

# Appendix F Biological Resources

## LA RIVER PATH



Metro<sup>®</sup>

**Attachment 1**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**  
**Special-Status Plants and Wildlife**

## California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Plants and Wildlife

The following table presents the results of a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) search for special-status plant and wildlife occurrences identified within the following United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles: Burbank, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and South Gate, and of direct observations made during the April 2021 field survey. Each quadrangle map represents approximately 60 square miles in area. The status of each species is shown as designated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and/or California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant List. Determinations of the potential for each species to occur along the Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 construction footprints (far-right column) were made by EcoKai Environmental, Inc. biologist Todd M. Bear, a qualified biologist familiar with the biological resources of the LA River and with experience as a wildlife biologist on projects throughout the Southern California region. Because of the similarity in the construction footprints in relation to existing habitat, the determinations of potential for occurrence were the same for the Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 and only one determination is presented for each species. The key to the Status column codes and descriptions of the terms used in the Potential for Occurrence Along Project Footprint column are provided in notes at the end of the table.

**Table F-1. California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Plants and Wildlife**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<b>Plants</b>				
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Marsh sandwort	FE, SE, 1B.1	Sandy openings in freshwater or brackish marshes. Blooms May through August.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Occurrence assumed extirpated (1900).
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE, 1B.1	Recent burn or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers; chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms January through August.	<b>None:</b> Unsuitable habitat. Outside known range. Nearest CNDDDB occurrence in Santa Monica Mountains (1930) possibly extirpated.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle-scale	1B.1	Alkaline soils, chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools. Blooms June through October.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's salt-scale	1B.2	Alkaline soils, coastal bluff scrub, and coastal scrub. Blooms April through October.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Only occurrences from 1902.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, 1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soil in alluvial scrub or steep slopes in chaparral. Blooms February through June.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i> gracilis</i>	slender mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms March through June.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. Observed in 2009 in Griffith Park to the northwest of the assessment area.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	4.2	Granitic, rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms May through July.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. Observed in 2008 in Griffith Park to the northwest of the assessment area.
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning glory	1B.1	Historically in wetland and marshy areas, possibly in drier areas as well. Meadows and seeps, alluvial riparian scrub. Blooms March through September.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. CNDDDB occurrences from 1899.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i> australis</i>	southern tarplant	1B.1	Margins of marshes and swamps, vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Blooms May through November.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Last occurrence recorded 1930.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i> laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and riparian woodland. Blooms April through September.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Only occurrence from 1901.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i> fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	SE, 1B.1	Sandy and gravelly areas, often in washes, also in coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland from 450 to 3,700 feet elevation. Blooms April through July.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i> parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	1B.1	Dry slopes and flats of coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms April through June.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. No recorded occurrences within 7 miles.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE, 1B.1	Sandy soil on flood plains and washes between 650 to 2,500 feet in elevation in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub. Blooms April through June.	<b>None:</b> No flood plain soils or wash habitat.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2	Often in clayey soils of chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms April through July.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. One recorded occurrence from 1925 possibly extirpated.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	1A	Coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps. Blooms August through October.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Presumed extirpated.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly areas of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Blooms February through September.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat.
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Blooms March through August.	<b>Present:</b> Occurs along west bank of Los Angeles River in northern portion of the Project and in Elysian Park.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> spp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. Blooms February through June.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	4.3	Chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Blooms January through July.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. One CNDDDB occurrence from 1950 near Prospect Park.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush-mallow	1B.2	Sandy washes within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Blooms June through January.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	Cliff aster	4.2	Coastal sage scrub, mixed evergreen forest, foothill woodland, and chaparral. Blooms March through September.	<b>Present:</b> Observed within ruderal habitat along Project footprint.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST, 1B.1	Freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps or margins of lakes and slowly flowing streams. Blooms April through October.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	1B.1	Mesic areas of coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Blooms April through July.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, 1B.1	Vernal pools (marine terrace, volcanic mesa, and valley pools). Blooms April through August.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Blooms March through June.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2	Sandy, gravelly soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Blooms July through December.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. Last occurrence recorded 1932.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub. Generally grows on sandy soils sometimes on clay loam.	<b>Low:</b> Low-quality highly disturbed and fragmented habitat.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	1A	Riparian woodland. Blooms February through April.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Possibly extirpated.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	2B.2	Alkaline, mesic areas of chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Blooms March through June.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	1B.2	Near ditches, streams, and springs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valleys, canyons, and foothill grassland. Blooms July through November.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	1B.3	Mesic areas in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. Blooms June through October.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	2B.2	Meadows and seeps and along streams. Blooms January through September.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<b>Wildlife</b>				
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	Open coastal scrub and chaparral on medium to steep slopes, at elevations ranging from 60 to 6,000 meters. Will abandon areas where sage scrub or chaparral has become too dense or uniform. Nest in shrubs, such as California sagebrush, manzanita, and poison oak, as well as morning glory and native bunch grasses.	<b>Low:</b> Potential habitat for species within Elysian Park, potential foraging habitat within disturbed habitat patches along Los Angeles River.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC	Open habitats with sparse vegetation, such as prairie, pastures, desert, agricultural areas, and airports. In parts of their range, they are closely associated with prairie dogs and ground squirrels, whose burrows they use for nests.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Only one historical documented occurrence in search area (1921) in what is now downtown Los Angeles. Low-quality breeding, foraging, and overwintering habitat along assessment area.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE	Breeds in large blocks of riparian habitats (particularly woodlands with willow and cottonwood) along the broad lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Dense understory foliage is important.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat along assessment area. Low-quality riparian habitat in Los Angeles River channel north of assessment area. No occurrences recorded in assessment area.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	SSC	Shallow marshes and wet meadows; in winter, drier freshwater and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields. Nests typically occur in shallow marshes, with sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) as the principal vegetation component.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	Breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities (for example, willow, cottonwood, tamarisk thickets, and woodland) associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs. Most of these habitats are classified as forested wetlands or scrub-shrub wetlands. Habitat requirements for wintering are not well known, but habitats used include brushy savanna edges, second growth, shrubby clearings and pastures, and woodlands near water.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> No habitat along assessment area. Low-quality riparian habitat in Los Angeles River channel north of assessment area. Last recorded occurrence in quad search area in 1906.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	SFP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures including buildings.	<b>Moderate:</b> General assessment area contains suitable nesting and moderate foraging habitat. Known to occur in Los Angeles area including Griffith Park.
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Found only in coastal sage scrub in California generally below about 2,000 feet. Nests typically February through July.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat along assessment area. May be potential habitat in Elysian Park.
<i>Riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	Live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs. Nests along banks and bluffs of rivers and streams as well as quarries and road-cuts.	<b>None:</b> No nesting habitat. Potentially extirpated in southern California. Single recorded occurrence from 1894.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Typically inhabits structurally diverse dense riparian woodlands/shrubs along water courses or near open water. Nests in shrub or low tree, usually 3 feet above ground, in horizontal or down-sloping twig fork, typically near edge of thicket. Obligate riparian species during breeding season.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat along assessment area. Marginal quality habitat within Los Angeles River channel north of assessment area. Documented along Glendale Narrows between 2005 to 2007, and one male observed in 2013. No nesting observed.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	SSC	Coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. They live mostly underground, burrowing in loose, moist, and sandy soil.	<b>None:</b> No habitat
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	SSC	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking.	<b>None:</b> No habitat. Possibly extirpated from area. Marginally suitable habitat in Los Angeles River channel north of the assessment area.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	SSC	Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. Last occurrence recorded in quad search area from 1974.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE, SE, WL	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, sunny riverbanks in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the mountains of southern California, inhabits rocky streams in narrow canyons and in the chaparral belt.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	SSC	Coastal drainages. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate more than 1 kilometer to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.

**Table F-1. California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Plants and Wildlife**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests and close to water. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Known to roost on bridges. A yearlong resident in most of the range. Day roost in horizontal openings, such as attics, shutters, or crevices; night roost in the open but with foliage nearby; and hibernation roost often in buildings, caves, or rock crevices.	<b>Moderate:</b> The assessment area provides potentially suitable habitat for roosting sites and foraging.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC	Present only where significant rock features exist that offer suitable roosting habitat. Variety of habitats from desert scrub to chaparral to oak woodland and into the ponderosa pine belt. Primarily a crevice dwelling species. Natural roosts are often found under large slabs of rock on cliff faces or in large boulders and in cracks in buildings. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 10 feet (3 meters) below the entrance for flight.	<b>Moderate:</b> The general assessment area provides potentially suitable habitat for roosting sites and foraging.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC	Associated with palm oases, but expanding their range with ornamental palms. In California, appears to roost exclusively in the skirts of palm trees, and to be limited in its distribution by the availability of palm habitat.	<b>Moderate:</b> Palm trees occur throughout the general assessment area. Documented in Griffith Park.
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	south coast marsh vole	SSC	Coastal-area salt marshes and marshy areas with standing water.	<b>None:</b> No habitat.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC	Coastal scrub; prefers live oak, chamise, and buckwheat as food plants. Rock crevices, cliffs, and outcrops appear preferred where available.	<b>Highly Unlikely:</b> Low-quality habitat. Two occurrences recorded in Griffith Park in 2006.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC	Primarily associated with arid regions with rocky terrain with high relief landscapes, such as high cliffs. Also roost in buildings and in terrestrial plants, including ponderosa pines, Douglas firs, and desert shrubs.	<b>Moderate:</b> The general assessment area provides potentially suitable habitat for roosting sites and foraging.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	SSC	Inhabits a variety of arid low, open and semi-open scrub habitats, including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs.	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat. Likely outside current range. Last recorded occurrence in 1904 in Verduga Hills.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat. May occur in Griffith Park though no documentation found.

**Table F-1. California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Plants and Wildlife**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Blooming/Activity Period	Potential for Occurrence along Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2 Footprints
<b>Sensitive Vegetation Communities</b>				
	California walnut woodland			Does not occur
	Southern coast live oak riparian forest			Does not occur
	Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest			Does not occur
	Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland			Does not occur
	Walnut forest			Does not occur

Plant and Wildlife Status Key:  
 USFWS  
 FE = Federally Listed - Endangered  
 FT = Federally Listed - Threatened  
 CDFW  
 SC-E = State Candidate - Endangered  
 SE = State Listed - Endangered  
 ST = State Listed - Threatened  
 SSC = Species of Special Concern  
 SFP = State Fully Protected  
 WL = Watch List  
 CNPS – California Rare Plant Rank  
 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere  
 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere  
 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere  
 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere  
 3 = Review List: Plants about which more information is needed  
 4 = Watch List: Plants of limited distribution  
 .1 = Seriously threatened in California  
 .2 = Moderately threatened in California  
 .3 = Not very threatened in California

Potential for Occurrence Key:  
 None. No habitat to support the species exists and/or is outside the range of the species or the species is considered extirpated.  
 Highly Unlikely. Habitat required by the species, if present, is highly disturbed, very low quality, and disconnected from suitable habitat, and/or marginally within the species range or the species is possibly extirpated.  
 Low. Habitat required by the species is generally present but is disturbed, fragmented, and of low quality, and/or suitable habitat occurs in adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences have been recorded and no direct observations have been made.  
 Moderate. Moderately suitable habitat required by the species occurs and is within the range of the species, and/or suitable habitat occurs in adjacent areas, but no CNDDDB occurrence has been recorded and no direct observations were made.  
 High. Suitable quality habitat occurs and is within the range of the species and/or CNDDDB occurrences have historically been recorded.  
 Present. The species was directly observed during a Project-related field survey or was recorded in a recent survey by others.

**Attachment 2**  
**US Fish and Wildlife Service**  
**IPaC Resource List**

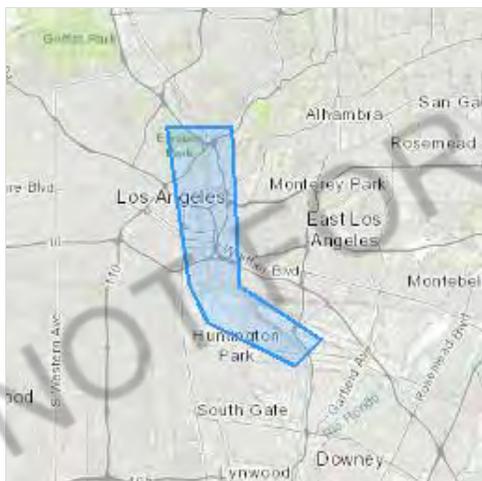
# IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

## Location

Los Angeles County, California



## Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📠 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250  
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

# Endangered species

**This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.**

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species<sup>1</sup> and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

## Birds

NAME

STATUS

Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178>

## Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird

species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

#### Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

#### Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

#### Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878>

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10

#### Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737>

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31

#### California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

- Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* Breeds May 20 to Jul 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084>
- Costa's Hummingbird** *Calypte costae* Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470>
- Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31  
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>
- Lawrence's Goldfinch** *Carduelis lawrencei* Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464>
- Lewis's Woodpecker** *Melanerpes lewis* Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408>
- Marbled Godwit** *Limosa fedoa* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481>
- Nuttall's Woodpecker** *Picoides nuttallii* Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>
- Oak Titmouse** *Baeolophus inornatus* Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>
- Rufous Hummingbird** *selasphorus rufus* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002>

<p><b>Song Sparrow</b> <i>Melospiza melodia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
<p><b>Spotted Towhee</b> <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243</a></p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
<p><b>Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483</a></p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p><b>Willet</b> <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p><b>Wrentit</b> <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

## Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

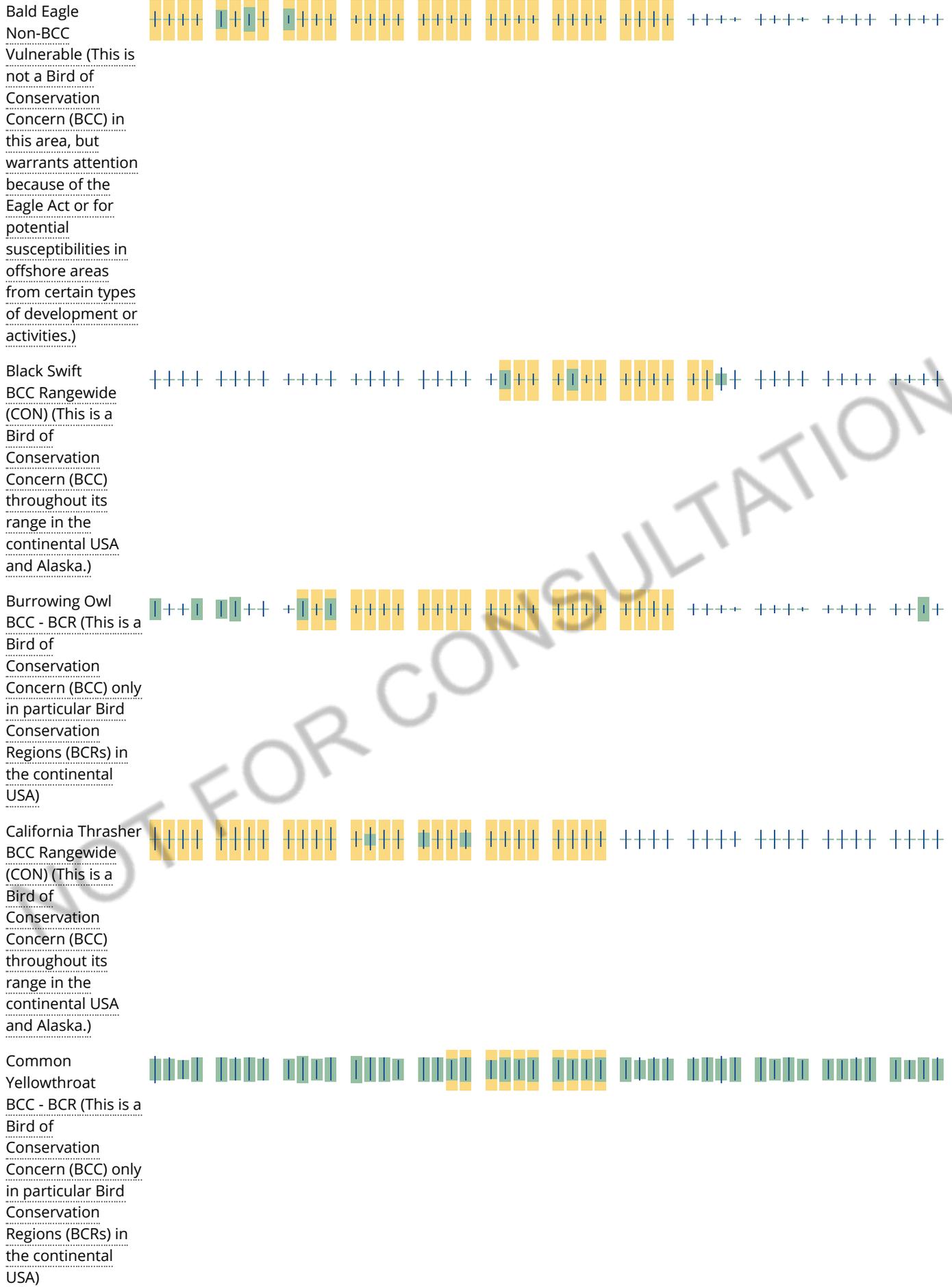
### Probability of Presence (■)

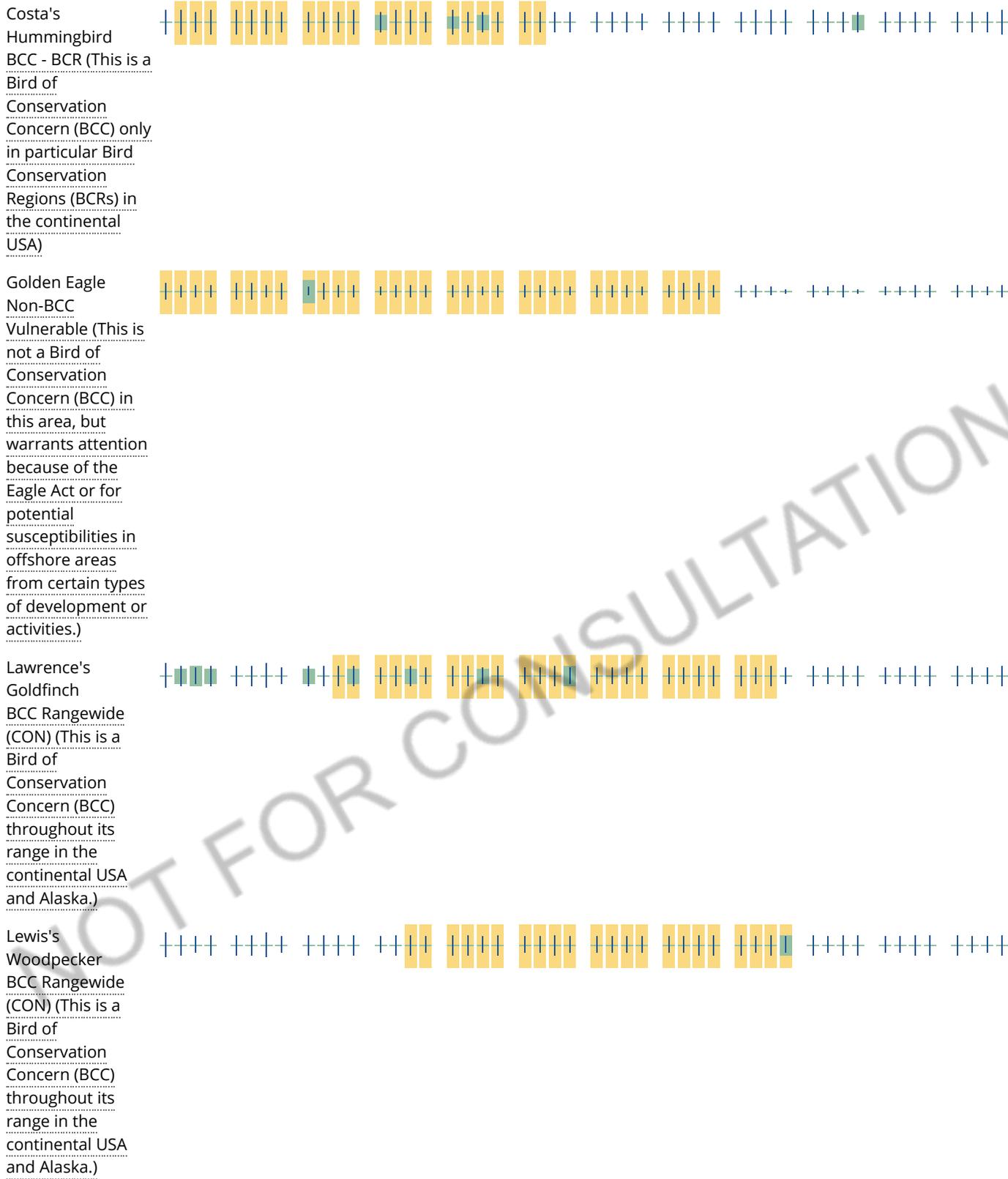
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

