise surrounded by commercial and residential endeavors (Figure 2).

The study area is lacking in both numbers and variety of plant species – likely attributable to its inability to produce a sufficient density of biomass to support a robust population of native wildlife. Additionally, the Project’s location between highways and well-traveled roads and its proximity to residential and commercial development have greatly reduced the lands ability to support both common and special-status species. These disturbances have substantially decreased the Project Site’s value as suitable breeding and foraging habitat and as a migration corridor or overland dispersal habitat, as these lands are severely movement-constrained. Given the extent of anthropogenic disturbances within the study area any species currently using these lands are presumed to be mobile or acclimated to the disturbance regime present. With few exceptions, the Project Site has porous soils as well, which quickly absorb rainfall, and any flows within it are predominately ephemeral - fast and short lived, ultimately reducing water availability for flora and fauna within Project limits. As such, the small quantity of habitat loss associated with the Project would be considered an insignificant effect, as a result of the amount of similar and higher value vegetation communities and land cover types within the region that are already held in conservation or designated as Significant Ecological Areas, Coastal Resource Areas, or open space in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, the Project does not alter ultimate land use in any way that would adversely affect known wildlife linkages, migration corridors, etc.

The following thresholds of impact significance are based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. As such, the Project would have a significant impact on biological resources if it would result in any of the following:

- 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 the 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally-protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (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.

Our analysis suggests that the following potential effects to biological resources are less than significant, or did not have an effect and therefore do not need to be further evaluated:

- The Project would not be expected to 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.
- The Project would not be expected to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- The Project would not be anticipated to conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.
- The Project shall comply with all applicable codes, laws, ordinances, and regulations to minimize or avoid adverse effects to state- and federally-listed animals, or species proposed for listing to the greatest extent practical. Furthermore, any other projects – even if not planned at the present time, would also be required to comply with the same local, state, and federal codes, ordinances, laws, and other required regulations. Therefore, this Project's incremental contribution to cumulative effects on common, special-status species or their habitats is not expected to be considerable either.

7.0 PROPOSED MEASURES

The following measure is recommended as a means of avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts to protected resources that have the potential to occur within the Project Site and on adjacent lands:

- In order to comply with Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and relevant sections of the California Fish and Game Code, any vegetation clearing within the Project Site should take place outside of the typical avian nesting season (e.g., March 15th until September 1st) to the maximum extent practical. If work needs to take place between March 15th and September 1st, a pre-construction survey for nesting passerines and raptors should be completed prior to the onset of Project activities. To the maximum extent practicable, a buffer zone from occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. Once nesting has ended, the buffer may be removed.

The services performed and documented in this report have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations are either expressed or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this report. Opinions relating to presence, absence, or potential for occurrence of biological resources are based on limited data and actual conditions may vary from those encountered at the times and locations where the data were obtained despite due professional care.

8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE
WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Potential for occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	Global rank ^a	State rank ^b	CNPS list ^c	Records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted	Distance from Project Site (miles)
A	Coastal Dunes Milk-Vetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1	2	Unknown -1903	0.1
L	Southern Tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	6	1905-1990s	0.1
A	Mimic Tryonia (=California Brackishwater Snail) (<i>Tryonia imitator</i>)	None	None	G2	S2	-	1	1974	0.1
A	Wandering (=Saltmarsh) Skipper (<i>Panoquina errans</i>)	None	None	G4G5	S2	-	1	2010	0.1
A	Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	None	None	G4	S3	-	2	1921-2010	0.1
A	California Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	-	3	1977-1996	0.1
A	South Coast Marsh Vole (<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>)	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	-	3	1957-2009	0.1
A	Southern California Saltmarsh Shrew (<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>)	None	None	G5T1	S1	-	1	1991	0.1
A	San Fernando Valley Spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>)	Candidate	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1	1	1901	0.5
A	Beach Spectaclepod (<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>)	None	Threatened	G2	S1	1B.1	4	1884-1934	0.5
A	Coulter's Goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	4	1901-1934	0.5
A	Ballona Cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla multijuga</i>)	None	None	GX	SX	1A	1	1890	0.5
A	Dorothy's El Segundo Dune Weevil (<i>Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea</i>)	None	None	G1T1	S1	-	2	1954-2001	0.6
A	Globose Dune Beetle (<i>Coelus globosus</i>)	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	-	3	Unknown -1973	0.6
A	Belding's Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>)	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	-	2	1981-2001	0.6

