

Biological Resources Assessment
Emerald Necklace Implementation
Plan-Phase I
Los Angeles County, California

Submitted to:



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List of Abbreviated Terms

amsl	Above Mean Sea Level
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory
CWA	Clean Water Act
dbh	Diameter at Breast Height
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
I-10	Interstate 10
I-605	Interstate 605
LSA	Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
OWCMP	Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan
RWQCB	State Regional Water Quality Control Board
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SEATAC	Significant Ecological Area Technical Advisory Committee
SR-60	State Route 60
WCA	Watershed Conservation Authority
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WNRA	Whittier Narrows Recreation Area
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Emerald Necklace is a proposed 17-mile interconnected network of bikeways, multi-use trails, parks, and greenways along the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel Rivers within Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The approximate boundaries of the Emerald Necklace are Peck Road Water Conservation Park in the north and Whittier Narrows Recreation Area (WNRA) in the south. The east and west boundaries of the Emerald Necklace are bounded by the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo River, respectively.

The concept of the Emerald Necklace, and its constituent components, has taken several years to develop. In 2012, the Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA), a joint powers authority composed of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, completed a feasibility study that evaluated the existing elements of the Emerald Necklace and identified feasible projects that support the Emerald Necklace Vision. A total of forty-four projects were reviewed for consideration and prioritized. Highest priority projects were generally those that filled a missing link in connectivity or were relatively simple projects that produce great benefits with relatively little effort or cost. Ultimately, sixteen projects were chosen for further analysis. These sixteen projects are the focus of this report and its analysis (Figure 2).

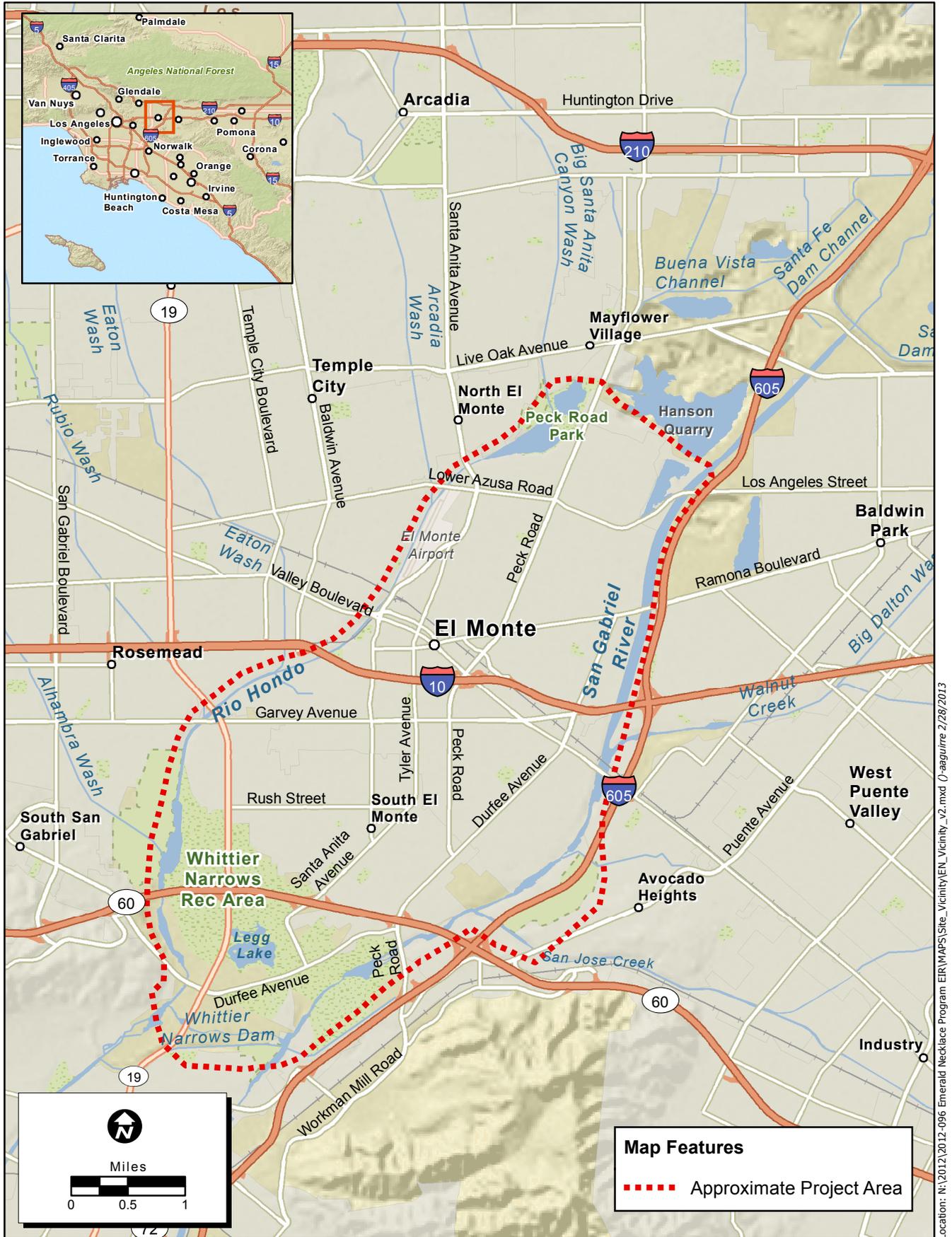
ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a biological resources assessment for the four regional areas in 2012. The purpose of this assessment was to collect information on the existing biological resources within each area and to determine potential biological constraints to the projects located within each area. The assessment included a general characterization of habitat types, including a list of plant and wildlife species observed, and an evaluation of the potential for special-status plant and animal species to occur within the Quarry Clasp, Whittier Narrows, San Jose Creek, and Westside Project Areas (Project Areas).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project is partially in unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County, and partially within the cities of Arcadia, El Monte, Industry, Irwindale, Rosemead, and South El Monte. It is within the San Gabriel River Watershed and the Los Angeles River Watershed. The Project is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute El Monte and Baldwin Park topographic quadrangles, within the La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants, and in the San Bernardino Base Meridian Sections 19, 20, and 21 of Township 1 South, Range 11 West.

More specific location and site-specific information regarding each of the four Project Areas is discussed below, along with a brief list of the projects contained within each area.

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Map Date: 2/28/2013
Service Layer Credits: USGS, ESRI

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

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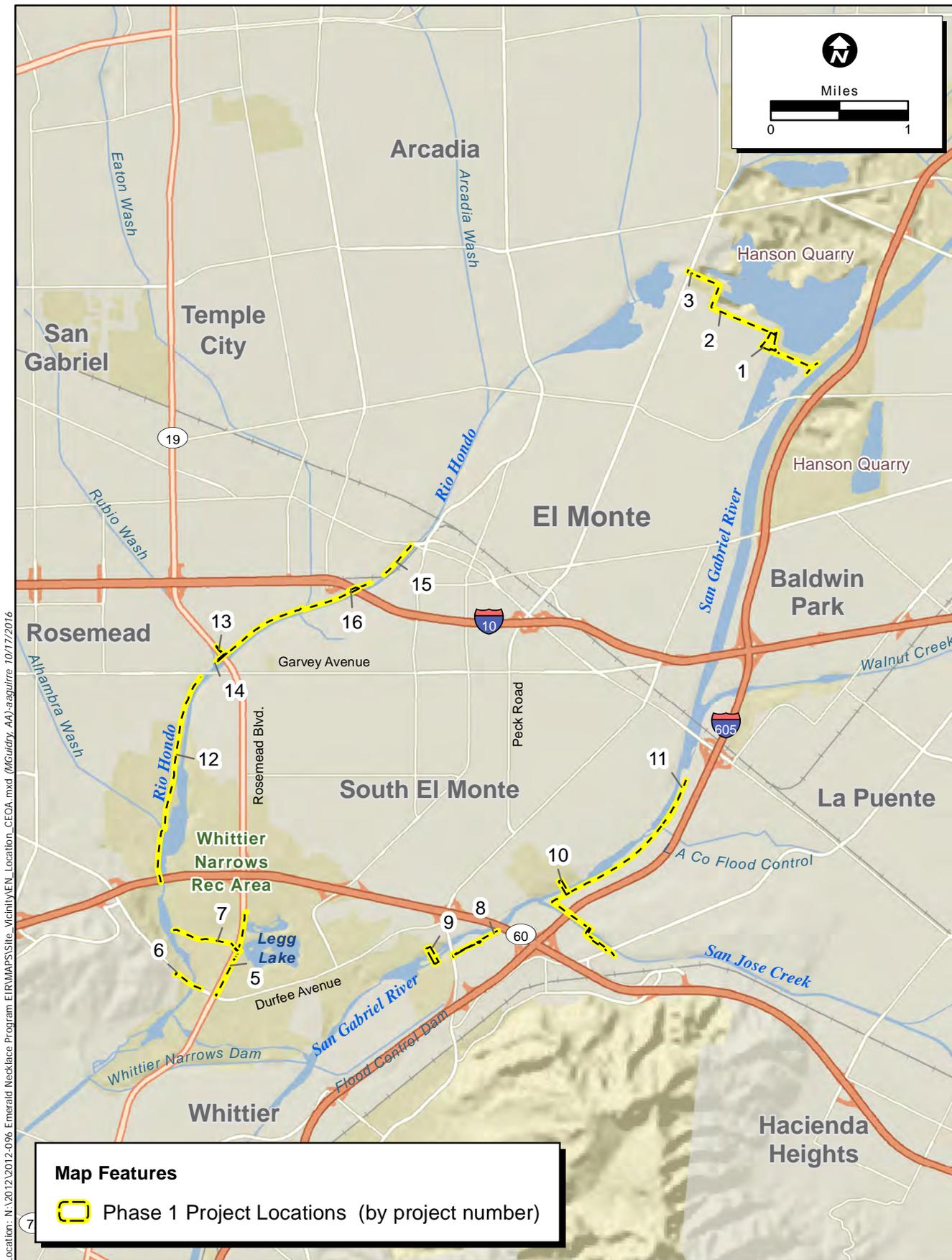


Figure 2. Project Vicinity

Each of the component projects within each Project Area has been assigned a number provided below in the project descriptions and Figure 3 and Table 1.

1.1.1 Quarry Clasp

The Quarry Clasp Project Area is in the northern region of the Emerald Necklace (Figure 3). It is approximately two miles north of the Interstate 10 (I-10) and Interstate 605 (I-605) interchange, adjacent to the south end of the Hanson Quarry, and between the Rio Hondo River and San Gabriel River. The four projects within this area include: Quarry Clasp Park Development (1), Quarry Clasp Multi-Use Trail and Bicycle Paths (2), and Peck Road Signalized Crossing (3), Formerly, the Rio Hondo Multi-Use Trail and Class I Bicycle Path Connection in Peck Road Water Conservation Park (4) was part of the Project Area but that Project Component has been removed from consideration.

1.1.2 Whittier Narrows

The Whittier Narrows Project Area is in the southern region of the Emerald Necklace (Figure 3). It occurs south of State Route 60 (SR-60) and north of San Gabriel Boulevard and Durfee Avenue near the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area and Legg Lake. The five projects within this area include: Class I Bicycle Path on Rosemead Boulevard to Legg Lake (5), Class I Bicycle Path from El Bosque del Rio Hondo to Lincoln Avenue on San Gabriel Boulevard (6), Class I Bicycle Path from the Rio Hondo to Legg Lake through the Southern California Edison Easement (7), Pellissier Village Multi-Use Trail from SR-60 to Horseman's Park (8), and Pellissier Bridge at Horseman's Park (9).

1.1.3 San Jose Creek

The San Jose Creek Project Area is in the eastern region of the Emerald Necklace (Figure 3). It occurs between I-10 and SR-60 on the west side of I-605 along the east side of the San Gabriel River and then in an east-west direction along San Jose Creek approximately one-half mile north of SR-60. The two projects within this area include: Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from the San Jose Creek Trail to the San Gabriel River Trail (10) and Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from San Jose Creek Trail to San Gabriel River Trail (11).

1.1.4 Westside

The Westside Project Area is in the western region of the Emerald Necklace (Figure 3). It is mostly urbanized and begins approximately one-half mile north of I-10, runs along the west side of the Rio Hondo, is then bisected by Rosemead Boulevard, and ends at SR-60. The five projects within this area include: Alhambra Wash from SR-60 to the Garvey Community Center (12), Rosemead Underpass (13), Rosemead Boulevard Access Ramp (14), I-10 Underpass (15), and Multi-Use Trail from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard (16).