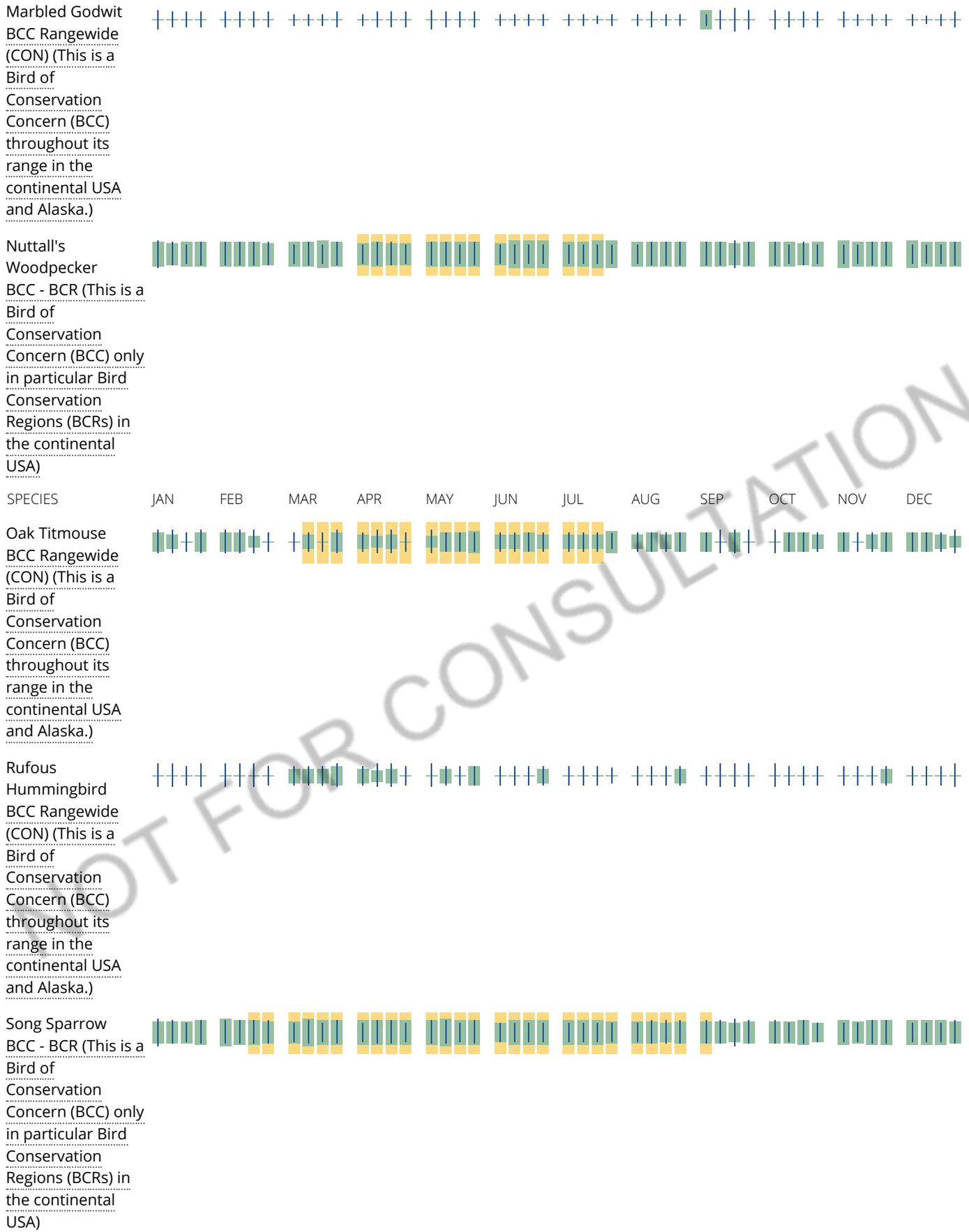
1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any







NOT FOR CONSULTATION





**Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.**

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

**What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?**

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

### **What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?**

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

### **How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?**

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### **What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?**

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

### **Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects**

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

## Facilities

### National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

### Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

## Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

### Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

### Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

### Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

**Attachment 3  
Field Survey Species  
Observation List**

## Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

The following tables present plant and wildlife species observed during a biological survey performed April 22–23, 2021.

**Table F-3-1. Plant Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Agave americana</i>	American century plant	No	-
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	No	-
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	Yes	-
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed	No	-
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed	Yes	-
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Common fiddleneck	Yes	-
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	California mugwort	Yes	-
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	Yes	-
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed	No	-
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrowleaf milkweed	Yes	-
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian Salt bush	No	-
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	No	-
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	No	-
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Desert broom	Yes	-
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	Yes	-
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat	Yes	-
<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>	Bougainvillea	No	-
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	No	-
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	No	-
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess	No	-
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome	No	-
<i>Camissonia strigulosa</i>	Sandysoil suncup	Yes	-
<i>Camissoniopsis bistorta</i>	California sun cup	Yes	-
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepard's purse	No	-
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	No	-
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Feathertop fountain grass	No	-
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese star thistle	No	-
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	No	-
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor tree	No	

**Table F-3-1. Plant Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	No	-
<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey mullein	Yes	-
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	Wild cucumber	Yes	-
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Buffalo gourd	Yes	-
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	No	-
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Sacred datura	Yes	-
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitsfoot grass	No	-
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Saltgrass	Yes	-
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	No	-
<i>Encelia californica</i>	Bush sunflower	Yes	-
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Brittlebush	Yes	-
<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Horsetail	Yes	-
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple lovegrass	No	-
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	Seacliff buckwheat	Yes	-
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Yes	-
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem stork's bill	No	-
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Yes	-
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Eucalyptus	No	-
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Euphorbia	No	-
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue	No	-
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig	No	-
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Curtain ficus	No	-
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure flower	No	-
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	No	-
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown daisy	No	-
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower	Yes	-
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	Yes	-
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	Yes	-
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed	Yes	-
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod mustard	No	-
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Golden bush	Yes	-
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Yes	CRPR 4.2
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Wild ryegrass	No	-
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	Cliff aster	Yes	CRPR 4.2
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	No	-

**Table F-3-1. Plant Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	Yes	-
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed mallow	No	-
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	No	-
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweetclover	No	-
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Bristlemallow	No	-
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco	No	-
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i>	South African daisy	No	-
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium poppy	No	-
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy	No	-
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain grass	No	-
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Willow weed	Yes	-
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	Branching phacelia	Yes	-
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Lacy phacelia	Yes	-
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Madras thorn	No	-
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Sycamore	Yes	-
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	Knotweed	No	-
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar	No	-
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	Yes	-
<i>Pulchea sericea</i>	Arrowweed	Yes	-
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	Yes	-
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	No	-
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean	No	-
<i>Salsola sp.</i>	Russian thistle	No	-
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	Yes	-
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple sage	Yes	-
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	Yes	-
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird sage	Yes	-
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea</i>	Blue elderberry	Yes	-
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	California bulrush	Yes	-
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Hedge mustard	No	-
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle	No	-
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	No	-
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red sandspurry	No	-
<i>Tamarix sp.</i>	Salt cedar	No	-
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion	No	-

**Table F-3-1. Plant Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	Yes	-
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	No	-
<i>Vitis californica</i>	California wild grape	Yes	-
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	No	-

Plant Status Key:

CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

- 4 Plants of limited distribution – Watch list
- .2 Moderately Threatened in California

**Table F-3-2. Wildlife Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Yes	-
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western honey bee	No	-
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great blue heron	Yes	-
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Yes	-
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk	Yes	-
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk	Yes	-
<i>Calidris</i> sp.	Sandpiper	Yes	-
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture	Yes	-
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	Yes	-
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock pigeon	No	-
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven	Yes	-
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Yes	-
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Opossum	No	-
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	Yes	-
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch	Yes	-
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked stilt	Yes	-
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow	Yes	-
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	Yes	-
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western gull	Yes	-
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow	Yes	-
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird	Yes	-
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	Yes	-

**Table F-3-2. Wildlife Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native to CA	Status
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Yes	-
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff swallow	Yes	-
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard	Yes	-
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Black chinned sparrow	Yes	-
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail	Yes	-
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	No	-
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater yellowlegs	Yes	-
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird	Yes	-
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove	Yes	-

**Attachment 4**  
**Selected Project Study Area Photos**

Photo 1: Disturbed upland habitat with California walnut along west channel in northern Project study area



Photo 2: Southern California black walnut in disturbed upland habitat



Photo 3: Ruderal habitat located between N. Broadway Viaduct and Metro Gold Line LA River Bridge



Photo 4: Ruderal habitat located north of Seventh Street Viaduct



Photo 5: Ruderal habitat located north of Seventh Street Viaduct



Photo 6: Ruderal habitat located between Downey Road Bridge and Atlantic Boulevard Bridge



Photo 7: Ruderal habitat located north of UP LA River Bridge



Photo 8: Ruderal habitat area between N. Broadway Viaduct and Metro Gold Line LA River Bridge with high diversity of intermixed native species



Photo 9: Ruderal habitat area with native lacy phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*), between N. Broadway Viaduct and Metro Gold Line LA River Bridge



Photo 10: Ruderal habitat area with native narrowleaf milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*), between N. Broadway Viaduct and Metro Gold Line LA River Bridge



Photo 11: Ed P. Reyes River Greenway

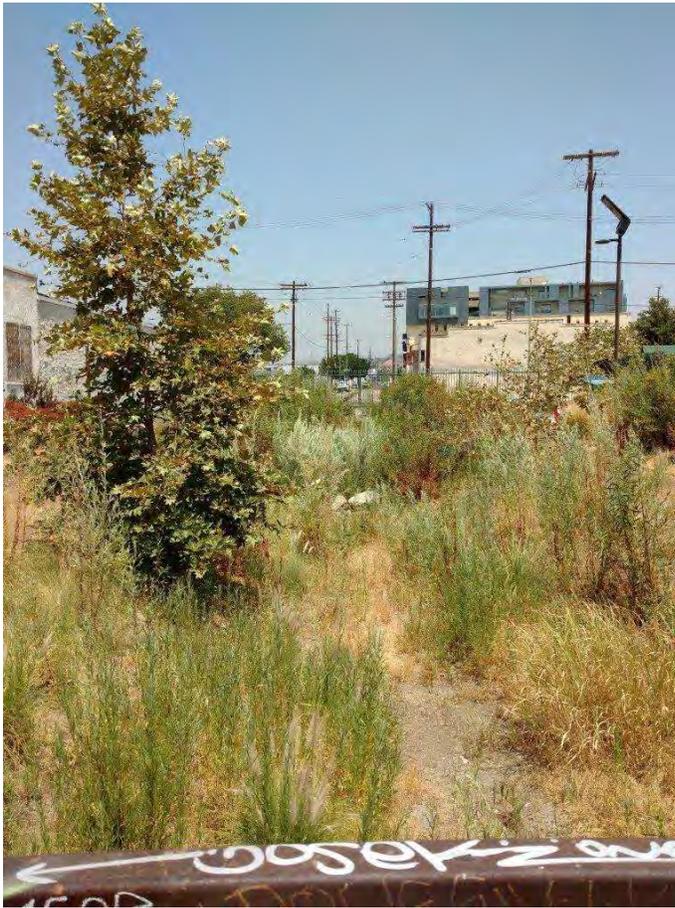


Photo 12: Ed P. Reyes River Greenway with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)



Photo 13: Disturbed parkland area of the eastern portion of the Los Angeles State Historic Park



Photo 14: Disturbed parkland area of the eastern portion of the Los Angeles State Historic Park



Photo 15: Open water habitat north of the I-5 Viaduct



Photo 16: Open water habitat south of the Bandini Boulevard Bridge

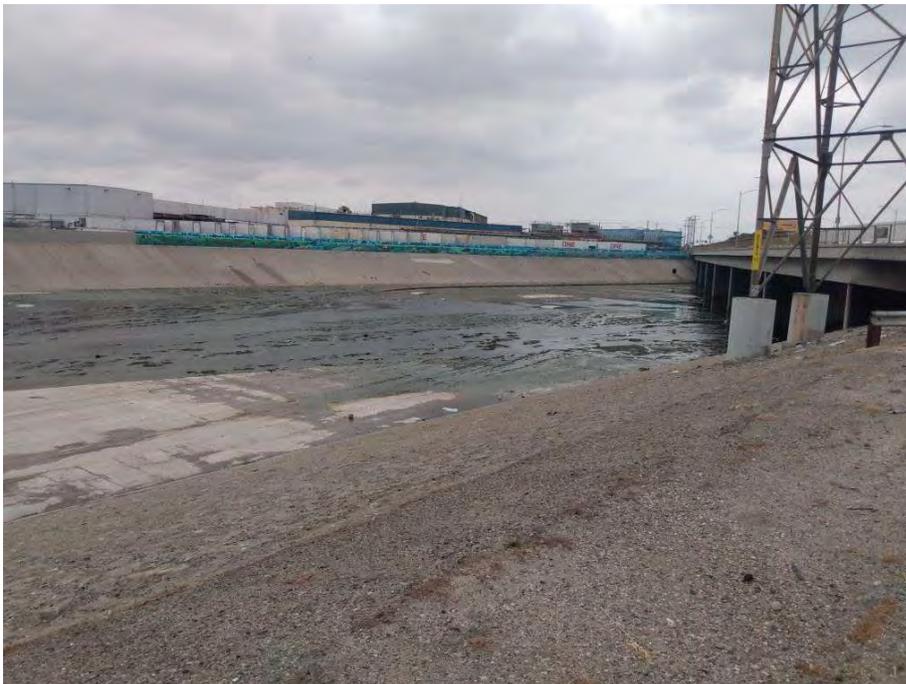


Photo 17: Open water habitat north of Bandini Boulevard Bridge

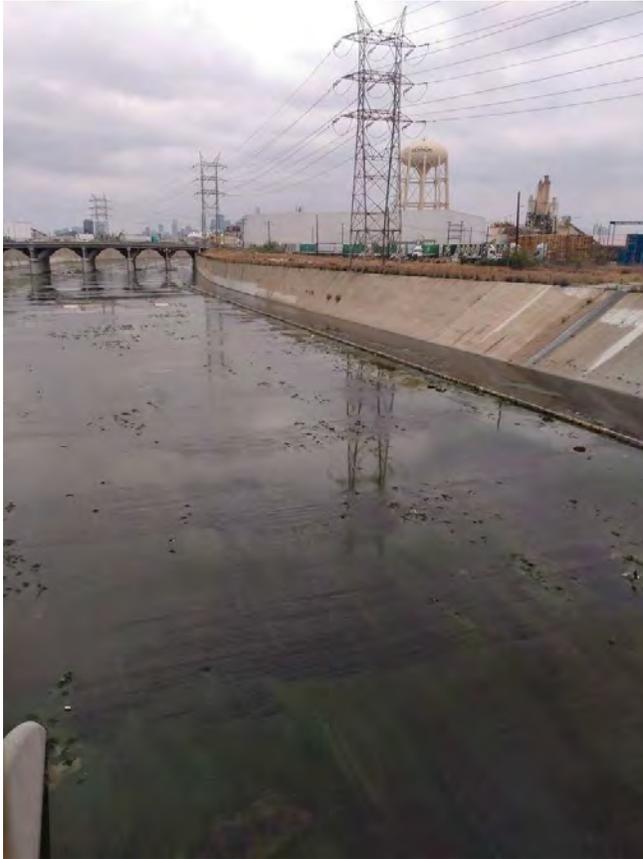


Photo 18: Canada goose nest with three eggs on footing of N. Spring Street Bridge



Photo 19: Arroyo Seco, looking upstream from confluence with east bank of LA River



**Attachment 5**  
**Impact Footprint Figures**  
**for the Proposed Project, Option 1, and Option 2**

## Proposed Project Footprint Maps

Figure PP-1. Project Footprint Between Northern Terminus and Metro A Line LA River Bridge

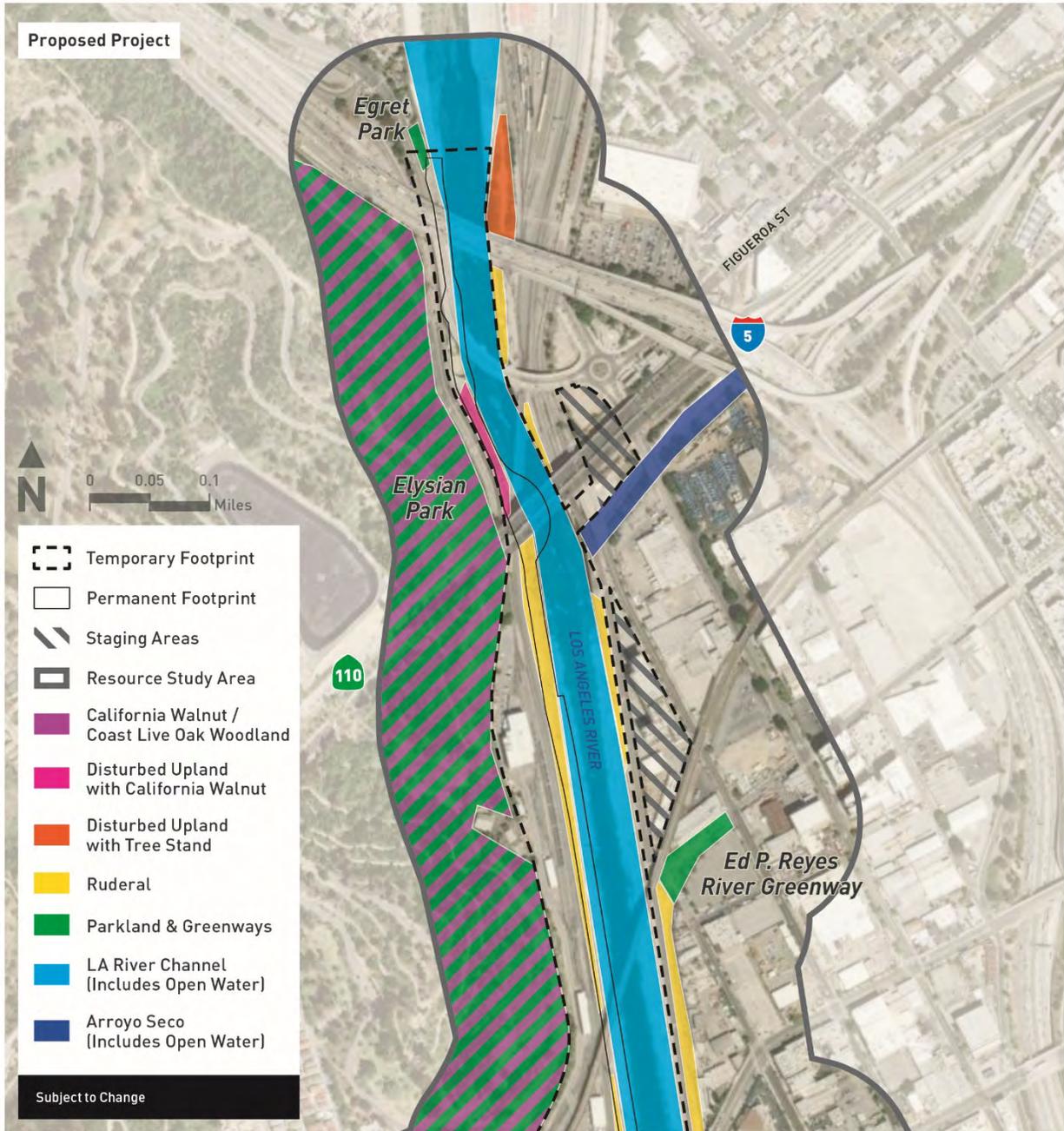


Figure PP-2. Project Footprint Between Metro A Line LA River Bridge and N. Main St. Bridge

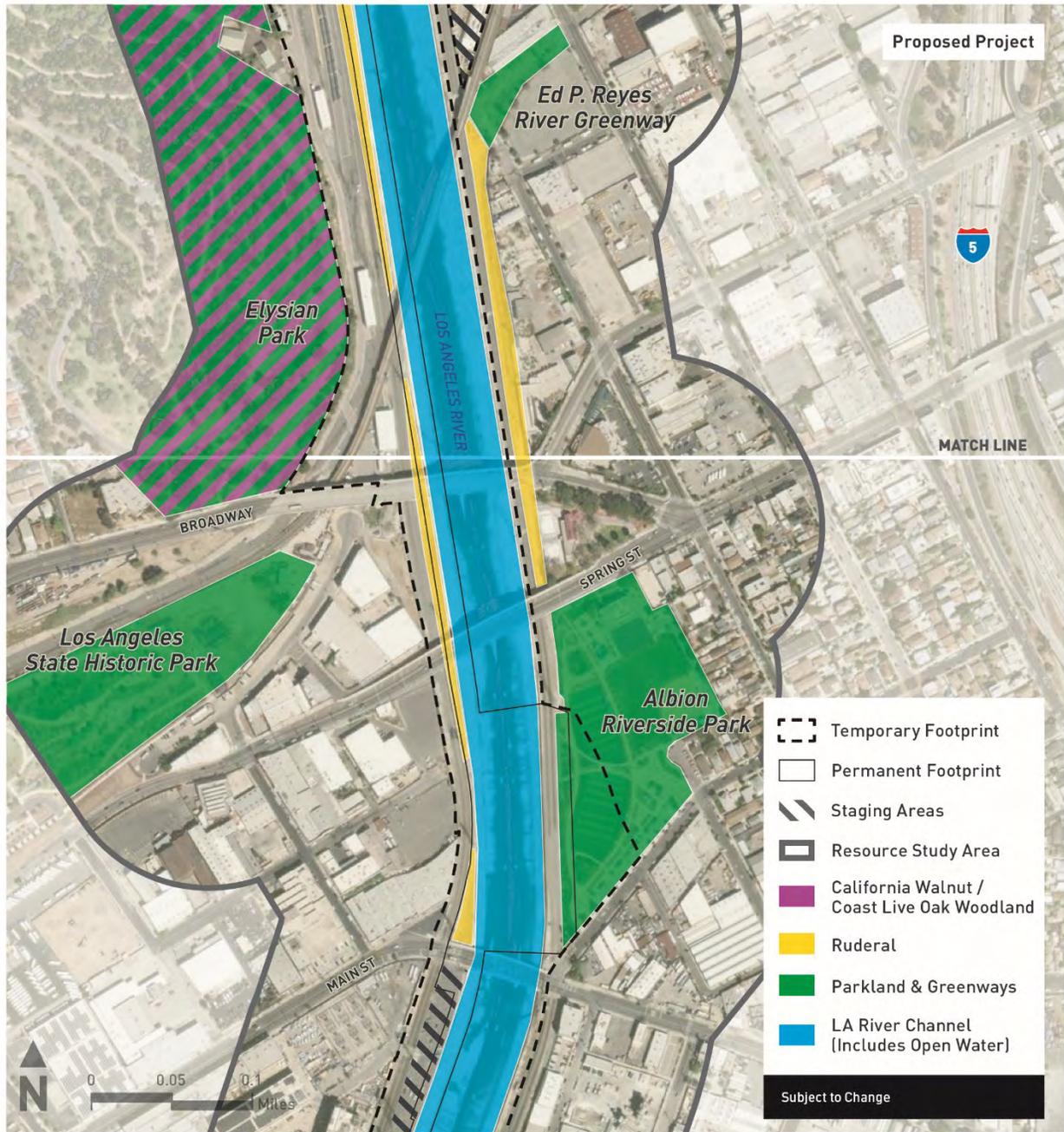


Figure PP-3. Project Footprint Between N. Main St. Bridge and Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct

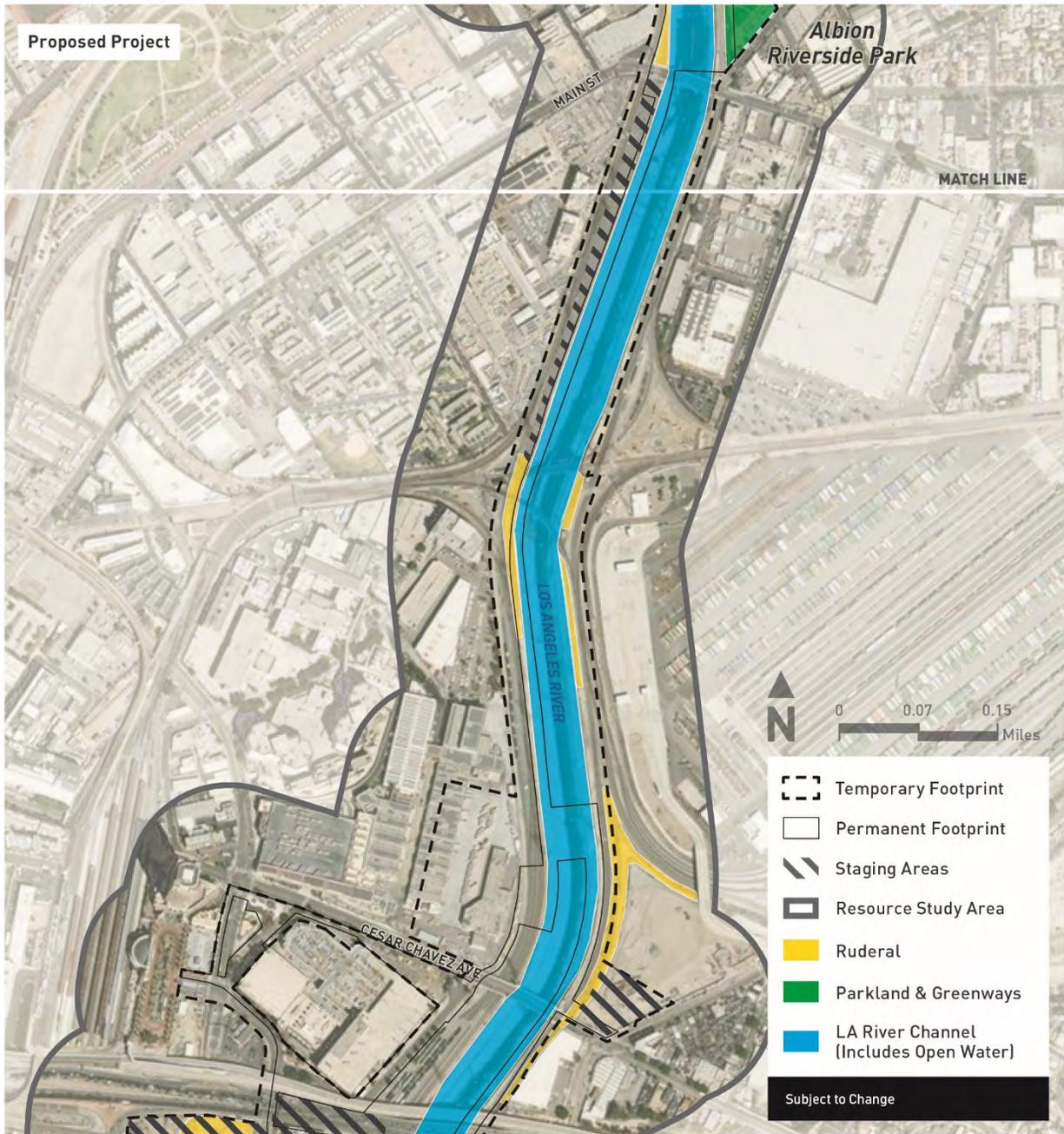


Figure PP-4. Project Footprint Between Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct and Sixth Street Viaduct

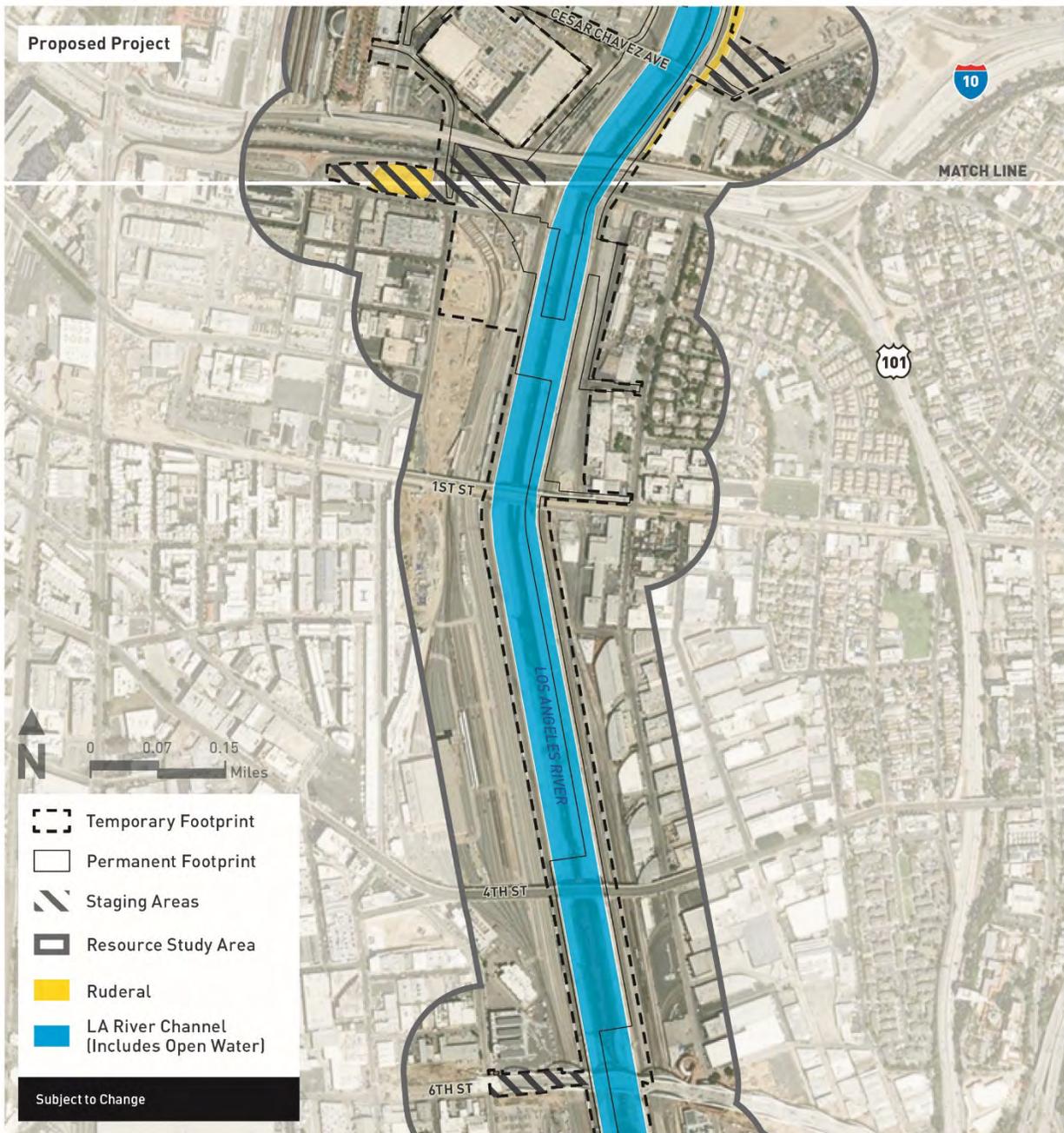


Figure PP-5. Project Footprint Between Sixth Street Viaduct and Olympic Boulevard Viaduct

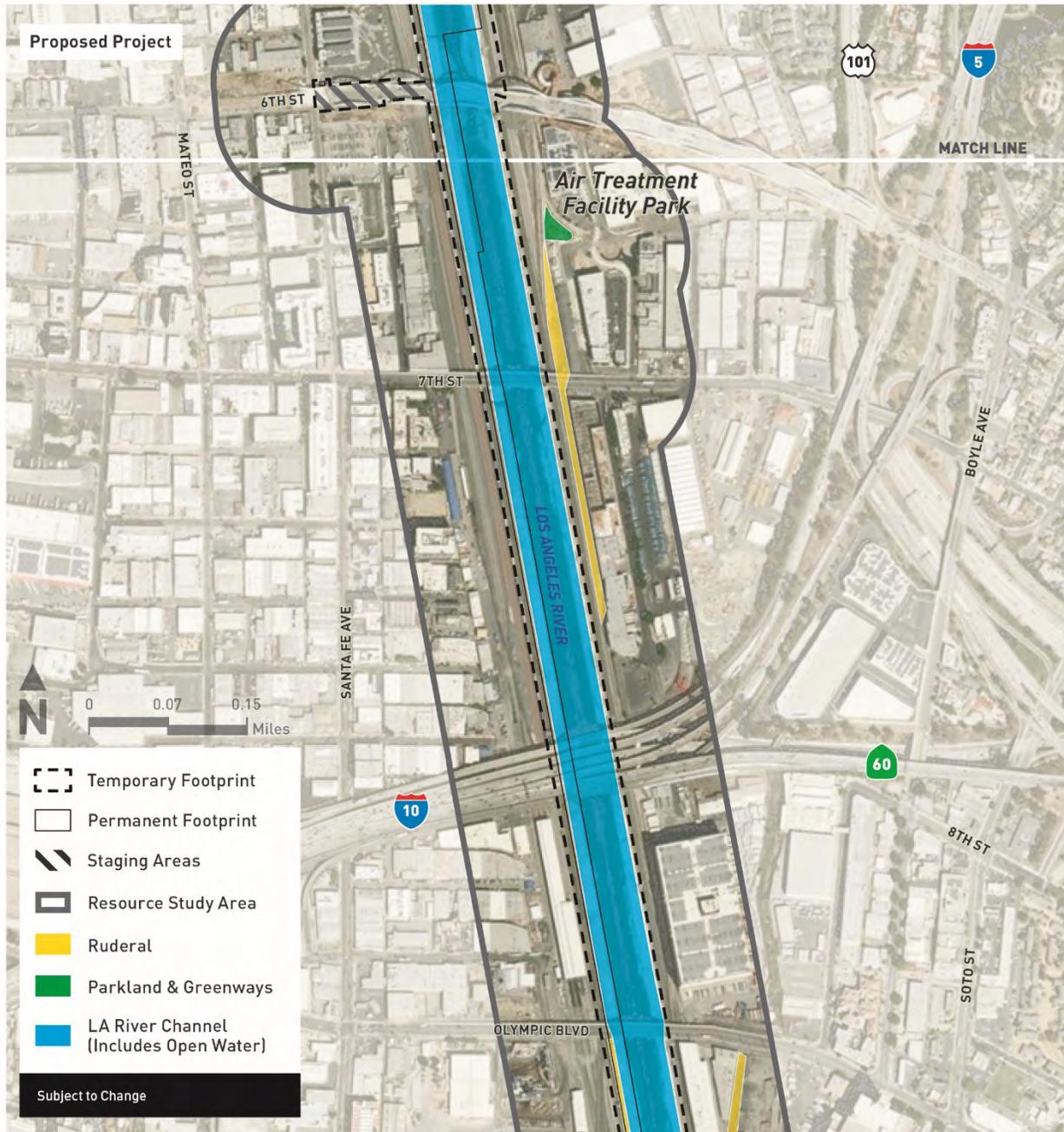


Figure PP-6. Project Footprint Between Olympic Boulevard Viaduct and Soto Street Bridge

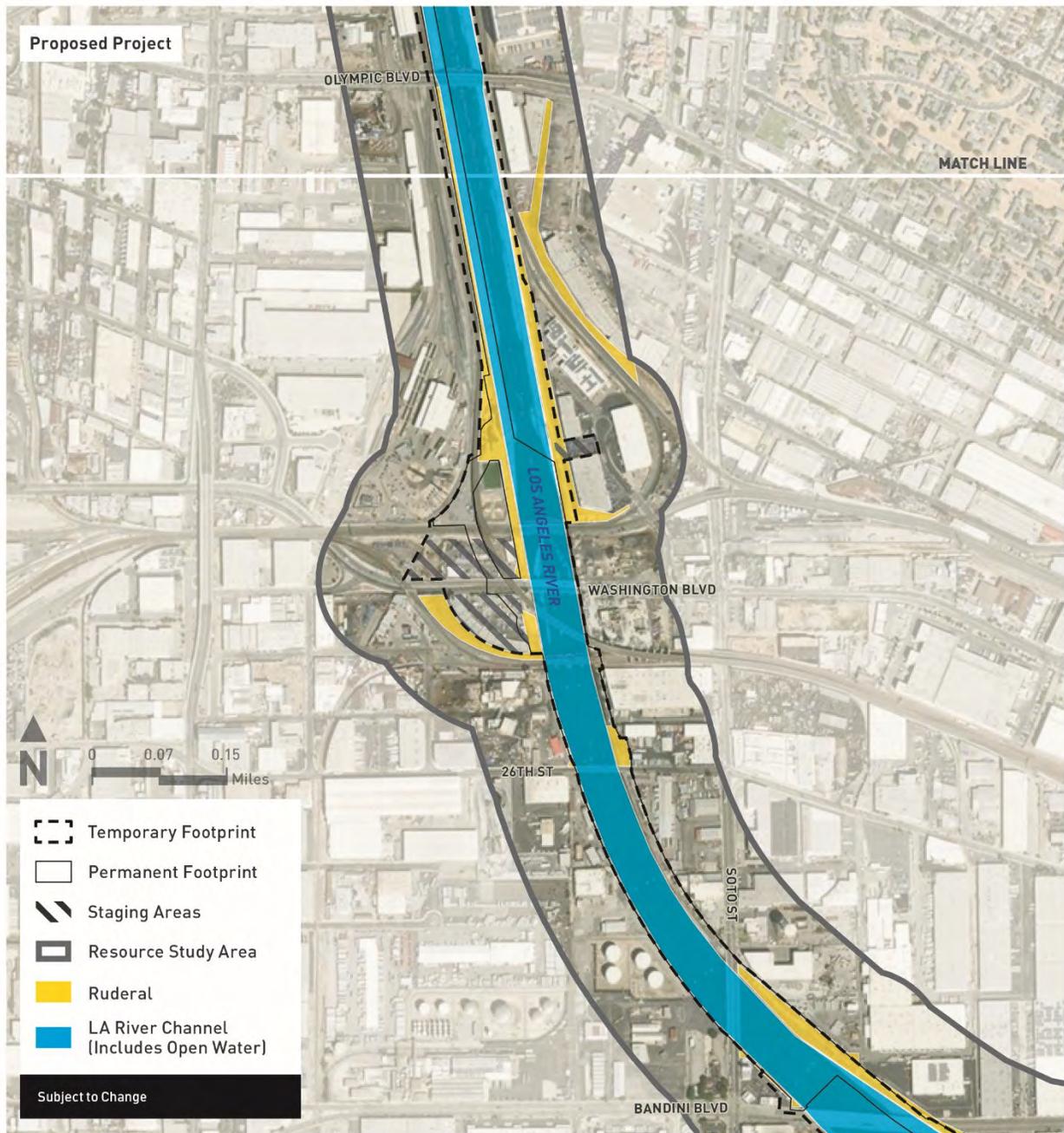


Figure PP-7. Project Footprint Between Soto Street Bridge and Downey Road Bridge

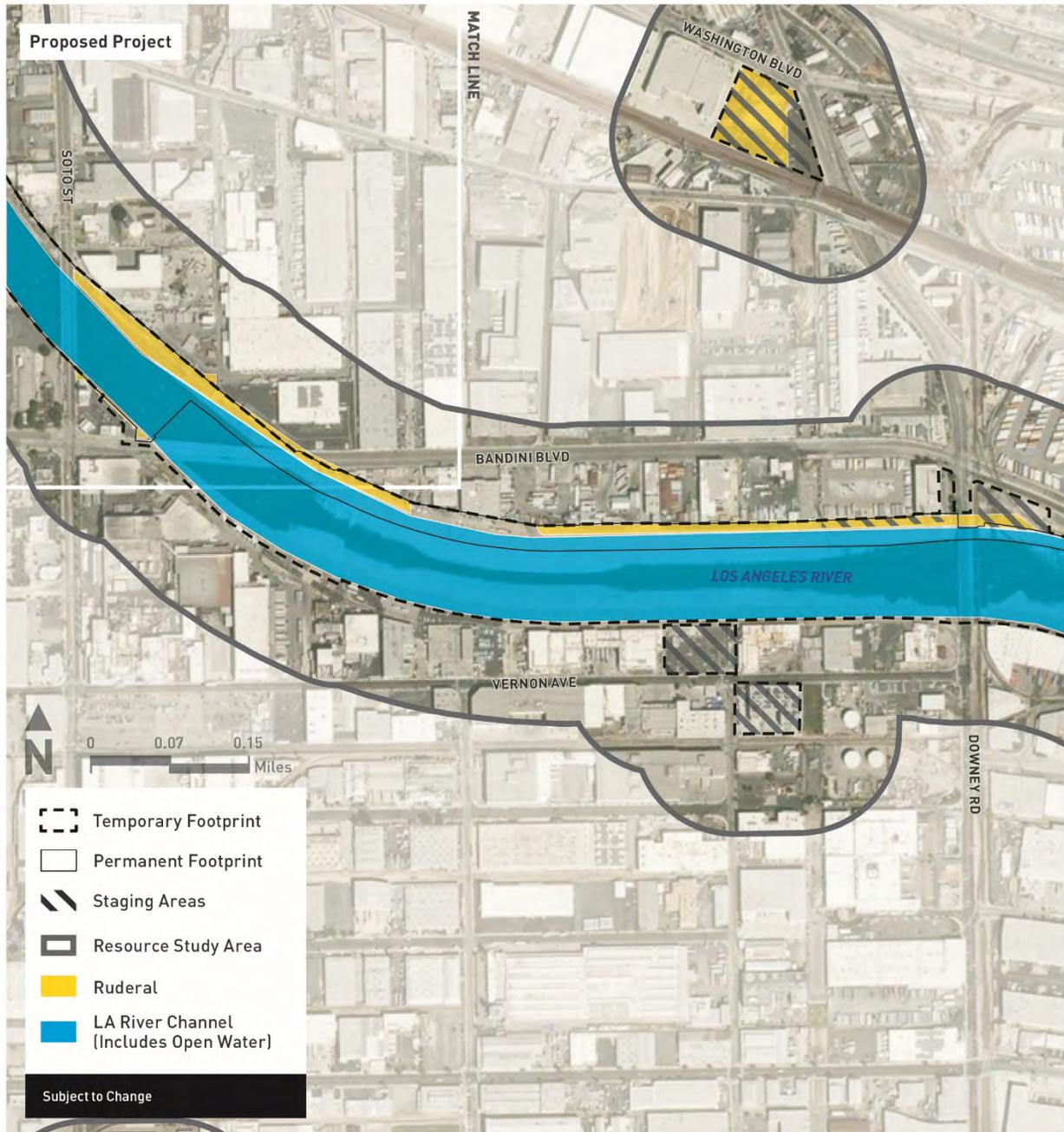


Figure PP-8. Project Footprint Between Downey Road Bridge and Southern Project Terminus

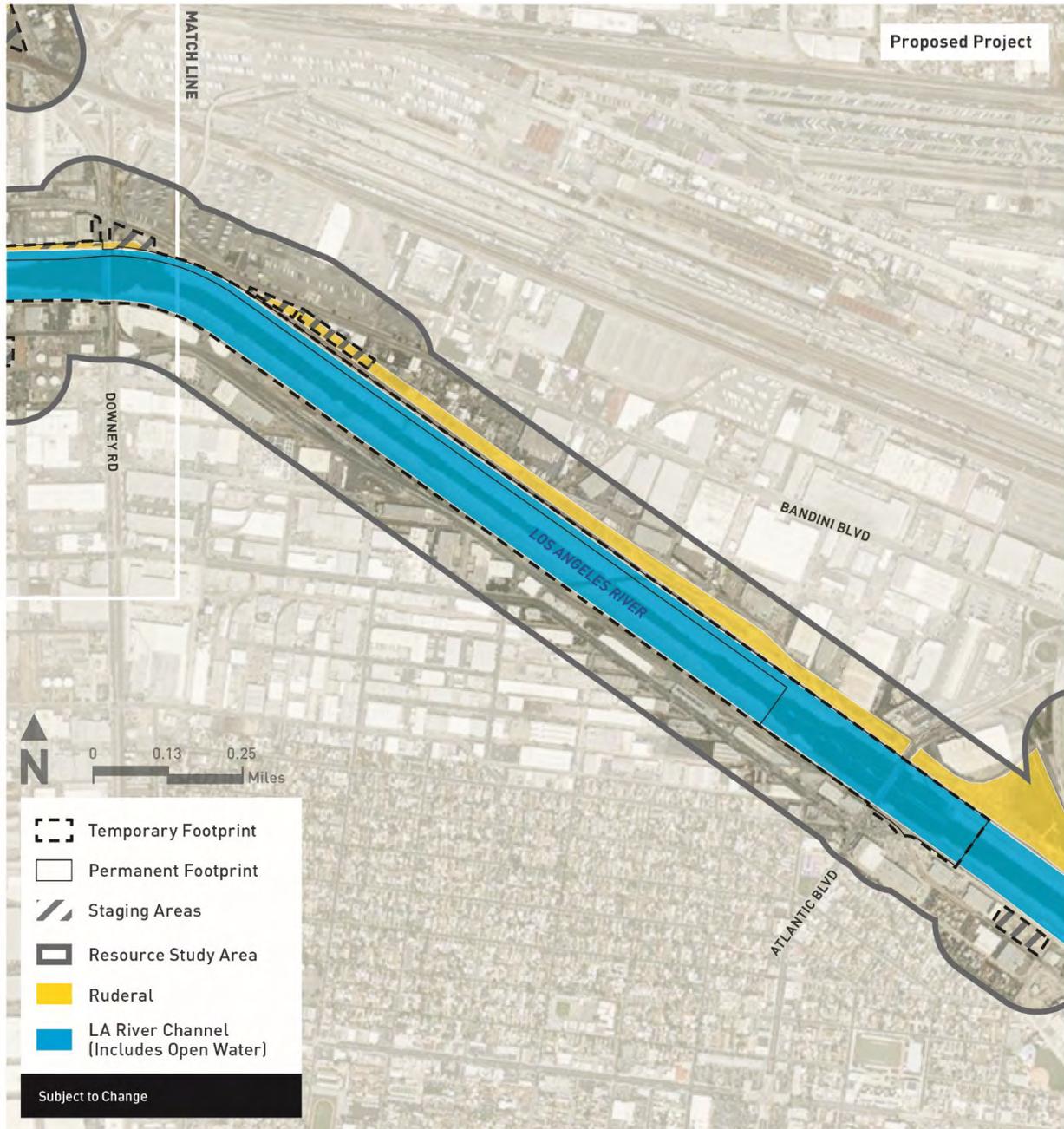


Figure PP-9. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources between Atlantic Boulevard Bridge and the Southern Terminus and Rickenbacker Road Staging Areas

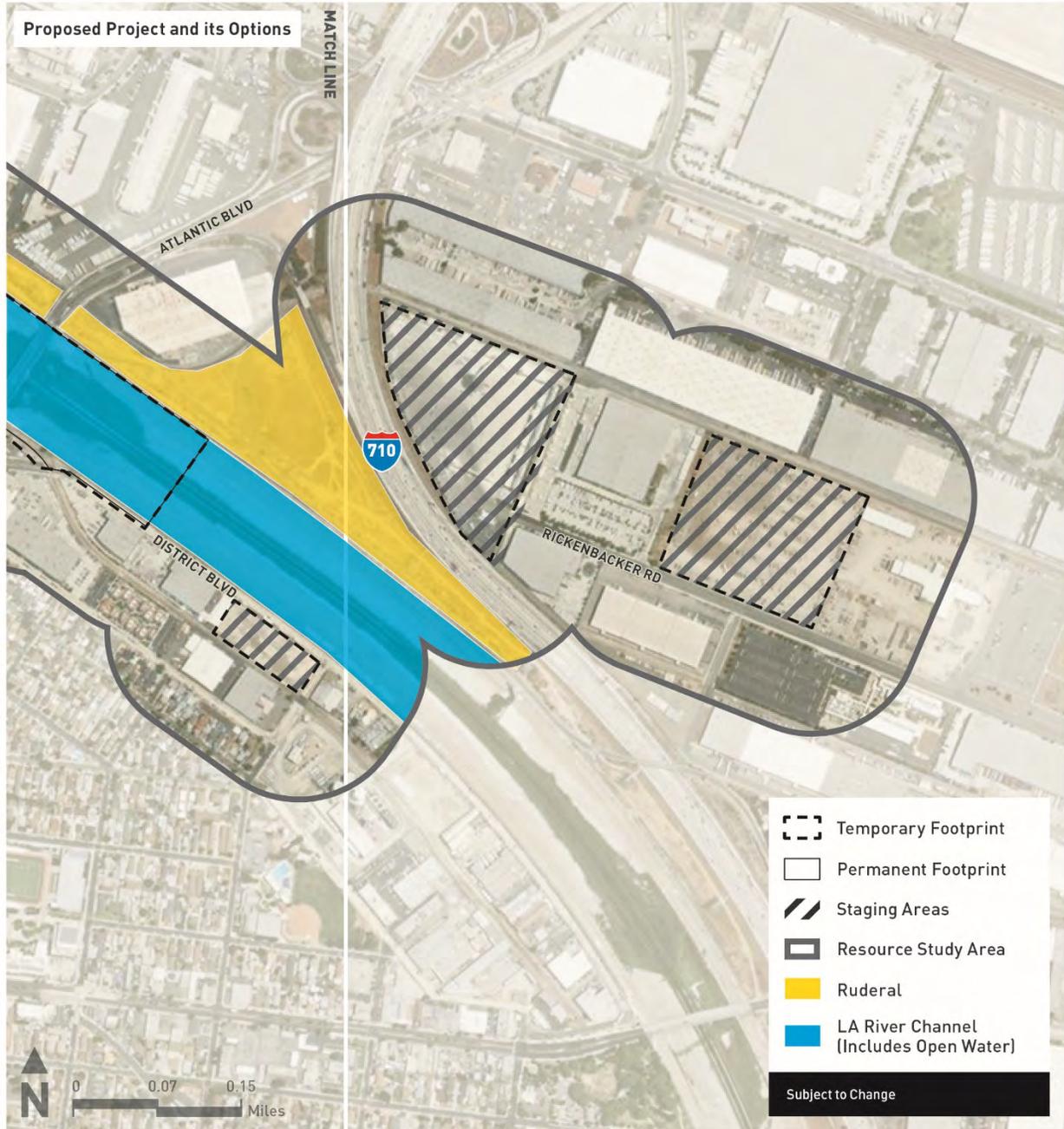


Figure PP-10. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at SR-110/Pasadena Avenue Staging Area



Figure PP-11. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Washington Boulevard/Downey Road Staging Area

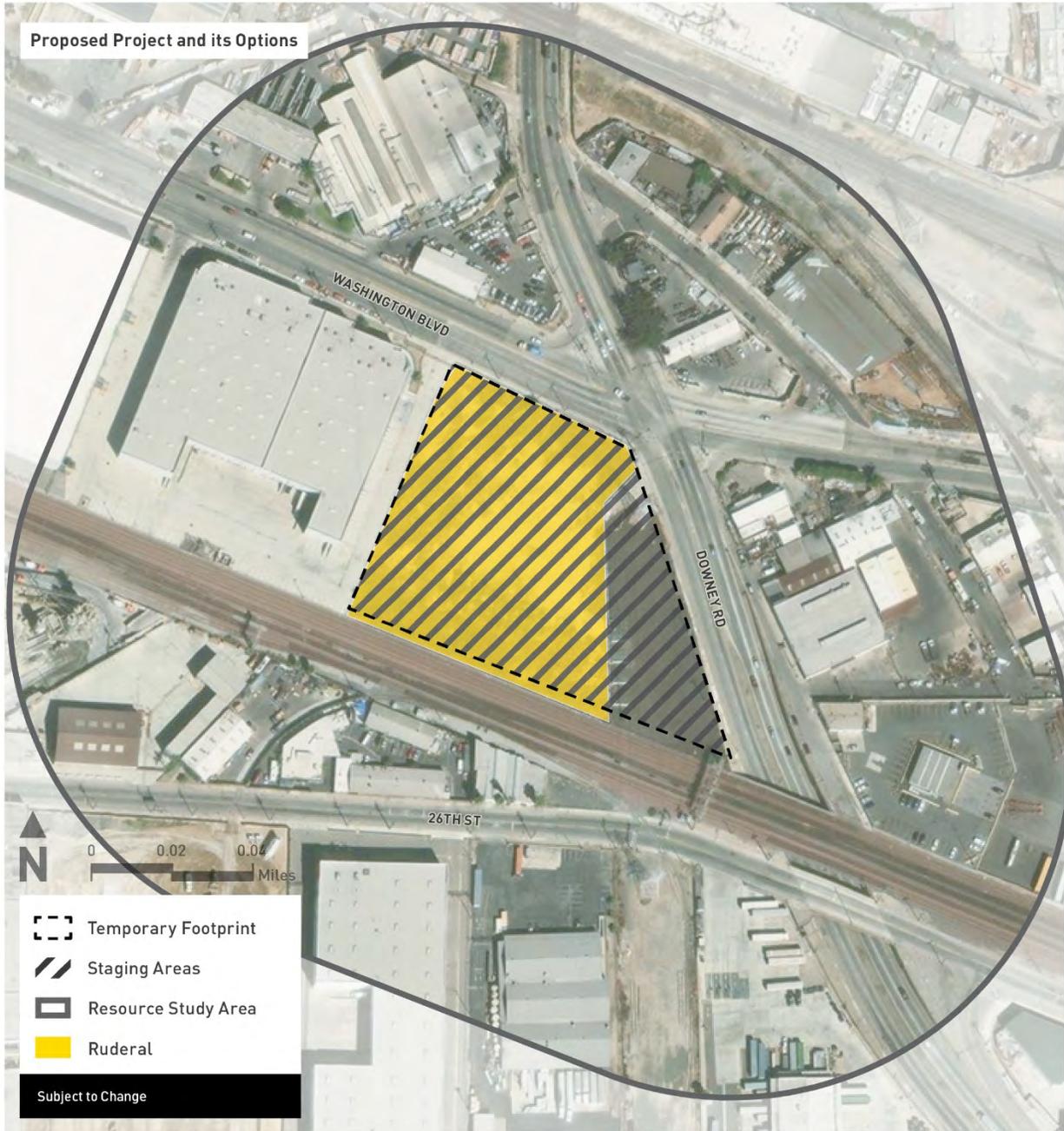
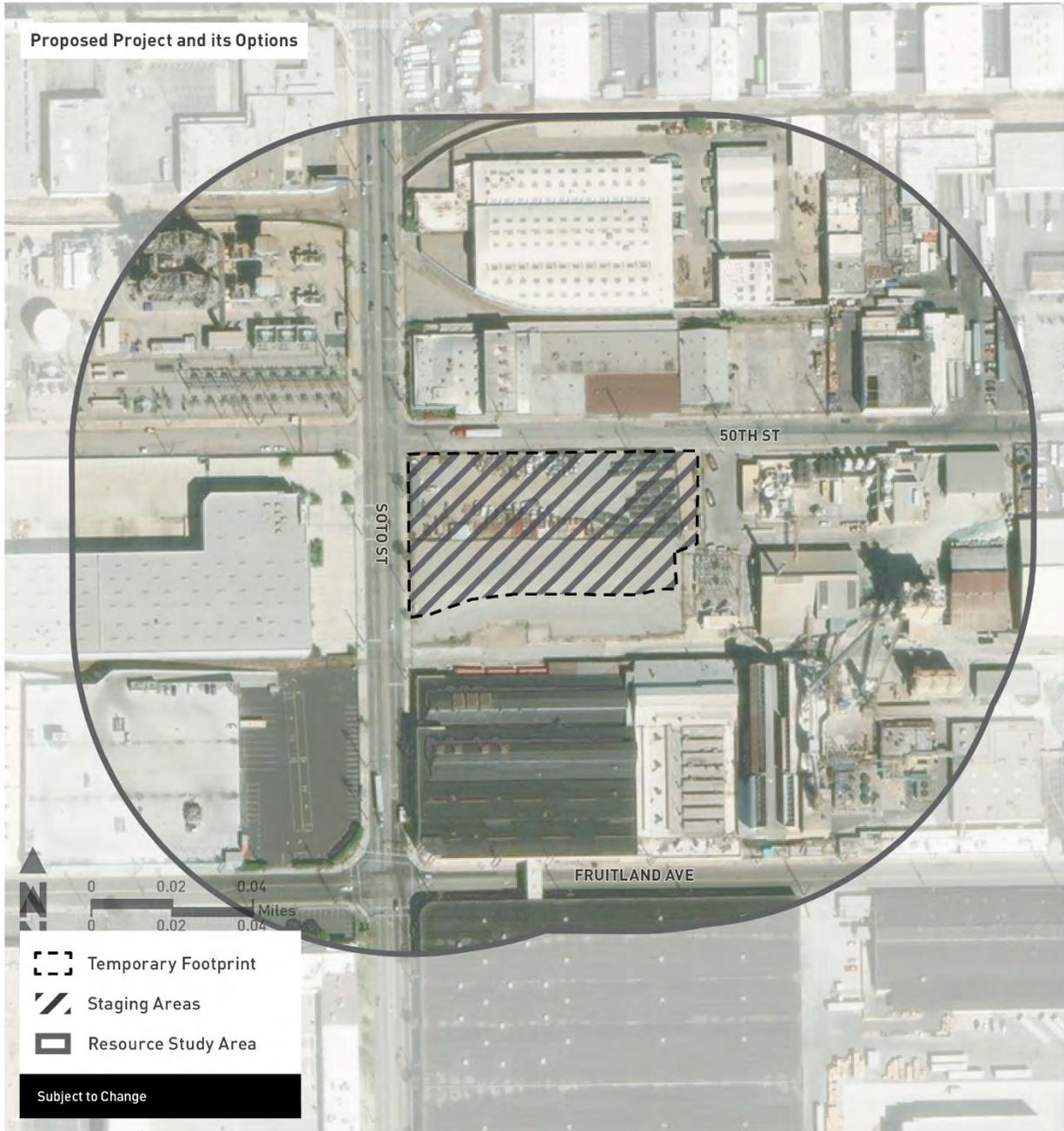


Figure PP-12. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Center Street/Alameda Street Staging Area



Figure PP-13. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at 50th Street/Soto Street Staging Area



## Option 1 Footprint Maps

Figure Opt1-1. Project Footprint Between Northern Terminus and Metro A Line LA River Bridge

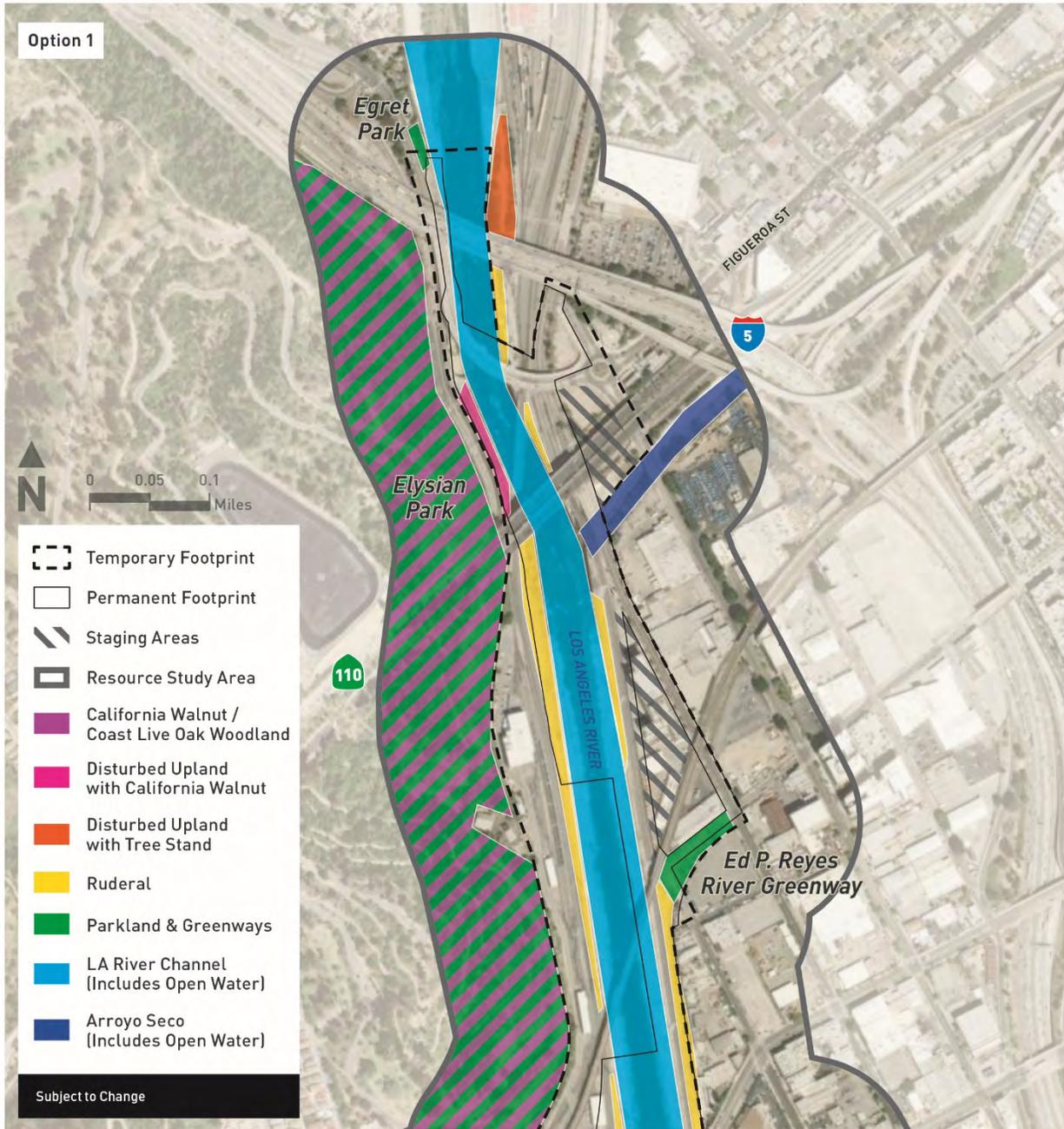


Figure Opt1-2. Project Footprint Between Metro A Line LA River Bridge and N. Main St. Bridge

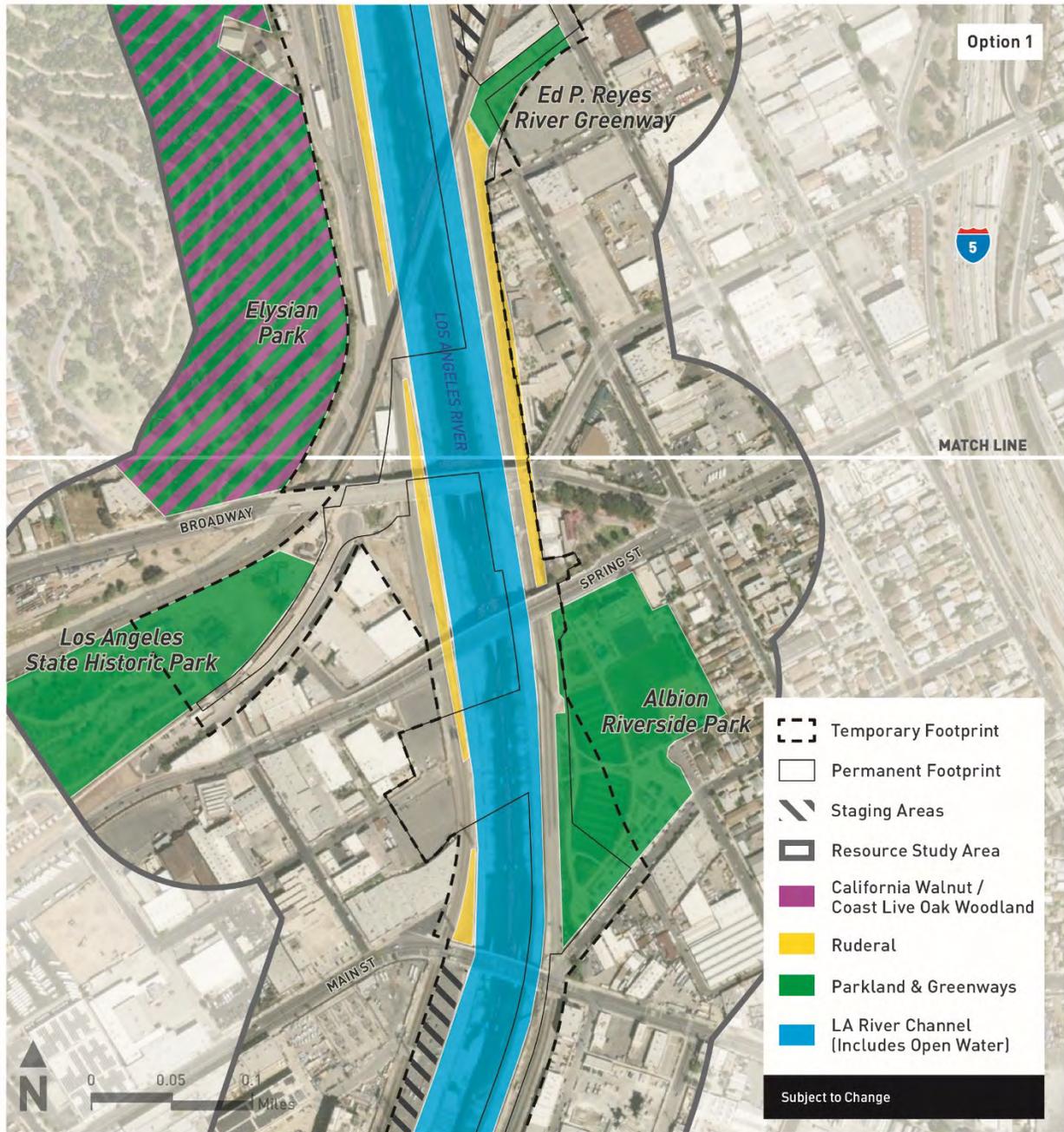


Figure Opt1-3. Project Footprint Between N. Main St. Bridge and Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct

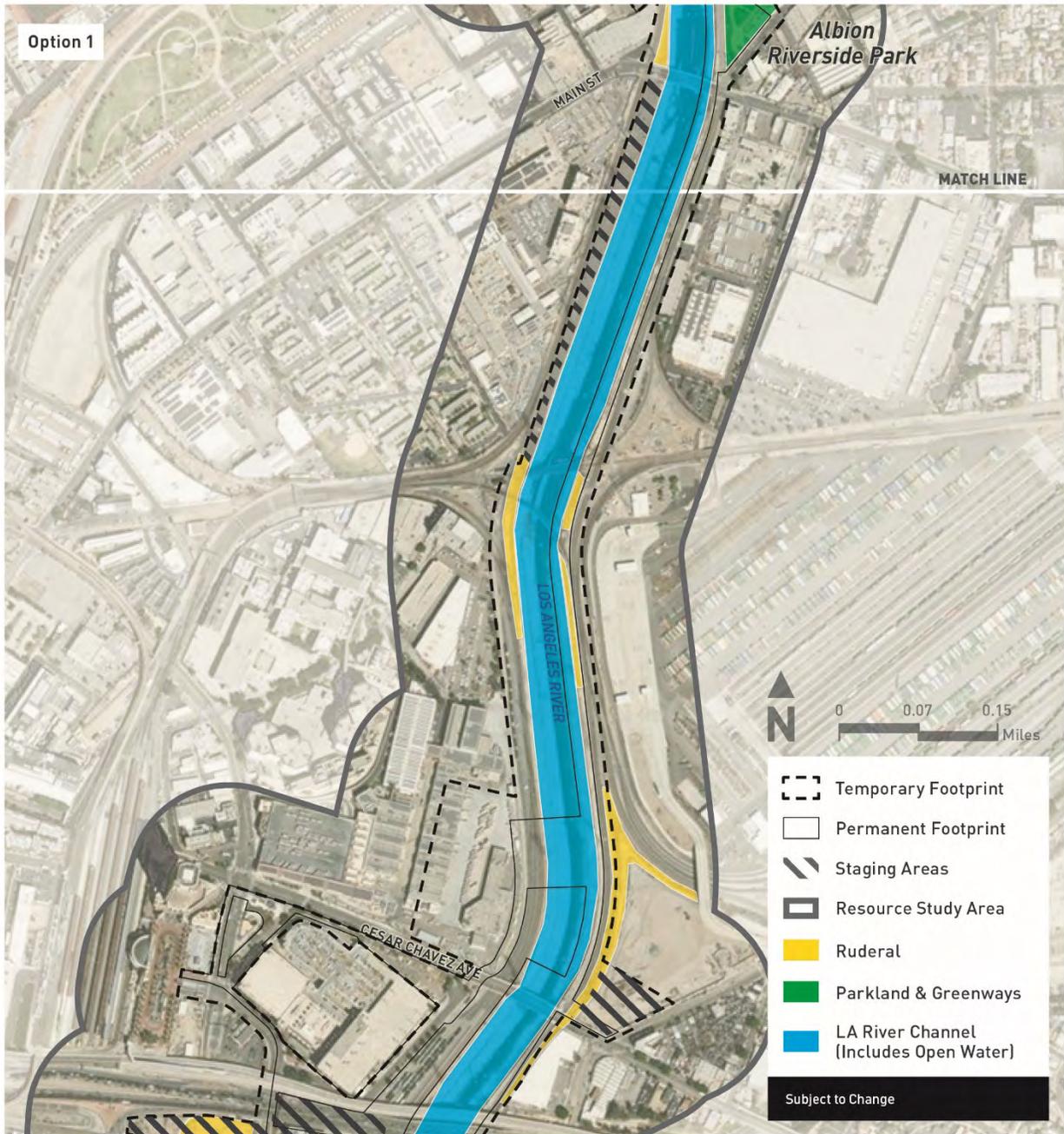


Figure Opt1-4. Project Footprint Between Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct and Sixth Street Viaduct

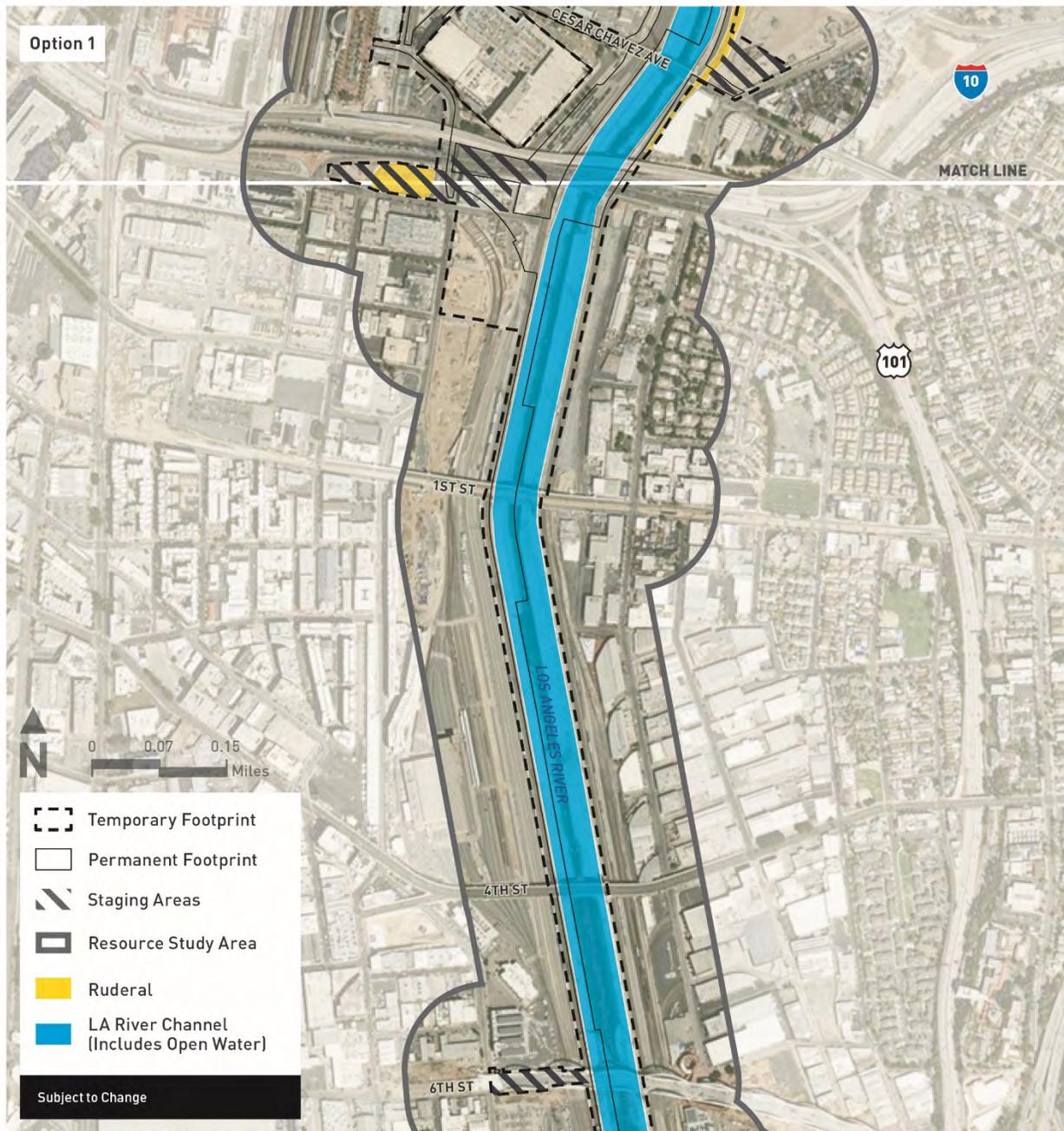


Figure Opt1-5. Project Footprint Between Sixth Street Viaduct and Olympic Boulevard Viaduct

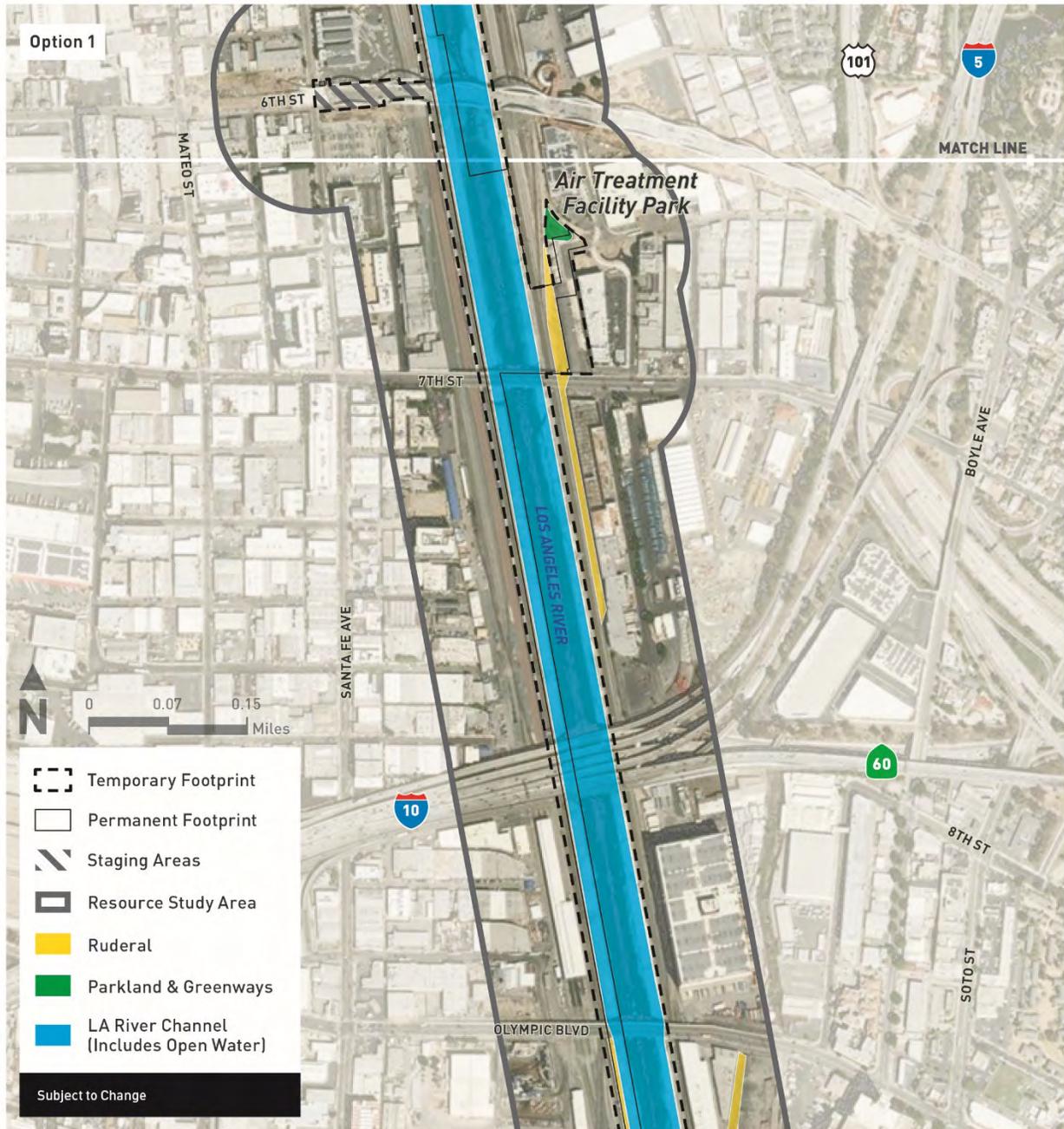


Figure Opt1-6. Project Footprint Between Olympic Boulevard Viaduct and Soto Street Bridge

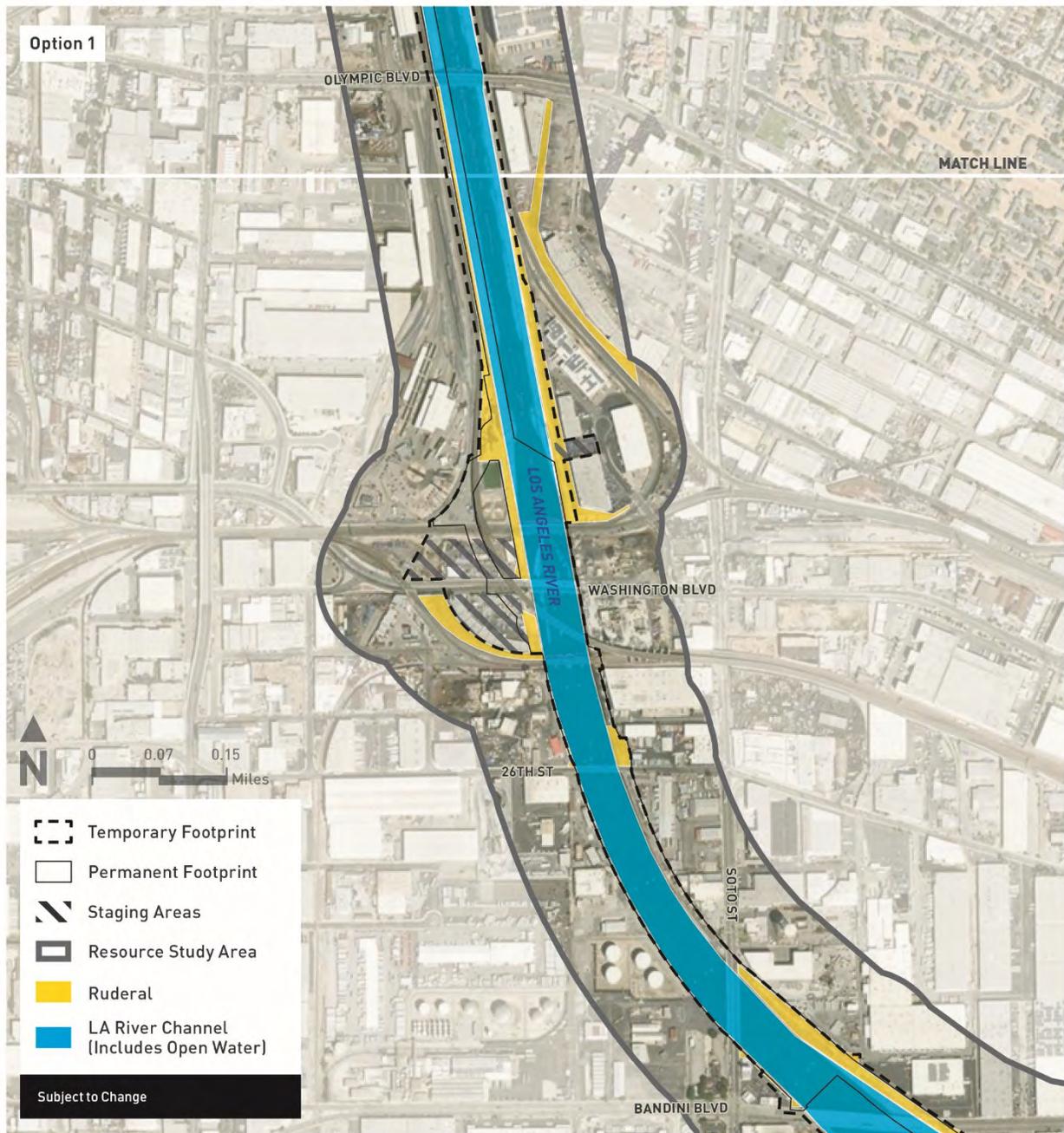


Figure Opt1-7. Project Footprint Between Soto Street Bridge and Downey Road Bridge

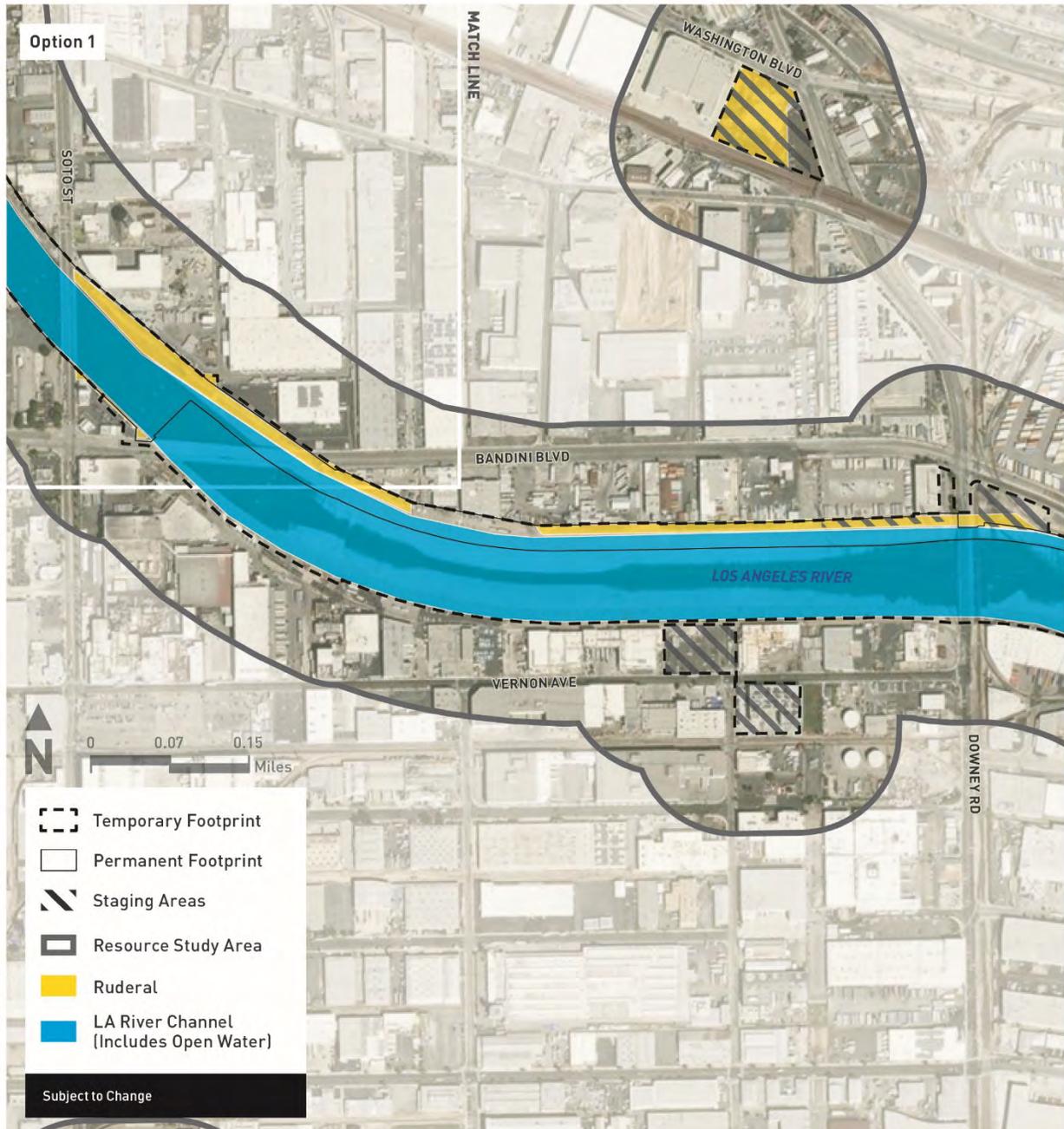


Figure Opt1-8. Project Footprint Between Downey Road Bridge and Southern Project Terminus

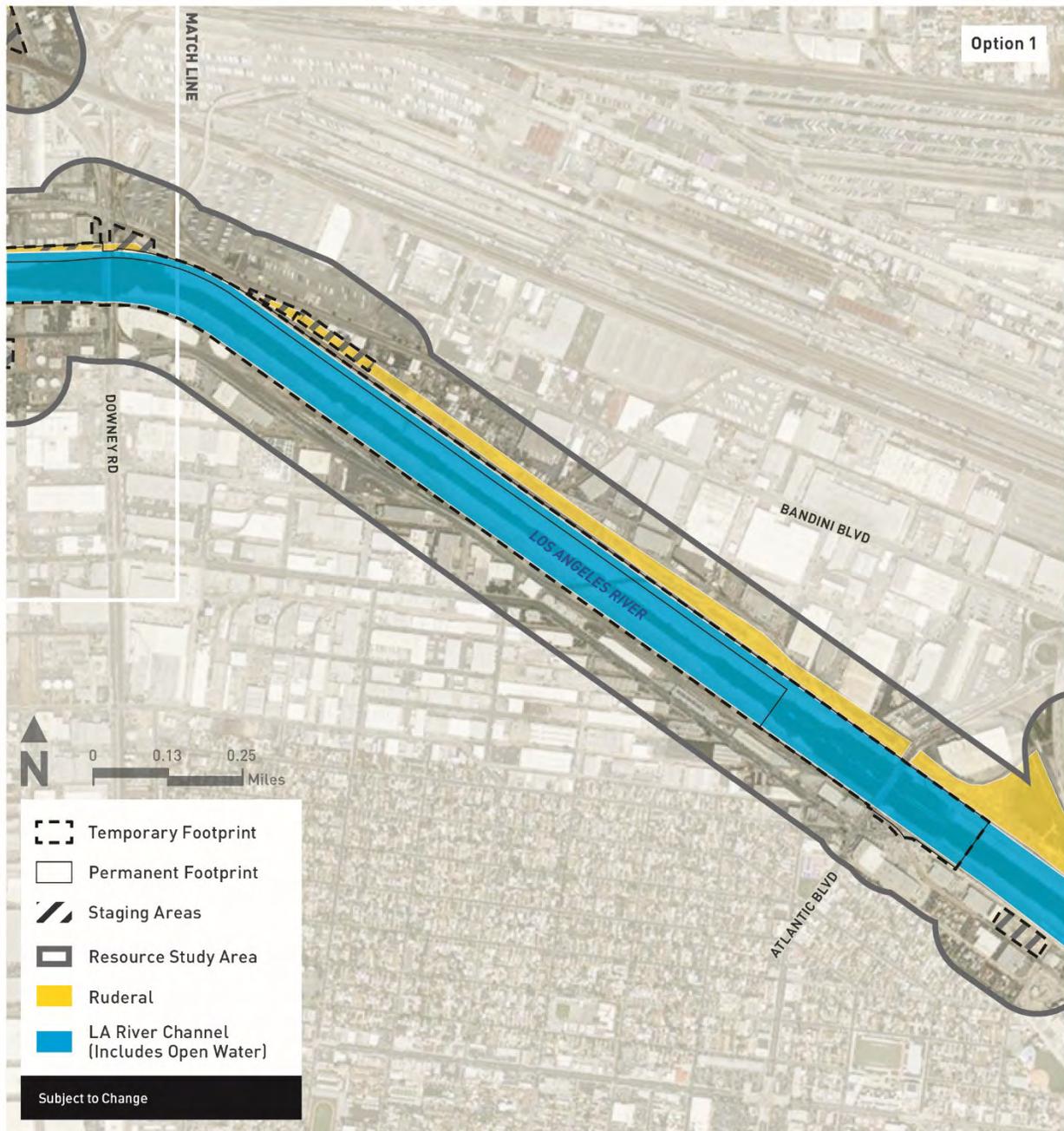


Figure Opt1-9. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources between Atlantic Boulevard Bridge and the Southern Terminus and Rickenbacker Road Staging Areas

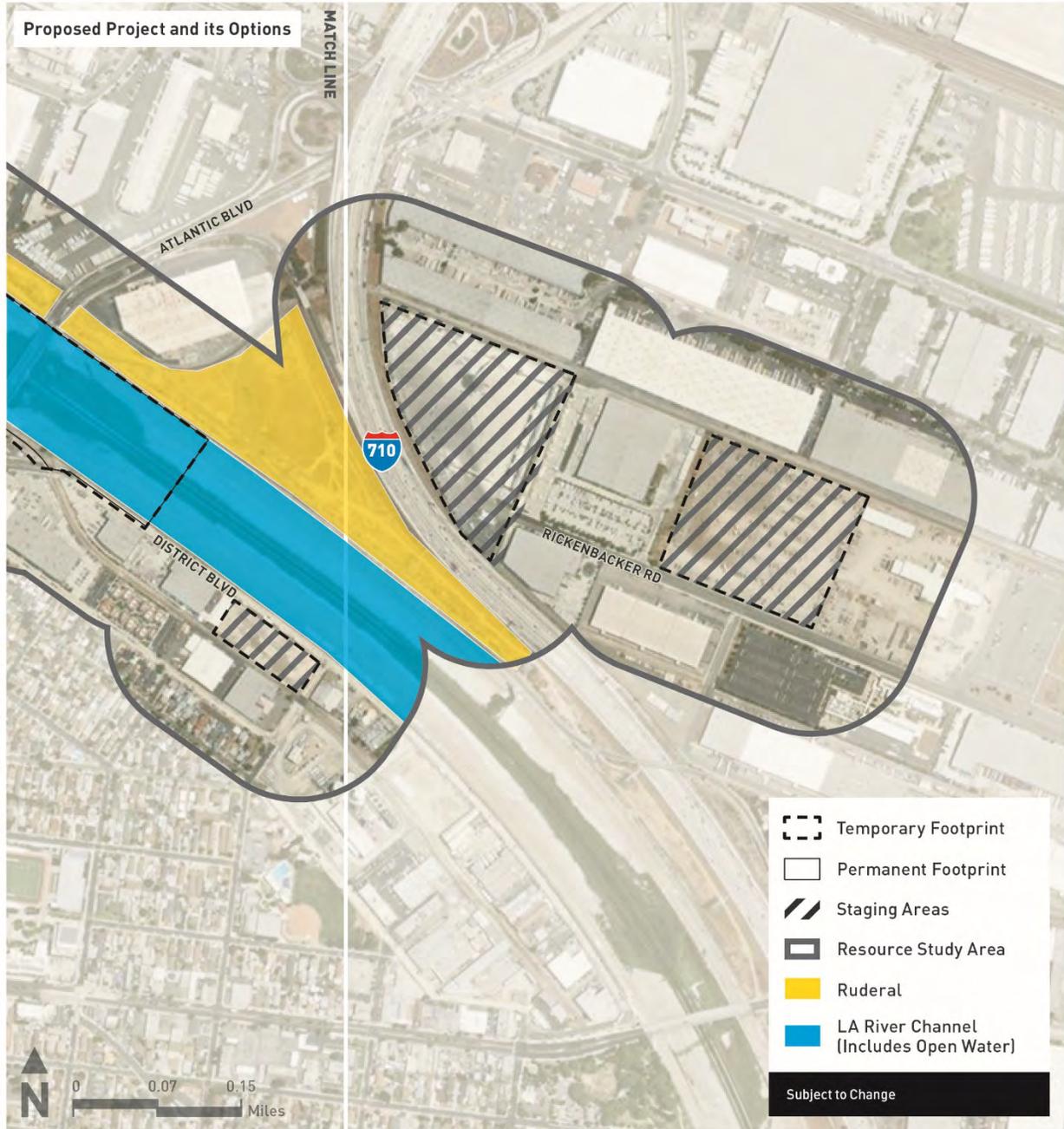


Figure Opt1-10. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at SR-110/Pasadena Avenue Staging Area



Figure Opt1-11. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Washington Boulevard/Downey Road Staging Area

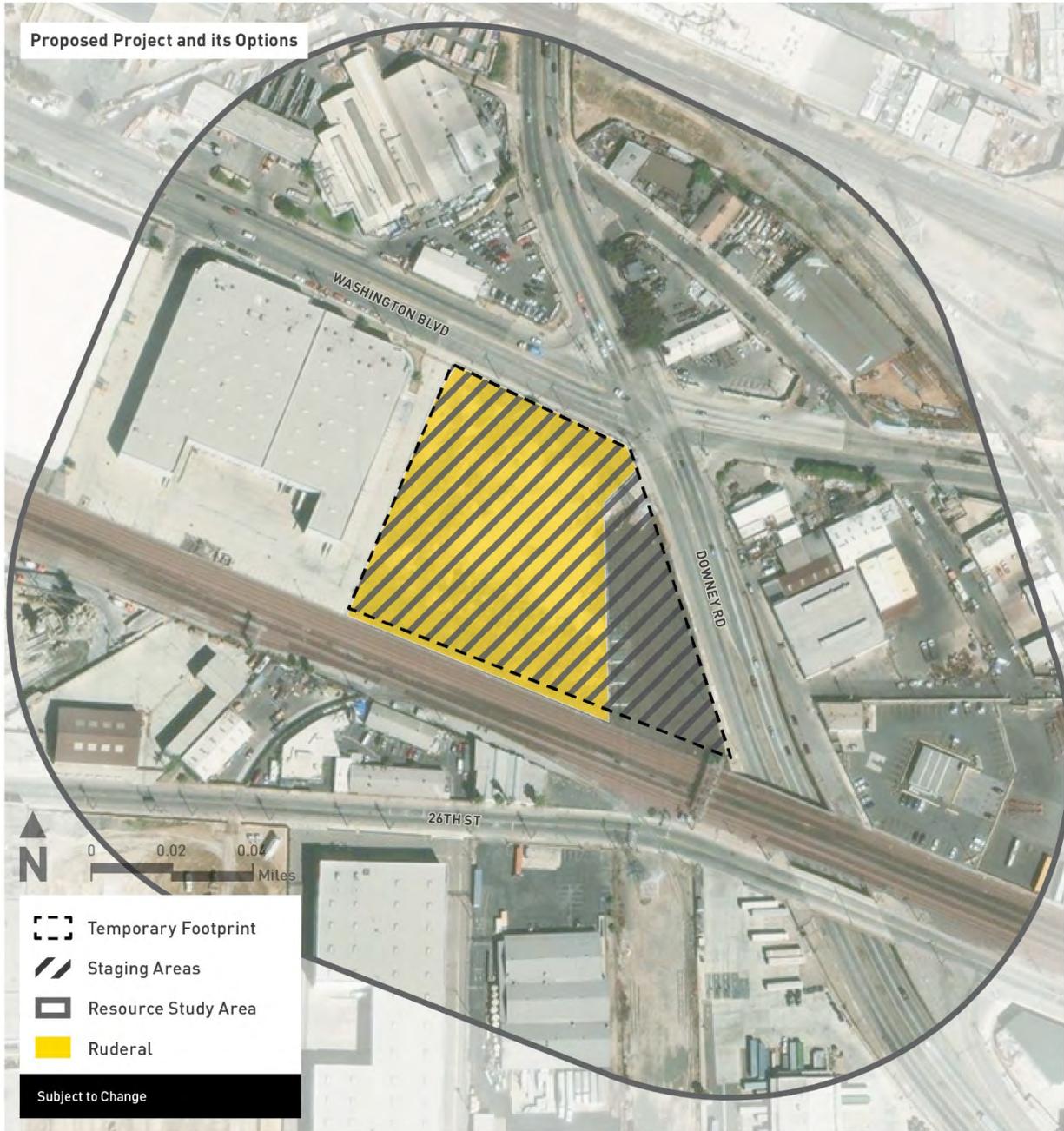
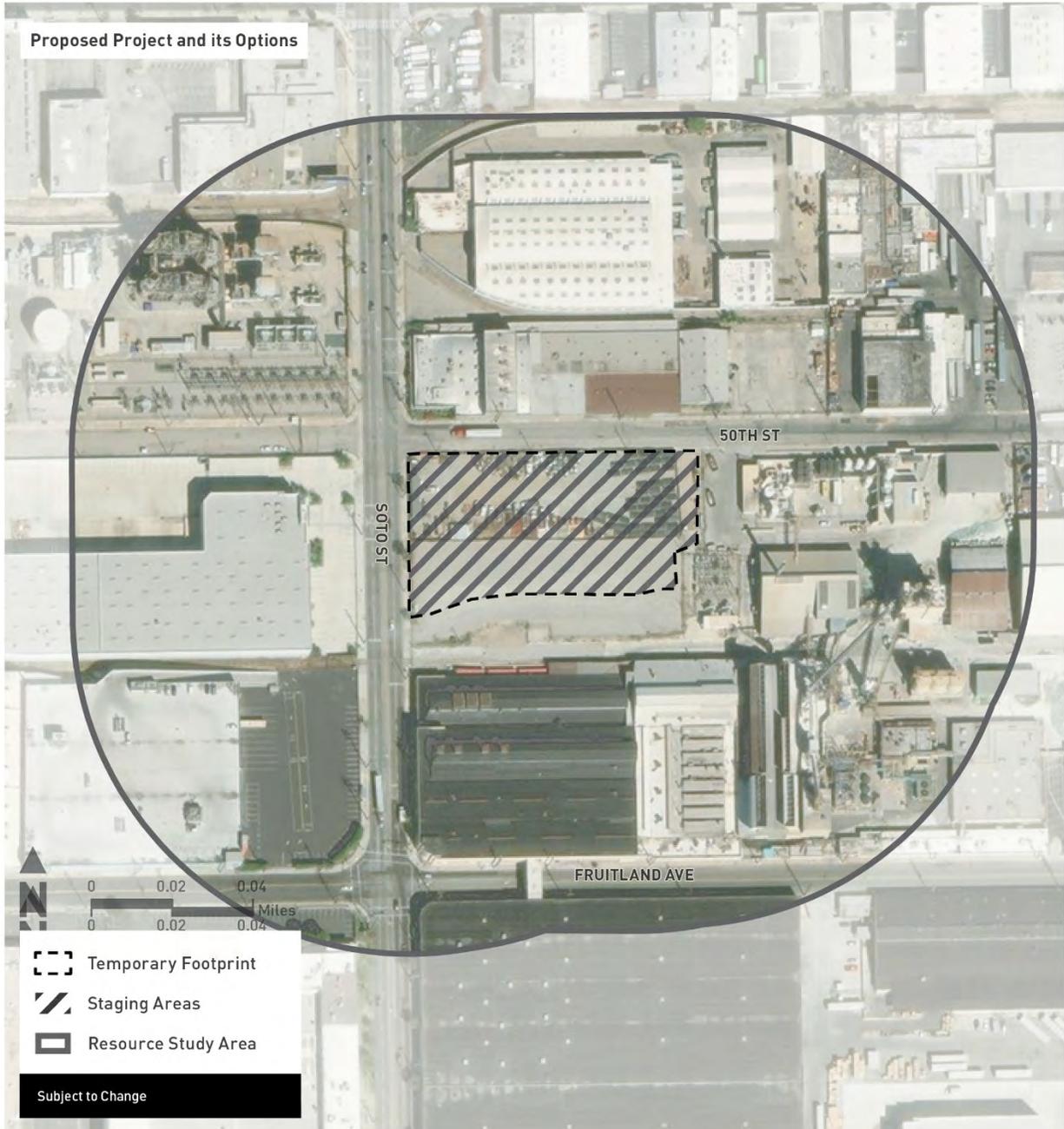


Figure Opt1-12. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Center Street/Alameda Street Staging Area



Figure Opt1-13. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at 50th Street/Soto Street Staging Area



## Option 2 Footprint Maps

Figure Opt2-1. Project Footprint Between Northern Terminus and Metro A Line LA River Bridge

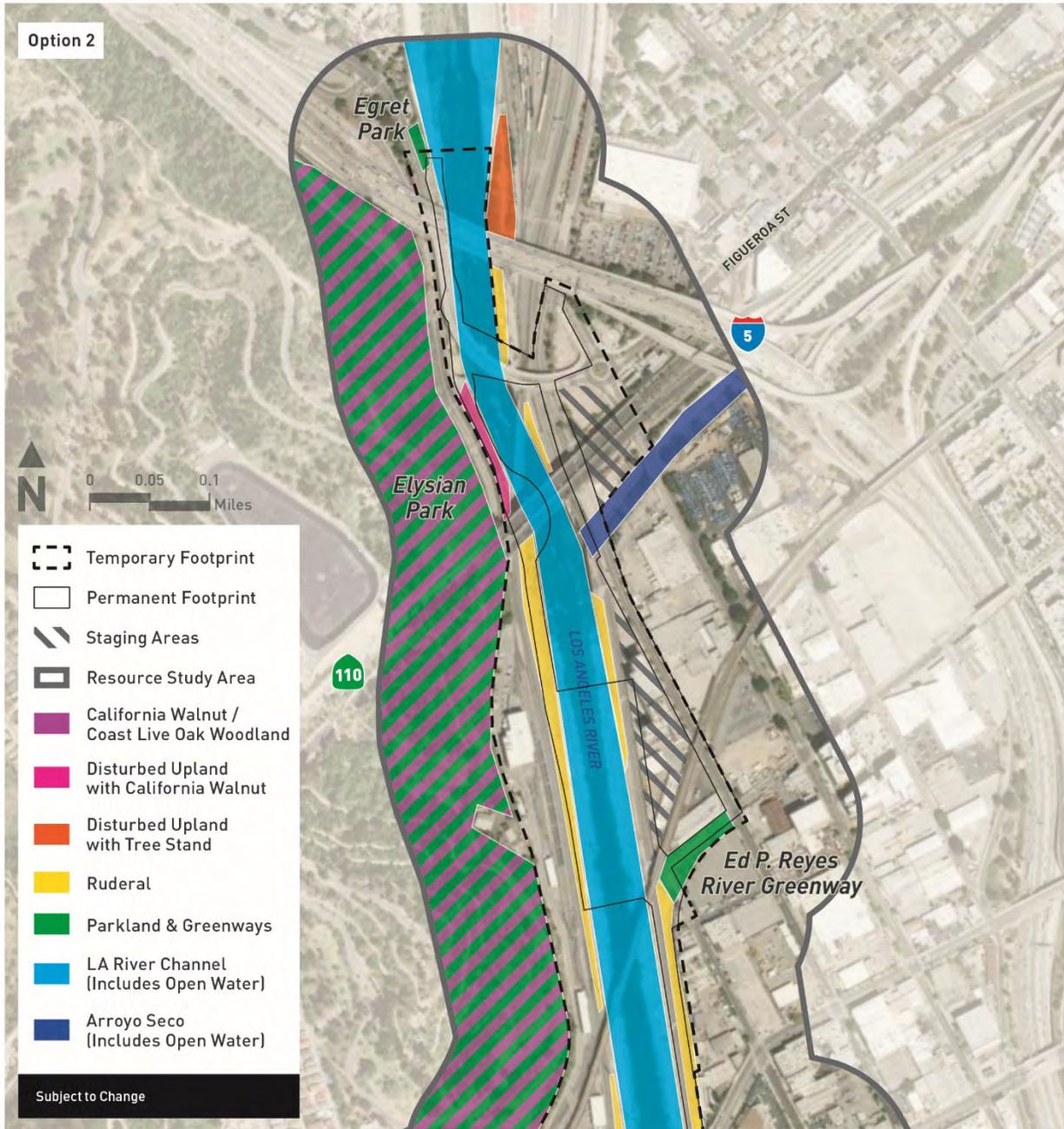


Figure Opt2-2. Project Footprint Between Metro A Line LA River Bridge and N. Main St. Bridge

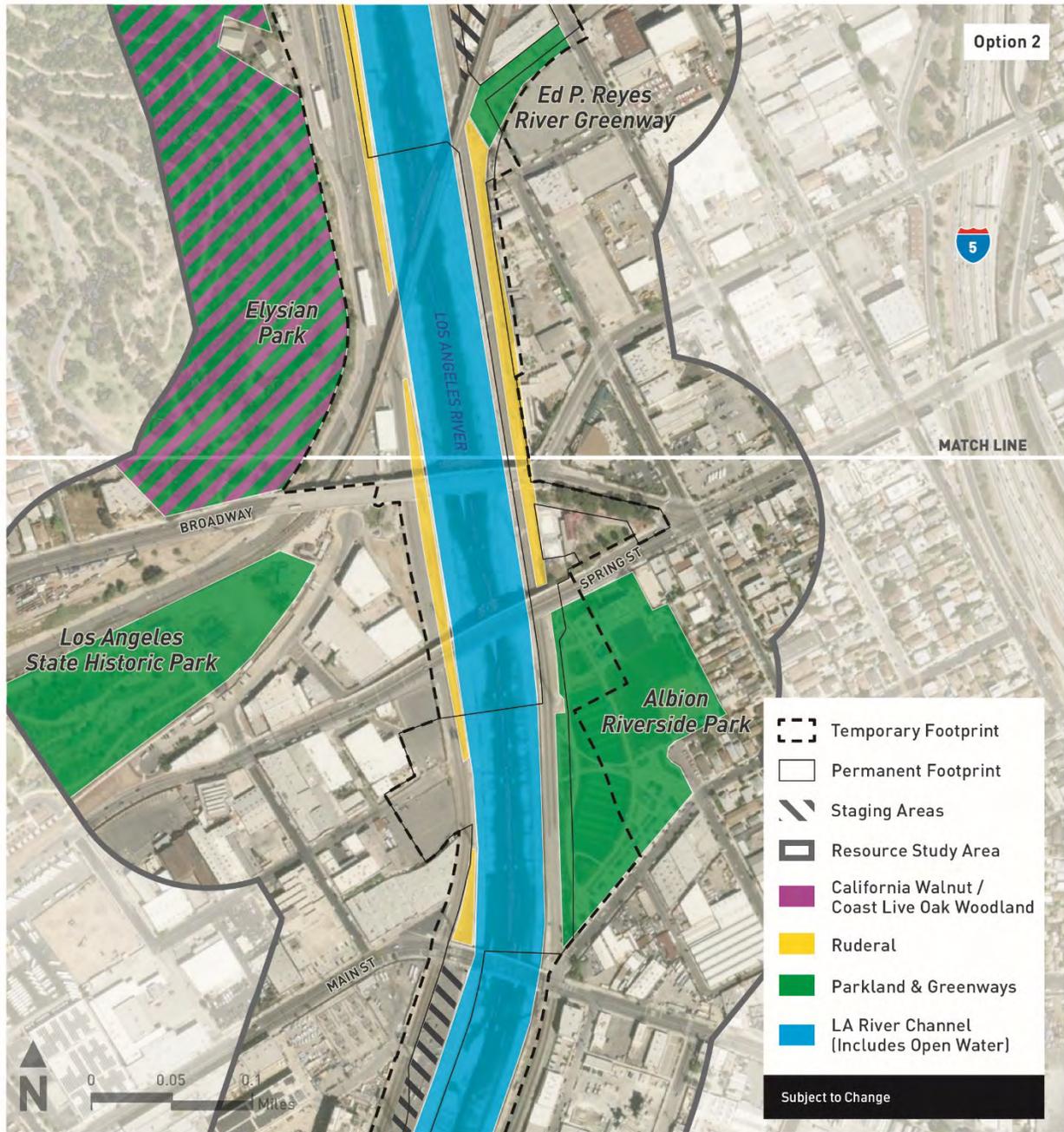


Figure Opt2-3. Project Footprint Between N. Main St. Bridge and Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct

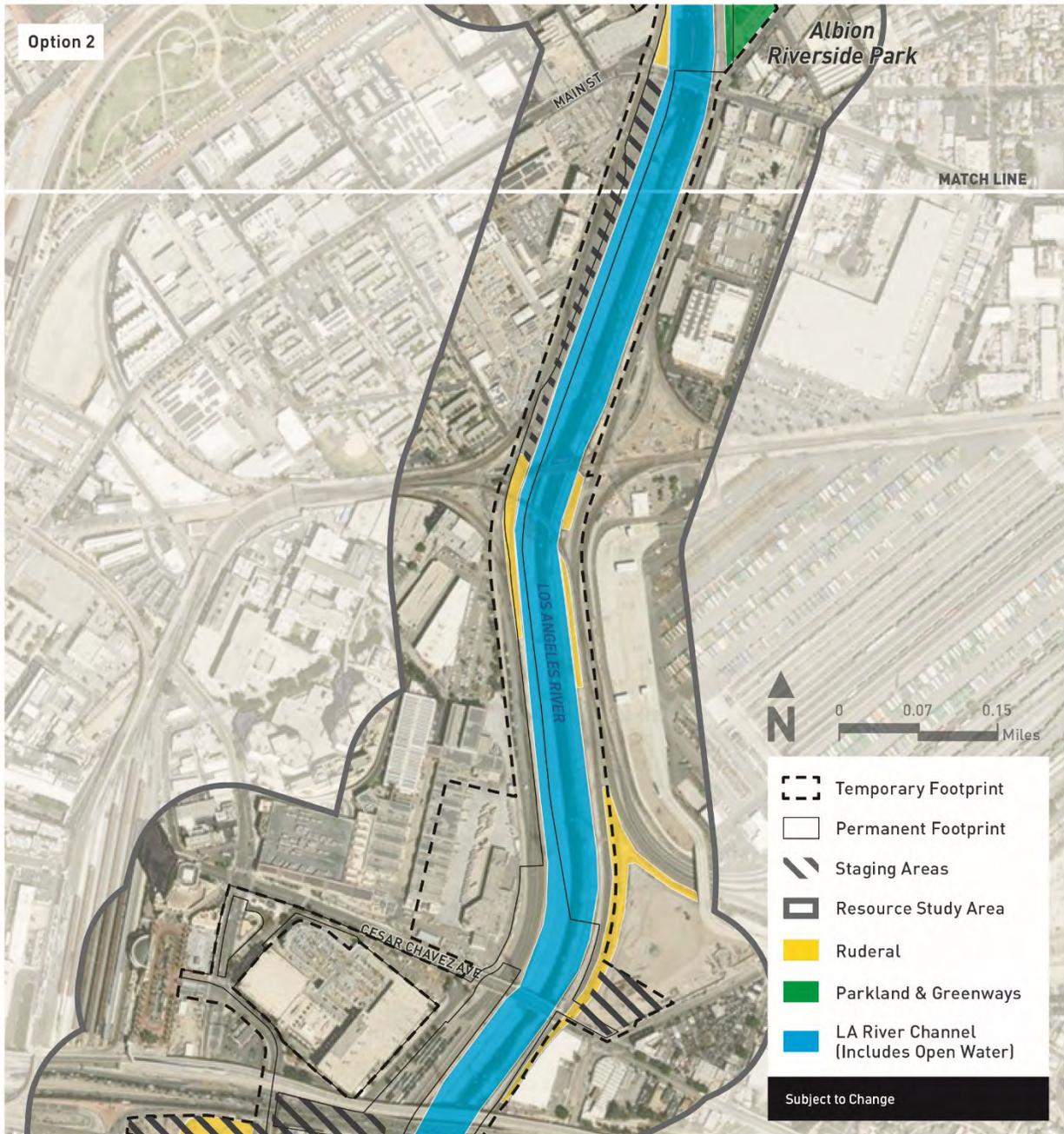


Figure Opt2-4. Project Footprint Between Cesar Chavez Avenue Viaduct and Sixth Street Viaduct

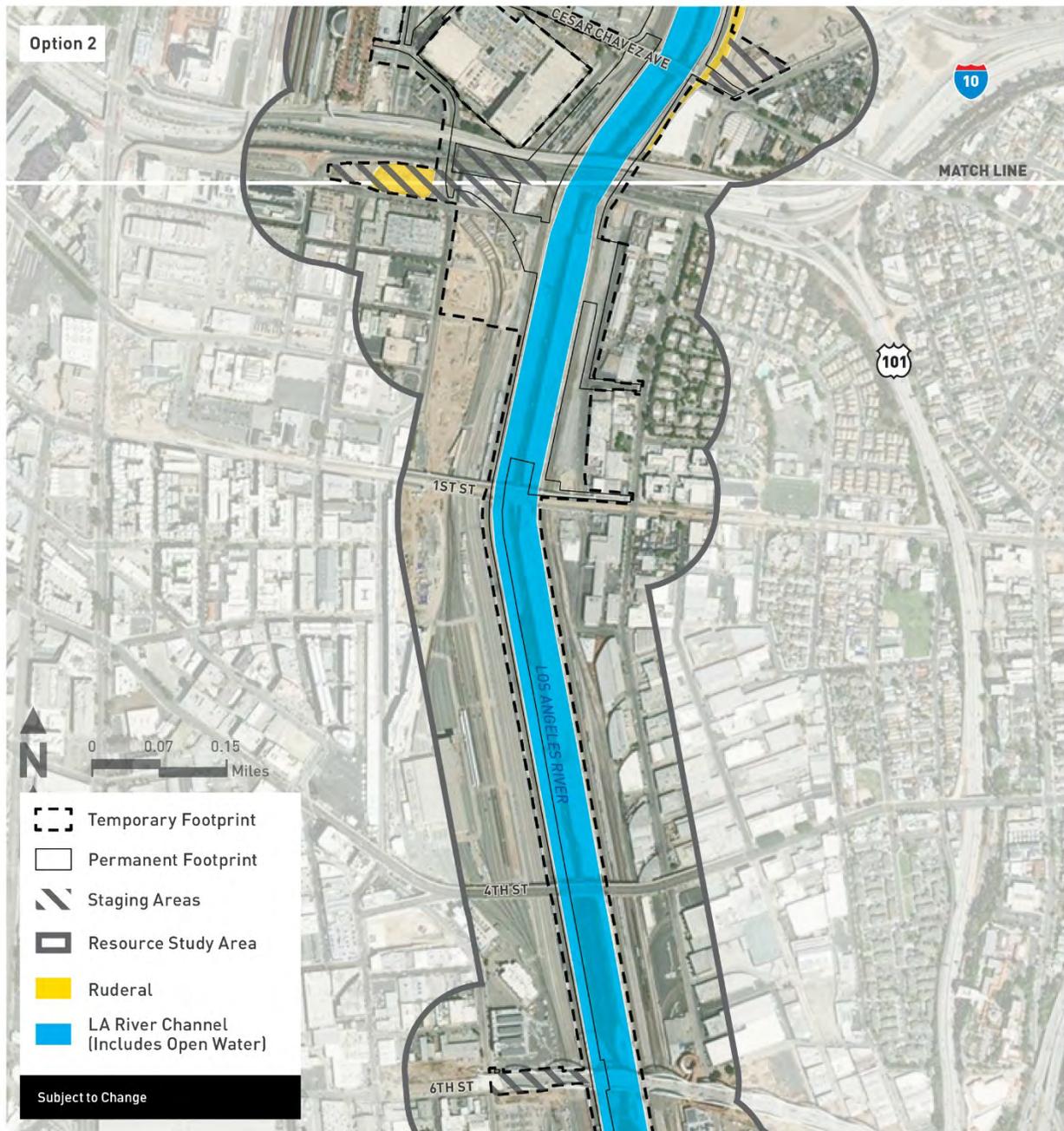


Figure Opt2-5. Project Footprint Between Sixth Street Viaduct and Olympic Boulevard Viaduct

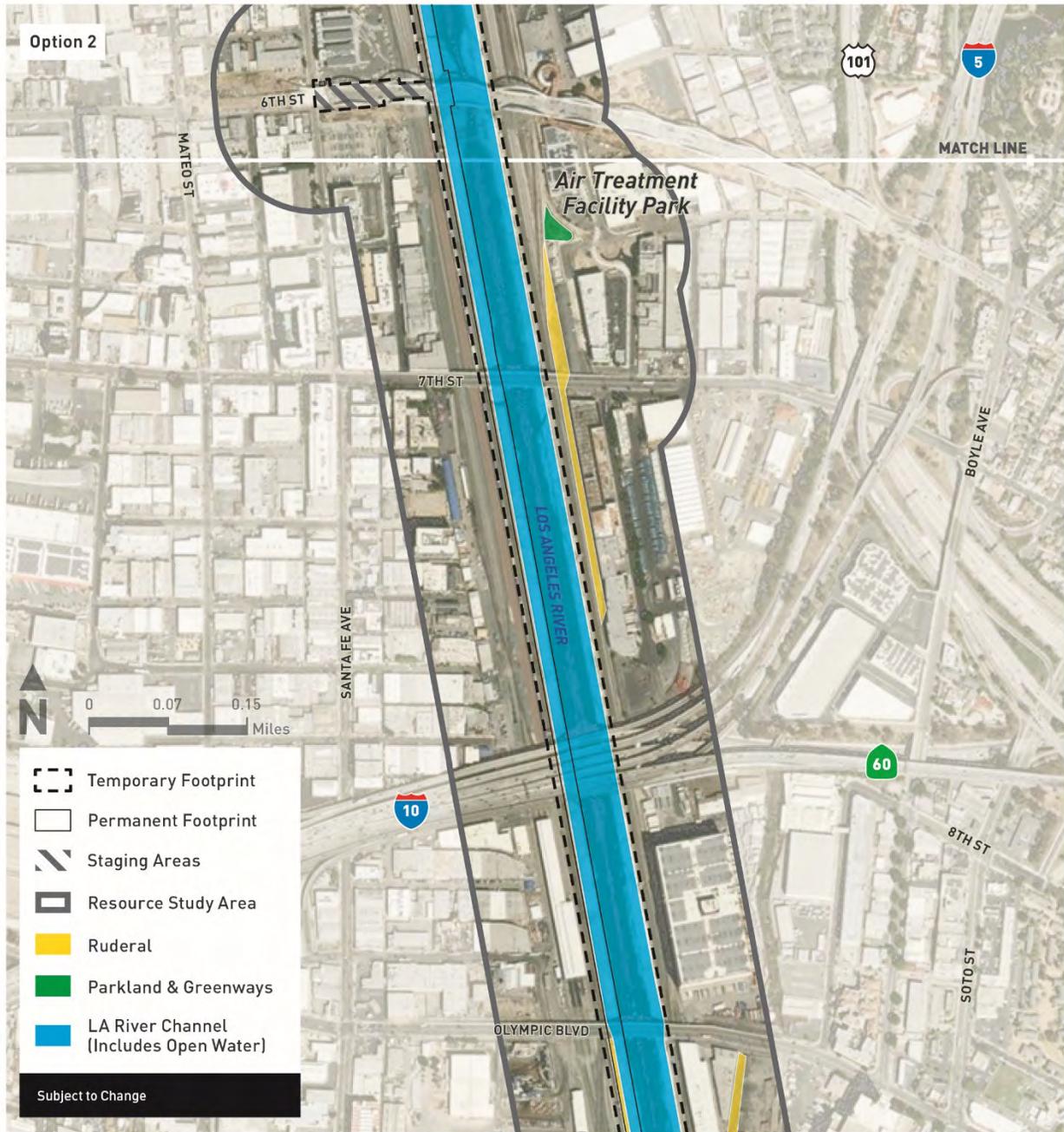


Figure Opt2-6. Project Footprint Between Olympic Boulevard Viaduct and Soto Street Bridge

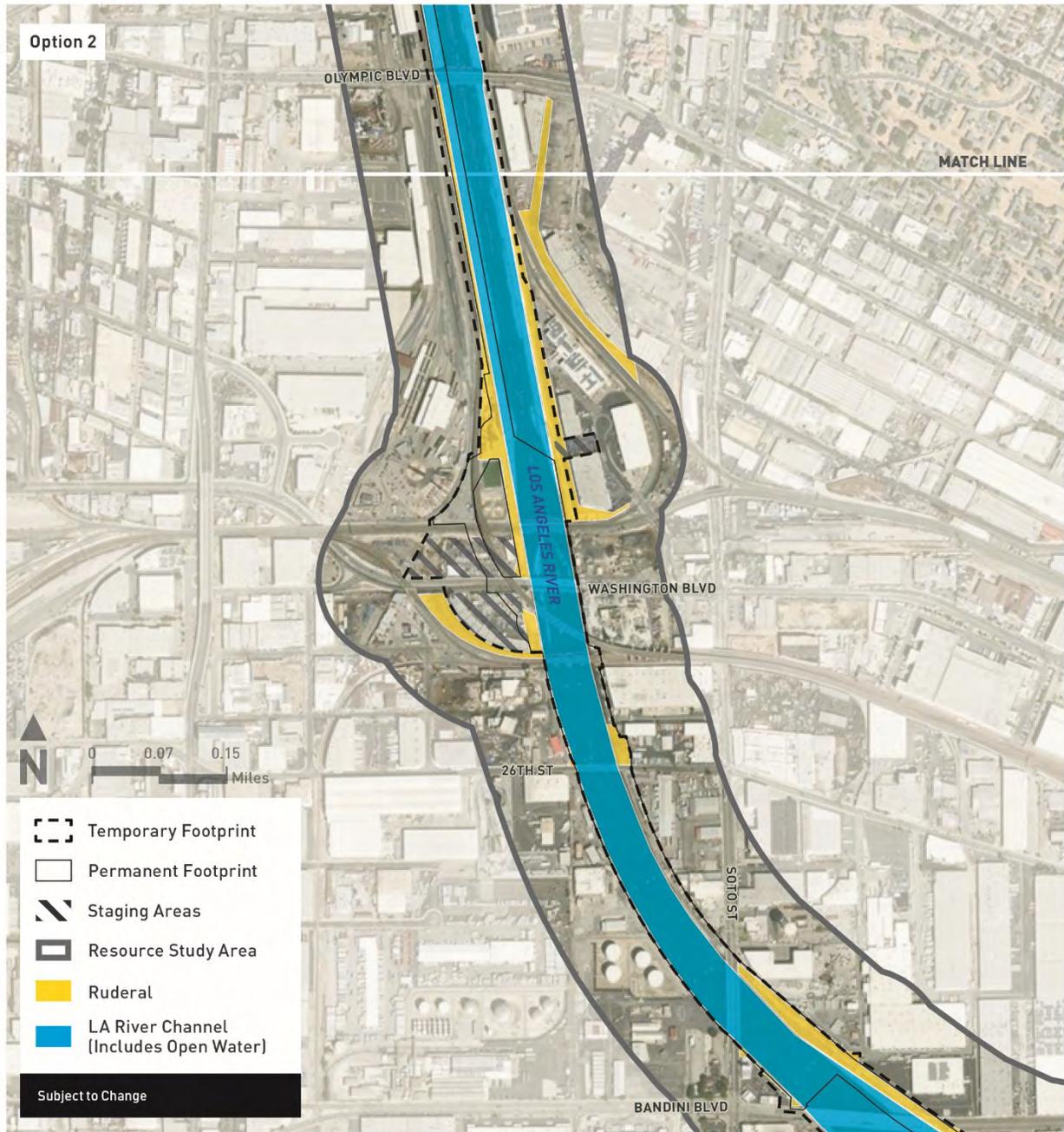


Figure Opt2-7. Project Footprint Between Soto Street Bridge and Downey Road Bridge

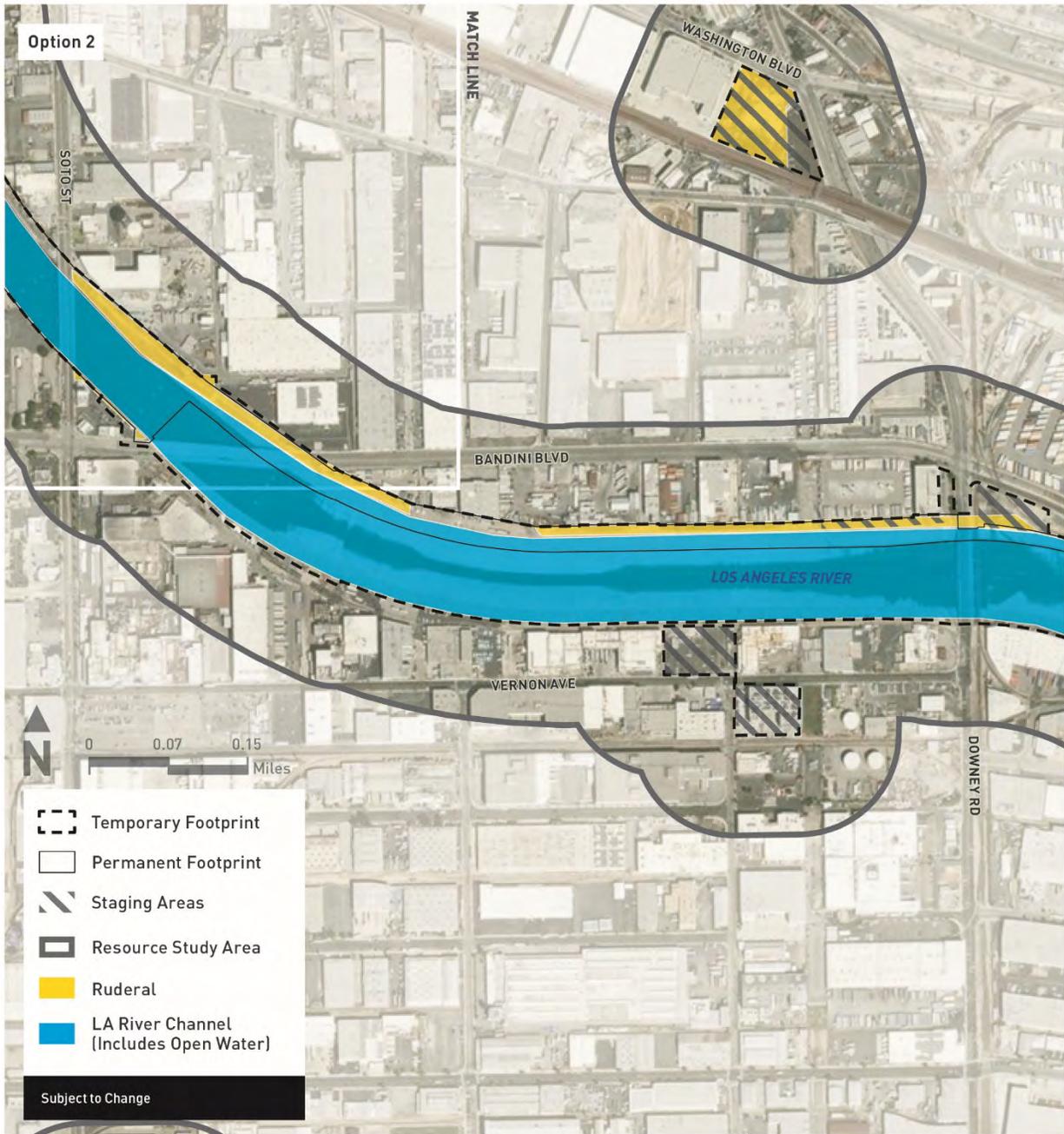


Figure Opt2-8. Project Footprint Between Downey Road Bridge and Southern Project Terminus

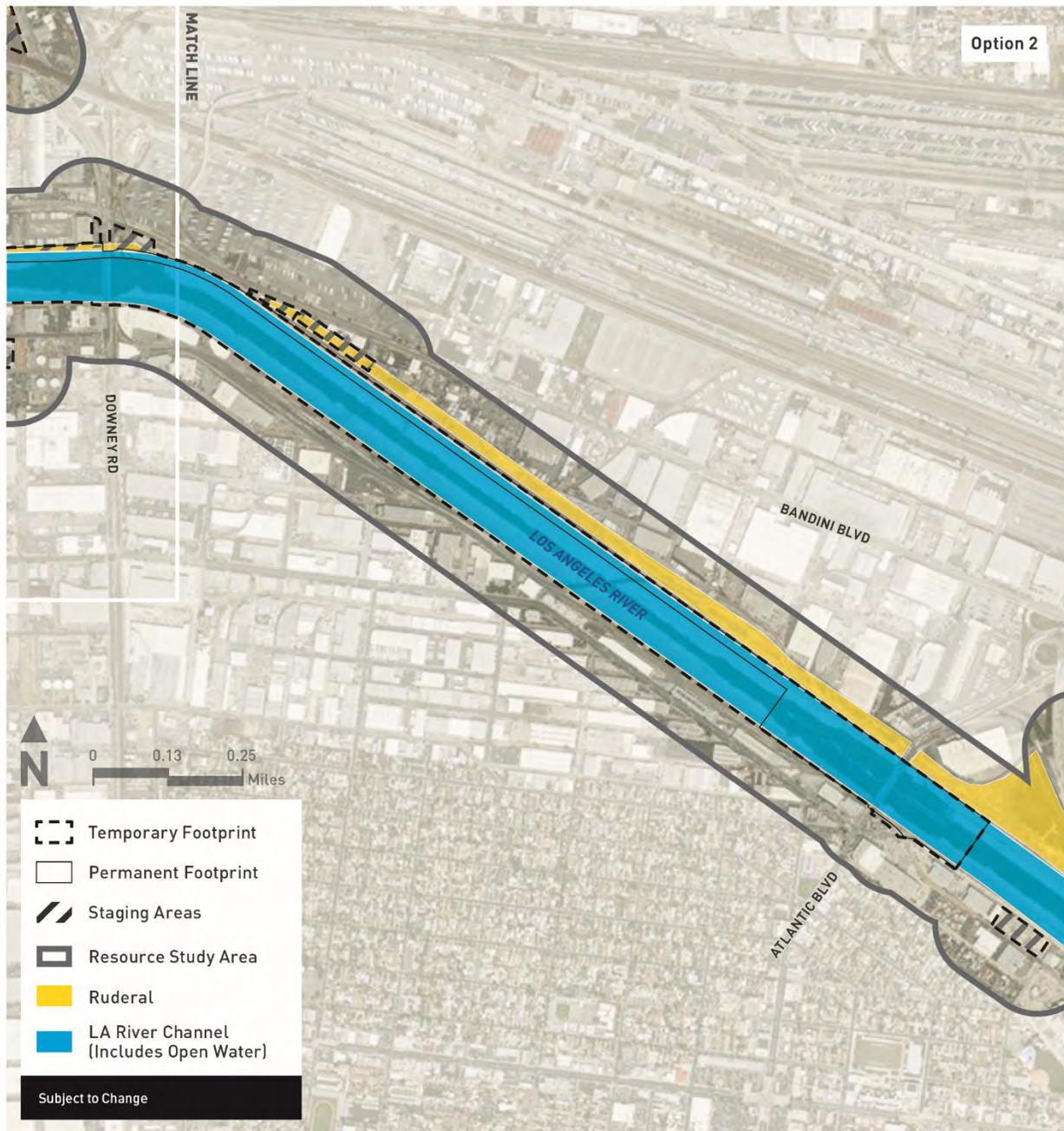


Figure Opt2-9. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources between Atlantic Boulevard Bridge and the Southern Terminus and Rickenbacker Road Staging Areas

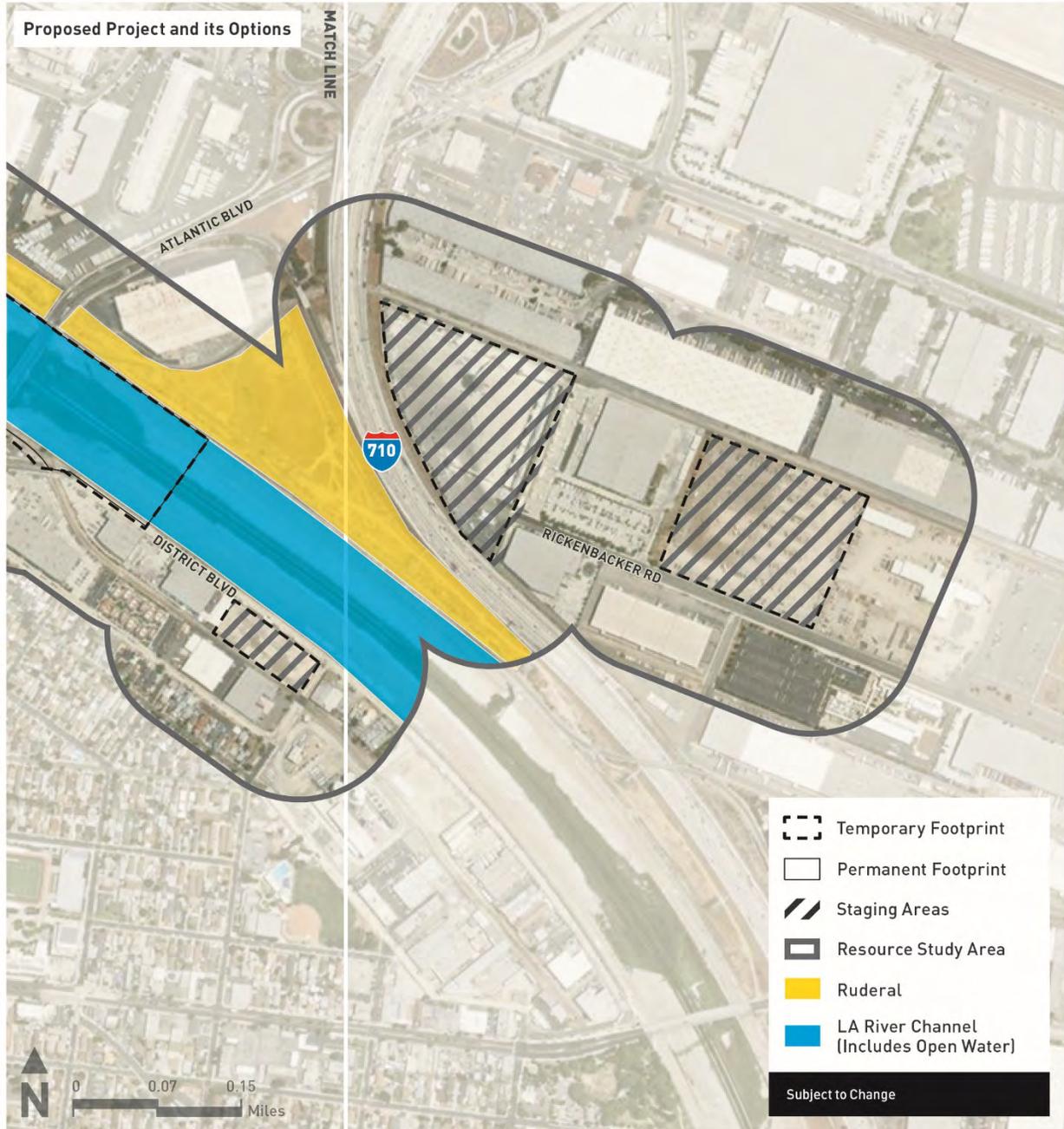


Figure Opt2-10. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at SR-110/Pasadena Avenue Staging Area



Figure Opt2-11. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Washington Boulevard/Downey Road Staging Area

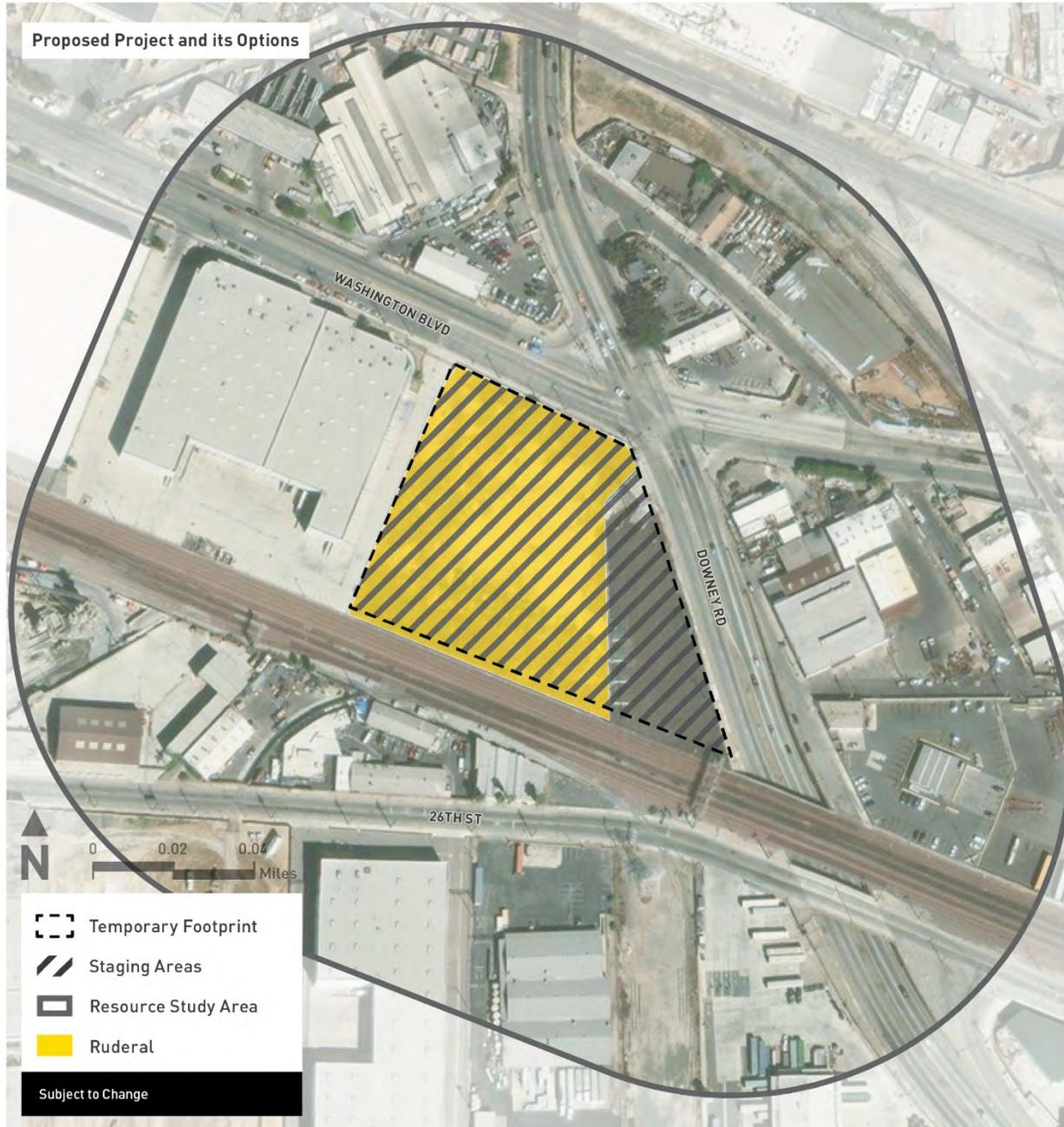


Figure Opt2-12. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at Center Street/Alameda Street Staging Area



Figure Opt2-13. Habitat Types in Resource Study Area for Biological Resources at 50th Street/Soto Street Staging Area