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Potential for occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	Global rank ^a	State rank ^b	CNPS list ^c	Records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted	Distance from Project Site (miles)
A	Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	-	4	1893-2010	0.6
A	Ventura Marsh Milk-Vetch (<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1	2	1882-1951	0.9
A	Pacific Pocket Mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>)	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	-	1	1938	1.1
A	Western Pond Turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	None	None	G3G4	S3	-	1	1941	1.2
A	Coastal California Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	-	1	1980	1.3
A	Coastal Goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium littoreum</i>)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	1	1904	1.4
A	Brand's Star Phacelia (<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>)	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	3	1897-1932	1.4
A	Orcutt's Pincushion (<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>)	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1	2	2010-2010	1.7
A	Belkin's Dune Tabanid Fly (<i>Brennania belkini</i>)	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	-	4	1949-1987	1.8
A	Riverside Fairy Shrimp (<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>)	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	-	3	2005	1.8
A	Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	-	2	1904-1914	2.0
A	Hoary Bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	None	None	G5	S4	-	3	1928-1957	2.0
A	Pallid Bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	None	None	G5	S3	-	2	1932-1971	2.0
A	Western Mastiff Bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	-	5	1921-1991	2.0
A	Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>)	None	None	G5T2	S1	-	4	Unknown-1907	2.1
A	California Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>)	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	-	1	1928	2.1
A	Busck's Gallmoth (<i>Carolella busckana</i>)	None	None	G1G3	SH	-	2	1929-	2.2

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SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Potential for occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	Global rank ^a	State rank ^b	CNPS list ^c	Records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted	Distance from Project Site (miles)
								1939	
L	El Segundo Blue Butterfly (<i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>)	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	-	2	2005	2.5
A	Henne's Eucosman Moth (<i>Eucosma hennei</i>)	None	None	G1	S1	-	1	1984	2.5
A	Lange's El Segundo Dune Weevil (<i>Onychobaris langei</i>)	None	None	G1	S1	-	1	1938	2.5
A	California Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>)	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3	S3	-	1	2000	2.5
A	Spreading Navarretia (<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>)	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1	1	1906	3.3
A	Prostrate Vernal Pool Navarretia (<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	3	1906-1963	3.3
A	Pocketed Free-Tailed Bat (<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>)	None	None	G4	S3	-	1	1994	3.3
A	Nuttall's Scrub Oak (<i>Quercus dumosa</i>)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1	1	2009	3.4
A	Parish's Brittlestem (<i>Atriplex parishii</i>)	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1	2	Unknown	3.5
A	Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak (<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.2	1	Unknown	3.5
A	Salt Spring Checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	1	Unknown	3.5
A	Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	None	Threatened	G5	S3	-	2	1896-1904	3.5
A	San Diego Button-Celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1	1	1901	3.6
A	Silver-Haired Bat (<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>)	None	None	G5	S3S4	-	1	1985	3.7
A	Two-Striped Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>)	None	None	G4	S3S4	-	1	2010	4.6
A	Braunton's Milk-Vetch (<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>)	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1	8	1904-2007	4.9
A	Gertsch's Socalchemmis Spider (<i>Socalchemmis gertschi</i>)	None	None	G1	S1	-	2	1952-1997	4.9
A	Marsh Sandwort (<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	1	1900	5.1
A	Davidson's Saltscale (<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>)	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	1	1902	5.1
A	Lucky Morning-Glory (<i>Calystegia felix</i>)	None	None	GHQ	SH	3.1	1	1899	5.1
A	Los Angeles Sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>)	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A	1	1903	5.1