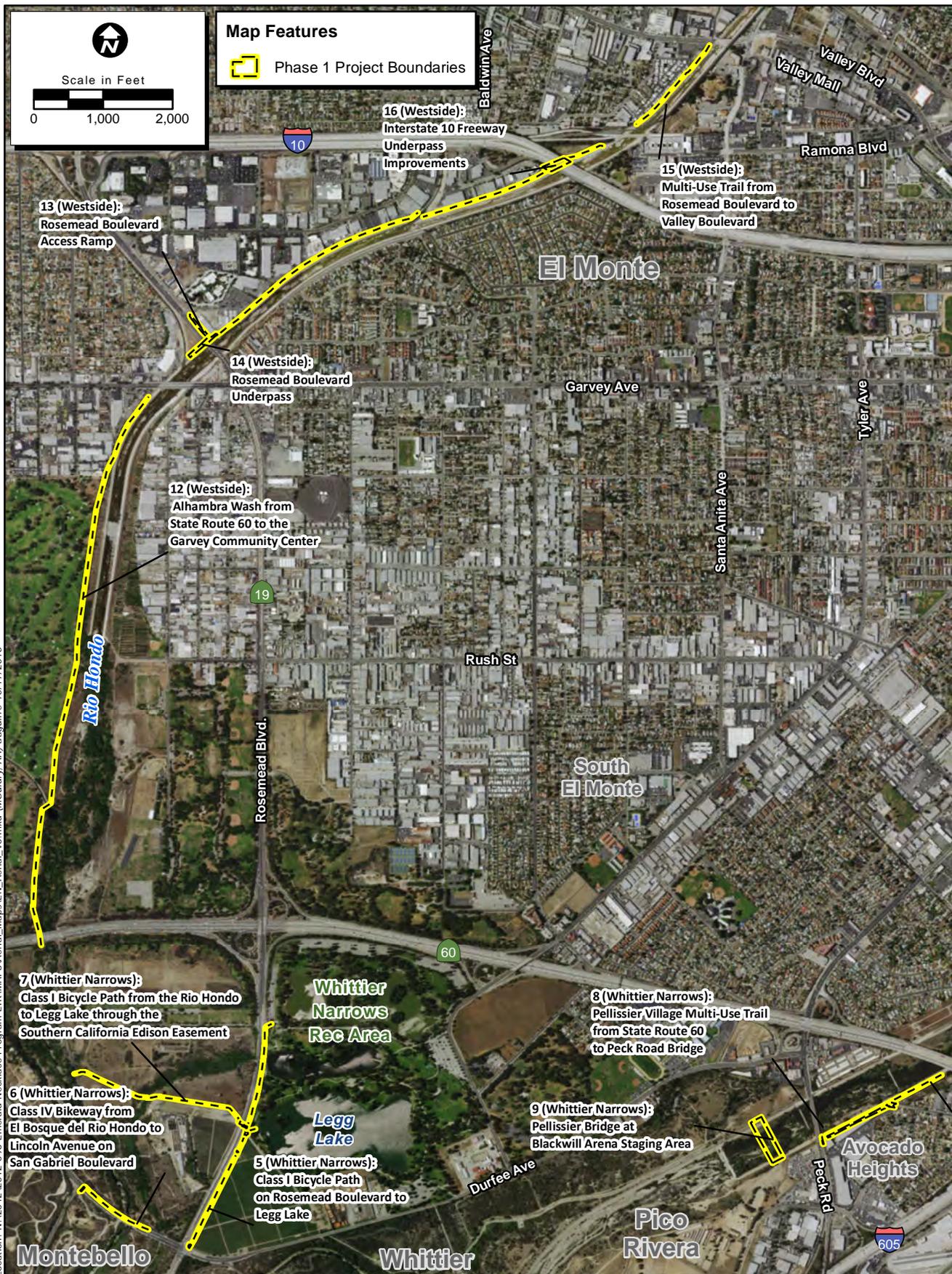
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Figure 3. Project Locations (Page 1 of 3)

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Figure 3. Project Locations (Page 2 of 3)

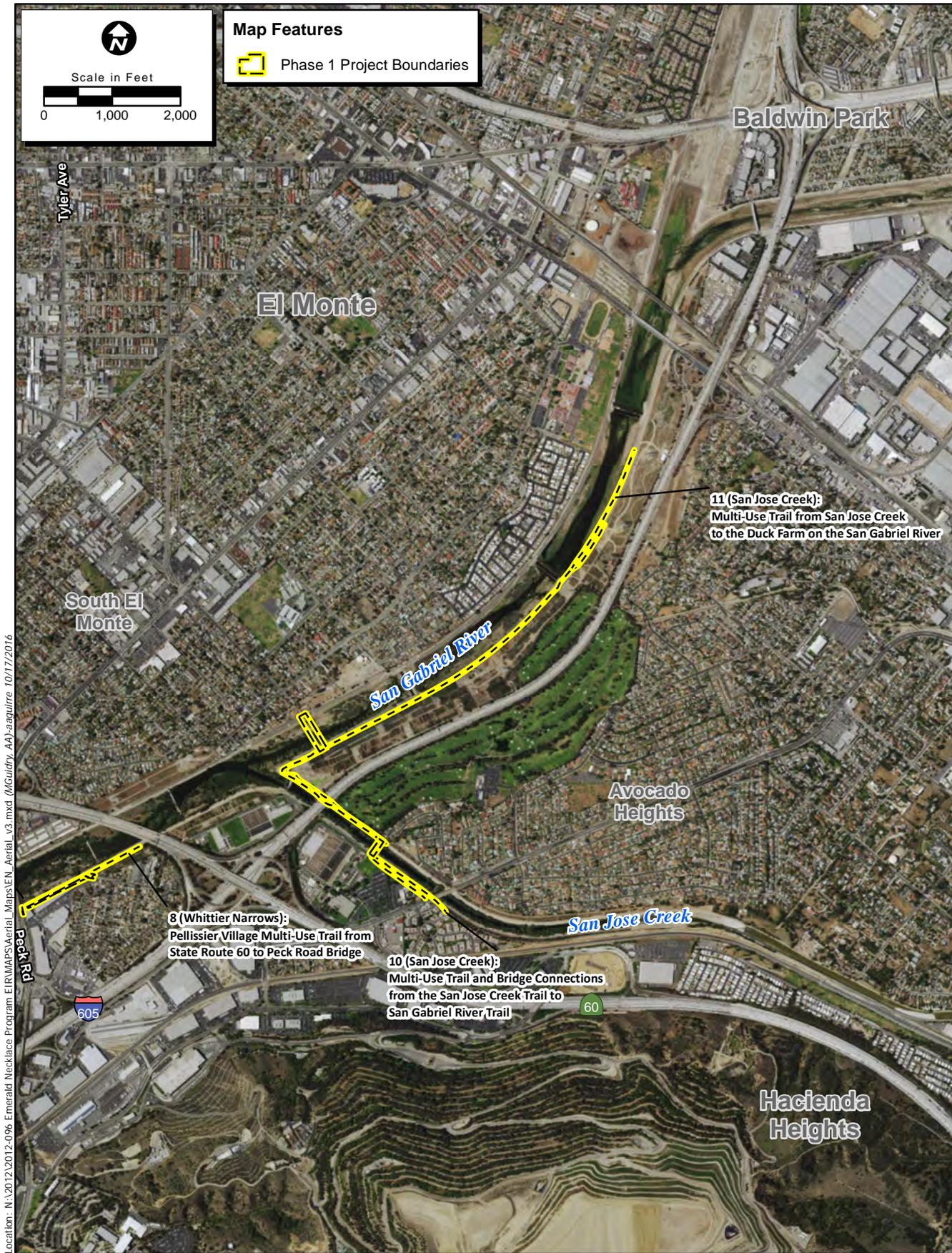


Figure 3. Project Locations (Page 3 of 3)

**Table 1
Matrix of Emerald Necklace Projects (16)**

Project Area	Component Project Number	Component Project Name
Quarry Clasp	1	Quarry Clasp Park Development
	2	Quarry Clasp Multi-Use Trail and Bicycle Paths
	3	Peck Road Signalized Crossing
Whittier Narrows	5	Class I Bicycle Path on Rosemead Boulevard to Legg Lake
	6	Class I Bicycle Path from El Bosque del Rio Hondo to Lincoln Avenue on San Gabriel Boulevard
	7	Class I Bicycle Path from the Rio Hondo to Legg Lake through the Southern California Edison Easement
	8	Pellissier Village Multi-Use Trail from State Route 60 to Horseman’s Park
	9	Pellissier Bridge at Horseman’s Park
San Jose Creek	10	Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from the San Jose Creek Trail to the San Gabriel River Trail`
	11	Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from San Jose Creek Trail to San Gabriel River Trail
Westside	12	Alhambra Wash from State Route 60 to the Garvey Community Center
	13	Rosemead Underpass
	14	Rosemead Boulevard Access Ramp
	15	Interstate 10 Underpass
	16	Multi-Use Trail from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard

1.2 Regional Setting

The Emerald Necklace is located within a part of Los Angeles County that contains both natural open space areas and heavily urbanized areas, built out with single and multi-family residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. There are about two million residents within the approximately 284 square mile area.

The climate in this part of Los Angeles County tends to be mild and warm, with the warmest month in August and the coolest month in January [City Data 2011]. Average precipitation in the region is approximately 15.5 inches. Temperatures range from 40° Fahrenheit (F) in the winter and low to mid 90’s °F in the summer.

Nearby natural areas include the WNRA which is within an approximately 1,500 acre flood control basin surrounding the confluence of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers. This area is considered a non-impounded flood control basin that is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as a recreational area. The USACE has guidelines for allowable land uses

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within the WRNA that largely constrain development to areas above the 50-year flood level. Recreational elements of the WRNA include the Whittier Narrows Golf Course, Pico Rivera Bicentennial Park, Horseman's Park, Legg Lake, a disc golf area, and many other recreational or community areas.

Additional open space area within the Project vicinity include a portion of the San Gabriel River corridor northeast of the Project that is conserved as open space and flood control. Also, the Puente Hills open space is approximately one mile southeast of the Project which contains the Hellman Wilderness Park, Sycamore Park, and Arroyo Pescadero Park.

There are Los Angeles County-designated Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) in and near the Project. The County of Los Angeles has several SEAs within its boundaries, all of which are characterized by their potential for support of rare, unique, or sensitive plant and animal species. The boundaries of all of the SEAs were originally designated within the Los Angeles County General Plan (1976) and have been slightly modified over time. The intent of the SEA designation is to provide an indicator that numerous wildlife and plant species, including sensitive animal and plant species, could occur and require further study. WNRA is within SEA #42, encompassing most of the southern portions of the Project area. This SEA is currently known as the Whittier Narrows SEA but is proposed to be part of a proposed Puente Hills SEA, which would include a much larger area. Another nearby proposed SEA is the San Gabriel Canyon SEA, just to the north of the Project area. Lands located within an SEA are subject to preparation of special documentation and undergoing a review by the County's Significant Ecological Area Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC). The SEATAC process is currently being revised in the Los Angeles County General Plan Update.

The Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers flow through the Emerald Necklace south from the San Gabriel Mountains to Whittier Narrows. The cities of El Monte and South El Monte are located between the rivers north of Whittier Narrows. At Whittier Narrows the rivers flow through a gap between the Puente Hills to the east and Montebello Hills to the west. San Jose Creek runs along the north side of the Puente Hills and enters the San Gabriel River north of Whittier Narrows. Tributaries to these rivers include: San Jose Creek, Walnut Creek, Arcadia Wash, Eaton Wash, Rubio Wash, and Alhambra Wash.

Local topography consists of a relatively flat landscape, with the nearest peak at the top of Workman Hill, about three miles southeast of the Project. The Project slopes from north to south, with the water generally flowing in a southwesterly direction, towards the San Gabriel River. The Project ranges in elevation from approximately 350 feet (106 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) in the north to 206 feet (62 meters) amsl in the south. The setting for each Project Area is listed below.

1.2.1 Quarry Clasp Project Area

The Quarry Clasp Project Area contains a large former quarry but the land uses otherwise are mostly residential, industrial, and commercial land uses. The proposed trail location skirts the edge of the former quarry, adjacent to industrial areas, between Interstate 605 and Peck Road. The trail location consists of a dirt road. After crossing Peck Road, the proposed trail skirts the eastern edge of the Peck Road Water Conservation Park, containing the Rio Hondo River and two detention basins, both of which support some natural riparian vegetation. Elevation for this region is approximately 330 feet (100 meters) amsl. Most of the area is disturbed and supports a mix of ornamental landscaping and non-native grasses.

1.2.2 Whittier Narrows Project Area

The Whittier Narrows Project Area includes primarily a large area of open space associated with the confluence of the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers. Uses within the Project Area are dominated by the WNRA, with many natural biological habitat areas present. The proposed trail location follows Rosemead Boulevard within developed areas. Spur trails feed off of Rosemead along a Southern California Edison easement and along San Gabriel Avenue, crossing the Rio Hondo River. Much of the riparian vegetation within the area had burned within the past few years. This Project Area also supports agricultural, industrial, and residential land uses. Elevation for this region is approximately 200 feet (61 meters) amsl. Most of the area is not developed or only moderately developed.

1.2.3 San Jose Creek Project Area

The San Jose Creek Project Area includes residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and recreational land uses. The area contains the confluence of the San Gabriel River and San Jose Creek, both of which are channelized, but with natural channel bottoms. Both San Jose Creek and the San Gabriel River support abundant mature riparian vegetation. Surrounding each of these channels is mostly urbanized area, with some nursery property and a golf course. The trail is planned to be placed on top of the berms containing the two river channels, where a dirt road currently exists. Bridges are planned in two locations along the San Gabriel River and one location along San Jose Creek. Elevation for this region ranges from 250 to 300 feet (76 to 92 meters) amsl.

1.2.4 Westside Regional Setting

The Westside Project Area includes residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and recreational land uses. The trail follows the Rio Hondo River Channel, which is a cement-lined channel with trapezoidal sides for most of its length. From approximately Rush Road southward, the channel opens up into a natural riparian zone with abundant vegetation. The proposed trail follows an existing dirt road through this area, along the side of the main river channel. Elevation for this region ranges from 200 to 270 feet (60 to 81 meters) amsl.

2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Federal Policies and Regulations

2.1.1 Clean Water Act: Section 404

The USACE jurisdiction pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria as outlined in the guidelines provided in the USACE 1987 Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and Regional Supplements such as the Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (USACE 2008). The definition of waters of the United States is based on the principle of connectivity between the water body in question and interstate commerce. The definition of waters of the United States currently enforced is provided at Title 33 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 328.3:

“The term waters of the United States means:

- (1) All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce...;
- (2) All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
- (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams)...the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce...;
- (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition; and
- (5) Tributaries of waters defined in paragraphs (a) (1)–(4) of this section.”

USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) define wetlands as follows:

“Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions.”

Wetlands, as defined under CWA Section 404, must meet three specific criteria through scientific sampling: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

On June 29, 2015, after two years of development and review, the EPA and the USACE published their Final Rule on the definition of Waters of the United States (80 FR 124: 37054-37127). The Final Rule was intended to replace all prior rules and guidance on the definition as used in implementing the Clean Water Act and was to become effective on August 28, 2015. However, several lawsuits regarding the new guidance ensued and on October 9, 2015 the Sixth Circuit

Court of Appeals stayed the definition nationwide. Thus, the original rule and all guidance resulting from court decisions remain in effect.

One of the more substantial court rulings, in terms of its effects on defining wetlands, were the consolidated cases *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States* (126 S. Ct. 2208), collectively referred to as *Rapanos*. The Supreme Court concluded that wetlands are “waters of the United States” if they contain a significant nexus by potentially affecting the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of Traditionally Navigable Waters. As clarification of the new standard, the USACE issued guidance regarding the *Rapanos* decision to define Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs), Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that have a continuous flow at least seasonally (i.e., typically 3 months), and wetlands that directly abut or are adjacent to RPWs. USACE will determine jurisdiction over waters that are not TNWs or RPWs only after making a significant nexus finding.

The preamble to USACE regulations (Preamble Section 328.3, Definitions) states that USACE does not generally consider the following waters to be waters of the United States (alterable on a case-by-case basis):

- Nontidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land;
- Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland if the irrigation ceased;
- Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating and/or diking dry land to collect and retain water and used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;
- Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating and/or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;
- Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for purposes of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the U.S.

Waters found to be isolated and not subject to CWA regulation are often still regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under the State Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter–Cologne Act).

2.1.2 Clean Water Act: Section 401

The RWQCB has regulatory authority over waters of the United States pursuant to CWA Section 401 and waters of the State pursuant to the Porter–Cologne Act. USACE cannot issue authorization for fill or discharge into waters of the United States without a Certification of Water Quality from the RWQCB. Isolated non-navigable waters and wetlands excluded from USACE jurisdiction are also subject to RWQCB authority as waters of the State, and any

discharge of waste (the RWQCB considers fill to be waste) may require a Report of Waste Discharge and may be subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) by the RWQCB.

The RWQCB can require mitigation measures beyond those required by USACE or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); however, typically the mitigation proposed to satisfy USACE and CDFW meets RWQCB requirements to offset impacts to water quality.

2.1.3 Federal Endangered Species Act

Under provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), Section 7(a)(2), a federal agency that permits, licenses, funds, or otherwise authorizes a project activity must consult with the USFWS to ensure that its actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat that may be affected by the project.

2.1.4 Rivers and Harbors Act

Requires permits in navigable waters of the U.S. for all structures such as riprap and activities such as dredging. Navigable waters are defined as those subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and susceptible to use in their natural condition or by reasonable improvements as means to transport interstate or foreign commerce. USACE grants or denies permits based on the effects on navigation. Most activities covered under this act

2.1.5 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

This regulatory law is becoming more prominent on projects involving impacts to isolated waters of the state (non-404/401 waters). The RWQCB is increasingly requiring WDR permits for impacts to waters of the state, where there are no associated waters of the U.S.

2.1.6 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects all migratory birds, including their eggs and young. The MBTA is enforced by USFWS, and potential constraints to species protected under this law may be evaluated by USFWS during the consultation process.

If any trees, shrubs, or other vegetation that could support nesting bird species would be removed during the typical nesting season (i.e., February 15 to August 31), preconstruction nest surveys are required to determine if birds are actively nesting prior to tree removal. Any work that could affect active bird nests, as determined by a qualified biologist, would have to be avoided until the young have left the nest.

2.1 State Policies and Regulations

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) is administered by CDFW and prohibits the take of plant and animal species identified as either threatened or endangered in the State of California by the Fish and Game Commission (Fish and Game Code Section 2050–2097). “Take” means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill. CESA Sections 2091 and 2081 allow CDFW to authorize exceptions to the prohibition of take of the State-listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species for purposes such as public and private development. CDFW requires formal consultation to ensure that these actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

2.2.2 State of California Fish and Game Code

Section 1602

State of California Fish and Game (CFG) Code Section 1602 requires any person, state, or local government agency, or public utility proposing a project that may affect a river, stream, or lake to notify CDFW before beginning the project. If activities will result in the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow of a stream; substantially alter its bed, channel, or bank; impact riparian vegetation; or adversely affect existing fish and wildlife resources, then a Streambed Alteration Agreement is required.

A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA) lists the CDFW conditions of approval relative to the project, and it serves as an agreement between an applicant and CDFW. An LSA is required for all activities potentially affecting streambeds and/or their associated riparian habitats.

Other Fish and Game Code Sections

CFG Code Section 3503 includes provisions to protect the nests and eggs of birds, mirroring protections under the MBTA. Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 include provisions to protect fully protected species, such as (1) prohibiting take or possession “at any time” of the species listed in the statute, with few exceptions; (2) stating that “no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to “take” the species; and (3) stating that no previously issued permits or licenses for take of the species “shall have any force or effect” for authorizing take or possession. CDFW cannot authorize incidental take of “fully protected” species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species.

2.3 Local Policies and Regulations

2.3.1 Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance

Any tree of the oak tree genus (*Quercus*) which is eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh), or in the case of oaks with multiple trunks, a combined diameter of 12 inches or more of the two largest trunks; on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County; or any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, pursuant to Section 22.56.2180, on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County is protected under this ordinance. Dbh is defined as diameter of the tree when measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade. Pursuant to the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any oak tree, without first obtaining a permit. The protected zone is defined as 5 feet from the drip-line or 15 feet from the trunk, whichever is greater.

2.3.2 Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan

The Oak Tree Ordinance (Section 22.56.2050 of the Los Angeles County Code) is intended to protect individual trees while the Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan (OWCMP; Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Habitat Conservation Strategic Alliance 2011) is intended to protect oak woodlands. A project may be subject to both the ordinance and plan requirements. This plan defines oak woodlands as an oak stand, including its understory, which consists of two or more oak trees of at least five inches dbh, with greater than 10 percent canopy cover or that may have historically supported greater than 10 percent canopy cover as early as January 1, 2005. The main goal of the OWCMP is to preserve and restore oak woodlands so they are conserved in perpetuity with no net loss of existing woodlands.

2.3.3 Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas

SEAs are officially designated areas within the County of Los Angeles County identified for their biological value. These areas warrant special management because they contain biotic resources that are considered to be rare or unique; are critical to the maintenance of wildlife; represent relatively undisturbed areas of County habitat types; or serve as linkages (Los Angeles County 2015a).

The SEA Program is the name given to the regulations, policies, and maps by the County used to guide development within SEAs. As stated in the Chapter 9 of the County's General Plan:

"The objective of the SEA Program is to conserve genetic and physical diversity by designating biological resource areas that are capable of sustaining themselves into the future. However, SEAs are not wilderness preserves. Much of the land in SEAs is privately-held, used for public recreation, or abuts developed areas. The SEA Program must therefore balance the overall objective of resource preservation against other critical

public needs. The General Plan goals and policies are intended to ensure that privately-held lands within the SEAs retain the right of reasonable use, while avoiding activities and developments that are incompatible with the long-term survival of the SEAs."

The County relies on the SEA Program to balance preservation of the County's natural biodiversity with the development rights of property owners located within the SEAs. There are three main components of the SEA Program; 1) SEA Boundary Map, 2) General Plan Policies, and 3) SEA Ordinance.

The General Plan establishes the location of the SEAs, the description of SEA (habitat types, unique resources, etc.), and program policies. The SEA Ordinance, a component of the County Zoning Code (Title 22), is the implementation tool of the SEA Program which establishes the permitting standards and process for development within SEAs.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Search and Sources

Prior to conducting the field portion of the biological assessment, a literature search was performed using the CDFW, *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CNDDDB; CDFW 2016a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory* (CNPSEI; CNPS 2016) to determine the special-status species that have been documented in the El Monte, Azusa, Baldwin Park, La Habra, Whittier, South Gate, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Mt. Wilson USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles. Additional information was gathered from the following sources:

- USFWS Official Species List for the Project area (July 21, 2016)
- Special Plants List [CDFG 2016b];
- Special Animals List [CDFG 2016c];
- The Jepson Manual [Baldwin, et. al. 2012]; and
- The Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition [Sawyer, et al. 2009].

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that may have the potential to occur within each Project Area was generated based on the habitats and vegetation communities present. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- Have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by the CDFW or the USFWS, and are protected under either the CESA or FESA;
- Are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- Are fully protected by the CFG Code, Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; or
- Are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies, or local jurisdictions.

All species identified during the literature search are included in this analysis. In addition, other species were added when biologists thought that a species had a potential to occur but may not have been recorded in a public data base for the area yet. This includes more common species that don't generally get reported.

3.2 Field Assessment

The field assessment was conducted by ECORP biologists who were familiar with the habitats and environments located within the Project Areas. Each field assessment was conducted by walking the sixteen projects within the Project Areas systematically. A list was maintained of plant and animal species that were observed. The biologists took representative photographs of the vegetative features of each area and of the general features of each area. Vegetation communities were roughly mapped. Binoculars were used to aid in observations of animal species.

For each field day, a field data sheet was filled out. The data sheet contained information about the date, time and conditions during the field assessment and the areas surveyed. It also contained information regarding access to each portion of the Project Areas and other information regarding survey limitations as applicable.

3.3 Special-Status Resources Evaluation

Special-status plant communities that were observed within the Project Area were documented and mapped.

Based on the results of the literature review and site assessment, special-status plants and wildlife were evaluated for their potential to occur for each of the four Project Areas based on the following rankings, with their respective criteria:

- Present:** Species was observed during site assessment or a known record is within a Project Area.
- High:** Habitat (including soils and elevational requirements) for the species occurs within Project Area and a known occurrence is within 5 miles of the Project Area.
- Moderate:** Habitat (including soils and elevational requirements) for the species occurs within Project Area and a known occurrence is within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the site; or a known occurrence is within 5 miles of the Project Area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs within the Project Area.
- Low:** Limited habitat (including soils and elevational requirements) for the species occurs within the Project and a known occurrence is within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Absent: Either habitat (including soils, vegetation communities, and elevational requirements) does not exist within Project Area, or the known geographical range of the species does not include the Project Area.

3.4 Survey Limitations

Some areas were not accessible because they were on private property behind locked gates and/or fences. Other areas were present where stream flows or channels prevented passage. Where physical access was not possible, the biologists scanned the area using binoculars and took representative photographs from the closest available vantage point.

Animal species observed were limited to those seen during daytime hours and during the season when the survey was completed. Some nocturnal species were excluded from being observed during the survey, for instance. Also, due to the spring timing of the survey some migrant or wintering species that could use the Project Areas would not have been observed. The evaluation of the potential to occur for wildlife species accounts for these species, where they are sensitive.

Plant species were generally recorded, but were not a focus of the survey. Although the survey was conducted during the spring, when many plant species are blooming, many species that require focused surveys for detection might not have been observed. In addition, precipitation was low this year therefore the occurrence for plants within the Project Areas may have been reduced as the survey was conducted outside of the blooming period for some rare plants. The evaluation of the potential to occur for wildlife species accounts for these species, where they are sensitive.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Literature Search

The literature search in 2012 resulted in identification of several sensitive animal and plant species recorded within the Project Areas. The search was updated in 2016 to add new species, re-evaluate scientific names if needed, and add new distribution information if warranted. Copies of the CNDDDB list, CNPSEI list, and USFWS list are included in Appendix A.

A total of 58 sensitive plant species were identified during the search of the CNDDDB and CNPSEI. The USFWS official species list identified Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*). Some of the species identified in both data bases overlapped. The literature search found, as recorded or potentially occurring in the Project area: Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Nevin's barberry, round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*) Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Santa Barbara morning glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae*), southern tarplant (*Centromadla parryi* ssp. *australis*), Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), California sawgrass (*Cladium californicum*), Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *Coulteri*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* ssp. *menziesii*), ocellated humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*), south coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*), Brand's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), white-rabbit tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*) San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*), and Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*). A full list of species is found in Appendix B.

Most of the plant species identified are of relatively low levels of sensitivity. Five of the plant species found during the literature search are either federally- or state-listed. Two of those species, San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), and slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), are assumed absent from the project area because the project area is out of the known range for these species. Braunton's milk-vetch is assumed to be absent from the project area because it requires carbonate soils and these are absent from any of the project areas. The other two listed species, Nevin's barberry and Brand's phacelia, were found to have a low potential to occur within several of the project areas.

A total of 62 wildlife species were identified during the literature search. The USFWS official species list identified coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). Additional species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the Project areas based on their known ranges and habitats. Among those species evaluated were: Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*

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occidentalis), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia brewsteri*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), coastal California gnatcatcher, southwestern willow flycatcher, loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), least Bell’s vireo, tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), coast range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondi*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata pallida*), coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), south coast garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. infernalis*), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), pallid San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes ssp. annectens*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida ssp. intermedia*). A full list of species is found in Appendix C.

Most of the sensitive animal species are considered to be of low levels of sensitivity. Six of them are formally listed at state and/or federal levels, including Santa Ana sucker, Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), western yellow-billed cuckoo, coastal California gnatcatcher, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell’s vireo, peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), and arroyo toad. The burrowing owl, though not formally listed, has California Species of Special Concern status and is subject to specific survey guidelines published by the state.

4.2 Field Assessment

In 2016, an updated field assessment was conducted by ECORP biologist Scott Taylor. ECORP biologists Kevin Cornell, Katherine Vienne, and Krissy Walker conducted the original field assessment on April 25 and 29, 2013. Weather conditions during the field assessments are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2.
Field Assessment Weather Conditions**

Type of Survey	Personnel	Date	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
			start	end	min	max	min	max	min	max
Biological Reconnaissance	ST*	7/28/2016	0900	1200	76	82	0	0	0-2	0-2
Biological Reconnaissance	KW, KV*	4/25/2013	0910	1445	63	75	95	80	0	1
Biological Reconnaissance	KV, KC*	4/29/2013	0915	1940	63	76	75	90	0	3

*KW – Krissy Walker, KV – Katherine Vienne, KC – Kevin Cornell

4.3 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities within the Project Areas included five plant communities: California annual grassland, California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub, chamise chaparral, mulefat thickets, and riparian woodland (Table 3). There were also disturbed and developed areas present. Details of each plant community or other community type are presented below.

**Table 3.
Vegetation Communities per Project Area**

VEGETATION COMMUNITY	PROJECT AREAS														
	QUARRY CLASP			WHITTIER NARROWS					SAN JOSE CREEK		WESTSIDE				
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
California annual grassland	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub	X	X				X			X		X				
Chamise chaparral									X		X				
Mulefat thickets						X		X	X		X				
Riparian woodland								X	X		X				
Disturbed/Developed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.3.1 California Annual Grassland

Grassland plant communities occur throughout California naturally and as a result of type conversion caused by past disturbances. Grasslands in California have become more widespread due the history of agricultural practices that have introduced non-native grasses originally used as livestock feed. Areas of the Proposed Project classified as California annual grassland consist of several different vegetation series: Upland mustards, Annual brome grasslands, Red brome grasslands, cheatgrass grassland, and yellow star-thistle fields. All of these vegetation communities are predominantly composed of non-native ruderal species, and are generally found adjacent to the access roads and other recent disturbances (Figure 4). The dominant species in these communities, all of which are non-native, include: black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Native species are present in low amounts and include: common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), red maids (*Calandrinia ciliata*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), and twiggy wreath plant (*Stephanomeria virgata*). This community occurs within portions of Projects 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14).



Figure 4 - California Annual Grasslands in Quarry Clasp Project Area

4.3.2 California Sagebrush-California Buckwheat Scrub

California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub is considered the new classification for the coastal sage scrub community, a sensitive vegetation community to the CDFW. It consists of sclerophyllous, woody species co-dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Other plant species in the project areas were chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and holly-leaved cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia* ssp. *lyonii*). The canopy is two-tiered, and intermittent to continuous, with a seasonally present herbaceous layer. Within the project areas, California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub is found within portions of the Quarry Clasp project area (Projects 1 and 2), along the northwestern end of the Whittier Narrows project area (Project 7) and San Jose Creek project area (Project 10), and along the southern end of the Westside project area (Project 12). See Figure 5 below.

4.3.3 Chamise Chaparral

Chaparral is the most plentiful plant community in California, found from the coastal regions to the desert edge and throughout mountainous regions. It is a fire-adapted plant community whose typical plant species contain volatile oils that are fairly combustible. Chamise (*Adenostema fasciculatum*) is a long-lived, shade-intolerant shrub that can grow to over three meters tall and is found in low to mid-elevations throughout California. Chamise chaparral is found in the San Jose and Westside project areas. Chamise chaparral typically exists with low amounts of other shrub species such as California sagebrush, California buckwheat, chaparral yucca, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and black sage. Small areas of this vegetation community are found within the Westside project area (Project 12) and San Jose Creek project area (Project 10).



Figure 5 - California Sagebrush-California Buckwheat Scrub in San Jose Creek Project Area

4.3.4 Mulefat Thickets

Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) is an evergreen shrub with willow-like leaves and composite cream-colored flowers. Mulefat thickets occur within the vicinity of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River, which includes all four project areas. It generally occurs on canyon bottoms, floodplains, irrigation ditches, lake margins, and stream channels on mixed alluvium soils. Mulefat thickets are found in low and mid-elevations throughout California. Mulefat can be found among California sagebrush, tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), willow trees (*Salix* sp.), and Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*). This vegetation community occurs in the Westside (Project 12), San Jose Creek (Project 10), and Whittier Narrows (Projects 7 and 9) project areas. See Figure 6 below.

4.3.5 Riparian Woodland

The riparian woodland community is usually found along streams or in wet areas caused by natural or artificial hydrological input. The riparian woodland community is considered a sensitive vegetation community to the CDFW. Riparian woodlands occur within the vicinity of the southern Rio Hondo, the San Gabriel River, and San Jose Creek. The plants that comprise these communities are generally less tolerant of drought than other plant communities, and include: western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*), and willow trees. Wildlife is often more plentiful within riparian areas due to higher water and food availability. When found along a streambed, riparian areas are usually used as wildlife movement corridors. This vegetation community occurs in or near the San Jose Creek (Project 10), Whittier Narrows (Project 9), and Westside (Project 12) project areas. See Figure 7 below.



Figure 6 - Mulefat thickets within Whittier Narrows Project Area



Figure 7 - Riparian Woodland within the Whittier Narrows Project Area

4.3.6 Disturbed and Developed

Developed areas encompass all areas with buildings, human dwellings, paved streets, sidewalks, industrial centers, commercial enterprises, residential neighborhoods, and so on. These areas contain very little biological value, as they have mostly been cleared of native vegetation and support very little in the way of prey items for animal species. The main types of plants contained within developed areas consist of ornamental plantings and landscaped areas (Figures 8 and 9).

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Areas considered disturbed are either largely devoid of vegetation due to human development or are dominated by artificial vegetation such as lawns and landscaping. Often areas surrounding this classification type, not within it, show high amounts of non-native ruderal species. This classification type occurs in all four Project Areas, and is generally represented by the agricultural areas, recreational parks, existing trails, concrete-lined channels (Rio Hondo), and the right-of-way for the power lines.



Figure 8 - Developed Area in Quarry Clasp Project Area



Figure 9 - Disturbed and Developed within Westside Project Area

4.4 Plants

Plant species observed in the Project area were characteristic of the region and consisted of a wide variety of native and non-native species. Vegetation along the rivers consisted predominantly of native species, including Fremont's cottonwood, willows, and slender cattail (*Typha domingensis*), in addition to non-native species like giant reed grass (*Arundo donax*), yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and bluecrown passion flower (*Passiflora caerulea*). Some other native plant species observed included wild heliotrope (*Phacelia distans*), orange bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), and California yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Many of the species observed in disturbed or developed areas included predominantly non-native species, but also include some native species like common fiddleneck and suncups (*Camissonia* sp.). A total of 102 plant species were identified during the assessment.

Native vegetation communities along the San Gabriel River corridor adjacent to the Project contain CNDDDB records for sensitive plant species. These records include the state and federally endangered Nevin's barberry and the federal candidate Brand's phacelia. No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species were observed within the Project area during the assessment; however, the assessment was conducted outside of the flowering period of some special-status plants.

A complete list of plant species observed in each of the four regions is included in Appendix D.

4.5 Wildlife

The Project and surrounding areas provide natural habitat for a number of wildlife species that are adapted to or tolerant of human disturbance. Birds were the most abundant species observed, some of which included: killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

The trees and buildings in the Project area provide habitat and potential nesting sites for a variety of bird species. Additionally, the tall trees as well as the steel-lattice transmission line towers within the area provide potential nesting sites for raptors and owls. Other wildlife species detected within the Project areas included: desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), California ground squirrel, feral dog (*Canis familiaris*), feral chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). A CDFW, BLM, and USFS species of special concern, the western pond turtle was observed in the Westside region during the assessment. Nesting double-crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) were also observed during the assessment. A total of five insect, four reptile, 68 bird, and seven mammal species were observed within the Project and immediate vicinity. Most of the species observed during the assessment were expected within the four Project areas.

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Migratory birds, including raptors, hummingbirds, songbirds, and others, may nest in the trees or adjacent to all Project areas during the spring and summer nesting season. Other bird species habitat potential to nest on ground areas within the Project areas. These species and their potential for nesting are discussed in the following section.

A full list of wildlife species observed during the site visit for each Project Area is included in Appendix E.

4.6 Special Status Resources

Special-status vegetation communities, plants, and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the Project areas on the results of the literature searches and the site assessment. Complete lists of special status plant and wildlife species that were evaluated for their potential to occur on each region are included as Appendices B and C, respectively.

A total of 58 sensitive plant species and 62 sensitive wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project area. Those with state or federal listing and a potential to occur in the four Project areas are discussed below.

4.6.1 Special-Status Vegetation Communities

There are two special-status vegetation communities that are considered sensitive that were identified. These two habitats include coastal sage scrub and riparian areas (mulefat thickets and riparian woodland). These communities are considered sensitive by the CDFW because of their scarcity and because they provide habitat to state and federally listed endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants, birds, and reptile species. A summary of the special-status vegetation communities found within each project area is depicted below in Table 4.

**Table 4.
Special-Status Vegetation Communities per Project Area**

VEGETATION COMMUNITY	PROJECT AREAS															
	QUARRY CLASP			WHITTIER NARROWS						SAN JOSE CREEK		WESTSIDE				
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub	X	X				X			X		X					
Mulefat thickets						X		X	X		X					
Riparian woodland								X	X		X					

California Sagebrush-California Buckwheat Scrub

Within the project areas, California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub is found within portions of the Quarry Clasp project area (Projects 1 and 2), along the northwestern end of the Whittier Narrows project area (Project 7) and San Jose Creek project area (Project 10), and along the southern end of the Westside project area (Project 12). Although this plant community is considered sensitive, it is not protected by local or County of Los Angeles regulations unless sensitive species are present. The habitat within the project areas is too fragmented to support sensitive species. However, if impacts to sensitive plant species would occur, implementation of Mitigation Measure B-1 would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Riparian Woodland and Mule Fat Thickets

This habitat is often associated with drainage features and wetlands. As such, permits would be required from regulatory agencies prior to its removal or disturbance. For example, if the drainage feature is found to be a Water of the State, then it would be necessary to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW before impacting the habitat. Riparian areas occur adjacent to the south end of the Westside project area where the Rio Hondo becomes unchannelized (Project 12). While most of the riparian areas are located adjacent to the project areas, the eastern side of the Whittier Narrows project area proposes a bridge that crosses over the San Gabriel River (Project 9) and another portion of the Whittier Narrows (Project 7) crosses a potentially jurisdictional feature that supports mule fat thickets. The west end of the San Jose Creek project area proposes two bridges, one over the San Gabriel River and the other over San Jose Creek (Project 10). These bridges need to be taken into consideration for any project activity that have the potential to directly or indirectly affect off-site vegetation.

Ground disturbing activities associated with Projects 7, 9, 10, and 12 can result in the direct loss of riparian communities. These communities are considered jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB. In addition, the riparian woodland areas have the potential to support sensitive riparian bird species. The loss of these communities, because of their jurisdictional status, would result in a significant impact. Removal of riparian woodlands or mule fat thickets that support sensitive riparian bird species or nesting bird species, would also be a significant impact. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-7 impacts would be less than significant.

4.6.2 Special-Status Plant Species

A total of 58 sensitive plant species were identified during the literature review and database search. Most of the plant species identified are of relatively low levels of sensitivity. Five of the plant species found during the literature search are either federally- or state-listed. Two of those species, San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), and slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), are assumed absent from the project area because the project area is out of the known range for these species. Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus*

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brauntonii) is assumed to be absent from the project area because it requires carbonate soils and these are absent from any of the project areas. The other two listed species, Nevin’s barberry (*Berberis nevini*) and Brand’s phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), were found to have a low potential to occur within several of the project areas. A full list of plant species evaluated in this study is provided in Appendix D. An evaluation of the potential for state- or federal-listed plant species within each Project Area is provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Special-Status Plants per Project Area

PLANT SPECIES	PROJECT AREAS POTENTIAL FOR SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS														
	QUARRY CLASP			WHITTIER NARROWS					SAN JOSE CREEK		WESTSIDE				
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nevin’s barberry	A	A	A	A	A	L	A	L	L	A	L	A	A	A	A
Brand’s phacelia	A	L	A	A	A	L	L	L	L	L	L	A	A	A	A

A=Assumed Absent, L=Low, M=Moderate, H=High

Nevin’s Barberry. This plant blooms from March through April and occurs in chaparral, cismontane, woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub (sandy or gravelly). In its native habitats it is usually found within canyon bottoms. There are known locations where the barberry is thought to have been spread by cultivation. There is a low potential for this species to occur in Projects 7, 9, 10, and 12.

Brand’s Phacelia. This plant blooms from March through June and is occurs within coastal scrub and larger riparian floodplains. It grows in sandy openings within and adjacent to scrub habitats, including near riparian corridors. It is currently known from only 10 locations in San Diego County and Riverside County, and one location near Long Beach in Los Angeles County. This species has a low potential to occur within Projects 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Pursuant to the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, any tree of the oak tree genus (*Quercus*) which is eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh), or in the case of oaks with multiple trunks, a combined diameter of 12 inches or more of the two largest trunks; on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County; or any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, pursuant to Section 22.56.2180, on any lot or parcel of land within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County is protected. Dbh is defined as diameter of the tree when measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade. Pursuant to the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any oak tree, without first obtaining a permit. The protected zone is defined as 5 feet from the drip-line or 15 feet from the trunk, whichever is greater. The exact amount of oak trees was not mapped during the assessment, however oak trees were observed in the Westside and San Jose Creek Project Areas, and in the vicinity of the

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Whittier Narrows Project Area. Oak trees within the Project impact areas would be subject to permitting requirements pursuant to the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

4.6.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

During the assessment, no sensitive wildlife species were detected within the Projects. The literature search documented 59 special-status wildlife species in the vicinity of the Project. A list was generated from the results of the literature search (Appendix C) and the Project Areas were evaluated for suitable habitat to support any of the special-status wildlife species. Additionally, because construction and operation of the Projects have the potential to affect wildlife in habitat adjacent to the projects, a buffer area was evaluated for its potential to support special-status species that could be affected by project activities.

The list of sensitive wildlife includes species that are federally and state listed, as well as species that are not yet formally listed, but are listed as a CDFW Species of Concern (CSC) due to significant habitat loss or population declines. The potential for special-status animal species that are formally listed at state or federal levels, or that otherwise pose a constraint to project development, are summarized below in Table 6. Species from the list that have the potential to occur within the projects are discussed in detail below.

Table 6. Special-Status Animals per Project Area

ANIMAL SPECIES	PROJECT AREAS POTENTIAL FOR LISTED ANIMALS														
	QUARRY CLASP			WHITTIER NARROWS					SAN JOSE CREEK		WESTSIDE				
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Santa Ana sucker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coastal California gnatcatcher	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	L	L	A	L	A	A	A	A
Southwestern willow flycatcher	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	L	L	A	L	A	A	A	A
Least Bell's vireo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	M	L	A	M	A	A	A	A
Arroyo toad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bank swallow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Red-legged frog	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mountain yellow-legged frog	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peregrine falcon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Swainson's hawk	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Burrowing owl	L	L	A	L	A	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	A	A	A

A=Assumed Absent, L=Low, M=Moderate, H=High

Santa Ana Sucker. This fish species is only found within perennial streams with sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae. Although it is known from the upper San Gabriel River, it is not known from anywhere within any of the project areas. This fish is unlikely to enter into the project areas from areas where it is known because of the intervening blockages of streams created by several dam structures. Therefore, it is considered to be absent from all of the project areas.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher. This small passerine bird is considered an obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub and some other shrub communities below 3,000 feet in Southern California. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied, because the species has requirements for distinct territory sizes and prey availability. The nearest recorded populations of gnatcatcher are within the Puente Hills, Chino Hills, and Montebello area. There is coastal sage scrub (categorized as California sagebrush-California buckwheat scrub) within Projects 1, 2, 7, 10, and 12. The species is considered absent from these areas, however, because the coastal sage scrub present is considered too fragmented and too small in patch size to support the species.

Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo. This species occurs within dense and extensive riparian woodlands in Southern California, usually with a thick, almost impenetrable character and some running water nearby. It uses similar habitats as the least Bell's vireo and southern willow flycatcher, but its habitat requirements are even more specialized. They have not been recorded from within any of the project areas. The species is considered unlikely to nest in the project area because the riparian habitat is not as suitable for them. Riparian habitat with limited potential to support this species can be found adjacent to the Whittier Narrows project area (Project 9), the San Jose project area (Project 10), and the southern portion of the Westside project area (Project 12).

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. This species occurs within riparian woodlands in Southern California, usually with a high overstory of cottonwoods or other tree species and some running water nearby. It uses similar habitats as the least Bell's vireo, but its habitat requirements are more specialized. Often it is seen as a migrant in areas where it does not then settle in to nest. Although they have been seen migrating through the Whittier Narrows area, the species is not currently thought to consistently nest in the area. Riparian habitat with limited potential to support this species can be found adjacent to the Whittier Narrows project area (Project 9), the San Jose project area (Project 10), and the southern portion of the Westside project area (Project 12).

Least Bell's Vireo. This riparian obligate species nests in low riparian habitat within medium to large stream systems below 2,000 feet elevation. It requires a diversity of riparian habitat structure and is most often associated with willow riparian habitat areas having an herbaceous understory. The species is known to nest within the Whittier Narrows. Riparian habitat with limited potential to support this species can be found adjacent to the Whittier Narrows project

area (Project 9), the San Jose project area (Project 10), and the southern portion of the Westside project area (Project 12).

Arroyo Toad. This species occurs within larger stream systems with scattered riparian vegetation and sandy or gravelly bottoms. They have not been recorded from within any of the project areas. Riparian habitats can include willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods. It breeds within alluvial braided channels that are slow-moving but well-oxygenated. Although the project areas are within the range of this species, suitable habitat is considered absent throughout the four project areas and they are not expected to occur.

Bank Swallow. This species is a migrant that nests in summer along vertical bluffs and cliffs along stream banks, at least one meter in height. They have not been recorded from within any of the project areas. Not many nesting areas are known in the southern California area and none have been identified within any of the project areas. This species is considered to be absent from all four project areas because of the lack of suitable cliff habitat.

Red-legged Frog. This frog uses standing or slow moving, perennial deep ponds and streams with perennial water flows. It favors tall vegetation, like grasses, cattails and shrubs, to provide protection from predators and the sun since they cannot tolerate excessive heat. They have not been recorded from within any of the project areas. Their habitat requirements do not associate well with managed flood control systems, and so the species is considered absent from all project areas.

Mountain Yellow-legged Frog. This species occurs at elevations between 1,200 to 7,500 feet and requires permanent water sources including streams, rivers, perennial creeks, pools, or other forms of aquatic habitat. It is known from very few streams in southern California. They have not been recorded from within any of the project areas. Like the red-legged frog, their habitat requirements do not associate well with managed flood control systems, and so the species is considered absent from all project areas.

Peregrine Falcon. This is a wide-ranging falcon that is found in open habitats ranging from tundra to savanna, and seacoast to high mountains. Its nesting areas are protected. The subspecies in the lower 48 states will nest on cliffs, in open forests, and on tall buildings or bridges in urban environments, feeding on rock doves. Within the project areas, the species potential to occur is considered low and only as a migrant and wintering species; it would not nest within the project areas.

Swainson's Hawk. This species nests in woodland stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas and in oak savanna and hunts in nearby grassland, or cultivated field areas supporting rodent populations. Its nesting areas are protected. The species occurs in coastal areas more during migration than during the breeding season, and is known from deserts more during the summer months. Within the project areas, the species potential to occur is

considered low and only as a migrant and wintering species; it would not nest within the project areas.

Burrowing Owl. Burrowing owls are associated with low-lying vegetation, open scrub, grassland, disturbed habitat, and agricultural habitats. They frequently can be found in vacant lots in otherwise urban zones if the area has a prey base and suitable substrate for burrow creation. Potential for burrowing owl is considered low at all project areas, excluding areas that are heavily urbanized, due to their ability to inhabit multiple habitat types and areas directly adjacent to development (Projects 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13).

Nesting Birds. All raptor species are protected from “take” pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA 1918]. During the biological resources assessment, breeding birds were observed, and there are several locations where large trees exist within and adjacent to all of the project areas which may contain nesting habitat for protected breeding birds such as raptors, hummingbirds, and other migratory birds. Nesting birds can also use urban structures, such as buildings or towers. Breeding bird species could pose a constraint to development of the area, if development occurs during the breeding season. Generally the breeding season is from March 1 through August 31 of each year. All Projects have the potential to support nesting bird species adjacent to or within their footprints.

The large ornamental trees on the site provide potential nesting habitat for several raptors including: Cooper’s hawk, red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Raptors in the area of the Proposed Project typically breed between February 1 and August 31 while non-raptor birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) generally nest between March and August.

4.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas

4.7.1 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Linkages

Wildlife movement corridors consist of an entire habitat connection or linkage between habitat blocks. The habitat blocks being connected tend to support core populations or, at a minimum, populations large enough to be self-sustaining. Wildlife corridors allow species within one habitat block to move to another in case of a fire or other disturbance that reduces the amount of available habitat. They are vital in maintaining viable populations of animal species on a meta-population (group of populations) basis.

Linkages and corridors facilitate regional animal movement and can consist of waterways, riparian corridors, flood control channels, contiguous habitat, and upland habitat. Drainages often serve as movement corridors because wildlife can move easily through these areas and fresh water is periodically available. Corridors also offer wildlife terrain in which to forage and they allow for the dispersal of young individuals. Ridgelines may also serve as movement corridors.

Most corridors are suitable for a particular animal or group of animals based on their length, width, and vegetative features. The less constrained a corridor is, the more it can be used by a full gamut of animal species. Some wildlife, such as coyotes (*Canis latrans*), is accustomed to moving through more urban corridors. Some coyotes have been known to travel great lengths through narrow cement culverts, or occupy vacant lots surrounded by urban development. Other species of wildlife, such as mountain lions (*Felis concolor*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), are very sensitive to the configuration of a wildlife corridor and need wide, naturally-vegetated areas with little human disturbance. Each potential wildlife corridor must be evaluated on its own merits to determine which wildlife species are expected to use it and which are not, in order to manage it properly.

Within the project areas, wildlife corridors are considered to correspond primarily with the natural riparian corridors of the San Gabriel River, San Jose Creek, Rio Hondo, and their respective tributaries. The San Gabriel River flows from and links to the San Gabriel Mountains and is considered an important wildlife linkage and resident habitat area for regional wildlife populations. Wildlife using the rivers as corridors has the potential to use the project areas as part of the corridor as well. Because much of the course of these rivers is channelized and lined with cement, these reaches are considered to be a little value to larger wildlife such as mountain lions. They are, however, suitable for more urban species such as coyotes. Wildlife use is highest where the amount of natural vegetative cover is highest and wildlife use is lowest where urban areas dominate the landscape or where the channels that they could use for movement corridors are cement-lined. Within San Jose Creek (Project 10), the lower Rio Hondo (Project 12), and the San Gabriel River (Projects 8, 9, and 11) the potential for wildlife movement is high due to a high amount of riparian vegetation present. In contrast, for the cement-lined portions of the Rio Hondo along the Westside project area (Projects 13, 14, 15, and 16), wildlife movement potential is considered to be low. Habitats within and near the Whittier Narrows area (Projects 5, 6, and 7) are expected to have high potential for wildlife use.

4.7.2 Significant Ecological Areas

An SEA designation is given by the Los Angeles County General Plan to land that contains irreplaceable biological resources. The County of Los Angeles has designated 62 sites as SEAs, with pending additional sites to be listed. These sites usually contain wildlife corridors as well as habitat blocks. The SEAs were selected in an effort to identify areas that possess uncommon, unique, or rare biological resources, and areas that are prime examples of the more common habitats and communities within Los Angeles County. The objective of the SEA Program is to conserve genetic and physical diversity by designating biological resource areas that are capable of sustaining themselves into the future (Los Angeles County 2015a). The original boundaries of the SEAs have been slightly modified over time. In 2014, the proposed SEA map was modified to show proposed SEAs within Altadena, Rowland Heights, and Hacienda Heights, which all have an existing community plan, as Conceptual SEAs (Los Angeles County 2015; 2016). Conceptual SEAs are to be considered and effective only through the preparation and adoption of community-

based plans. The Los Angeles County General Plan Update, including the SEA Program Goals and Policies, Countywide SEA and Coastal Resource Areas Map, and SEA Descriptions were approved at a public hearing by the Board of Supervisors on March 24, 2015 (Los Angeles County 2015a). Conceptual areas are still pending approval and require a review for compatibility with the existing community plans (Los Angeles County 2016).

The Puente Hills SEA occurs throughout the Whittier Narrows project area (Projects 6, 7, 8, and 9) and the southern parts of the San Jose Creek (Projects 10 and 11) and Westside (Project 12) project areas. The Quarry Clasp project area is not within an SEA. The Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary SEA is located approximately one mile south of the Proposed Project. The Whittier Narrows project area and the southern parts of the San Jose Creek Westside project areas contain important wildlife resources and wildlife corridors.

4.8 Jurisdictional Areas

Jurisdictional areas are those that contain Ordinary High Water Mark and are regulated by the USACE under the federal Clean Water Act, contain lakes or streams and are regulated by the CDFW under the California Fish and Game Code (Section 1600), or (all waterbodies) by the RWQCB. The Rio Hondo, San Jose Creek, and San Gabriel River are all known jurisdictional resources within the Proposed Project. Other smaller drainages and features that are tributary to these larger features (such as Mission Creek) are likely also jurisdictional.

According to the analysis of existing project footprints, there is a potential of Projects 7, 9, 10, and 12 to affect jurisdictional features of the Rio Hondo, San Gabriel River, and San Jose Creek or tributaries thereto. If such resources are planned to be impacted by a Project, then regulatory permits will be required for that Project by submitting applications to the USACE for a Section 404 CWA Permit, to the CDFW for a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement, and to the RWQCB for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are additional surveys that could be required prior to development of each project within the Project Areas: rare plant surveys, burrowing owl surveys, southwestern willow flycatcher surveys, least Bell's vireo surveys, California gnatcatcher surveys, oak tree surveys and permitting, a jurisdictional delineation, regulatory permitting, an evaluation of LA County Significant Ecological Areas, and pre-construction nesting bird surveys.

These tasks are described below, as well as a description of Project Areas to which the survey may apply.

Focused Rare Plant Surveys.

Nevin's Barberry

Prior to ground disturbing construction activities (e.g. grading, vegetation removal) for Projects 7, 9, 10, and 12 a focused rare plant survey for Nevin's Barberry shall be conducted. Because this plant is a shrub species that is obvious at any time of the year, the survey may be conducted during any season.

Brand's Phacelia

Prior to ground disturbing construction activities (e.g. grading, vegetation removal) for Projects 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 a focused rare plant survey for Brand's phacelia shall be conducted. The survey shall take place during the blooming period for Brand's phacelia (March through June). Biologists will use a nearby population as a reference, if feasible, to verify that the target rare plant is blooming at the time of the survey.

If sensitive plant species are not found during the surveys, then no further mitigation is required. In the event a listed plant is discovered onsite, the location and numbers of the species shall be recorded by a qualified biologist. The CDFW, USFWS and WCA shall be formally notified and consulted regarding the presence of either the federal and/or state listed or candidate species onsite.

If the plant can be avoided by construction, a Preservation and Management Plan for the species found will be prepared and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1) Provision of protective fencing or buffers between development and any listed plant that may be found onsite as required by CDFW or USFWS. This buffer zone shall be designated with appropriate fencing to exclude construction vehicles and public access, but not wildlife access;
- 2) The size of the buffer depends upon the use of the immediately adjacent lands, and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, edaphic physical and chemical characteristics) that are identified by a qualified plant

ecologist and/or botanist. At minimum, the buffer shall be at least ten feet and demarcated by fencing that is installed with the assistance of a qualified plant ecologist. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, with the approval of the USFWS and/or CDFW;

- 3) Stormwater runoff, irrigation runoff, and other drainage from developed areas shall not pass through areas populated by the listed species;
- 4) Listed species areas shall not be artificially shaded by structures or landscaping within the adjacent development areas;
- 5) Pesticide use shall not be permitted within listed plants areas;
- 6) The WCA will be responsible for monitoring the listed plant areas during construction and after project completion to ensure avoidance.

If the plant cannot be avoided by construction, the CDFW and/or USFWS will be consulted. The following steps will be needed:

- 1) For direct impacts to the federal-listed and state-listed Nevin's barberry, the CDFW will be consulted regarding the potential need for a permit under the CESA and the USFWS will be consulted for the potential need for a permit under the FESA. Mitigation for the impact will be developed through this process and could include payment of in-lieu fee, preservation of another population of the plant, transplantation, or creation of a preserve.
- 2) For direct impacts to plants that are candidate species for listing (Brand's phacelia), the USFWS will be consulted for the potential need for a permit under the FESA. Mitigation for the impact will be developed through this process and could include payment of in-lieu fee, preservation of another population of the plant, transplantation, or creation of a preserve.

Nesting bird Surveys

If activities with the potential to destroy nests or cause birds to abandon nests are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 1 – August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the footprint for all Projects and within a buffer of 500 feet of the Project limits. A qualified biologist is one having at least one year of nesting bird survey experience. The survey area shall include all potential bird nesting areas, including grasslands, scrub habitat, woodlands, and isolated trees that are within 500 feet of ground disturbance and vegetation clearing activities. The survey shall be conducted within the nesting season and no more than 30 days prior to commencement of ground disturbance activities.

If active bird nests are found, the qualified biologist will recommend measures to avoid impacts to the nest while it is active. At a minimum the nest itself will be protected while it is active and a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the nest to protect it from indirect Project

effects due to noise and dust. Recommended buffers are 500 feet for raptors and sensitive species and 300 feet for all other birds. The biologist can adjust the buffer limits based on the setting, topography, exposure of the nest to adverse effects, and other factors. Direct removal of the nest and construction activities within the buffer zone will be avoided until the nest is deemed no longer active by the qualified biologist.

Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo Surveys

A habitat assessment shall be conducted for Projects 9, 10, and 12 a year prior to planned ground disturbing activities. If the habitat assessment determines that suitable habitat for western yellow-billed cuckoo is present and would be directly impacted by Projects 9, 10, or 12 then a USFWS protocol survey shall be conducted to ensure compliance with FESA and CESA. The survey period for western yellow-billed cuckoo extends from June 15 to August 15, consisting of four surveys. If western yellow-billed cuckoo are located during the survey, and their occupied habitat may be impacted by the Project, a request for take authorization must be submitted, processed, and approved with the USFWS and CDFW prior to the ground disturbance activities that may affect this species. This will involve a consultation process under the FESA and CESA.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Surveys

A habitat assessment shall be conducted for Projects 9, 10, and 12 within a year prior to ground disturbing activities. If the habitat assessment determines that suitable habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher is present and would be directly impacted by Projects 9, 10, or 12 then USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted to ensure compliance with FESA and CESA. The survey period for southwestern willow flycatcher extends from May 15 to July 17, consisting of five surveys. If southwestern willow flycatcher are located during the survey, and their occupied habitat may be impacted by a Project, a request for take authorization must be submitted, processed, and approved with the USFWS and CDFW prior to the ground disturbing activities that may affect this species. This will involve a consultation process under the FESA and CESA.

Least Bell's Vireo Surveys

A habitat assessment shall be conducted for Projects 9, 10, and 12 within a year prior to proposed ground disturbing activities. If the habitat assessment determines that suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo is present and would be directly impacted by Projects 9, 10, or 12 then USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted to ensure compliance with FESA and CESA. The survey period for least Bell's vireo extends from April 10 to July 31, consisting of eight surveys. If least Bell's vireo are located during the survey, and their occupied habitat may be impacted by the Project, a request for take authorization must be submitted, processed, and approved with the USFWS and CDFW prior to the ground disturbance activities that may affect this species. This will involve a consultation process under the FESA and CESA.

Burrowing Owl Surveys

Prior to ground disturbing activities within the burrowing owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31), a habitat assessment and pre-construction burrowing owl survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within suitable habitat within the Project footprint and a 500-foot buffer surrounding the footprint for Projects 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. A qualified biologist must have at least one year of experience conducting burrowing owl surveys. The assessment and pre-construction survey shall conform to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012). If burrowing owls are located during the survey, and may be impacted by the Projects 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 then measures to avoid the a burrowing owl will be developed prior to any ground disturbance that might affect the owl or it is burrows, as determined by a qualified biologist. At a minimum a burrowing owl mitigation plan shall be prepared to be submitted to the WCA and the CDFW for review and approval. The approved plan shall be implemented prior to the ground disturbance activities that may affect this species.

Jurisdictional Delineation and Regulatory Permitting

Due to the potential of Projects 7, 9, 10, and 12 to affect potentially jurisdictional features of the Rio Hondo, San Gabriel River, and San Jose Creek or tributaries thereto, a jurisdictional delineation shall be conducted within each of these project areas prior to the implementation of each Project to determine the extent of jurisdiction present and the extent to which a Project footprint affects jurisdictional resources. If such resources are planned to be impacted by a Project, then regulatory permits will be required for that Project by submitting applications to the USACE for a Section 404 CWA Permit, to the CDFW for a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement, and to the RWQCB for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Once the permits have been issued, the impacts to jurisdictional features can occur.

Oak Tree Surveys

An oak tree survey and report shall be conducted by an oak tree consultant, as deemed acceptable by the Los Angeles County Director of Regional Planning and County Forester & Fire Warden, to document the trees being proposed to be impacted for Projects 7, 9, 10 and 12. An oak tree permit is required prior to cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage, or encroaching into the protected zone of any oak trees with a dbh of eight inches or more. All protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

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**Table 7
Survey Matrix of Emerald Necklace Projects**

Project Area	Component Project #	Component Project Name	Survey Recommendations
Quarry Clasp	1	Quarry Clasp Park Development	Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
	2	Quarry Clasp Multi-Use Trail and Bicycle Paths	Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Rare Plant Survey
	3	Peck Road Signalized Crossing	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
Whittier Narrows	5	Class I Bicycle Path on Rosemead Boulevard to Legg Lake	Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey SEATAC Review
	6	Class I Bicycle Path from El Bosque del Rio Hondo to Lincoln Avenue on San Gabriel Boulevard	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey SEATAC Review
	7	Class I Bicycle Path from the Rio Hondo to Legg Lake through the Southern California Edison Easement	Burrowing Owl Survey' Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Rare Plant Survey Oak Survey Jurisdictional Delineation and Regulatory Permitting SEATAC Review
	8	Pellissier Village Multi-Use Trail from State Route 60 to Horseman's Park	Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Rare Plant Survey SEATAC Review
	9	Pellissier Bridge at Horseman's Park	Least Bell's Vireo Survey Willow Flycatcher Survey Western Yellow Billed Cuckoo Survey Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Rare Plant Survey Oak Survey Jurisdictional Delineation and Regulatory Permitting SEATAC Review
San Jose Creek	10	Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from the San Jose Creek Trail to the San Gabriel River Trail'	Least Bell's Vireo Survey Willow Flycatcher Survey Western Yellow Billed Cuckoo Survey

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			Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Oak Survey Rare Plant Survey Jurisdictional Delineation and Regulatory Permitting
	11	Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from San Jose Creek Trail to San Gabriel River Trail	Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Rare Plant Survey
Westside	12	Alhambra Wash from State Route 60 to the Garvey Community Center	Least Bell's Vireo Survey Willow Flycatcher Survey Western Yellow Billed Cuckoo Survey Burrowing Owl Survey Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey Oak Survey Rare Plant Survey Jurisdictional Delineation and Regulatory Permitting SEATAC Review
	13	Rosemead Underpass	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
	14	Rosemead Boulevard Access Ramp	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
	15	Interstate 10 Underpass	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
	16	Multi-Use Trail from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard	Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey

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6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the project.

DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____

Mr. Scott Taylor

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APPENDIX C Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Baldwin Park (3411718) OR El Monte (3411811))

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	440 440	104 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	260 560	403 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	G5T5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	440 595	114 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	220 220	31 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G3G4 S1S2	None None		500 500	232 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	375 375	2401 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>California Walnut Woodland</i> California Walnut Woodland	G2 S2.1	None None		900 940	76 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	G4 S4	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	230 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	610 1,100	138 S:2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	200 200	87 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	G5T2T3 S1	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	275 275	155 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	G5T4T5 SH	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		147 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	G5T2 S1	Endangered Endangered	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List		70 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	220 380	1159 S:4	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	3	0
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	G5T4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	555 600	293 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	400 550	103 S:3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	2
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	440 440	87 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	G5 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority		235 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	550 550	57 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	440 440	102 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority		90 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium-High Priority	550 550	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	300 300	15 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	200 500	731 S:6	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	1	3	3	0
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	G4G5T2Q S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	215 1,000	814 S:8	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	7	7	1	0
<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	G4TH SH	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	210 1,000	4 S:3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	0
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	G5 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern		296 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i> Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	G1 S1.1	None None		500 500	30 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0



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Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	300 300	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	328 328	76 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	560 560	493 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	200 900	468 S:8	1	2	0	0	1	4	2	6	7	1	0
<i>Walnut Forest</i> Walnut Forest	G1 S1.1	None None		1,000 1,000	6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank	CESA	FESA	Elevation High (meters)	Elevation Low (meters)	CA Endemic
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3S4	G4?T3T4	None	None	2600	1220	T
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub perennial rhizomatous	1B.2	S2	G5T2	None	None	1500	595	T
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	1000	180	F
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G2	None	FE	640	4	T
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S1	G5T1	None	None	200	10	F
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	S1	G1	CE	FE	825	70	T
<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S3?	G3?	None	None	1200	15	F
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	700	15	T
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3	None	None	1000	320	T
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	1700	100	T
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2	None	None	855	105	T
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	3.1	SH	GHQ	None	None	215	30	T
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G3T2	None	None	480	0	F
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G3G4T2	None	None	640	0	T
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1	CE	FC	1220	150	T
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb perennial rhizomatous	1B.1	S3	G3T3	None	None	1220	275	T
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California sawgrass	Cyperaceae	herb	2B.2	S2	G4	None	None	1600	60	F
<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i>	monkey-flower savory	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	4.2	S3	G3	None	None	1800	305	T
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	740	30	F
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	2B.2	SH	G5T4T5	None	None	280	15	F
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1	CE	FE	760	200	T
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S1	G5T1	None	None	457	275	T
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G2	None	None	610	244	T
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2	None	None	790	15	T
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gabrielense</i>	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	4.3	S3	G5T3	None	None	2650	1200	T
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	S2	G2	None	None	1500	425	T
<i>Galium johnstonii</i>	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb perennial rhizomatous	4.3	S4	G4	None	None	2300	1220	T
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	herb perennial rhizomatous	1A	SH	G5TH	None	None	1675	10	T
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	herb	4.3	S3	G3	None	None	2650	1155	T
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	3.2	S3S4	G3G4	None	None	1000	5	F
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb perennial rhizomatous	1B.1	S1	G4T1	None	None	810	70	T
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	Poaceae	herb	2B.1	S3	G3	None	None	1215	0	F
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	4.2	S3	G3	None	None	900	50	T
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G4T2	None	None	1220	1	F

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<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	4.2	S3	G3	None	None	1310	20	T
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	4.3	S3	G5T3	None	None	885	1	F
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S3	G4T3	None	None	1800	30	T
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S3	G3	None	None	2800	1520	T
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.3	S2	G3	None	None	2145	915	F
<i>Mimulus johnstonii</i>	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	4.3	S4	G4	None	None	2920	975	T
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.3	S4	G4	None	None	2000	100	T
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2	None	None	1210	3	T
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1	CE	FE	660	15	F
<i>Orobanche valida</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	Rock Creek broomrape	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (parasitic)	1B.2	S2	G4T2	None	None	2000	1250	T
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>	Hubby's phacelia	Boraginaceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	1000	0	T
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	Boraginaceae	perennial herb	3.2	S3	G5?T3	None	None	300	5	F
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	Boraginaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1	None	None	400	1	F
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	2B.2	S2	G4	None	None	2100	0	F
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	4.2	S3	G4T3	None	None	1000	450	T
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	4.2	S3	G3	None	None	1300	50	F
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1A	SH	G4TH	None	None	300	65	T
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	S4	G4	None	None	1200	20	F
<i>Rupertia rigida</i>	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	4.3	S4	G4	None	None	2500	700	F
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	S3	G4T3	None	None	2000	425	T
<i>Senecio astephanus</i>	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	4.3	S3	G3	None	None	1500	400	T
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	S2	G2	None	None	2040	2	T
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.3	S2	G2	None	None	2010	300	T
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	S2	G5T3	None	None	610	50	F

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250
CARLSBAD, CA 92008

PHONE: (760)431-9440 FAX: (760)431-5901

URL: www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2016-SLI-0801

July 21, 2016

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2016-E-01235

Project Name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

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A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

APPENDIX C



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Official Species List

Provided by:

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250
CARLSBAD, CA 92008
(760) 431-9440
<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2016-SLI-0801

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2016-E-01235

Project Type: RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE

Project Name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Project Description: The Emerald Necklace is a proposed 17-mile interconnected network of bikeways, multi-use trails, parks, and greenways along the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel Rivers within Los Angeles County, California.

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

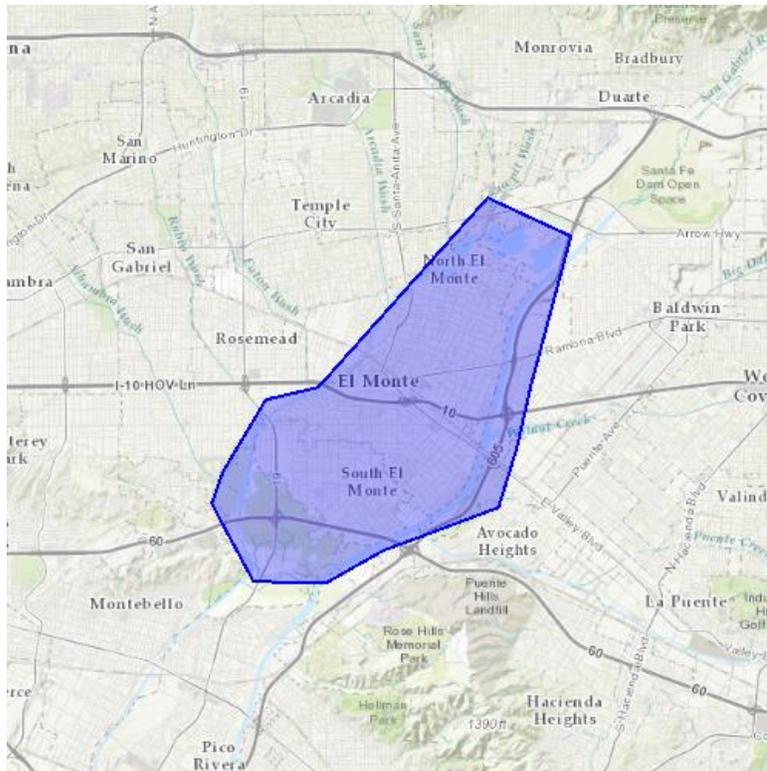
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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-118.07916641235352 34.03943142302355, -118.0704116821289 34.02648590051866, -118.05032730102539 34.026201361357074, -118.03470611572264 34.03345681194037, -118.00260543823244 34.043556504127444, -117.99711227416991 34.057210513510306, -117.9935073852539 34.0715732952909, -117.98217773437499 34.10583504681701, -118.00552368164062 34.11493127299082, -118.05255889892577 34.07114671309216, -118.06732177734375 34.06830277687429, -118.07933807373045 34.05180606439932, -118.0820846557617 34.044409944133456, -118.07916641235352 34.03943142302355)))

Project Counties: Los Angeles, CA

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Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 4 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>(Polioptila californica californica)</i> Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Least Bell's vireo <i>(Vireo bellii pusillus)</i> Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Southwestern Willow flycatcher <i>(Empidonax traillii extimus)</i> Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Flowering Plants			
Nevin's barberry <i>(Berberis nevinii)</i>	Endangered	Final designated	

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Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Emerald Necklace - Los Angeles County

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

The following critical habitats lie fully or partially within your project area.

Birds	Critical Habitat Type
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) Population: Entire	Final designated

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Sensitive Plant Species Documented Within the Project Region

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Acanthoscyphus oarishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's oxytheca	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Granite slopes in pine forest, above 4,000 feet elevation	A; project site out of known range			
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in montane chaparral and woodland habitats of the San Gabriel Mountains, but is only known from a single area. Elevation range is over 5,000 feet.	A; project site out of known range			
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland	A; project site out of known range			
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk vetch	US: FE CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/recent burns or disturbed areas. Only found in association with limestone outcrops and carbonate soils.	A; proper soils absent from the project site	A; proper soils absent from the project site	A; proper soils absent from the project site	A; proper soils absent from the project site
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>dauidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Alkali soil within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub.	A; suitable habitat not present			

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	US:-- END CA:-- END CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane, woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub (sandy or gravelly).	A ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and known occurrence less than two miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and known occurrence less than two miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and known occurrence less than two miles away.
<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in openings on clay soils within native scrub habitat areas.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, woodland, grassland	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site	L ; Marginal habitat on the site	L ; Marginal habitat on the site
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's Mariposa Lily	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and grasslands. Favors rocky, open areas.	A ; suitable habitat not present			

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> <i>var. intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland on rocky, calcareous soils	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning glory	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 3.1	Wetlands and marshy areas, alkali seeps, wet meadow areas	A; suitable habitat not present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> <i>ssp. australis</i>	southern tarplant	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Marshes, swamps, vernal moist areas, mesic grasslands, vernal pool margins	A; suitable habitat not present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i>	smooth Tarplant	US:-- CA: -- CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline).	A; suitable habitat not present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. parryi</i>	Parry's Spineflower	US:-- CA:-- CNPS:1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands with sandy soils or rocky soils.	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	US: FC CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Sandy coastal sage scrub and grasslands, in naturally open habitat areas with few non-native grasses	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California Sawgrass	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 2B.2	Occurs in meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps.	A ; suitable habitat not present	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Clinopodium mimuloides</i>	monkey-flower savory	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral, douglas fir forest along moist streambanks	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning glory	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, on clay soils or in serpentine seeps	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> <i>var. glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 2B.2	Occurs in marsh and swamp areas.	A ; suitable habitat not present	M ; Marginal habitat and historic occurrence less than 5 miles away.	M ; Marginal habitat and historic occurrence less than 5 miles away.	M ; Marginal habitat and historic occurrence less than 5 miles away.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned Spineflower	US: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland habitats. =, within broad alluvial systems	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> <i>ssp. crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Chaparral, occurs on steep cliff faces along riparian corridors	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, yellow pine forest, coastal sage scrub along cliff faces	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed Dudleya	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland.	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense</i>	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in mountainous regions, affiliated with granitic and sandy soil areas within chaparral and forested areas	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Chaparral, oak woodland, yellow pine forest, mixed hardwood forest	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range
<i>Galium johnstonii</i>	Johnston's bedstraw	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Mixed types of montane forest habitat areas	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	urn-flowered alum root	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Rocky areas above 4,500 feet in elevation	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 3.2	Vernally moist meadows, alkali playas, alkali scrub habitat areas	A ; suitable habitat not present	L ; some suitable habitat present	L ; some suitable habitat present	L ; some suitable habitat present
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i>	Los Angeles Sunflower	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1A	Occurs in marshes and swamps, in coastal salt and freshwater areas. This species is believed to be extinct.	L ; some suitable habitat present	L ; some suitable habitat present	A ; suitable habitat not present	L ; some suitable habitat present
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> <i>ssp. puberula</i>	Mesa Horkelia	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, in sandy or gravelly sites.	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	M ; Marginal habitat and possibly extirpated historic occurrences less than 3 miles away.	M ; Marginal habitat and possibly extirpated historic occurrences less than 3 miles away.	M ; Marginal habitat and possibly extirpated historic occurrences less than 3 miles away.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California Satintail	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 2B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub, often in alkali and mesic soils.	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California Black Walnut	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in alluvial soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland.	A ; would have been observed if present during surveys	A ; would have been observed if present during surveys	A ; would have been observed if present during surveys	A ; would have been observed if present during surveys

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's Goldfields	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, ephemeral lake beds, and other vernal habitats.	A ; suitable habitat not present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral habitat areas, canyons and north-facing slopes with some shade	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i>	Robinson's Pepper-grass	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub, typically in dry soils. Can occur in a variety of shrubland habitats.	L ; marginally suitable habitat present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away
<i>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Occurs near streambanks, along wetland seeps, and other moist places in mountainous regions.	A ; suitable habitat not present	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L ; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in montane forest habitats.	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.3	Openings in chaparral, yellow pine forest, and woodlands	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range
<i>Mimulus johnstonii</i>	Johnston's monkeyflower	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, along rocky areas, scree slopes, talus areas	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California Muhly	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps (mesic, seeps and streambanks).	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate Navarretia	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, grassland, and vernal pools in alkaline soils.	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Orcuttii californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pool margins	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present	A ; suitable habitat not present
<i>Orobanche valida</i> <i>ssp. valida</i>	Rock Creek broomrape	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in montane forest habitats.	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range	A ; project site out of known range

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>	Hubby's phacelia	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Rocky talus slopes and other rocky habitats in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austolitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 3.2	Coastal areas in sandy locations, dunes, coastal sage scrub, and salt marsh	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; marginally suitable habitat present
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's Phacelia	US: -- CA: -- CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub, also within riparian floodplains	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; Marginal habitat on the site	L; Marginal habitat on the site	L; Marginal habitat on the site
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 2B.2	Sandy and gravel areas in woodland, riparian areas, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel oak	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral and woodland areas, San Gabriel Mountains	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Englemann oak	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Grasslands, woodlands, and chaparral, tendency to occur riparian corridors and north-facing slopes	A; would have been observed if present during surveys	A; would have been observed if present during surveys	A; would have been observed if present during surveys	A; would have been observed if present during surveys

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> <i>var. parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1A	Occurs in forested mountain habitats and other woodland habitats. Presumed extinct in California.	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range
<i>Romneya coulterii</i>	Coulter's montilija poppy	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in burned areas in chaparral and coastal scrub. Introduced in many native plant gardens.	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; Marginal habitat on the site	L; Marginal habitat on the site	L; Marginal habitat on the site
<i>Rupertia rigida</i>	Parish's rupertia	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Meadows and seeps within chaparral, grassland, woodland, and coniferous forest. Pebble Plain also.	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> <i>ssp. austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Mesic areas in chaparral, woodland, and coniferous forest	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range	A; project site out of known range
<i>Senecio astephanus</i>	San Gabriel sandwort	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 4.3	Dry, rocky slopes in San Gabriel Mountains, Joshua Tree woodland, pinyon-juniper areas	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino Aster	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic).	L; marginally suitable habitat present	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away	L; Marginal habitat on the site and nearest known occurrence more than 5 miles away

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Sumphyotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 1B.3	Shady and mesic areas in forests, woodlands, chaparral, riparian areas, and coniferous forests.	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> <i>var. sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	US:-- CA:-- CNPS: 2B.2	Meadows and seeps, in a variety of habitat areas	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present	A; suitable habitat not present

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US: Federal Classifications

FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern

CA: State Classifications

SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SR	State Rare
SCAN	State Candidate
SFP	State Fully Protected
SSC	California Species of Concern

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

1A	Plants presumed extinct in California
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3	Plants considered by CNPS to require more information
4:	Plants of limited distribution

Plants 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:

.1	Seriously endangered in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Fairly endangered in CA (20-80%) occurrences threatened

Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

P	Present
A	Assumed absent
L	Low
M	Medium
H	High

Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
Birds							
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	US:-- CA: WL	Native and non-native woodlands, riparian areas, sometimes urban areas	L: some trees present	H; habitat present	M; habitat present	H; habitat present in southern part of project area
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tri-colored blackbird (nesting colony)	US: -- CA: SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, & foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	A; Habitat not present	L; low quality habitat present in project area	L; low quality habitat present in project area	L; low quality habitat present in southern part of project area
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	US:-- CA:WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass & forb patches.	A; Habitat not present			
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle (nesting and wintering)	US: – CA: SSC	Wide range, easily adaptable to different habitats. Typically in open habitats especially in mountains and hills. Found inland California year-round and closer to the coast during the winter. Nests in historic nest sites (cliffs, inaccessible areas)	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	US:-- CA: WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	A; Habitat not present			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl (burrow sites)	US: – CA: SSC	Associated with low-lying vegetation, open scrub, grassland, and agricultural habitats.	L; Some open habitat present			

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant	US: – CA: SSC	Mostly coastal, found inland usually only to migrate. Fully migratory birds and breed in moist coastal meadows. Spring migrations are usually along the coast and sometimes more inland, while fall migration is typically off shore over the ocean.	L; Some habitat present, may migrate through area	L; Some habitat present, may migrate through area	L; Some habitat present, may migrate through area	L; Some habitat present, may migrate through area
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (Nesting habitat)	Swainson's hawk	US: -- CA: ST	Nests in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas and in oak savanna. Forages in grassland, or cultivated field areas supporting rodent populations.	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	US: -- CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats at elevations below 3,000 feet. Requires tall opuntia cactus for roosting and nesting. California range inhabiting southern Orange County, coastal San Diego County, and extreme northwestern Baja California.	A; Habitat not present			
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	US: -- CA: SSC	Nests in coniferous forest areas, along streams. During migration, is found in a much wider variety of habitats	L; during migration in spring and fall			

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	US: -- CA: SSC	Open plains at moderate elevations usually far from water, especially dry shortgrass prairie. Winters in short grass fields, plowed fields, and sandy deserts. Found in parts of central California. Southern California ranges from south Mojave to northern Baja California but typically only during the winter.	A ; Habitat not present	L ; Habitat is sparse and low quality	L ; Habitat is sparse and low quality	L ; Habitat is sparse and low quality
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	US: -- CA: SSC	Open habitats; prairie, slough, wet meadows, marshes. Found all over California year-round.	L ; habitat present but not good quality	M ; good quality habitat present but not extensive	M ; good quality habitat present but not extensive	M ; good quality habitat present but not extensive
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	US: FT CA: SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	A ; Habitat not present	L ; habitat present of low quality	L ; habitat present of low quality	L ; habitat present of low quality
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	black swift	US: -- CA: SSC	Montane habitats, sea cliffs and caves. Distribution is patchy throughout North America. There are both coastal and inland populations in California. Found on cliffs adjacent to or behind waterfalls in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	US:-- CA: FP	Riparian woodlands and surrounding open areas; savannas, marshes, cleared or cultivated fields, and grassy foothills. Range from Humbolt County marshes to Baja California peninsula.	M ; habitat present and moderate quality	H ; good quality habitat present	H ; good quality habitat present	H ; good quality habitat present

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian woodlands in Southern California, usually with a high overstory of cottonwoods or other tree species and some running water nearby.	A ; habitat present	L ; habitat present	L ; habitat present	L ; habitat present
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	US:-- CA: WL	Open fields of any sort	L ; some habitat present	M ; habitat present	M ; habitat present	M ; habitat present
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum (Nesting habitat)</i>	peregrine falcon	US: -- CA: SE/FP	Found in open habitats ranging from tundra to savanna, and seacoast to high mountains. Also in open forests and tall buildings. Found across all of North America, nests mostly in the west. Numbers have declined since pesticide era.	A ; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A ; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A ; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter	A ; Nesting habitat not present, but may occur during winter
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	US: -- CA: SSC	Riparian habitat areas with some overstory present.	A ; habitat not present	L ; habitat present	M ; habitat present of fair quality	M ; habitat present of fair quality
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	least bittern (nesting colony)	US: -- CA: SSC	Freshwater, wetlands and marshes with high vegetation. Found in central California and southern California, mostly on the coastal slope, inland to the Salton Sea area. Nests in cattails and other marsh vegetation.	A ; Habitat not present	M ; nesting habitat present of fair quality	L ; nesting habitat present of low quality	M ; nesting habitat present of fair quality

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	US: -- CA: SSC	Open fields, scrub habitats and grasslands.	L ; low quality habitat present	M ; moderate quality habitat present	M ; moderate quality habitat present	M ; moderate quality habitat present
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	US: -- CA: WL	Found along rivers, lakes, and coasts. Temperate and tropical regions. Present in southern California during the winter and northern California during the summer.	L ; may occur during winter, unlikely to nest	L ; may occur during winter, unlikely to nest	L ; may occur during winter, unlikely to nest	L ; may occur during winter, unlikely to nest
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	US: FT CA: SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas & slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	vermillion flycatcher	US: -- CA: SSC	Riparian woodlands, roadsides, deserts. Range from southwestern United States to central Argentina and Uruguay. Found in south central California, historically not west of Riverside.	M ; habitat present of fair quality	M ; habitat of fair quality present	M ; habitat present of fair quality	M ; habitat of fair quality present
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	US:-- CA: ST	Vertical bluffs and cliffs along stream banks, at least one meter in height	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	US: -- CA: SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	L ; habitat present of low quality	M ; habitat present of fair quality	M ; habitat present of fair quality	M ; habitat present of fair quality
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	US: FE CA: SE	Nests in low riparian habitat in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms below 2,000 ft amsl.	A ; Habitat not present	M ; habitat present of fair quality	L ; habitat present of low quality	M ; habitat present of fair quality
Reptiles							
<i>Anniella pulchra nigra</i>	black legless lizard	US:-- CA: SSC	Loose soil, stabilized and unstabilized dunes, coastal scrub and woodland areas	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	US:-- CA: SSC	Burrows in sand or loose loamy soil with plenty of moisture such as under sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland, or near sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	US:-- CA: WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	US:-- CA:SSC	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	US: -- CA: SSC	Rocky outcrops in desert regions	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	US: -- CA: SSC	Rocky, open coastal sage scrub and chaparral	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	US: -- CA: SSC	Streams, lakes, ponds, drainage ditches with perennial ponding areas and both vegetative and structural elements	A; Habitat not present	L; Habitat present, but of fair quality	L; Habitat present, but of fair quality	L; Habitat present, but of fair quality
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	US: -- CA: SSC	occurs in a variety of habitats, including scrubland and grassland; typically it is found in areas with sandy soil, scattered shrubs, and ant colonies,	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Island skink	US: -- CA: WL	Found in moist areas and dry hillsides, grassland, broken chaparral, pinon-juniper and juniper-sage woodland, and open pine-oak and pine forests. Range from inland southern California south through the north Pacific coast region of northern Baja California.	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	US: -- CA: SSC	Semi-arid brush areas, canyons, rocky hillsides, plains. Widely distributed among lowland southern California, from the coast to the eastern border.	L; habitat present but of fair quality	M; habitat present and of good quality	L; habitat present but of fair quality	M; habitat present and of good quality

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	US: -- CA: SSC	Generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Ranges continuously from near Salinas in Monterey County south along the coast mostly west of the south Coast Ranges, to southern California.	L; Habitat present, but of very low quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis</i>	south coast garter snake	US: -- CA: SSC	Inhabits mixed woodland, grassland, coniferous forest, dunes, brushland, generally in the vicinity of ponds or flowing water. Can be found along the coast of southern California, from Ventura County and south.	L; Habitat present, but of very low quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M; Habitat present, but of fair quality
Amphibians							
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	US: FE CA: SSC	Sandy washes with scattered riparian vegetation and sandy or gravel bottoms, typically upland and riparian habitats with willows, sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods. Ranges west of the desert in coastal areas, from the upper Salinas River system in Monterey County to northwestern Baja California.	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	red-legged frog	US: FT CA: SSC	Prefer standing or slow moving, deep ponds and streams. Tall vegetation, like grasses, cattails and shrubs, provide protection from predators and the sun since, they cannot tolerate excessive heat. Found near pacific slope drainages from Redding, to Marin county down to Baja California.	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	US: FE CA: SE/WL	Occurs at elevations between 1,200-7,500 ft amsl. Requires permanent water sources including streams, rivers, perennial creeks, pools, or other forms of aquatic habitat.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	US:-- CA: SSC	Occurs in grassland, scrub, chaparral with nearby vernal pools or other seasonal waters for breeding.	A ; Habitat not present	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	coast range newt	US:-- CA: SSC	Conifer and oak forest floors, streams, coastal areas and coastal range mountains. In the terrestrial phase they live in moist to dry habitats under wood or leafy debris, in rock crevices, and in animal burrows. In the aquatic phase they are found in ponds, reservoirs, lakes and slow-moving streams. Found along the California coast and coastal mountain ranges from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
Mammals							
<i>Antrozus pallidus</i>	pallid bat	US: -- CA: SSC	Desert and semi-desert habitat areas	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	US: -- CA: SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego Co. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	US: – CA: SSC	Desert scrub habitat areas, coastal sage scrub	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	spotted bat	US: -- CA: SSC	Along undisturbed roosts in cliffs, dense conifer and deciduous forests, arid deserts, grasslands, and riparian habitats. Found in foothills, mountains, and desert regions of southern California.	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present	A ; Habitat not present
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	US: -- CA: SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, riparian areas, chaparral etc.	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality	M ; Habitat present, but of fair quality
<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	western red bat	US:-- CA: SSC	Nest mostly in orchards and in the foliage of trees and shrubs. Well hidden, prefer riparian habitats. Sometimes appear in urban areas. Common in some areas of California, found west of the Sierra Nevada among western lowlands and coastal regions.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	US:-- CA: SSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging. Uncommon in California known only in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	US:-- CA: SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive	L ; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	dusky-footed woodrat	US:-- CA: SSC	Common throughout California. Prefers scrub, forest and woodland habitats with moderate canopy, year-round greenery, a brushy understory, and suitable nest building materials. Can be abundant in chaparral habitats.	L ; habitat present but not extensive	M ; habitat present and of moderate quality	L ; habitat present but not extensive	M ; habitat present and of moderate quality

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	US:-- CA: SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	US:-- CA: SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Typically found in rocky areas with high cliffs.	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	US:-- CA: SSC	Rocky canyons with scrub and woodlands, rocky outcrops and crevices for roosting	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	US:-- CA: SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive	L; habitat present but not extensive
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	US:-- CA: SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
Fish							
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	US: FT CA: --	Prefers streams with sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	A; outside of known species range	A; outside of known species range	A; outside of known species range	A; outside of known species range

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence Within Project Site and Buffer			
				Quarry Clasp	Whittier Narrows	San Jose Creek	Westside
<i>Gila orcutti</i>	arroyo chub	US:-- CA: SSC	Native to streams from Malibu creek to San Luis Rey river basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Yne.	A; Habitat not present	L; marginally suitable habitat, but no occurrences mapped within the vicinity.	L; marginally suitable habitat, but no occurrences mapped within the vicinity.	L; marginally suitable habitat, but no occurrences mapped within the vicinity.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace	US:-- CA: SSC	Perennial stream areas within the Santa Ana Watershed, among riffles and in small pools	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present
<i>Invertebrates</i>							
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	crotch bumblebee	US:-- CA: --	Open native grassland and scrub habitats	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present	A; Habitat not present

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US: Federal Classifications

FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern

CA: State Classifications

SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SR	State Rare
SCAN	State Candidate for Listing
SFP	State Fully Protected
SSC	California Species of Concern
WL	Watch List

Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

P	Present
A	Assumed absent
L	Low
M	Medium
H	High

APPENDIX C

VASCULAR PLANTS		PROJECT COMPONENT**
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY	
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California juniper	WN
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)		
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY	
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	SJC, WS
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	WS
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	WS
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY	
<i>Conium maculatum*</i>	poison hemlock	SJC, WS
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
<i>Nerium oleander*</i>	oleander	WN
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	California yarrow	WS
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed	QC, WN
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	WS
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus*</i>	Italian thistle	WN, SJC, WS
<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>	totalote	QC, WN, SJC
<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	bull thistle	WN, WS
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California bush sunflower	SJC
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	WN
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	prickly lettuce	QC, WN, WS
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	WN
<i>Sonchus oleraceus*</i>	common sow thistle	QC, WN, SJC
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	twiggy wreathplant	WN
<i>Taraxacum officinale*</i>	common dandelion	WN, SJC
BETULACEAE	BIRCH FAMILY	
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	white alder	SJC, WS
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	common fiddleneck	QC, WN
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	short podded mustard	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Raphanus sativus*</i>	radish	WN
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum*</i>	tumble mustard	QC, WN
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica*</i>	Indian fig	QC, WN, WS
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY	
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea</i>	Mexican elderberry	QC, WN, SJC, WS
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Chenopodium album*</i>	lamb's quarters	QC, WN
<i>Salsola tragus*</i>	Russian thistle	QC, WN, WS
CUCURBITACEAE	GOURD FAMILY	
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	calabazilla	WN
<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	coyote gourd	WS

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VASCULAR PLANTS		PROJECT COMPONENT**
CUSCUTACEAE	DODDER FAMILY	
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	California dodder	QC, SJC, WS
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	rattlesnake weed	QC, WN
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton	WN
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	dove weed	WN
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	spurge	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean	QC, WN, SJC, WS
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> *	yellow sweetclover	QC, WN
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i> *	rose clover	WN
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	WS, SJC
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	coastal scrub oak	SJC
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i> ^	Engelmann oak	WS; Planted in a park
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	WS
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	SJC
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red stemmed filaree	QC, WN, WS
HYDROPHYLLACEAE	WATERLEAF FAMILY	
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	baby blue eyes	WN
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	wild heliotrope	QC
JUGLANDACEAE	WALNUT FAMILY	
<i>Juglans regia</i> *	English walnut	SJC
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	WN
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	SJC, WS
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	SJC, WS
LAURACEAE	LAUREL FAMILY	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California laurel	WS
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY	
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed	QC, WN, WS
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY	
<i>Ficus carica</i> *	edible fig	QC, WN
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> *	blue gum	QC, WN, SJC, WS
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> *	bougainvillea	QC, SJC
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	California ash	WN
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	
<i>Camissonia</i> sp.	camissonia	QC
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	WS
PAPAVERACEAE	POPPY FAMILY	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	SJC, WS
PASSIFLORACEAE	PASSION FLOWER FAMILY	

APPENDIX C

VASCULAR PLANTS		PROJECT COMPONENT**
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i> *	bluecrown passion flower	WN, SJC
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAIN FAMILY	
<i>Plantago major</i> *	common plantain	WN
PLATANACEAE	SYCAMORE FAMILY	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	WN, WS
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	QC, SJC, WS
PORTULACACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY	
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids	WN
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
<i>Frangula californica</i>	California coffeeberry	WS
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY	
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise	SJC, WS
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	WS
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>lyonii</i>	holly leaved cherry	WS
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California wildrose	SJC
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> *	Himalayan blackberry	WN
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY	
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont's cottonwood	WN
<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow leaved willow	SJC
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	black willow	WN, SJC, WS
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	SJC, WS
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	orange bush monkey flower	SJC, WS
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	scarlet monkey flower	SJC
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven	QC, WN
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	QC, WN, SJC
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshade	WN, SJC
ULMACEAE	ELM FAMILY	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese elm	WN, SJC, WS
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	SJC
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle	WN
VITACEAE	GRAPE FAMILY	
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	desert wild grape	WS, SJC, WN
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	puncture vine	QC, WN
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)		
AGAVACEAE	AGAVE FAMILY	
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca	WS
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i> *	queen palm	WS
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California fan palm	SJC

APPENDIX C

VASCULAR PLANTS		PROJECT COMPONENT**
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	SJC, WS
CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY	
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	umbrella plant	WN
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed	WN, SJC
<i>Avena barbata</i> *	slender wild oat	QC, WN, WS
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i> *	red brome	QC, WN
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheat grass	QC
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	glaucous foxtail barley	QC, WN
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deergrass	SJC, WS
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	fountain grass	QC
TYPHACEAE	CATTAIL FAMILY	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	slender cattail	SJC, WN
* = Non-native		
^ = Not a natural occurrence; was planted in a park as part of the landscaping.		
**QC = Quarry Clasp; WN = Whittier Narrows; SJC = San Jose Creek; WS = West Side		

APPENDIX C

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PROJECT COMPONENT**
INSECTS		
Nymphalidae	Brush-footed Butterflies	
<i>Adelpha bredowii</i>	California sister	QC
<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	gulf fritillary	QC, WS
<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	orange sulphur	WS
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch orange	WS
<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	western tiger swallowtail	WS
REPTILES		
Colubridae	Colubrids	
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	gopher snake	WS
Emydidae	Box and water turtles	
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Pacific pond turtle**	WS
Phrynosomatidae	Phrynosomatids	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus</i>	western fence lizard	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard	QC, WN, SJC, WS
BIRDS		
Accipitridae	Raptors	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WN
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk	WS
Aegithalidae	Bushtits	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	WN
Alaudidae	Larks	
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	horned lark	QC, WS
Alcedinidae	Kingfishers	
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	WS
Anatidae	Geese and ducks	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	WN
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	ruddy duck	SJC, WS
Apodidae	Swifts	
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Ardeidae	Hérons and Egrets	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	WN, WS
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	WS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	WS
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night-heron	WS
Cathartidae	Vultures	
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	WN
Charadriidae	Plovers	
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Columbidae	Pigeons and doves	
<i>Columba fasciata</i>	band-tailed pigeon	SJC, WS
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Corvidae	Jays and crows	

APPENDIX C

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PROJECT COMPONENT**
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	QC, WN, SJC
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	QC, WN, SJC
Emberizidae	Towhees and sparrows	
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	rufous-crowned sparrow	WS
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	chipping sparrow	SJC, WS
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	QC, WN, SJC
Fringillidae	Finches	
<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	WS
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American goldfinch	WS
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	purple finch	WS
Hirundinidae	Swallows	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	QC, WN, WS
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow	QC, WN, WS
Icteridae	Blackbirds and orioles	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird	QC, WN, SJC
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole	WS
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole	QC, SJC
<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Scott's oriole	QC, SJC
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird	QC, WS
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	great-tailed grackle	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Laridae	Gulls and terns	
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	WN
<i>Larus sp.</i>	gull	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and thrashers	
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher	WS
Motacillidae	Pipits and Wagtails	
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American pipit	WS
Parulidae	Wood warblers	
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	WS
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat	WS
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	WS
Passeridae	Old world sparrows	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	WN
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorants	
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	QC
Phasianinae	Chickens	
<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	feral chicken	WN
Rallidae	Rails and coots	
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American coot	QC, WN, WS
Recurvirostridae	Stilts and avocets	
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	black-necked stilt	QC, SJC, WS

APPENDIX C

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PROJECT COMPONENT**
Scolopacidae	Sandpipers	
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	spotted sandpiper	WS
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	western sandpiper	WN, SJC
Strigidae	Owls	
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	great horned owl	WS
Sturnidae	Starlings	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds	
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird	QC, WS
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Troglodytidae	Wrens	
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	cactus wren	WN
Turdidae	Bluebirds and thrushes	
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush	WS
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	QC, SJC, WS
Tyrannidae	Tyrant flycatchers	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe	QC, WN, SJC, WS
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird	WN
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird	WN
Tytonidae	Barn owls	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl	WS
MAMMALS		
Canidae	Dogs	
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	domestic dog	WN
Equidae	Horses	
<i>Equus caballus</i>	domestic horse	WN, SJC
Leporidae	Hares and rabbits	
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail	QC, WN, SJC, WS
Muridae	Old world rats and mice	
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California vole	WS
Procyonidae	Raccoons	
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	common raccoon	WS
Sciuridae	Squirrels	
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	western gray squirrel	WS
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	QC, WN, SJC, WS
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**CDFW, BLM, and USFS Species of Special Concern		