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Potential for occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	Global rank ^a	State rank ^b	CNPS list ^c	Records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted	Distance from Project Site (miles)
A	Gambel's Water Cress (<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>)	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	1	1904	5.1
A	San Bernardino Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	2	1893-1902	5.1
A	Senile Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>)	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	-	1	Unknown	5.3
A	Mud Nama (<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>)	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2	1	1902	5.4
A	Bank Swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	None	Threatened	G5	S2	-	1	1907	5.5
A	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	-	1	1894	6.3
A	American Badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	None	None	G5	S3	-	1	Unknown	6.3
A	Mesa Horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	1	1956	6.7
A	Coast Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	-	3	Unknown-1916	6.7
A	El Segundo Flower-Loving Fly (<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus</i>)	None	None	G1T1	S1	-	1	2001	7.2
A	Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly (<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>)	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	-	2	2001	7.2
A	California Orcutt Grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	1	1946	7.3
A	Plummer's Mariposa-Lily (<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	2	1929-2008	8.6
A	White Rabbit-Tobacco (<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	1	1907	8.8
A	Coastal Whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>)	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	-	1	2007	8.8
A	Aphanisma (<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>)	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2	1	Unknown	9.5
A	South Coast Saltscale (<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>)	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2	1	1903	9.5
A	White-Veined Monardella (<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3	1	1907	9.8
A	Steelhead - Southern California DPS (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	-	1	1990	9.8

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

^a GLOBAL RANKING

The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element throughout its global range.

SPECIES OR NATURAL COMMUNITY LEVEL

G1 = Less than 6 viable element occurrences (EOs) OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres.

G2 = 6-20 EOs OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres.

G3 = 21-100 EOs OR 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres.

G4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than G3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.

G5 = Population or stand demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world.

^b STATE RANKING

The state rank is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.

S1 = Less than 6 EOs OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres

S1.1 = very threatened

S1.2 = threatened

S1.3 = no current threats known

S2 = 6-20 EOs OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres

S2.1 = very threatened

S2.2 = threatened

S2.3 = no current threats known

^c CNPS LIST - Indicates the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list to which the taxon is assigned (plants only).

List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California

List 1B.1: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California

List 1B.2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, fairly threatened in California

List 1B.3: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very threatened in California

List 2.1: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California

List 2.2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California

N/A = Data not available

SUBSPECIES LEVEL

Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety. For example: *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *hartwegii*. This plant is ranked G2TI. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Chorizanthe robusta*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of var. *hartwegii*.

S3 = 21-100 EOs or 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres

S3.1 = very threatened

S3.2 = threatened

S3.3 = no current threats known

S4 - Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat. NO THREAT RANK.

S5 - Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK.

List 2.3: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California

List 3.1: Plants about which we need more information; seriously threatened in California

List 3.2: Plants about which we need more information; fairly threatened in California

List 3.3: Plants about which we need more information; not very threatened in California

List 4.1: Plants of limited distribution; seriously threatened in California

List 4.2: Plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California

List 4.3: Plants of limited distribution; not very threatened in California

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG



Photograph 1: facing east.



Photograph 2: facing north.

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG



Photograph 3: facing north east.



Photograph 4: facing east.

APPENDIX C
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

APPENDIX C

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<i>Scientific Name</i>	Common Name
EUDICOTS	
Anacardiaceae (Sumac family)	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade berry
Apiaceae (Carrot family)	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare*</i>	Sweet Fennel
Asteraceae (Aster family)	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Cichorium intybus*</i>	Chicory
<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Helminthotheca echioides*</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	Small wirelettuce
Brassicaceae (Mustard family)	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	Shortpod mustard
<i>Raphanus sativus*</i>	Cultivated radish
Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory family)	
<i>Calystegia macrostegia ssp. intermedia</i>	South coast morning glory
Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family)	
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Calabazilla
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family)	
<i>Ricinus communis*</i>	Castor bean
Lamiaceae (Mint family)	
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage
Malvaceae (Mallow family)	
<i>Malva nicaeensis*</i>	Bull mallow
Myrtaceae (Eucalyptus family)	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus*</i>	Blue gum
Rosaceae (Rose family)	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
Solanaceae (Potato family)	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Sacred thorn-apple
MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae (Century-plant family)	

APPENDIX C

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	Chaparral yucca
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Washington fan palm
Poaceae (Grass family)	
<i>Avena</i> sp. *	Oat
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	Pampas grass
<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Beardless wild rye
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	Fountaingrass
Xanthorrhoeaceae (Aloe family)	
<i>Aloe vera</i> *	Aloe vera

An "*" non-native plant species.

APPENDIX D
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

APPENDIX D

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific name	Common name
Reptiles	
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard
Birds	
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stil
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet
<i>minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western Gull
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher