NEPA/CEQA RE-VALIDATION FORM (rev. 03/2024)

DIST-CO-RTE: 07-LA-405
PM/PM: 17.1/20.0
EA or Fed-Aid Project No.: 07-35310 / EFIS 0718000250
Other Project No. (specify): CE/CE No. 202005011 / SCH No. 202006023
Project Title: Interstate 405 (I-405) Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)
Environmental Approval Type: CE/CE
Date Approved: 6/3/2020
Reason for Consultation (23 CFR 771.129): ☐ Project proceeding to next major federal approval ☒ Change in scope, setting, effects, mitigation measures, requirements ☐ 3-year timeline (EIS only) ☐ **N/A** (Re-Validation for CEQA only)
Description of Changed Conditions: *65% PS&E Review. Reference attached continuation sheet for changed conditions.*

NEPA CONCLUSION - VALIDITY

Based on an examination of the changed conditions and supporting information: (*Check ONE of the three statements below, regarding the validity of the original document/determination (23 CFR 771.129). If document is no longer valid, indicate whether additional public review is warranted and whether the type of environmental document will be elevated.* ***NOTE:*** *If applicable, remember to check conformity status. See the SER Vol. 1, Chapter 11 and contact the District Air Quality Specialist for additional information.)*

☐ **The original environmental document or CE remains valid. No further documentation will be prepared.**

☒ **The original environmental document or CE is in need of updating; further documentation has been prepared and ☒ is included on the continuation sheet(s) or ☐ is attached. With this additional documentation, the original ED or CE remains valid.**

Additional public review is warranted (23 CFR 771.111(h)(3)) ☐ Yes ☒ No

☐ **The original environmental document or CE is no longer valid.**

Additional public review is warranted (23 CFR 771.111(h)(3)) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Supplemental environmental document is needed. ☐ Yes ☐ No

New environmental document is needed. ☐ Yes ☐ No (If "Yes," specify type:)

CONCURRENCE WITH NEPA CONCLUSION

I concur with the NEPA conclusion above.

E Aguilar

Signature: Eduardo Aguilar, Environmental Branch Chief — Date: 08/01/2024

Signature: Mohammed Chowdhury, Project Manager — Date: 08/01/2024

NEPA/CEQA RE-VALIDATION FORM

CEQA CONCLUSION (Only mandated for projects on the State Highway System.)

Based on an examination of the changed conditions and supporting information, the following conclusion has been reached regarding appropriate CEQA documentation: (*Check ONE of the five statements below, indicating whether any additional documentation will be prepared, and if so, what kind. If additional documentation is prepared, attach a copy of this signed form and any continuation sheets.*)

☐ **Original document remains valid. No further documentation is necessary.**

☒ **Only minor technical changes or additions to the previous document are necessary. ☒ An addendum has been or will be prepared and is ☒ included on the continuation sheets or ☐ will be attached. It need not be circulated for public review (CEQA Guidelines, §15164). The addendum must include a brief explanation of why the decision was made to not prepare a subsequent or supplemental environmental document as well as a summary statement explaining the changes to the project.**

☐ **Changes are substantial, but only minor additions or changes are necessary to make the previous document adequate. A Supplemental environmental document will be prepared, and it will be circulated for public review (CEQA Guidelines, §15163).**

☐ **Changes are substantial, and major revisions to the current document are necessary. A Subsequent environmental document will be prepared, and it will be circulated for public review (CEQA Guidelines, §15162).**
(Specify type of subsequent document, e.g., Subsequent FEIR):

☐ **The CE is no longer valid. New CE is needed. ☐ Yes ☐ No**

CONCURRENCE WITH CEQA CONCLUSION
I concur with the CEQA conclusion above.

Aguilar

Signature: Eduardo Aguilar, Environmental Branch Chief — Date: 08/01/2024

Signature: Mohammed Chowdhury, Project Manager — Date: 08/01/2024

NEPA/CEQA RE-VALIDATION FORM

ADDENDUM/CONTINUATION SHEET(S)

CHANGES IN PROJECT DESIGN, E.G. SCOPE CHANGE; A NEW ALTERNATIVE; CHANGE IN PROJECT ALIGNMENT.

- Reduction in project limits to match the begin and end points of construction along the I-405 (from 166th Street Undercrossing to 0.1 mile north of 135th Street Undercrossing)
- Elimination of bridge widening, northbound I-405 at 166th Street to avoid full acquisition of residential property required to construct bridge widening.
- Elimination of widening and retaining walls at:
    - Northbound I-405 between 159th Street and Manhattan Beach Boulevard
        - Widening and retaining walls were eliminated and replaced with a 2:1 slope to avoid the throwaway cost of reconstructing the retaining walls when the future Managed Lanes project is implemented.
    - Southbound I-405 between 160th Street and Manhattan Beach Boulevard
        - Widening and retaining walls were eliminated and replaced with a 2:1 slope to avoid the throwaway cost of reconstructing the retaining walls when the future Managed Lanes project is implemented.
    - Southbound I-405 between Inglewood Avenue and Marine Avenue
        - Widening and retaining walls were eliminated and replaced with a 2:1 slope to avoid the throwaway cost of reconstructing the retaining walls when the future Managed Lanes project is implemented.
    - Southbound I-405 between Marine Avenue and Rosecrans Avenue
        - Widening and retaining walls were eliminated and replaced with a 2:1 slope to avoid the throwaway cost of reconstructing the retaining walls when the future Managed Lanes project is implemented.
    - Northbound I-405 south of the Marine Avenue undercrossing
        - Widening and retaining walls were eliminated and replaced with a 2:1 slope to avoid the throwaway cost of reconstructing the retaining walls when the future Managed Lanes project is implemented.
- Changes in Right-of-Way Acquisition/Easements at:
    - Manhattan Beach Boulevard for Bridge Widening and reconstruction of Caltrans Maintenance Driveway (See Attachment B: Right-of-Way Requirements Map)
        - APN: 4079-028-067 & 4079-028-040
            - 4533 1/2 Manhattan Beach Blvd, Lawndale, CA 90260 & 4533 Manhattan Beach Blvd, Lawndale, CA 90260
            - Fee to Caltrans: 72.5 square feet of property is required to maintain the 15-foot lateral clearance to the proposed bridge deck for maintenance and to provide space for the reconstruction of the maintenance driveway.
            - Temporary Construction Easement: 1132.99 square feet of temporary construction easements will be used to provide access to the contractor for the reconstruction of the existing Caltrans maintenance driveway, sidewalk improvements, excavation for the footing construction for the bridge abutment, and the reconstruction of the existing property wall.
            - Temporary Access Control: Temporary access control is required to temporarily restrict access to the driveway entrance on Manhattan Beach Boulevard to allow for construction activities.
        - APN: 4080-024-051 & 4080-024-041
            - 4552 Manhattan Beach Blvd, Lawndale, CA 90260
            - Easement: 10.76 square feet of property is required to maintain 15-foot aerial easement to the proposed bridge deck.
            - Temporary Access Control: Temporary access control is required to temporarily restrict access to the driveway nearest Caltrans Right of Way for construction activities.
    - Rosecrans Avenue for relocation of Crimson oil line (See Attachment C: Rosecrans Utility Map)
        - Parcel 2 and 3 of the Consent to Common Use Agreement (dated 4-23-1963) Between State and Standard Oil Company
            - 521 square feet of replacement right of way for oil line relocation from Caltrans.

        - Joint Use Agreement (dated 2-26-1959) between Los Angeles County and Standard Oil Company
            - 205.34 square feet of replacement right-of-way for oil line relocation from City of Hawthorne.
- Replacement/reconstruction of sidewalks and medians to construct bridge supports and maintenance driveways at:
    - 166th Street (see Sheet L-1 of Attachment A)
        - 59 feet of sidewalk reconstruction
    - Manhattan Beach Boulevard (see Sheet L-4 of Attachment A)
        - 184 feet of sidewalk reconstruction
        - 232 feet of median reconstruction
        - 2 feet of maintenance driveway reconstruction
        - 1 foot of new maintenance driveway at Grevillea Avenue
    - Marine Avenue (see Sheet L-8 of Attachment A)
        - 289 feet of sidewalk reconstruction
        - 327 feet of median reconstruction
        - 2 feet of maintenance driveway reconstruction
    - 135th Street (See Sheet L-13 of Attachment A)
        - 121 feet of sidewalk reconstruction
        - 1 foot of maintenance driveway reconstruction
    - Rosecrans Avenue (See Sheet L-10 of Attachment A)
        - 250 feet of sidewalk reconstruction
        - 41 feet of median reconstruction
        - 1 foot of maintenance driveway reconstruction
- Construction of Maintenance Vehicle Pullout (MVP) and changeable message sign along northbound I-405 (south of Inglewood Avenue) (see Sheets L-6 and E-81 of Attachment A)
- Construction of Maintenance Vehicle Pullout (MVP) along southbound I-405 at Rosecrans Avenue (see Sheet L-10 of Attachment A)
- Extension of grading limits to right-of-way line at locations where existing 2:1 slopes are being reestablished, in lieu of retaining walls, to accommodate grade differences between the freeway and existing ground at the right-of-way limits.
    - Southbound I-405, at 166th Street (see Sheet L-1 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound I-405, at Hawthorne Blvd (see Sheet L-3 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound and Northbound I-405, at Manhattan Beach Blvd (see Sheet L-4)
    - Southbound and Northbound I-405, between Inglewood Ave and Marine Ave (see sheet L-7 and L-8 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound and Northbound I-405, between Marine Ave and Rosecrans Ave (see sheets L-8, L-9, and L-10 of Attachment A)
    - Northbound I-405, between Rosecrans Ave and El Segundo Blvd (see sheets L-11, L-12, L-13, and L-14 of Attachment A)
- Extension of pavement (300 additional feet to gore) at northbound I-405 off-ramp to Rosecrans Avenue to improve safety for vehicles by eliminating the nonstandard barrier transition and increasing horizontal stopping sight distance.
- Removal and replacement of portions of existing sound wall masonry blocks on I-405 between 166th Street and Hawthorne Boulevard to construct electroliers for freeway lighting (see Sheets E-2, E-3, E-5 and E-6 of Attachment A).
- Installation of electroliers for freeway lighting at:
    - Southbound and Northbound I-405, between Redondo Beach Blvd and Hawthorne Boulevard (see Sheets L-1, L-2, and L-3 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound and Northbound I-405, between Hawthorne Blvd and Manhattan Beach Boulevard (see Sheets L-3 and L-4 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound I-405, at Marine Avenue (see Sheet L-8 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound I-405, south of Rosecrans Avenue (see Sheet L-9)
    - Northbound I-405, at Rosecrans Avenue Off-Ramp (see Sheet L-10 of Attachment A)
    - Southbound I-405, between Rosecrans Avenue and El Segundo Boulevard (see Sheets L-10, L-11, and L-13 of Attachment A)

Increase in number of trees to be removed (estimated at 269 at initial environmental evaluation, now totaling 467 trees). Additional tree removals were identified to account for the area required for the construction of the proposed freeway widening, side slopes, and walls (see Sheets L-11, L-12, L-13, and L-14 of Attachment A).

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

CEQA/NEPA Categorical Exemption/Categorical Exclusion (CE/CE) (June 3, 2020). The CE/CE for the Interstate 405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation) was approved by Caltrans as assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on June 2, 2020 (SCH No. 2020060203). Caltrans is the designated Lead Agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the project as proposed and presented in the CE/CE is subject to federal and sate environmental review requirements. The FHWA's responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and any other action required in accordance with applicable Federal laws for this project is being, or has been, carried out by Caltrans under its assumption of responsibility pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327. The joint CEQA/NEPA environmental documentation found that the proposed undertaking was Categorically Exempt under CEQA and Categorically Excluded under NEPA.

CEQA/NEPA Environmental Revalidation (August 11, 2022). Revalidation of the aforementioned CE/CE was prepared in August 2022 to assess the potential environmental effects of Geotechnical and Hazardous Waste Site Investigations necessary to obtain subsurface data to support final design, including bridge and retaining wall structures. Subsurface data were obtained through soil borings at 127 locations within project limits, and the Environmental Revalidation found that Environmental Reevaluation (ER) was not necessary based on a review of existing technical studies used to support the CEQA/NEPA CE/CE approved for the larger undertaking (June 3, 2020).

SUPPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL STUDIES

Air Quality Report (AQR) | April 2020
Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) | April 2020
Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) [NES-MI] | February 2020
Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) [NES-MI] Addendum/Memorandum | March 2023
Hazardous Waste/Materials Initial Site Assessment (ISA) | May 2020
Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) | April 2020
Noise Study Report (NSR) | April 2020
Paleontological Identification Report/Paleontological Evaluation Report (PIR/PER) | February 2020
Paleontological Monitoring Plan (PMP) | April 2024
Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) | February 2020
Tree Replacement Concept Plan | February 2020
Visual Impact Assessment (VIA), Minor Level, February 2020
Water Quality Assessment Report | March 2020

CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, E.G., NEW DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING TRAFFIC OR AIR QUALITY

There have been no changes to the environmental setting.

CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES, E.G., A NEW LAW OR REGULATION; CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF A LISTED SPECIES

Since the approval of the original CE/CE, Caltrans adopted Senate Bill (SB) 743 in September 2020, which directs that vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from highway capacity expansion should be analyzed, avoided, and/or mitigated when impacts are anticipated (Caltrans, 2021). SB 743 changed the requirement to count traffic delay based on the Level of Service Standards (LOS) to VMT for determining transportation impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA Guidelines Section 15007(c) states that if a document meets the content requirements in effect when the document is set out for public review, the document shall not need to be revised to conform to any new content requirements in guideline amendments taking effect before the document is finally approved. The Notice of Exemption for the project was posted for public review on June 10, 2020. Therefore, this project would not be impacted by the adoption of SB 743 because traffic

analysis was performed under the previous LOS metric and has been grandfathered under the previous standard of measure.

CHANGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT, E.G., A NEW TYPE OF IMPACT, OR A CHANGE IN THE MAGNITUDE OF AN EXISTING IMPACT

A Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum/Memorandum, as provided in **Attachment D**, was prepared in March 2023 (GPA Consulting, 2023) to assess the impacts from the removal of an additional 198 trees, for a total removal of 467 trees.

As described above, additional right-of-way/acquisition is now required. A Hazardous Waste/Materials Initial Site Assessment (ISA) was prepared for the project in November 2019 and the analysis and recommendations presented in the 2019 ISA are still valid, considering the changes in right-of-way needs. Measures ISA-6 through ISA-10 and ISA-13 would avoid or minimize any impacts related to hazardous waste.

CHANGES TO AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND/OR MITIGATION MEASURES SINCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT WAS APPROVED

As described in the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) (NESMI) and the Water Quality Assessment Report, the project was originally anticipated to create a shallow notch to the BI 0012 – Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440), which triggered the need for a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Section 1602 Permit (GPA Consulting, 2023) (Caltrans, 2020b). However, the current design of the project no longer requires modification to the bed or the banks of the channel. The project would not result in a substantial change of volume and velocity of water draining into the channel. Therefore, a Section 1602 Permit is no longer required, and the following measures have been removed from the ECR:

- Measure NES-21: The creation of the shallow notch to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would result in impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); therefore, a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required. However, the notches would not result in a loss of waters or streambeds under CDFW jurisdiction; therefore, no mitigation is required.

- Measure WQ-4: The project proponent will obtain and comply with the requirements of a 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

As described in the Initial Site Assessment, it was originally anticipated that dewatering would be required as part of the installation of the bridge footings and piers. However, based on analysis performed as part of the Foundation Report, the groundwater at the 135th Street UC, Manhattan Beach Boulevard UC, and 166th Street UC is lower than originally anticipated. Therefore, dewatering is no longer required, and the following measure has been removed from the ECR:

- Measure ISA-5: Utility relocations may be needed as part of the proposed. Dewatering activities are not anticipated as part of the utility relocations within the proposed project; however, dewatering activities are anticipated as part of the installation of the bridge footings and piers during the bridge widenings at the 135th Street UC, Manhattan Beach Boulevard UC, and 166th Street UC. The need for dewatering at bridge footings will be confirmed as part of the geotechnical field investigation during PS&E.

An addendum to the NESMI was prepared to address the removal of 198 additional trees within the project footprint (GPA Consulting, 2023). The following additional avoidance and minimization measures have been recommended by the addendum:

- Measure NES-21: To the extent feasible, removal of protected trees (including oak trees); would be avoided. Prior to removal of the additional 198 trees, an arborist or a qualified biologist would conduct an updated tree survey of the additional trees to be removed. If protected trees are identified within the 198 trees, the project would consult with the County of Los Angeles and procure a Tree Removal Permit, if required.
- Measure NES-22: Orange construction fencing, or silt fencing would be installed around the protected zone (the area within the dripline of an oak tree and extending at least five feet outside of the dripline, or 15 feet from the

trunk of a tree, whichever distance is greater) of any oak trees or oak tree habitat, and no work would be allowed in this area.

CHANGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS SINCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT WAS APPROVED, E.G., THE ADDITION OF NEW CONDITIONS IN PERMITS OR APPROVALS (WHEN THIS APPLIES, APPEND A REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS RECORD (ECR) AS ONE OF THE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

A revised ECR is provided that includes new measures NES-22 and NES-23 as described above. Several special provisions/measures as listed in the ECR are applicable to the changes relevant to the 65-percent plans and are listed as follows.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Reference Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) I-405 Auxiliary Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation), March 2020

- Measure NES-4: To confirm the presence/absence of overwintering monarch butterfly (typically October through January), a qualified biologist would survey all suitable foraging and roosting sites (typically eucalyptus trees) within 48 hours of construction and within 100 feet from where tree removal and tree trimming, or excavation would be conducted.
- Measure NES-5: If the monarch butterflies are found roosting in the BSA, a 100-foot buffer around foraging and roost sites using high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed and maintained. Construction activities would not be allowed within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the monarch butterflies have left the area.
- Measure NES-6: Tree removal would be minimized and performed outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering period (typically October through January), to the extent feasible.
- Measure NES-7: Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.
- Measure NES-8: Vegetation removal and tree trimming (if any) would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 1 to September 1), to the extent feasible.
- Measure NES-9: In the event that vegetation removal and tree trimming must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 500 feet of the construction area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.
- Measure NES-10: If nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers consisting of Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing (typically 150 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.
- Measure NES-12: Where feasible, tree removal and tree trimming would be conducted outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats (October).
- Measure NES-13: At least 30 days prior to construction, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment would be conducted of all potential roosting habitat to be removed or otherwise impacted during construction, including trees and bridge structures. Visual and/or acoustic surveys would be conducted, as needed to assess bat presence. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis would be completed to help assess the type of usage.
- Measure NES-17: Vegetation removed from the BSA would be treated and disposed of in a manner that would prevent the spread of invasive plant species onsite or offsite.
- Measure NES-18: New landscaping materials, including erosion control seed mixes and other plantings, would be composed of non-invasive species and would be clear of weed seeds, and all erosion control and landscape planting would be conducted in a manner that would not result in the spread of invasive species.
- Measure NES-19: Plants listed in the Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed (CDFA, 2003) would not be used as part of the project.

- Measure NES-20: If removal of an oak tree would be needed within unincorporated Los Angeles County or in the event that an unclassified mixed tree within unincorporated Los Angeles County is identified as a native oak (Quercus sp.) then the proper approvals/permits from Los Angeles County would need to be acquired.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Reference Paleontological Identification Report/Paleontological Evaluation Report (PIR/PER), February 10, 2020

- Measure PIR-1: Construction excavations that disturb late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa), old sand dune deposits (Qos), and elevated alluvium (Qae) should be monitored by a professional paleontologist in order to reduce potential adverse impacts on scientifically important paleontological resources to a less than significant level.
- Measure PIR-4 Measure: Any subsurface bones or potential fossils that are unearthed during construction should be evaluated by a professional paleontologist.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Reference Visual Impact Assessment (VIA), Minor Level, February 2020

- Measure VIA-3: Vegetation that is removed (trees, shrubs, groundcover, and natives) would be replaced where space allows and in compliance with the Caltrans landscaping guidelines and The Caltrans Highway Design Manual. Where necessary, irrigation would be installed. Coordination will be required between the District 7 Landscape Architect and District 7 Environmental Branch throughout project design to select appropriate native vegetation replacement.
- Measure VIA-4: Anti-graffiti measures, such as fractured rib texture, would be implemented on retaining walls and will be confirmed during PS&E in coordination with the District 7 Landscape Architect.
- Measure VIA-5: Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.

WATER QUALITY

Reference Water Quality Assessment Report, March 2020

- Measure WQ-8: During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor would ensure that all applicable construction site Best Management Practices (BMP) follow the latest edition of the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual to address temporary impacts associated with project construction, including those associated with waste management, non-stormwater management, tracking controls, and other BMPs as applicable. In addition to applicable BMPs in the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual, the following measures would also be implemented:
  - Good housekeeping.
  - Erosion control.
  - Sediment control
- Measure WQ-9: Disturbed soil area would be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Construction would follow existing contours when feasible to minimize cut and fill activity.
- Measure WQ-13: Vegetated surfaces would be designed to minimize overland and concentrated flow depths and velocities and maximize contact time between water and vegetated surfaces in order to enhance infiltration and pollutant removal potential, where feasible. Low Impact Design (LID) design elements would be prioritized when siting conditions allow for treatment BMPs.
- Measure WQ-15: A permanent erosion control strategy would be formulated to minimize post-construction erosion at the site. Temporary mulch applied during project construction would be removed at the conclusion of construction and would be replaced with hydroseeding, or other suitable temporary erosion control measure. Hydroseeding would provide permanent erosion control at impacted locations until permanent replacement landscape is implemented.

TRANSPORTATION

Reference Traffic Operations Analysis Report, February 2020

- Measure T-1: Coordination with local emergency service providers and communication with the surrounding community would be conducted to minimize traffic impacts during construction.

- Measure T-2: The proposed project shall be phased as necessary to minimize construction impacts on local traffic and circulation. Customarily, a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) would be required that proposes alternative routes and/or detours, and a public information campaign as necessary. It is not advisable that full closure of a mainline lane for extended periods of time be implemented as any significant delays may prompt additional construction-related emissions analyses. Seek guidance from the Caltrans Office of District Traffic Management (DTM) early in the design phase to ensure that most optimum TMP is being implemented so that construction-related traffic delays are kept to a minimum.

REFERENCES

AECOM. (2020). *I-405 Auxiliary Lane Improvements Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) - Final. Metro and Caltrans.*

Caltrans. (2020a). *Visual Impact Assessment (Minor Level): I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project. Caltrans.*

Caltrans. (2020b). *Water Quality Assessment Report: i-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project. Caltrans.*

Caltrans. (2020c). *Historic Property Survey Report/ Archaeological Survey Report. Caltrans.*

Caltrans. (2021). *SB 743 Environmental Essentials in Project Development and Delivery. Caltrans.*

GPA Consulting. (2020). *Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts): I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation). Caltrans.*

GPA Consulting. (2023). *Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Memorandum - Interstate 405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation).*

Paleo Solutions, Inc. (2020). *Paleontological Identification Report/ Paleontological Evaluation for the Interstate 405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvements Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation). Caltrans.*

Attachment A
Project Plans

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL DIKE DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAIL SHEETS.
3. FOR REMOVALS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAIL SHEETS.

LEGEND:

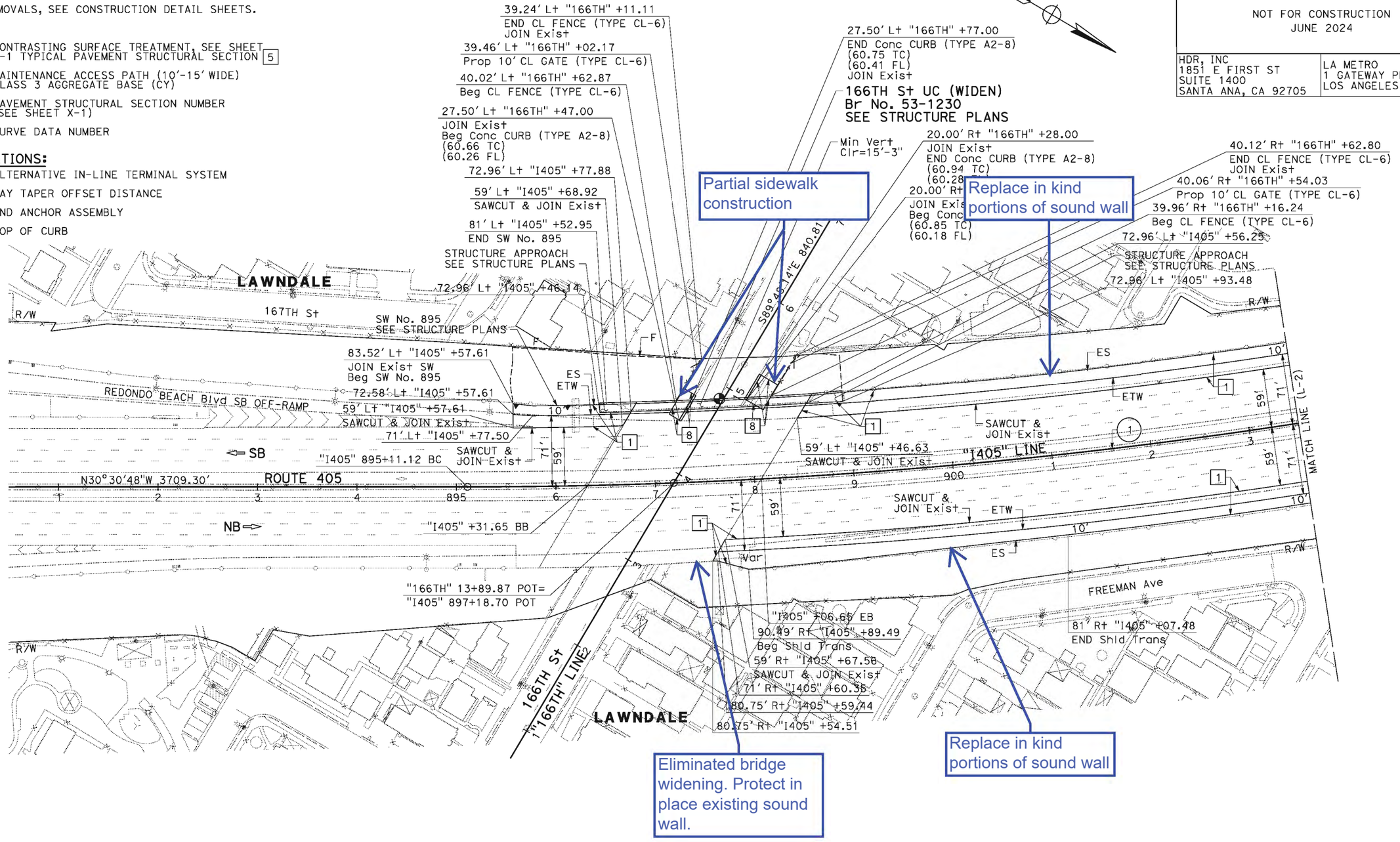
- CONTRASTING SURFACE TREATMENT, SEE SHEET X-1 TYPICAL PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL SECTION [5]
- [AP] MAINTENANCE ACCESS PATH (10'-15' WIDE) CLASS 3 AGGREGATE BASE (CY)
- [X] PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL SECTION NUMBER (SEE SHEET X-1)
- (X) CURVE DATA NUMBER

ABBREVIATIONS:

AITS	ALTERNATIVE IN-LINE TERMINAL SYSTEM
DD'	BAY TAPER OFFSET DISTANCE
EAA	END ANCHOR ASSEMBLY
TC	TOP OF CURB

CURVE DATA

(X)	R	Δ	T	L
1	5500.00'	18°36'50"	901.35'	1786.81'



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-1

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION JUNE 2024

95% SUBMITTAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Caltrans

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 0718000250ea001.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

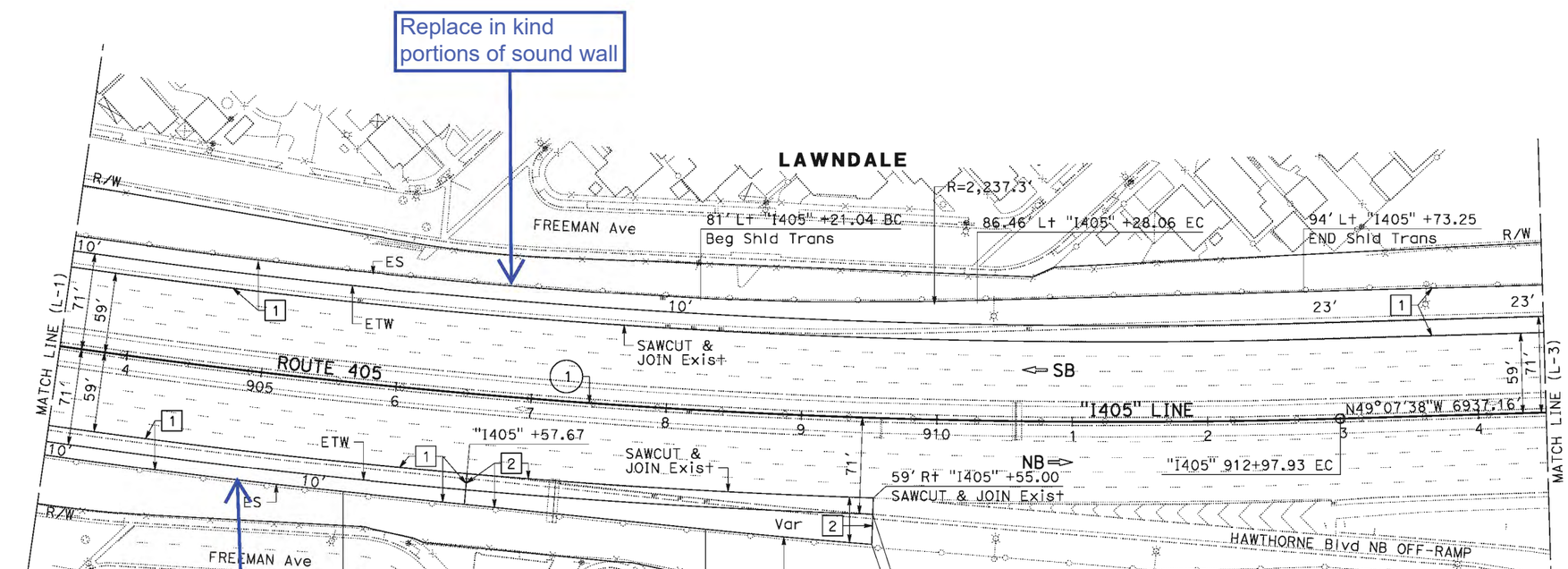
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.

CURVE DATA

Ⓧ	R	Δ	T	L
1	5500.00′	18°36′50"	901.35′	1786.81′



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50′

L-2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:09

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 07180002501ea002.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

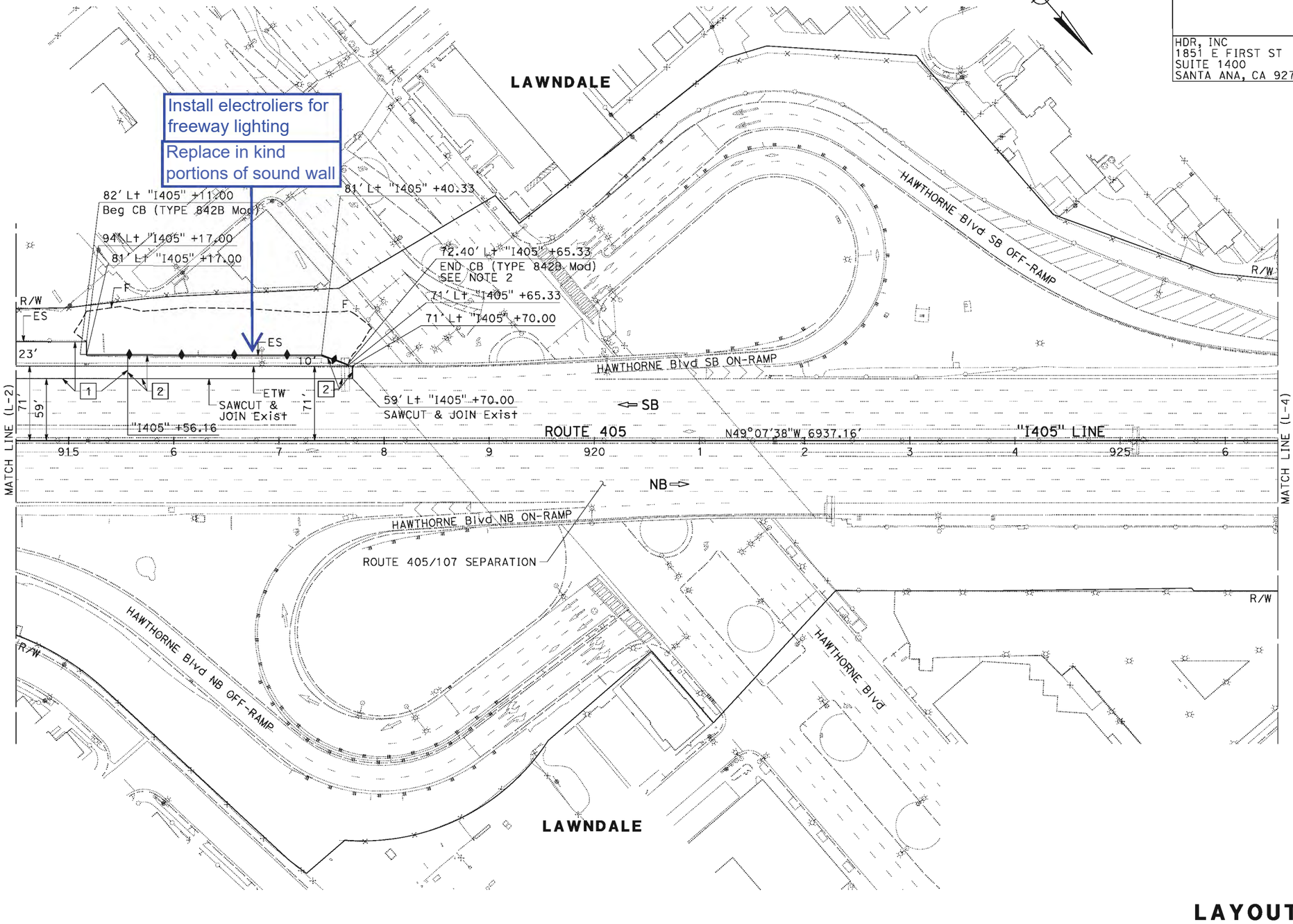
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITION DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-507.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-3

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 07180002501ea003.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

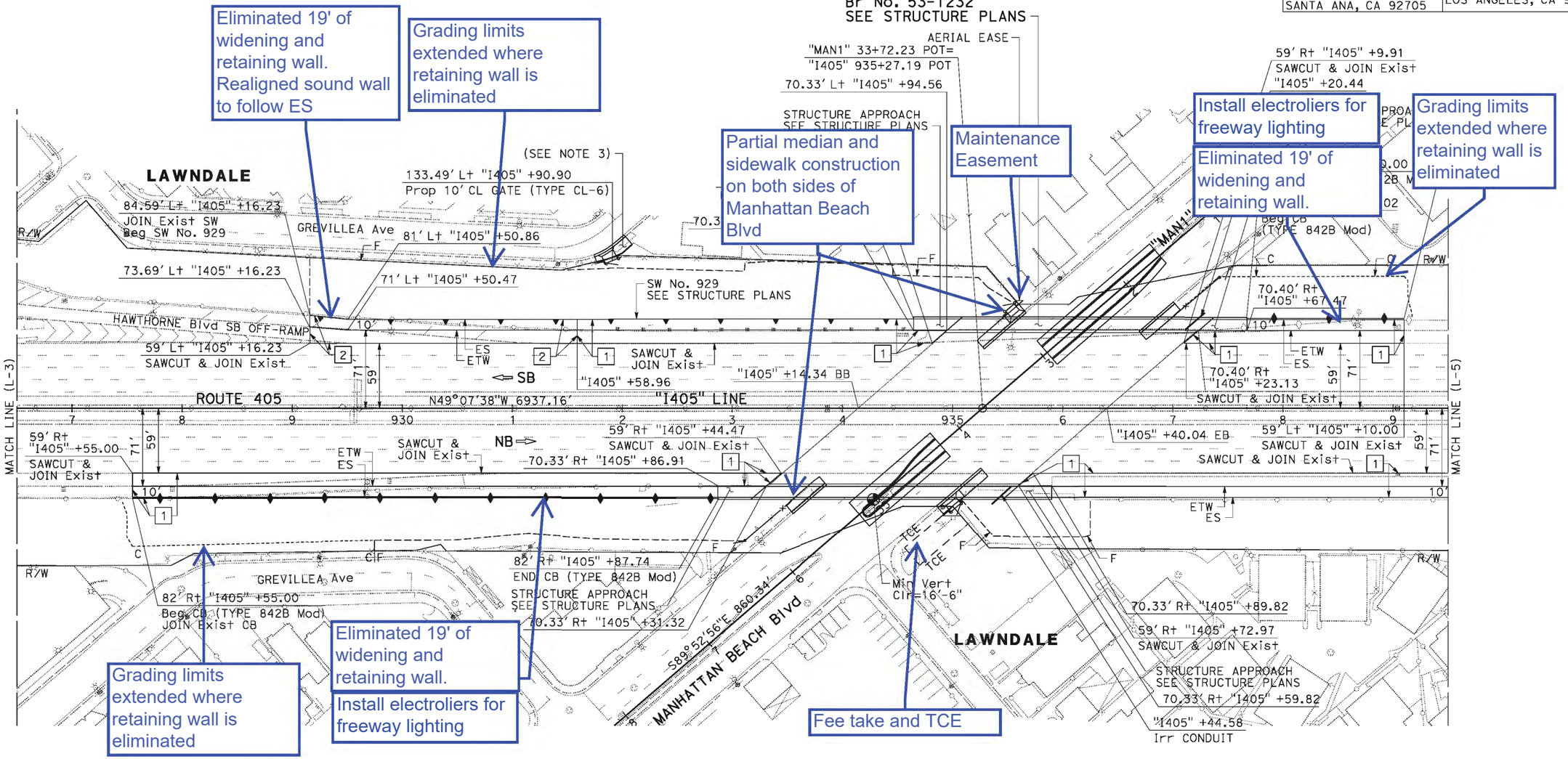
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LAYOUT DETAILS ALONG MANHATTAN BEACH Blvd, & GREVILLEA Ave SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-301.
3. FOR DRIVEWAY DETAILS ALONG MANHATTAN BEACH Blvd, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAIL SHEETS C-404, C-405, & C-409.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-4

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 | DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 | TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023 | USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice | DGN FILE => 07180002501ea004.dgn | RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3 | UNIT 1797 | PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

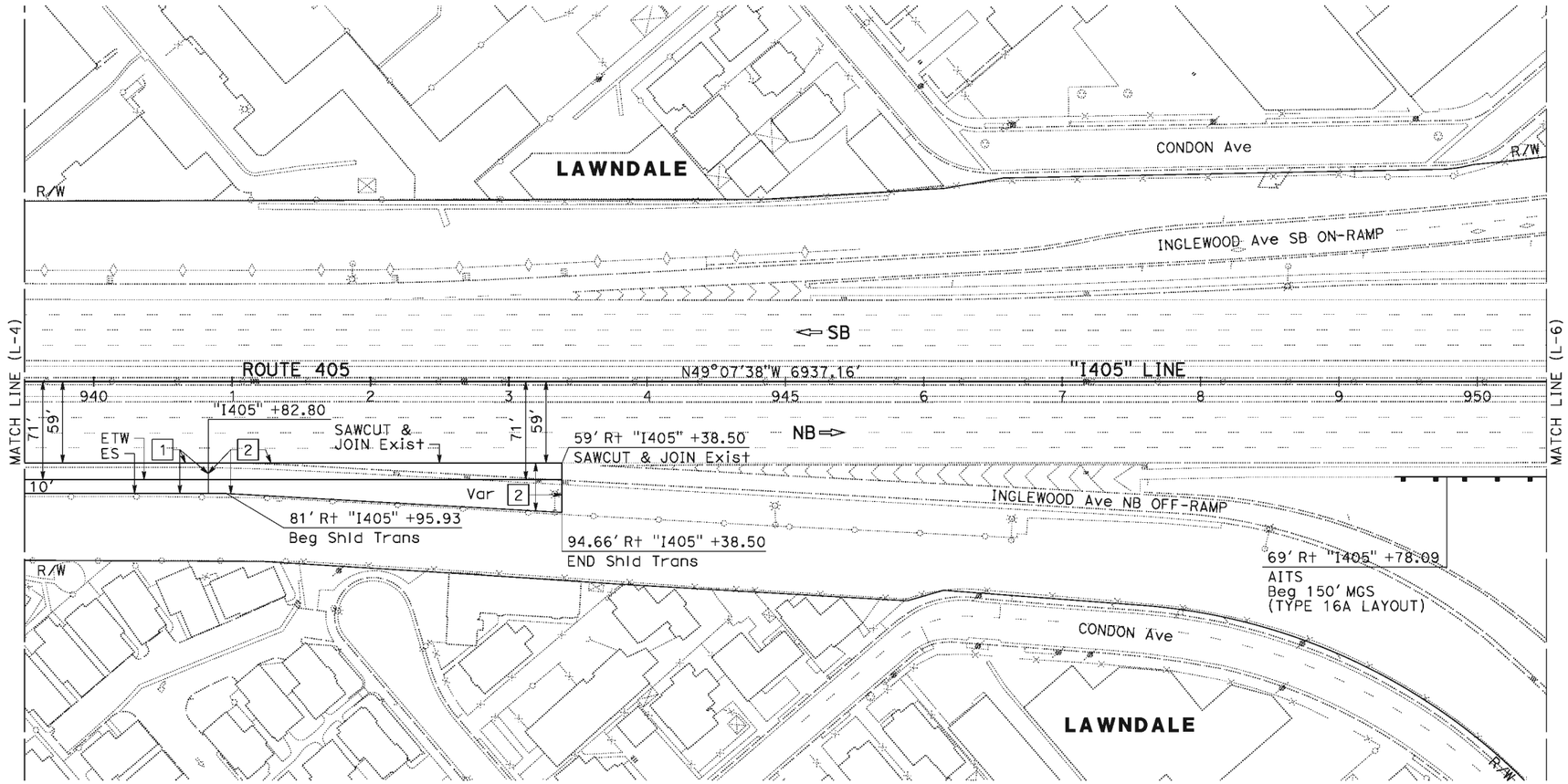
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-5

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 07180002501ea005.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

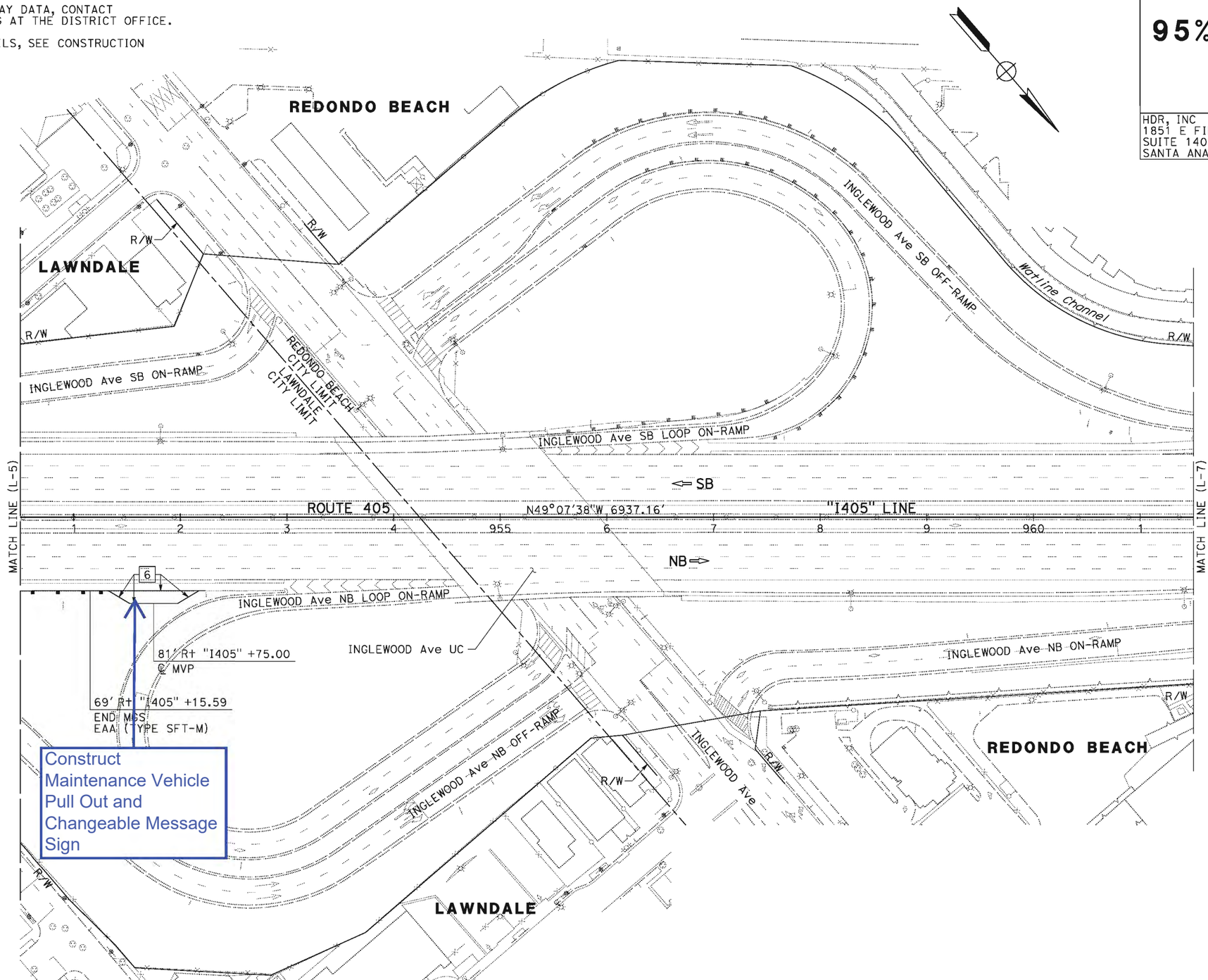
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL MVP DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-504.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-6

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023
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DGN FILE => 07180002501ea006.dgn
RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3
UNIT 1797
PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

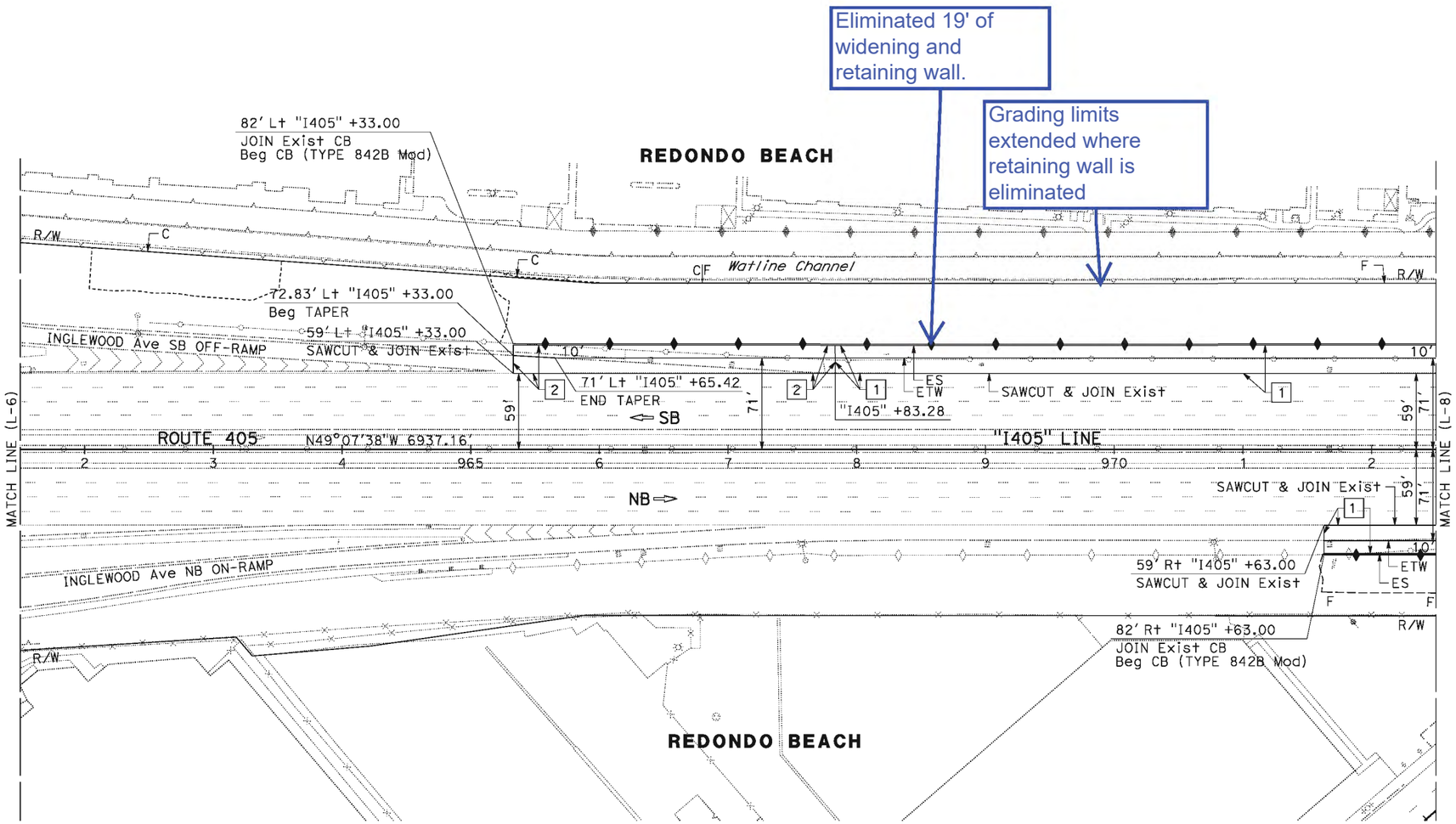
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-7

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 | DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 | TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 07180002501ea007.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

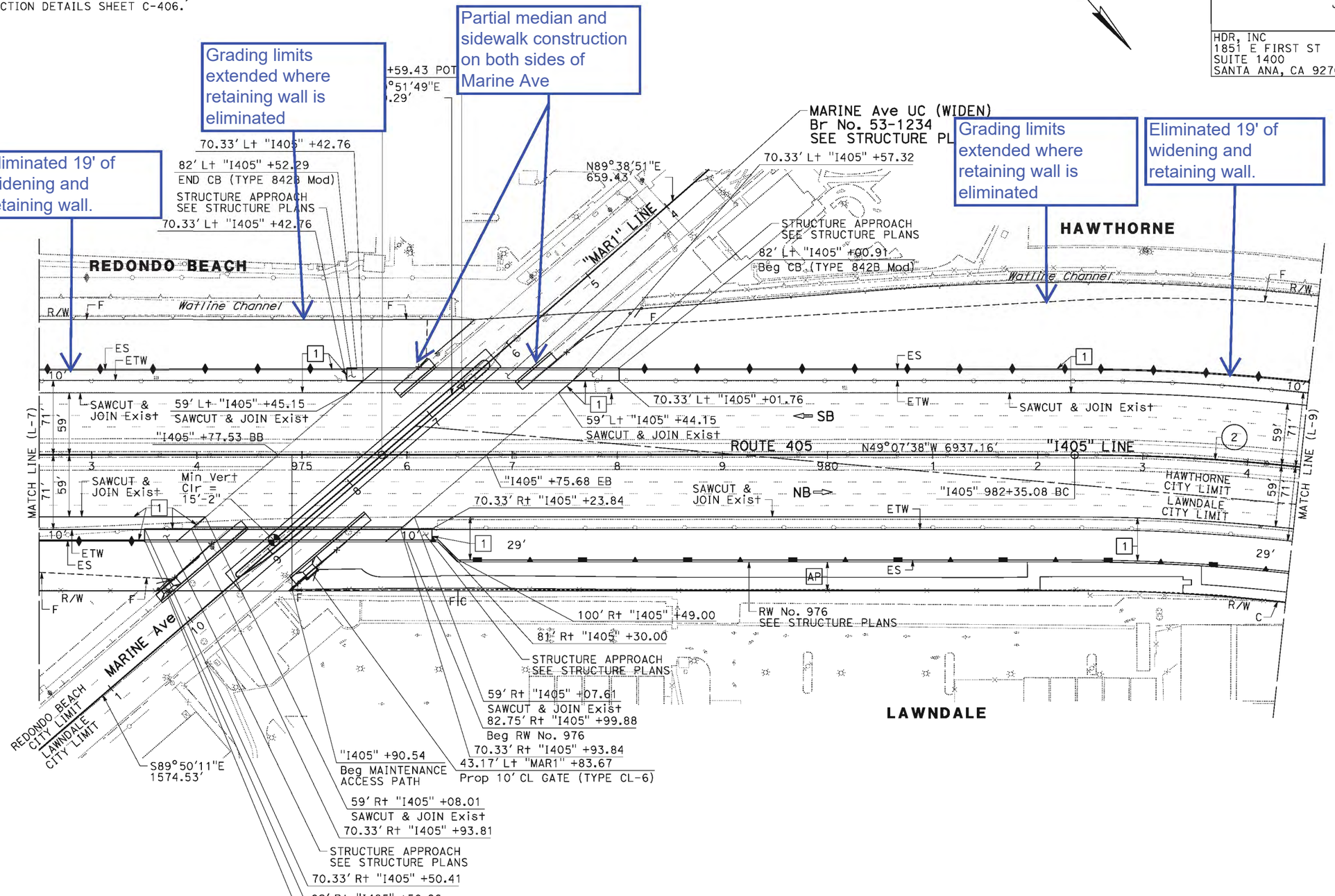
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LAYOUT DETAILS ALONG MARINE Ave, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-302.
3. FOR DRIVEWAY DETAILS ALONG MARINE Ave, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-406.

CURVE DATA

ⓧ	R	Δ	T	L
2	2000.00′	49°20′20"	918.60′	1722.25′



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50′

L-8

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

95% SUBMITTAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:10

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023
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RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3
UNIT 1797
PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

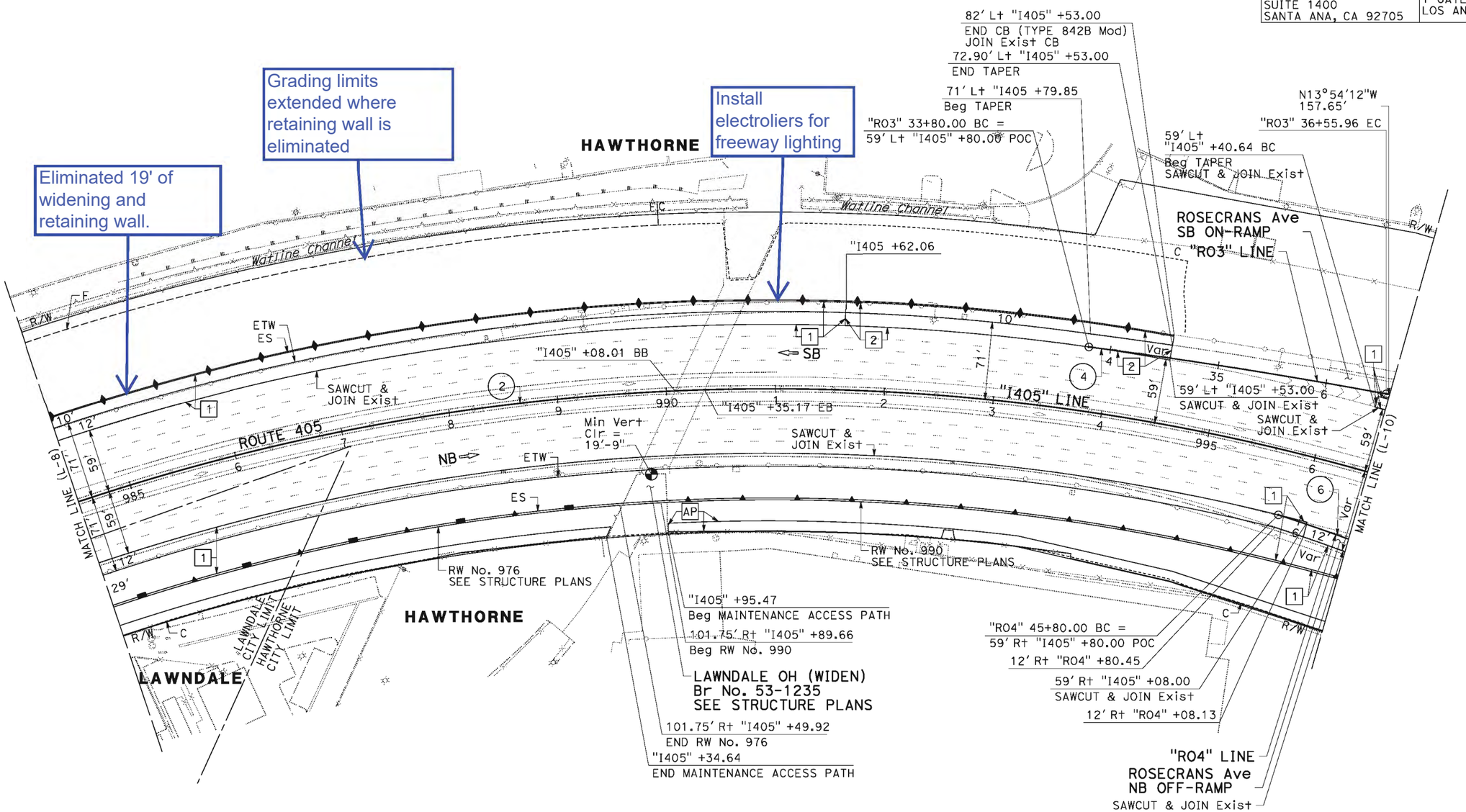
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.

CURVE DATA

(X)	R	Δ	T	L
2	2000.00′	49°20′20"	918.60′	1722.25′
4	5000.00′	03°09′44"	138.01′	275.96′
6	2000.00′	07°31′45"	131.60′	262.82′



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50′

L-9

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

95% SUBMITTAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:11

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 0718000250ea009.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

CURVE DATA

Ⓧ	R	Δ	T	L
2	2000.00′	49°20′20"	918.60′	1722.25′
5	262.00′	75°56′01"	204.45′	347.23′
6	2000.00′	07°31′45"	131.60′	262.82′
7	287.00′	48°16′33"	128.61′	241.82′
8	192.00′	85°04′58"	176.19′	285.11′

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LAYOUT DETAILS ALONG ROSECRANS Ave, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-303.
3. FOR CROSS GUTTER DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-403.

Extended ramp improvements to the intersection. Reconstruction of curb ramp

Extended ramp improvements to the intersection. Reconstruction of curb ramps on both sides

Construct Maintenance Vehicle Pull Out

Partial median and sidewalk construction on both sides of Rosecrans Ave

Install electroliers for freeway lighting

Extended widening to the gore of the off-ramp

HAWTHORNE

ROSECRANS Ave SB ON-RAMP "RO3" LINE

ROSECRANS Ave SB HOOK OFF-RAMP "RO5" LINE

ROSECRANS Ave SB DIRECT OFF-RAMP

ROSECRANS Ave NB LOOP ON-RAMP

ROSECRANS Ave NB OFF-RAMP "RO4" LINE

ROSECRANS Ave UC (WIDEN) Br No. 53-1236 SEE STRUCTURE PLANS

ROUTE 405

"I405" LINE

"HIN1" LINE S0°08′56"W 927.72′

"ROS1" LINE 7 8 "ROS1" LINE S89°50′31"E 641.38′

MATCH LINE (L-9) Var

MATCH LINE (L-11)

LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50′

L-10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:11

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023
USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
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RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3
UNIT 1797
PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

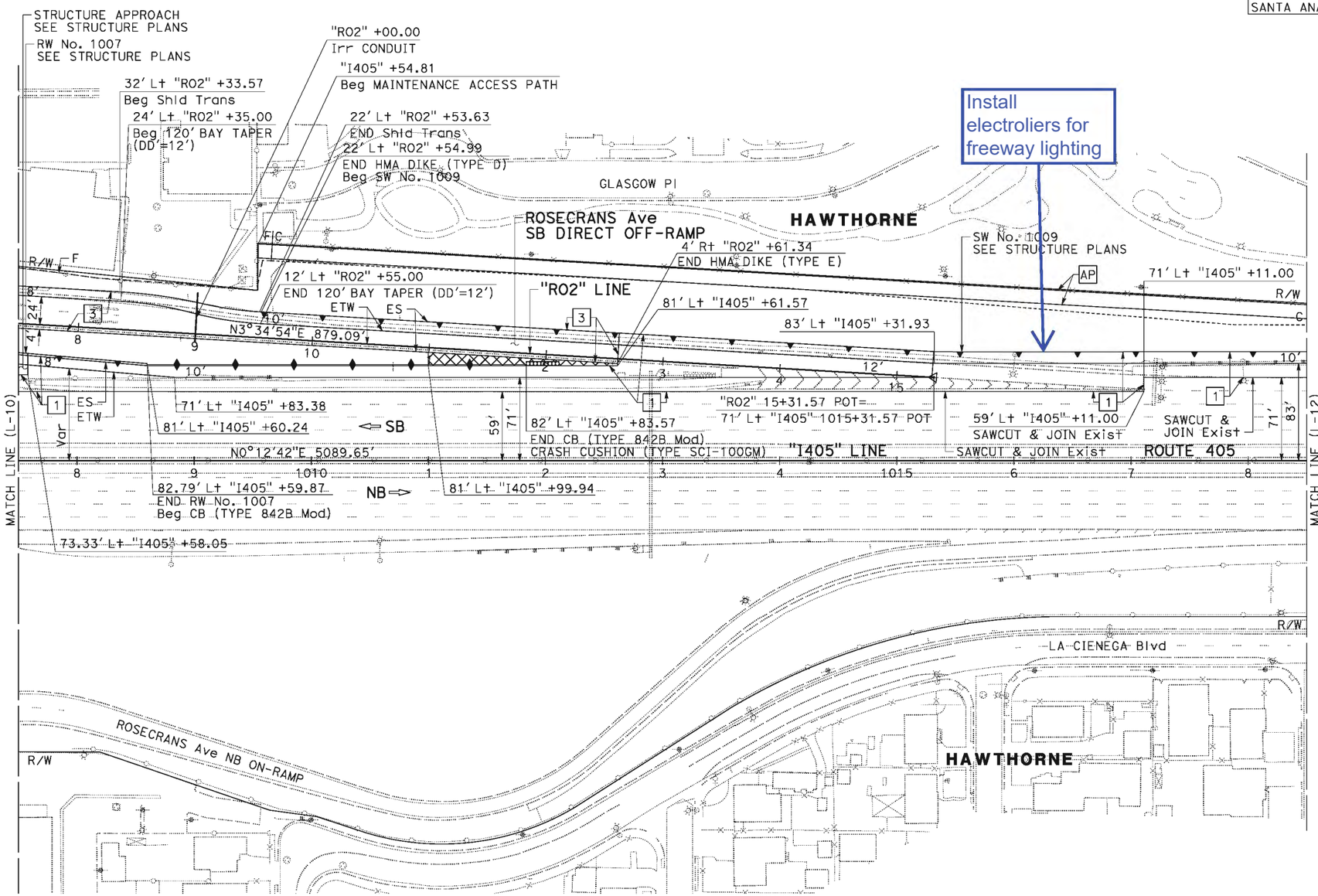
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-11

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
00-00-00 TIME PLOTTED => 11:11

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

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DGN FILE => 07180002S0ea011.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

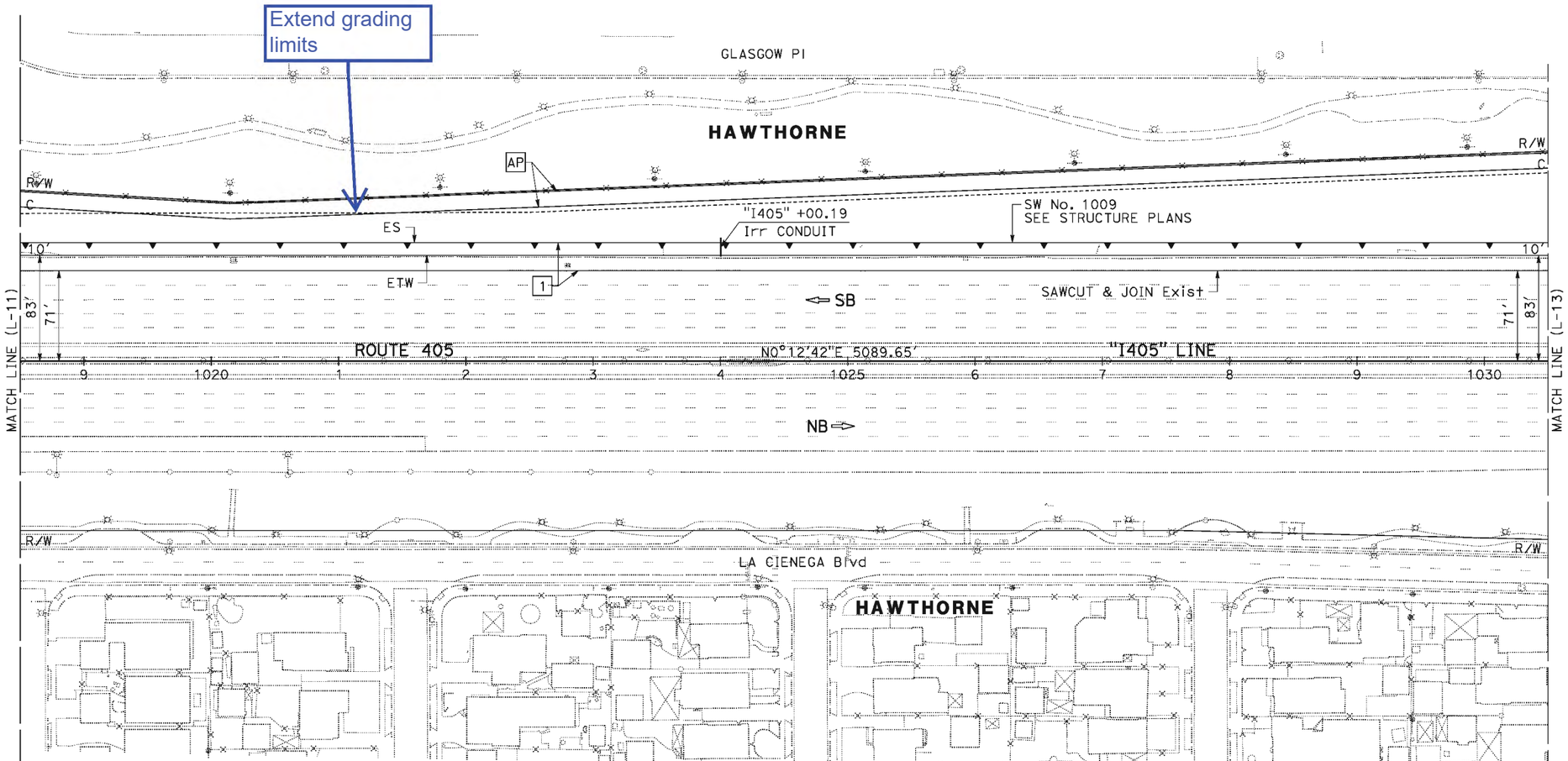
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTE:

FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-12

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:11

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

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DGN FILE => 0718000250ea012.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

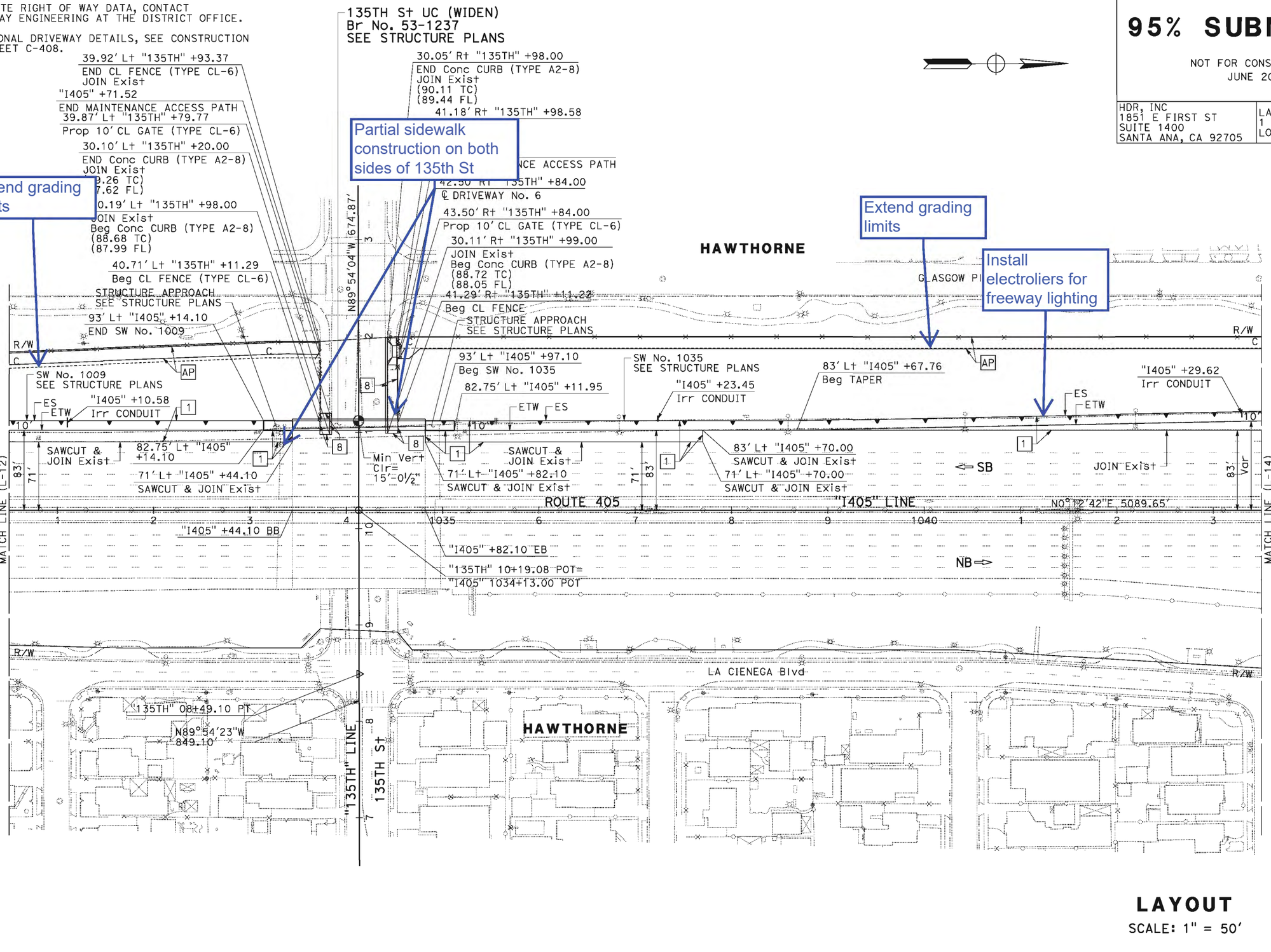
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

HDR, INC
1851 E FIRST ST
SUITE 1400
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL DRIVEWAY DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-408.



LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

L-13

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2024

LAST REVISION 00-00-00
DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024
TIME PLOTTED => 11:11

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023

USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice
DGN FILE => 07180002501eq013.dgn

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

UNIT 1797

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LIN CONSULTING, INC
1432 EDINGER AVENUE
SUITE 230
TUSTIN, CA 92780

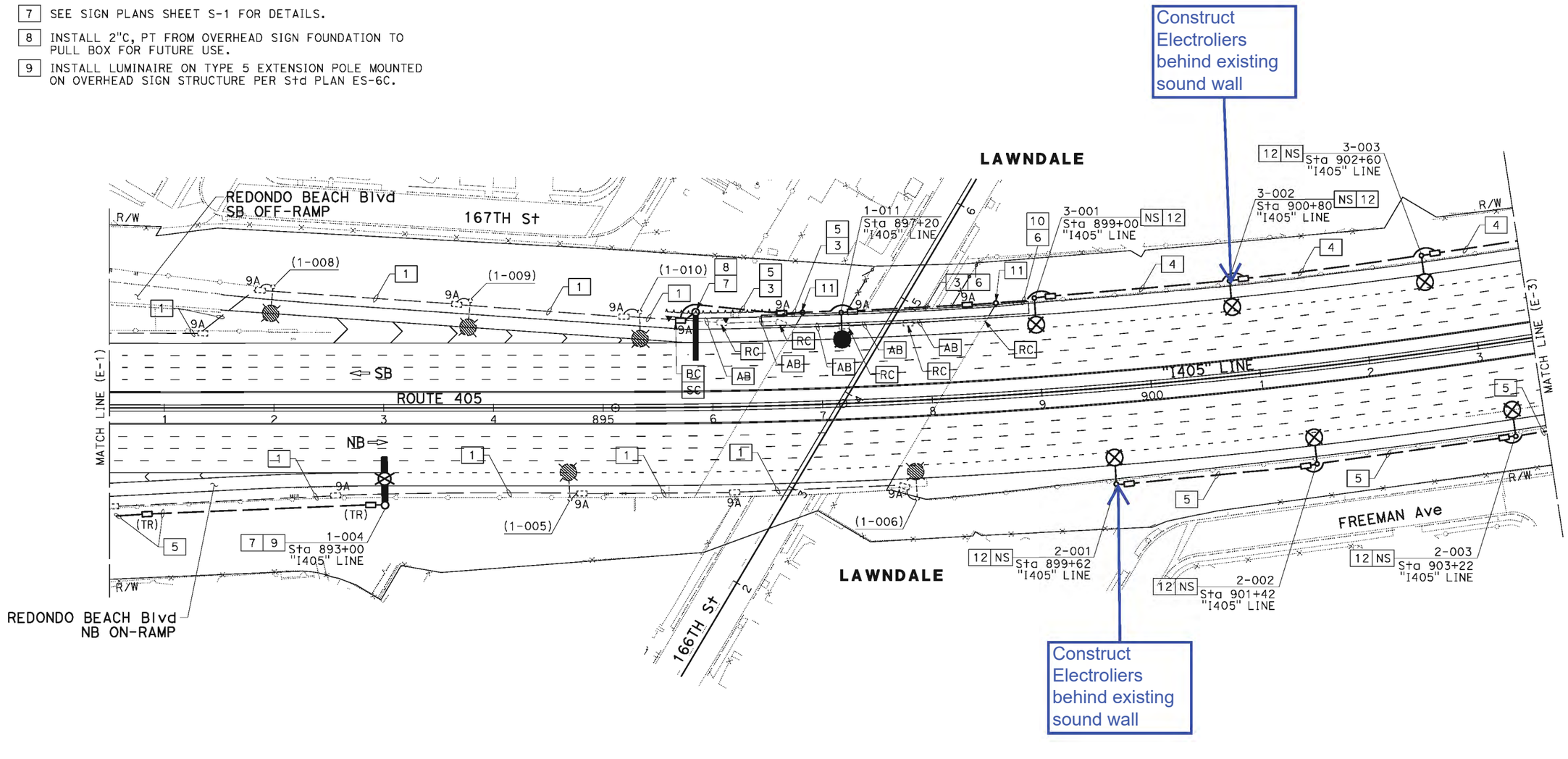
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT WIRING DIAGRAM SEE SHEET ED-1.
3. EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR MUST HAVE GREEN COLORED INSULATION.

ANNOTATION: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. EXISTING 1½"C, 2#6 (Ltg). ADD 1#8 (G).
2. EXISTING 3"C, 2#6 (Ltg). ADD 1#8 (G).
3. INSTALL CONDUIT IN BARRIER.
4. INSTALL 2"C, 2#4 (Ltg), 1#8 (G), AL.
5. INSTALL 2"C, 2#6 (Ltg), 1#8 (G).
6. INSTALL 2"C, PT.
7. SEE SIGN PLANS SHEET S-1 FOR DETAILS.
8. INSTALL 2"C, PT FROM OVERHEAD SIGN FOUNDATION TO PULL BOX FOR FUTURE USE.
9. INSTALL LUMINAIRE ON TYPE 5 EXTENSION POLE MOUNTED ON OVERHEAD SIGN STRUCTURE PER Std PLAN ES-6C.
10. TRANSITION CONDUIT FROM SHOULDER TO BARRIER. SEE Std PLAN ES-9A FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.
11. INSTALL CONDUIT EXPANSION-DEFLECTION FITTING(S) AT BRIDGE DECK JOINT PER DETAIL "XY" ON CALTRANS Std PLAN ES-9B.
12. INSTALL LIGHTING STANDARD ON RAISED STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION. SEE STRUCTURAL DETAIL X FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.



APPROVED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK ONLY

MODIFYING LIGHTING SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1" = 50'

E-2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 | DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 | TIME PLOTTED => 11:27

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023 | USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice | DGN FILE => 07180002501ua-sl002.dgn | RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3 | UNIT 1797 | PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LIN CONSULTING, INC
1432 EDINGER AVENUE
SUITE 230
TUSTIN, CA 92780

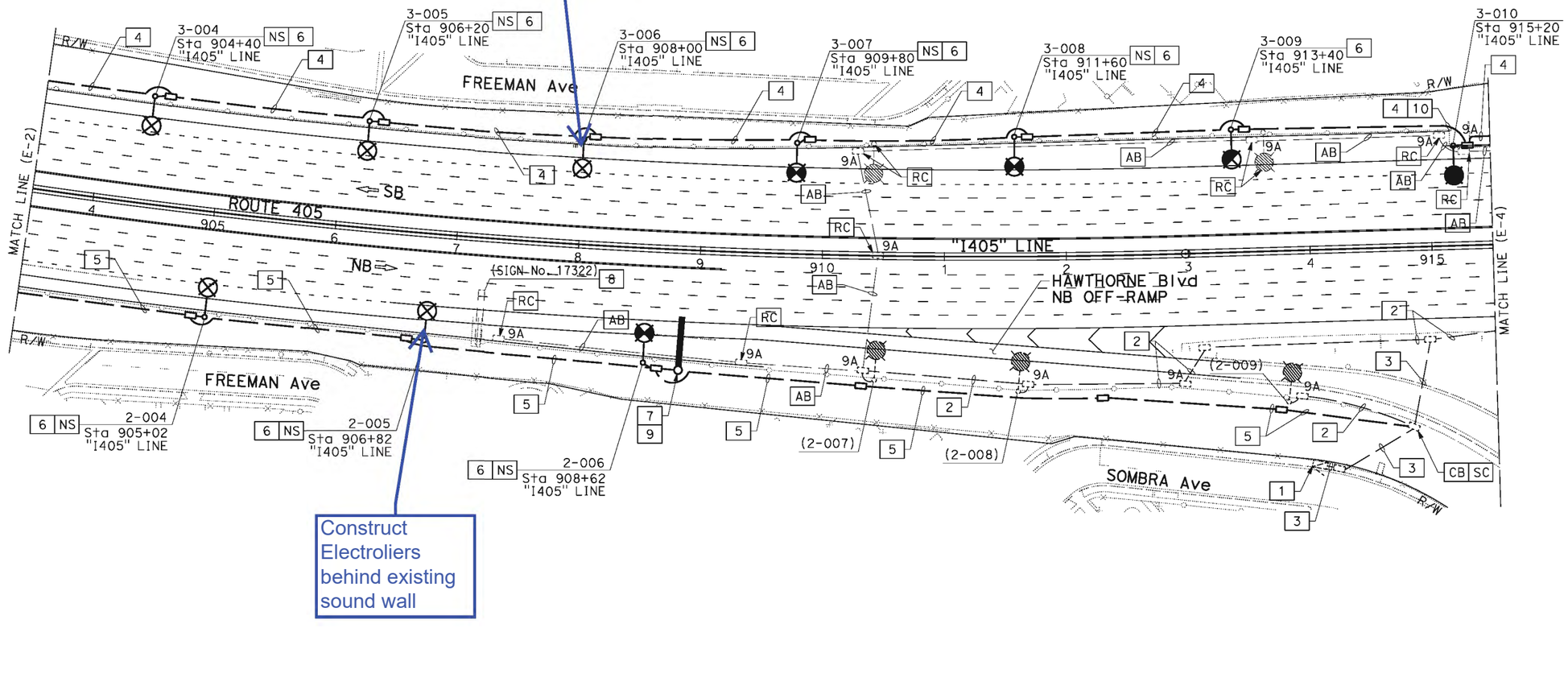
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT WIRING DIAGRAM SEE SHEET ED-1.
3. EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR MUST HAVE GREEN COLORED INSULATION.

ANNOTATION: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. EXISTING 120/240 V TYPE III-BF METERED SERVICE WITH TYPE V PEC AND THE FOLLOWING CIRCUIT BREAKERS:
   CTID No. 07-53-405-0-017.444
   100 A, 240 V, 2P CB (MAIN)
   RC 40 A, 240 V, 2P CB (LIGHTING)
   30 A, 240 V, 2P CB (LIGHTING Ckt 2)
   15 A, 120 V, 1P CB (PEC)
2. EXISTING 1½"C, 2#6 (L+g). ADD 1#8 (G).
3. EXISTING 1½"C, 4#6 (L+g). ADD 1#8 (G).
4. INSTALL 2"C, 2#4 (L+g), 1#8 (G), AL.
5. INSTALL 2"C, 2#6 (L+g), 1#8 (G).
6. INSTALL LIGHTING STANDARD ON RAISED STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION. SEE STRUCTURAL DETAIL X FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.
7. INSTALL 2"C, PT FROM OVERHEAD SIGN FOUNDATION TO PULL BOX FOR FUTURE USE.
8. RC EXISTING ISL FIXTURES, LIGHTING CONTROL BOX, CONDUITS, AND CONDUCTORS ON OVERHEAD SIGN.
9. SEE SIGN PLANS SHEET S-2 FOR DETAILS.
10. TRANSITION CONDUIT FROM SHOULDER TO BARRIER. SEE Std PLAN ES-9A FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.



APPROVED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK ONLY

MODIFYING LIGHTING SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1" = 50'

E-3

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 | DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 | TIME PLOTTED => 11:26

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023 | USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice | DGN FILE => 0718000250ua-sl003.dgn | RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3 | UNIT 1797 | PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LIN CONSULTING, INC
1432 EDINGER AVENUE
SUITE 230
TUSTIN, CA 92780

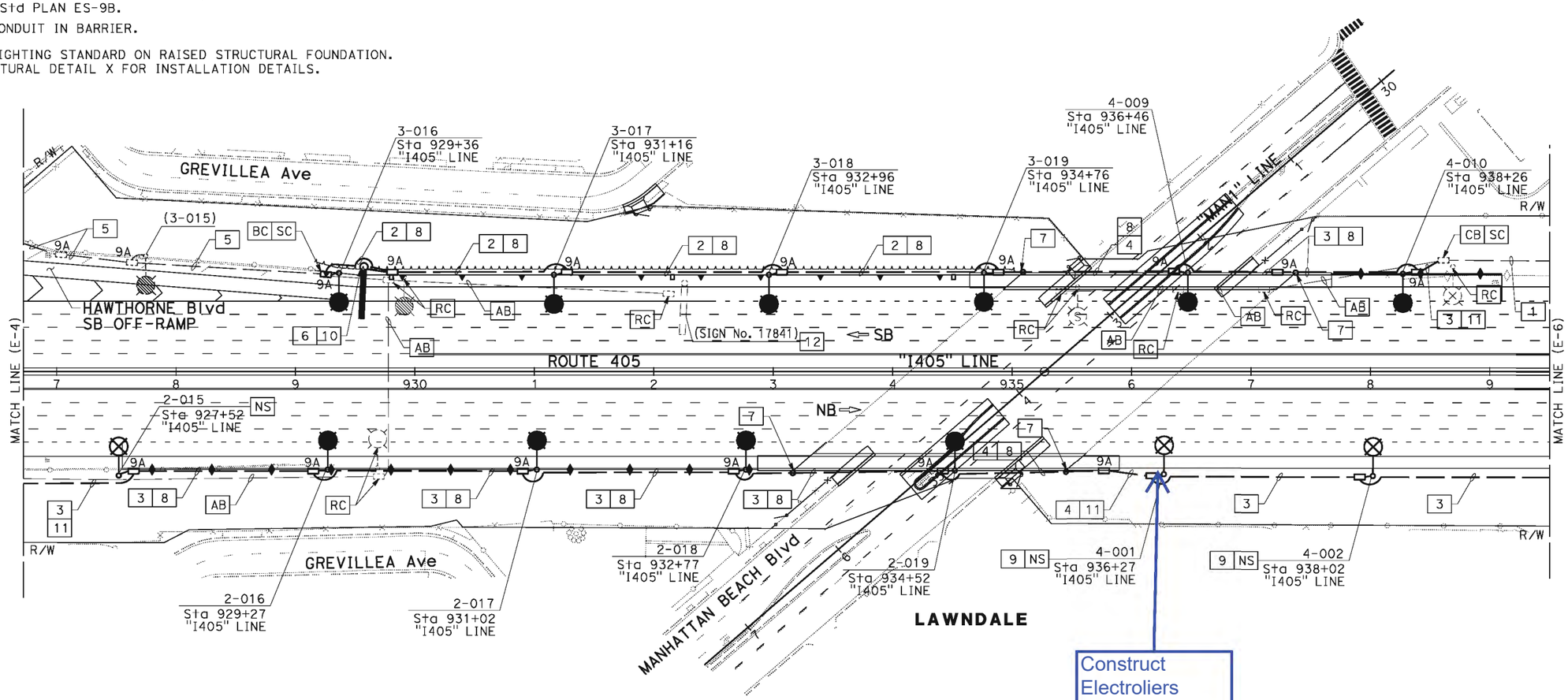
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT WIRING DIAGRAM SEE SHEET ED-1.
3. EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR MUST HAVE GREEN COLORED INSULATION.

ANNOTATION: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. EXISTING 1½"C, 2#6 (Ltg). ADD 1#8 (G).
2. INSTALL 2"C, 2#4 (Ltg), 1#8 (G), AL.
3. INSTALL 2"C, 2#6 (Ltg), 1#8 (G).
4. INSTALL 2"C, PT.
5. EXISTING 1½"C, 2#6 (Ltg). REMOVE 2#6 (Ltg). INSTALL 2#4 (Ltg), 1#8 (G), AL.
6. SEE SIGN PLANS SHEET S-4 FOR DETAILS.
7. INSTALL CONDUIT EXPANSION-DEFLECTION FITTING(S) AT BRIDGE DECK JOINT PER DETAIL "XY" ON CALTRANS Std PLAN ES-9B.
8. INSTALL CONDUIT IN BARRIER.
9. INSTALL LIGHTING STANDARD ON RAISED STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION. SEE STRUCTURAL DETAIL X FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.
10. INSTALL 2"C, PT FROM OVERHEAD SIGN FOUNDATION TO PULL BOX FOR FUTURE USE.
11. TRANSITION CONDUIT FROM SHOULDER TO BARRIER. SEE Std PLAN ES-9A FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.
12. RC EXISTING ISL FIXTURES, LIGHTING CONTROL BOX, CONDUITS, AND CONDUCTORS ON OVERHEAD SIGN.



APPROVED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK ONLY

MODIFYING LIGHTING SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1" = 50'

E-5

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

95% SUBMITTAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 TIME PLOTTED => 11:27

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023 | USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice | DGN FILE => 0718000250ua-sl005.dgn | RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3 | UNIT 1797 | PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
07	LA	405	17.1/20.0		

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LIN CONSULTING, INC
1432 EDINGER AVENUE
SUITE 230
TUSTIN, CA 92780

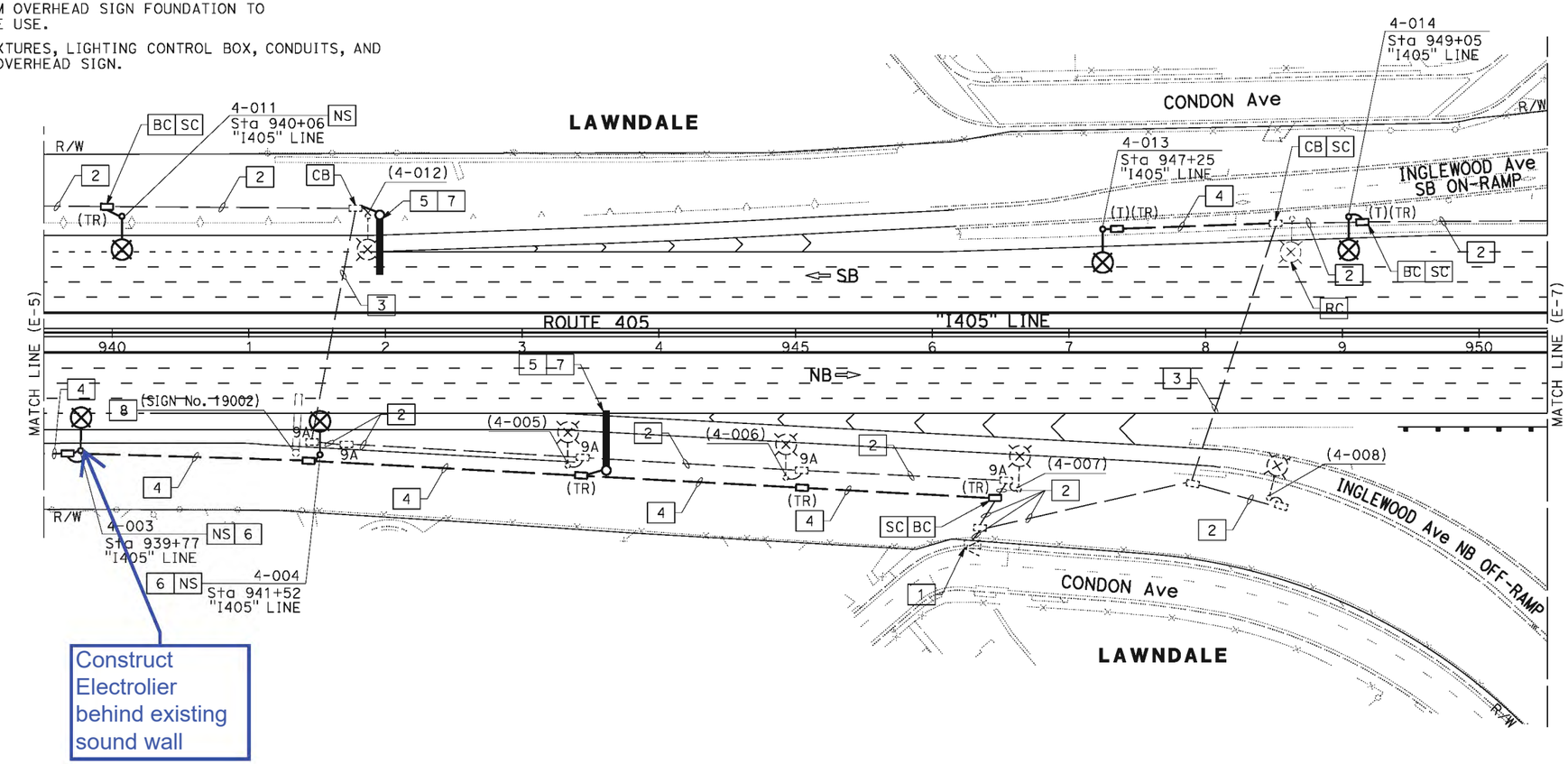
LA METRO
1 GATEWAY PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

NOTES: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT WIRING DIAGRAM SEE SHEET ED-1.
3. EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR MUST HAVE GREEN COLORED INSULATION.

ANNOTATION: (THIS SHEET ONLY)

1. Exist 120/240 V TYPE III-CF METERED SERVICE WITH TYPE V PEC AND THE FOLLOWING CIRCUIT BREAKERS:
   CTID No. 07-53-405-0-018.092
   METER 1:
   100 A, 240 V, 2P CB (MAIN)
   30 A, 240 V, 2P CB (LIGHTING Ckt 4)
   30 A, 240 V, 2P CB (SIGNAL)
   METER 2:
   100 A, 240 V, 2P CB (MAIN)
   15 A, 120 V, 1P CB (PEC)
2. Exist 1½"C, 2#6 (Ltg). ADD 1#8 (G).
3. Exist 3"C, 2#6 (Ltg). ADD 1#8 (G).
4. INSTALL 2"C, 2#6 (Ltg), 1#8 (G).
5. SEE SIGN PLANS SHEET S-5 FOR DETAILS.
6. INSTALL LIGHTING STANDARD ON RAISED STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION. SEE STRUCTURAL DETAIL X FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.
7. INSTALL 2"C, PT FROM OVERHEAD SIGN FOUNDATION TO PULL BOX FOR FUTURE USE.
8. RC EXISTING ISL FIXTURES, LIGHTING CONTROL BOX, CONDUITS, AND CONDUCTORS ON OVERHEAD SIGN.



APPROVED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK ONLY

MODIFYING LIGHTING SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1" = 50'

E-6

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Caltrans

95% SUBMITTAL

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LAST REVISION 00-00-00 DATE PLOTTED => 6-JUN-2024 TIME PLOTTED => 11:27

BORDER LAST REVISED 1/4/2023 | USERNAME => svc_in_pwservice | DGN FILE => 07180002501ua-sl006.dgn | RELATIVE BORDER SCALE IS IN INCHES 0 1 2 3 | UNIT 1797 | PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE 07180002501

Attachment B
Right-of-Way Requirements Map

PCL 12723

LAWNDALE

LINE DATA

No.	BEARING	LENGTH
L1	S 00°08'06" W	4.31'
L2	N 49°07'38" W	6.60'
L3	N 89°53'04" W	5.00'
L4	N 49°07'44" W	45.95'
L5	N 00°06'56" E	20.00'
L6	N 89°53'04" W	28.20'
L7	N 49°07'38" W	76.59'
L8	N 89°53'04" W	44.54'
L9	N 89°53'04" W	12.97'
L10	N 00°08'58" E	11.18'
L11	N 00°08'58" E	9.78'
L12	N 89°53'04" W	33.42'
L13	N 89°53'04" W	24.09'
L14	N 00°08'58" E	20.96'
L15	S 49°08'46" E	45.96'
L16	S 00°06'56" W	20.00'
L17	S 89°53'47" E	36.16'
L18	N 49°07'38" W	76.58'
L19	N 49°07'38" W	17.12'
L20	N 48°50'50" W	31.93'

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE (ARTICLE 83) 481.91 SQ FT

DETAIL A
NTS

82035-1
MAINTENANCE EASEMENT TO CALTRANS
10.76 SQ FT

54.28' Rt
"MAN1" 33+85.78
N: 1781532.287
E: 6453418.006

EXISTING R/W
4080-024-051

82036-1
ACCESS CONTROL
EXP: 12/31/27

4080-024-041

MANHATTAN BEACH Blvd

"MAN1" LINE

DETAIL A

ROUTE 405

"I405" LINE

4079-028-067

EXISTING R/W

4079-028-040

DETAIL B

82037-3
ACCESS CONTROL
EXP: 12/31/27

EXISTING R/W

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE (ARTICLE 83) 897.97 SQ FT

82037-1
FEE TO CALTRANS
72.50 SQ FT

50.00' Lt
"MAN1" 35+08.45
N: 1781636.143
E: 6453640.879

82038-1
TCE 252.49 SQ FT
EXP DATE: 12/31/27

82037-2
TCE 880.50 SQ FT
EXP DATE: 12/31/27

LAWNDALE

DETAIL B
NTS

LEGEND

- EXISTING R/W
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- ACCESS CONTROL
- FEE TO CALTRANS
- EASEMENT (TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT)
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE (ARTICLE 83)

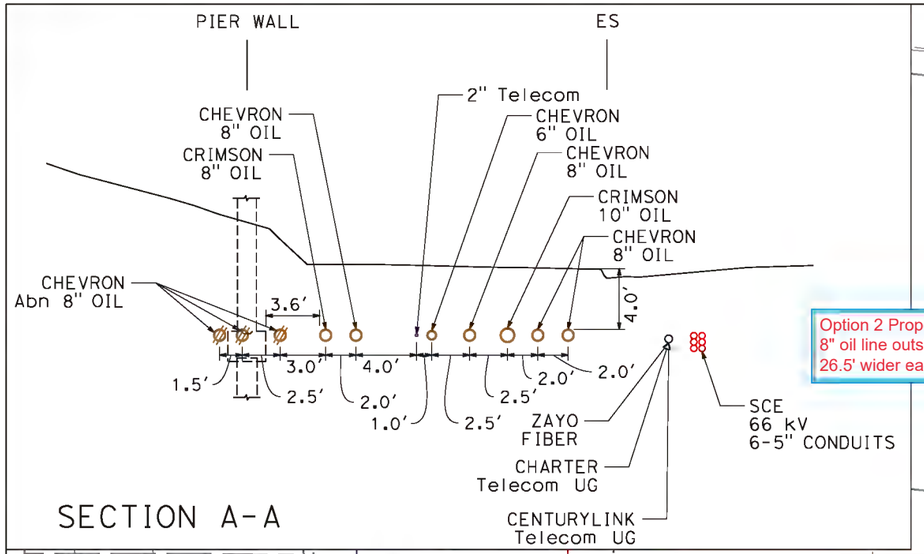
SCALE: 1" = 50'

Caltrans Metro

I-405 AUXILIARY LANE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
EA 07-353101
RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS MAP

Attachment C

Rosecrans Utility Map



SECTION A-A

Option 2 Proposed relocated 8" oil line outside existing 26.5' wider easement

27" RCP

12" CSG

16" CSG

14" CSG

4' wide replacement easement from 17' north of centerline to 21' north of centerline.

24" RCP

CB

CHEVRON 8" No. 21 OIL

CHEVRON 8" No. 6 OIL

GOLDEN STATE 8" PVC

ROSECRANS Ave

W ROSECRANS AVE

PROD OF STATE RW

CHARTER Telecom UG

SCG 10" NG

SCE 1½" STREET LIGHT CONDUIT

24" RCP

18" RCP

CB

CHEVRON Abn 8" No. 6 OIL

CHEVRON Abn 8" No. 4 OIL

CHEVRON Abn 8" No. 5 OIL

CRIMSON 8" No. 9 OIL

CHEVRON 8" No. 5 OIL

UNKNOWN 2" Telecom UG

13.8' to center of SCE 6 x 5" encased duct bank

CHEVRON 6" No. 1 OIL

CHEVRON 8" No. 3 OIL

CRIMSON 10" No. 4 OIL

24" RCP

SCE 2-1 1/2" CONDUITS

SCE 66 kV 6-5" CONDUITS

CENTURYLINK Telecom UG

CHARTER Telecom UG

ZAYO FIBER

LACFCD 36" RCP

GOLDEN STATE 12" AC

SCE 16 kV WITH COMM 4-5" CONDUITS

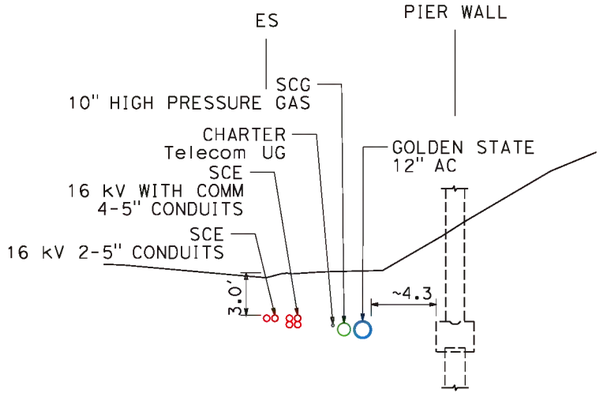
SCE 16 kV 2-5" CONDUITS

HAWTHORNE

SB ROUTE 405

NB ROUTE 405

I-405



SECTION B-B

ROSECRANS UTILITY MAP

SCALE 1"= 40'

Attachment D
NES(MI) Addendum Memorandum

Memorandum

To: Rico Ramirez, District Biologist
Paul Caron, District Senor Biologist
Division of Environmental Planning
California Department of Transportation, District 7

From: Lizbeth Pliego Guzman, Associate Biologist
GPA Consulting

Date: March 8, 2023

Subject: Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Memorandum - Interstate 405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

1. Introduction

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7 and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, proposed improvements to the Interstate 405 (I-405) corridor from Redondo Beach Boulevard to El Segundo Boulevard. The I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (project) would include the addition of auxiliary lanes and a lane extension along southbound I-405 between the Interstate 105 (I-105) connector and the off-ramp to eastbound Rosecrans Avenue (see **Appendix A: Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). Based on updated engineering design plans, removal of additional trees within the project footprint is required. This memorandum serves to communicate the proposed removal of additional trees as an Addendum to the Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) (NESMI) report, prepared by GPA Consulting om March 2020 (see **Appendix B, Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) Report**) (GPA Consulting, 2020).

2. Project History

In 2010, Caltrans completed a Corridor System Management Plan (CSMP) for the I-405 corridor. The CSMP identifies major bottlenecks along the I-405 corridor that are resulting in a less-than-optimal system operational performance. This includes bottlenecks between Inglewood Avenue to Rosecrans Avenue, northbound on the Hawthorne Boulevard Interchange, and southbound from El Segundo Boulevard to Rosecrans Avenue. The CSMP also included a list of freeway and arterial projects that would reduce existing and forecasted congestion on the Corridor (Caltrans, 2010).

Caltrans completed a Transportation Concept Report (TCR) in 2013, which evaluated conditions on I-405 and developed planning goals for the 20-year to 25-year planning horizon. This report found that traffic volume is forecasted to increase on I-405 by 2035 due to the growth in population, housing, and employment along this route and throughout the region. In the TCR, Caltrans stated that additional lanes

are required in order to achieve the minimum acceptable level of service over the next 20 to 25 years (Caltrans, 2013).

The March 2020 NESMI identified that the project would require the removal of 269 non-native trees, based on the current design plans when the document was prepared (see **Appendix A: Figure 3**).

3. Updated Tree Removal Inventory

An arborist survey was conducted in 2019 in support of the removal of the original 269 non-native trees. However, the arborist survey was conducted at the 30 percent design phase (Tatsumi, 2023). As a result, several trees were not estimated to be removed during this early design phase. Based on updated design plans, the project would now require the removal of 198 additional trees for a total removal of 467 trees (see **Appendix A: Figure 4**). However, trees removed during construction would be replaced in-kind at a 1:1 ratio, to the extent feasible, as part of the Tree Replacement Plan developed for the project. As mentioned in the March 2020 NES(MI), an oak tree permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into a protected zone of any protected oak tree. Only one protected native tree, a California live oak tree, is within the project footprint. This tree would be protected in place during construction, to comply with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

To avoid/minimize potential impacts on protected trees, the following measures would be implemented:

- To the extent feasible, removal of protected trees (including oak trees); would be avoided. Prior to removal of the additional 198 trees, an arborist or a qualified biologist would conduct an updated tree survey of the additional trees to be removed. If protected trees are identified within the 198 trees, the project would consult with the County of Los Angeles and procure a Tree Removal Permit, if required.
- Orange construction fencing, or silt fencing would be installed around the protected zone (the area within the dripline of an oak tree and extending at least five feet outside of the dripline, or 15 feet from the trunk of a tree, whichever distance is greater) of any oaks trees or oak tree habitat, and no work would be allowed in this area.

5. Conclusion

The March 2020 NES previously identified 269 non-native trees that would be removed by the project. Updated design plans indicate that the proposed project would now require the removal of 198 additional trees for a total of 467 trees proposed for removal. Only one native oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) was identified from the previous tree study, which will be protected in place. The additional 198 new trees proposed for removal could include protected tree species. Therefore, in compliance with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance, an avoidance and minimization measure is proposed requiring an updated tree survey by a qualified arborist or biologist, prior to removal. If protected trees are located within the project footprint and removal of these trees are required, coordination with the County of Los Angeles would be required

to procure a Tree Removal Permit, if applicable. Avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to ensure compliance with the County Tree Protection Ordinance.

6. REFERENCES

Caltrans. (2010, September). *Cooridor System Management Plan (CSMP) Los Angeles County I-405 Cooridor Finol Report*. Retrieved from California Department of Transportation: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/corridor-mobility/CSMPs/d7_CSMPs/I-405/D7_I405_CSMP_110121_Final_Report.pdf

Caltrans. (2013, June). *Transportation Concept Report Interstate 405*. Retrieved from California Department of Transportation: https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/district-12/documents/f0007307-route405.pdf

County of Los Angeles. (2023, February 27). *Chapter 22.174 Oak Tree Permits*. Retrieved from Code of Ordiances: https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances/354460?nodeId=TIT22PLZO_DIV8PERELEAC_CH22.174OATRPE_22.174.020DE#:~:text=Required%20replacement%20oak%20trees%20shall,one%20foot%20above%20the%20base.

GPA Consulting. (2020). *Natural Environmental Study (Minimial Impacts).* Los Angeles: GPA Consulting.

Tatsumi. (2023, January 9). Personal Communication.

08/01

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Appendix A

Figures

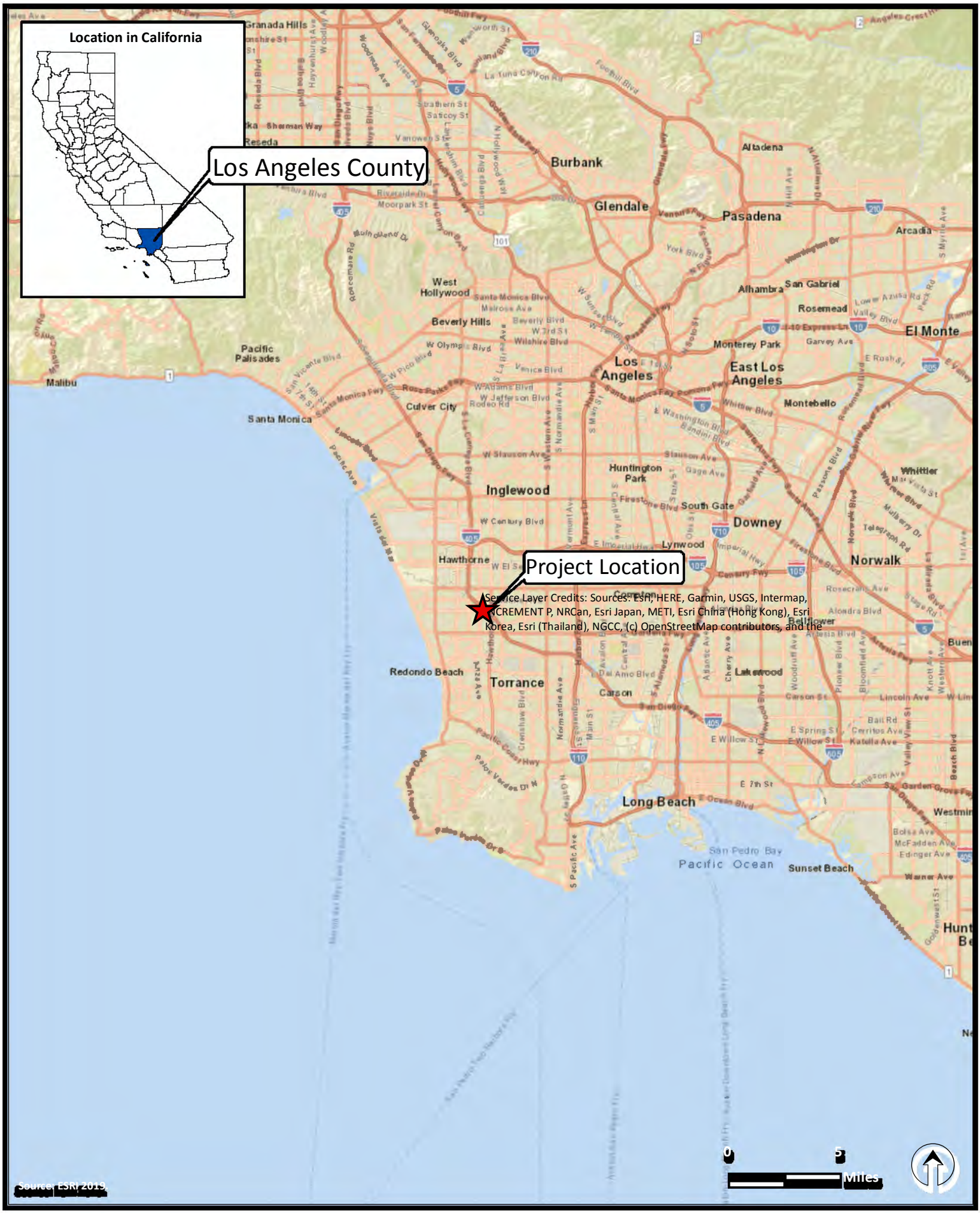


FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Metro

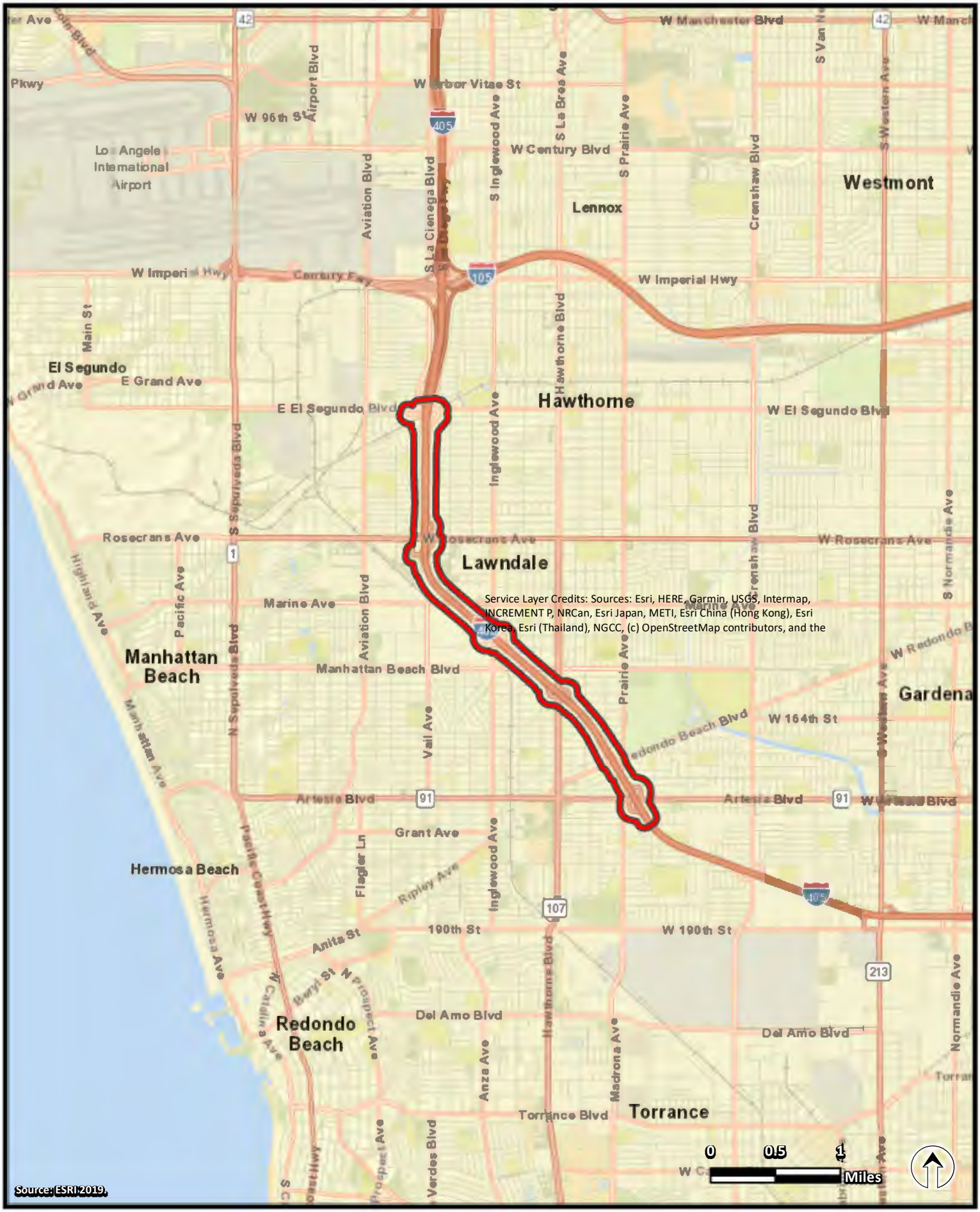


FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Metro

Appendix B

Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts)

Natural Environment Study

(Minimal Impacts)

I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project (Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Los Angeles County, California

07-LA-405-PM16.4/R20.24

Project EA: 35310

March 2020

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation

Prepared By: Joseph Vu Date: 03/11/2020

Joseph Vu, Associate Biologist
(310) 792-2690
GPA Consulting
201 Nevada Street, Suite B
El Segundo, CA 90245

Recommended for Approval By: Rico Ramirez Date: 3/27/2020

Rico Ramirez, District Biologist
(213) 897-1949
Division of Environmental Planning
California Department of Transportation, District 7

Approved By: Paul Caron Date: 3/30/2020

Paul Caron, District Senior Biologist
(213) 897-0610
Division of Environmental Planning
California Department of Transportation, District 7

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document can be made available in Braille, in large print, on audiocassette, or on computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to Caltrans District 7, Attn: Paul Caron, 100 South Main Street, Los Angeles, CA, 90012, (213) 897-0674 (Voice), or use the California Relay Service: 1 (800) 735-2929 (TTY), 1 (800) 735-2922 (Voice), or 711.

Summary

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7 and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG) is proposing improvements to the Interstate 405 (I-405) Corridor from Redondo Beach Boulevard to El Segundo Boulevard. Proposed improvements include the addition of auxiliary and a lane extension along southbound I-405 between the I-105 connector and the off-ramp to eastbound Rosecrans Avenue.

The Biological Study Area (BSA) is in an urban area in the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County within the cities of Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, and Lawndale, in southern California. The BSA is approximately three miles in length along the I-405 corridor from El Segundo Boulevard to the on-ramp at Artesia Boulevard. The BSA encompasses approximately 444 acres and extends approximately 300 feet beyond the edge of Caltrans right-of-way (ROW). According to the Los Angeles County General Plan (Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, 2019), the land surrounding the BSA is designated for residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental land uses. The limits of the BSA were determined by reviewing project plans and aerial imagery. The BSA includes areas that would be directly and indirectly impacted by the project, either temporarily or permanently. There is one vegetation community in the BSA, Ornamental/Ruderal. Cover classes observed within the BSA include Developed and Unvegetated.

Based on habitat requirements and the results of the biological surveys, there is no potential for special-status natural communities or special-status plants to be in the BSA. Based on habitat requirements and the results of the biological surveys, there is potential for eight special-status wildlife species to be in the BSA. Construction activities would include demolition of pavement and concrete, widening bridges, vehicle movement, excavation, grading, paving, vegetation removal, and tree removal. Tree removal and trimming could result in direct impacts on special-status wildlife species if they were to be in or adjacent to the construction area during construction. Bats could be directly impacted if they were to be roosting in the trees and buildings in the BSA or bridge structures to be widened during construction. The monarch butterfly could be directly impacted if they were to be roosting in eucalyptus trees that would be removed or trimmed. Construction could indirectly impact bats and monarch butterfly through noise, dust, and vibration disturbance if bats or monarchs are roosting immediately adjacent to construction activities and noise and human activity were to result in roost abandonment. However, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on special-status wildlife species are not anticipated.

There is no potential for federally endangered or threatened species to be in the BSA; therefore, the project would have no effect on federally listed species. In addition, there is no designated critical habitat or Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for federally threatened or endangered species within the BSA; therefore, the project would have no effect on critical habitat or EFH. Consultation under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) would not be required. There is no potential for state endangered or threatened species to be in the BSA; therefore, the project would not result in adverse impacts on state listed species, including take. Additionally, an Incidental Take Permit and consultation under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) is not required.

There is one U-shaped flood control channel (BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset Maintenance Management System (MMS) No. (F02000440)) within the BSA adjacent to the southbound I-405 between West Rosecrans Avenue and Inglewood Avenue. The storm water design currently includes constructing bioswales parallel to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) between Inglewood and Redondo Beach Boulevard. The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would be modified by cutting a shallow notch within the top six inches of the channel, above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), to allow the bioswales to drain into the channel; therefore, the project would not result in any impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWCQB would not be required. The creation of the shallow notch to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would result in impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); therefore, a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required.

There are several invasive plant species in the BSA; however, most of the areas that would be impacted by the project have been previously disturbed. In addition, following project construction, disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-project conditions and any re-vegetation or erosion control implemented would be completed using non-invasive species. Therefore, the project would not be expected to result in the spread of invasive species.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Metro, in cooperation with Caltrans District 7 and the SBCCOG, is proposing improvements to the I-405 Corridor from Redondo Beach Boulevard to El Segundo Boulevard. Proposed improvements include the addition of auxiliary lanes and a lane extension along southbound I-405 between the I-105 connector and the off-ramp to eastbound Rosecrans Avenue (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**).

1.1 Project History

In 2010, Caltrans completed a Corridor System Management Plan (CSMP) for the I-405 Corridor. The CSMP identifies major bottlenecks along the I-405 Corridor that are resulting in a less-than-optimal system operational performance. This includes bottlenecks between Inglewood Avenue to Rosecrans Avenue, northbound on the Hawthorne Boulevard Interchange, and southbound from El Segundo Boulevard to Rosecrans Avenue. The CSMP also included a list of freeway and arterial projects that would reduce existing and forecasted congestion on the Corridor (Caltrans, 2010).

Caltrans completed a Transportation Concept Report (TCR) in 2013, which evaluated conditions on I-405 and developed planning goals for the 20-year to 25-year planning horizon. This report found that traffic volume is forecasted to increase on I-405 in 2035 due to the growth in population, housing, and employment along this route and throughout the region. In the TCR, Caltrans stated that additional lanes are required to achieve the minimum acceptable level of service over the next 20 to 25 years (Caltrans, 2013).

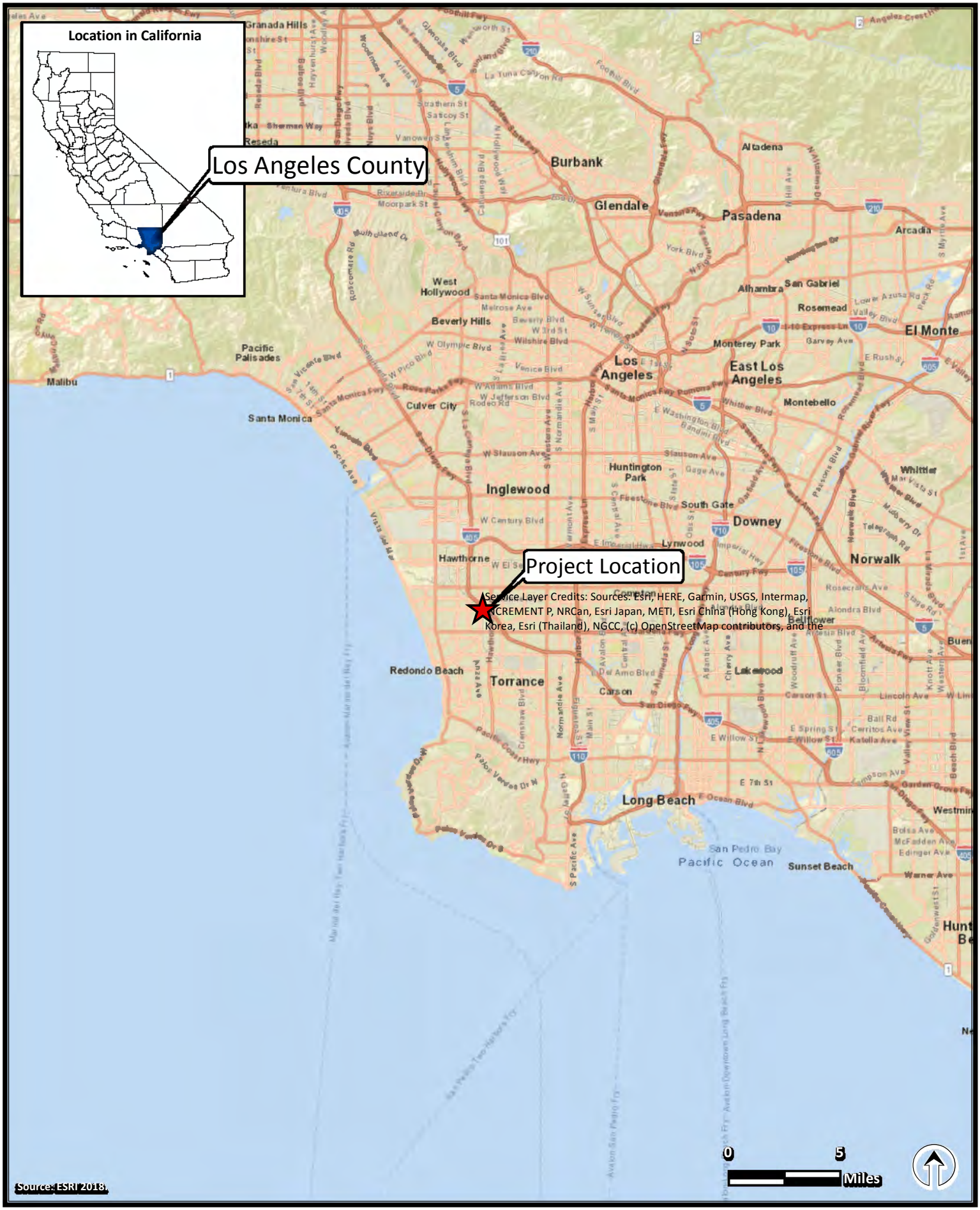


FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
LA-405 Northbound/Southbound Transition Lanes – Artesia Boulevard to LA-405/105 Separation

Metro



FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
LA-405 Northbound/Southbound Transition Lanes – Artesia Boulevard to LA-405/105 Separation

1.1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

Purpose

The purpose of the proposed project is to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve traffic time reliability by reducing congestion on the I-405 mainline between Artesia Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard.
- Improve safety and minimize queuing and blocking through the enhancement of confluence areas and vehicular storage on the I-405 mainline.
- Reduce peak period travel times along the I-405 between Artesia Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard.

Need

The need for the proposed project is derived from data that shows declining operational conditions and heavy congestion within the project limits and during peak travel periods. These deficiencies are the result of insufficient vehicular storage at mainline exits and weaving from automobiles entering and exiting the roadway.

1.2 Project Description

Auxiliary lanes would be constructed on northbound and southbound I-405 and a lane extension would be constructed on southbound I-405 within Caltrans ROW as described below.

I-405 Northbound

- Auxiliary lane between the Redondo Beach Boulevard on-ramp and Hawthorne Boulevard off-ramp
- Auxiliary lane between the Hawthorne Boulevard on-ramp and Inglewood Avenue off-ramp
- Auxiliary lane between the Inglewood Avenue on-ramp and Rosecrans Avenue off-ramp

I-405 Southbound

- Lane extension from the I-105 connector to south of the Rosecrans Avenue hook off-ramp and realignment of the hook off-ramp
- Auxiliary lane between the Rosecrans Avenue on-ramp and Inglewood Avenue off-ramp
- Auxiliary lane between the Inglewood Avenue on-ramp and Hawthorne Boulevard off-ramp
- Auxiliary lane between the Hawthorne Boulevard on-ramp and Redondo Beach Boulevard off-ramp

Bridge Improvements

The following bridges would be widened:

- 166th Street Undercrossing (UC) (53-1230) – both directions
- Manhattan Beach Boulevard UC (53-1232) – both directions
- Marine Avenue UC (53-1234) – both directions

- Lawndale OH (53-1235) – northbound direction only
- Rosecrans Avenue UC (53-1236) – southbound direction only
- 135th Street UC (53-1237) – southbound direction only

Temporary Signage

Temporary signage would be placed within the northern post mile (P.M.) limits and up to 0.5 mile from the southern P.M. limits on or along the shoulder of the existing roadbed during construction.

Right of Way

This project would not require the acquisition of any permanent ROW. A Temporary Construction Easement (TCE) beyond the State ROW may be needed to construct the improvements outside the State's ROW at the parking lot of the Ayers Hotel Manhattan Beach, 14400 Hindry Avenue, Hawthorne, CA 90250 (APN# 4149-013-076).

Tree Removal

The project would require the removal of non-native trees. **Table 1** lists the species and number of trees to be removed.

Chapter 2 - Study Methods

The following discussion provides a summary of state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the project, environmental permits that are required for the project, and study methods that were undertaken as required by resource agencies and environmental laws.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

2.1.1 CLEAN WATER ACT

The USACE regulates the placement of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States (U.S), including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). No discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional features is permitted unless authorized under an USACE Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit. For all work subject to an USACE Section 404 permit, project proponents must obtain a Water Quality Certification from the applicable RWQCB under CWA Section 401 stating that the project would comply with applicable water quality regulations.

Waters of the United States

The USACE Regulatory Program regulates activities within federal wetlands and waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Waters of the U.S. are divided into several categories as defined by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Under the CFR (CFR 33 Section 328.3), waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to:

- All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce (including sightseeing or hunting), including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- All interstate waters including interstate wetlands; and

Table 1: I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project Summary of Tree Removal Inventory

Segment	Direction	Eucalyptus				Unclassified Mixed Trees	Canary Pine (*Pinus Canariensis*)	Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia Chinensis*)	Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia Robusta*)
		Sugar Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Cladocalyx*)	Longbreak Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Camaldulensis*)	Lemon Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Citriodora*)	Redbox Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus Polyanthemos*)				
Hawthorne Blvd. to Manhattan Beach Blvd. U.C.	Northbound	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Southbound	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan Beach Blvd. U.C. to Inglewood Ave.	Northbound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Southbound	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood Ave. to Marine Ave. U.C.	Northbound	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Southbound	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
Marine Ave. U.C. to Lawndale O.H.	Northbound	0	17	14	5	0	7	0	0
	Southbound	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
Lawndale O.H. to Rosecrans Ave.	Northbound	0	7	3	0	0	3	0	0
	Southbound	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Rosecrans Ave. to 135th Street U.C.	Southbound Only	0	14	20	3	0	19	3	2
Total		**17**	**47**	**49**	**8**	**114**	**29**	**3**	**2**
		121							

** Information for tree removal was obtained from AECOM (AECOM, 2019).*

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- All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats; sand flats; wetlands; sloughs; prairie potholes; wet meadows; playa lakes; or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. This includes any such waters which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes, and from which fish or shellfish could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, or which are used or could be used for industrial purposes in interstate commerce.

In streams and rivers where adjacent wetlands are absent, the USACE jurisdiction extends to the OHWM. The OHWM is defined as "the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas" (33 CFR Section 328.3[e]). If the OHWM is not readily distinguishable, the USACE jurisdiction within streams extends to the "bankfull discharge" elevation, which is the level at which water begins to leave the channel and move into the floodplain (Rosgen, 1996). This level is reached at a discharge which generally has a recurrence interval of approximately 1.5 to two years on the annual flood series (Leopold, 1994).

Federal wetlands are transitional areas between well-drained upland habitats and permanently flooded (deepwater) aquatic habitats, which are defined differently by the resource agencies. The USACE and the US EPA define wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (33 CFR Section 328.3[b]).

Waters of the State

The term "waters of the state," under jurisdiction of the RWQCB, is defined by California Water Code as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (California Water Code Section 13050(e)).

The State Water Resources Control Board has redefined wetlands as part of their Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (SWRCB, 2019). The new definition, which was adopted on April 2, 2019, is "an area is deemed a wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation." This report uses the current definition of wetlands.

2.1.2 FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The FESA was established in 1973 to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Section 7 of the FESA requires federal agencies to ensure that actions they engage in, permit, or fund do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for these species. Section 7 consultation provides for the "incidental take" of endangered and threatened wildlife species by federal entities if adverse effects to

species cannot be avoided. Incidental take is defined by the FESA as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

2.1.3 MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance and/or destruction. "Migratory birds" under the MBTA include all bird species listed in 50 CFR Part 10.13, as updated in December 2013 (USFWS, 2013). In accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) included all species native to the U.S. (or U.S. territories) that are known to be present as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. In addition, the USFWS provided clarification that the MBTA does not apply to any nonnative species whose presence in the U.S. are solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction (USFWS, 2018). Nonnative bird species not protected by the MBTA include, but is not limited to, the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

2.1.4 EXECUTIVE ORDER 13112

Executive Order 13112 directs all federal agencies to refrain from authorizing, funding, or carrying out actions or projects that may spread invasive species. This order further directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, control and monitor existing invasive species populations, restore native species to invaded ecosystems, research and develop prevention and control methods for invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species.

2.1.5 PORTER COLOGNE ACT

The RWQCB also asserts authority over waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Act, which establishes a regulatory program to protect water quality and to protect beneficial uses of state waters. The Porter-Cologne Act empowers the RWQCB to formulate and adopt a Water Quality Control Plan that designates beneficial uses and establishes such water quality objectives that in its judgment will ensure reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Each RWQCB establishes water quality objectives that will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of water quality degradation. Dredge or fill activities with the potential to affect water quality in these waters must comply with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued by the RWQCB. Waters of the state are defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as any surface or subsurface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

2.1.6 CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code governs construction activities that substantially divert or obstruct natural stream flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake under the jurisdiction of CDFW. Under the California Fish and Game Code, the limits of CDFW's jurisdiction within streams and other drainages extends from the top of the stream bank to the top of the opposite bank, to the outer drip line in areas containing riparian vegetation, and/or within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river system containing

fish or wildlife resources. Streams are defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) (14 CCR Section 1.72) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and that support fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.” Under Section 1602, a Streambed Alteration Agreement must be issued by the CDFW prior to the initiation of construction activities that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank, of any river, stream, or lake; or deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake under CDFW’s jurisdiction.

The CDFW has jurisdictional authority over waters of the state, including wetlands. In practice, CDFW follows the USFWS definition of wetlands in Cowardin’s Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States: “Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: 1) at least periodically, the land supports hydrophytes; 2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and 3) the substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year" (Cowardin, Carter, Golet, & LaRoe, 1979).

Section 2126 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful for any person to take any mammal that are identified within Section 2118, including all species of bats.

Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of birds protected under the MBTA and protects their occupied nests. In addition, Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take of any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) and protects their occupied nests. Pursuant to Section 3801 and 3800, the only species authorized for take without prior authorization from the CDFW is the house sparrow and European starling.

State-listed species and those petitioned for listing by the CDFW are fully protected under the CESA. Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code, if a project would result in take of a species that is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination may be completed in lieu of undergoing a separate CESA consultation. Under Section 2081, if a project would result in take of a species that is state-only listed as threatened or endangered, then an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required.

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take or possession of 37 fully protected bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species. Each of the statutes states 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 states that no previously issued permit or licenses for take of the species “shall have any force or effect” for authorizing take or possession. The CDFW will not authorize incidental take of fully protected species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species.

2.1.7 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OAK TREE ORDINANCE

The County of Los Angeles Municipal Code 22.56.2060, Oak Tree Permits, prohibits the removal

or damage of oak trees. A permit is required from the County to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into a protected zone of any tree of the oak genus which is 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter) as measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade; in the case of an oak with more than one trunk, whose combined circumference of any two trunks is at least 38 inches (12 inches in diameter) as measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade, within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, or any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree within the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County (County of Los Angeles, 2006).

2.2 Studies Required

2.2.1 LITERATURE RESEARCH

Prior to conducting the biological surveys, available literature was reviewed to identify any special-status plants, wildlife, and/or sensitive habitats previously recorded within or near the BSA. Sources used to identify special-status species and/or habitats with potential to be in or near the BSA include the following:

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS, 2019) (see **Appendix A**);
- CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) (CDFW BIOS, 2019a);
- CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the Inglewood, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Venice, South Gate, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, and Torrance United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles (CDFW, 2019a) (see **Appendix A**);
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) California Species List Tool: Inglewood and Torrance (NMFS, 2019) (see **Appendix A**);
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soils Survey for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part (USDA NRCS, 2019)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Database (USFWS, 2019a) (see **Appendix A**); and
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Mapper (USFWS, 2019b).

2.2.2 FIELD REVIEWS

After reviewing the results of the database queries and related information described above, a biological survey of the BSA was conducted by biologists Katherine Warner, Adelina Muñoz, Jennifer Johnson, and Joseph Vu on May 17, June 12, and June 18, 2019. Weather conditions during the May 17 survey were sunny skies with an average temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit (F). Weather conditions during the June 12 survey were sunny skies with an average temperature of 76 degrees F. Weather conditions during the June 18, 2019 were overcast skies with an average temperature of 68 degrees F.

2.2.3 SURVEY METHODS

The BSA was visually surveyed on foot to the extent feasible, and all plant and wildlife species were identified to determine the potential for special-status species to be in the BSA. Based on a review of habitat requirements and the existing conditions in the BSA, it was determined that additional surveys were not needed. Nomenclature for common plants and wildlife conforms to the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Herbarium, 2019), Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley, 2014), and the CNDDB. Species observed in the BSA during the biological surveys are provided in **Appendix B**.

2.3 Personnel and Survey Dates

A biological survey was conducted by Ms. Warner, Ms. Muñoz, Ms. Johnson, and Mr. Vu on May 17, June 12, and 18, 2019. Representative photographs of the BSA were taken during the survey and are included in **Appendix C**.

2.4 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

No agency coordination has been conducted other than the online database literature searches. No professional inquiries beyond internal staff have been made regarding this project.

2.5 Limitations That May Influence Results

Some areas adjacent I-405 contained steeps slopes where surveying on foot was not feasible. In these locations a visual survey through binoculars was conducted. There were no other limitations or constraints that might influence the results of this analysis.

Chapter 3 - Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions

3.1.1 BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

The limits of the BSA were determined by reviewing project plans and aerial imagery. The BSA includes areas that would be directly and indirectly impacted by the project, either temporarily or permanently. The BSA is in an urban area in the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County, within the Cities of Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, Lawndale, and Torrance, and unincorporated Los Angeles County. The BSA is approximately five miles in length along the I-405 corridor from El Segundo Boulevard to the on-ramp at Artesia Boulevard. The BSA encompasses approximately 444 acres and extends approximately 300 feet beyond the edge of the Caltrans ROW (see **Figure 3**).

3.1.2 PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Topography

The BSA is located in the South Bay region of Los Angeles County in Southern California. The South Bay stretches along the southern shore of the Santa Monica Bay and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the south and west and by the City of Los Angeles on the north and east. The Pacific Ocean is approximately 3.5 miles west of the BSA. The BSA is generally flat with an elevation that ranges from approximately 60 to 85 feet above mean sea level.

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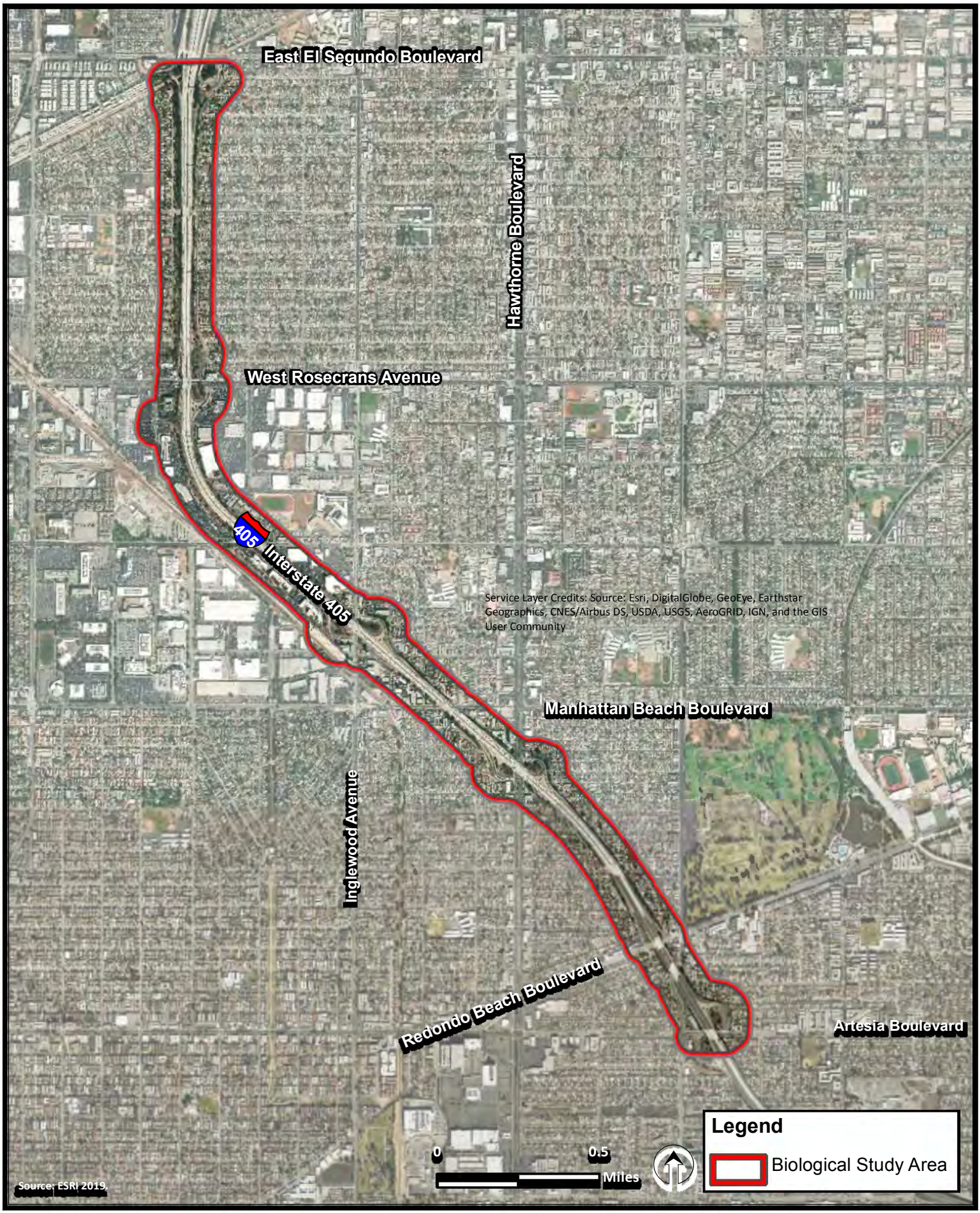


FIGURE 3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Metro

Climate

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Data Online database, the average annual low temperature for the Los Angeles International Airport Station is approximately 57 degrees F between December and March and the average annual high temperate is approximately 70 degrees F between July and September. Los Angeles County receives the most rainfall between December and March, and the average annual precipitation is approximately 0.89-inch (NOAA Climate Data Online, 2019).

Soils

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey report, there are two soil units mapped within the BSA: Urban Land-Centinela-Typic Xerorthents, Fine Substratum Complex, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes and Urban Land-Marina Complex, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes. The Urban Land-Centinela-Typic Xerorthents, Fine Substratum Complex, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes is well drained and more than 80 inches to the water table. The typical profile is loam (zero to 17 inches), clay (17 to 55 inches), and clay loam (55 to 79 inches). The Urban Land-Marina Complex, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes is somewhat excessively drained and more than 80 inches to the water table. The typical profile is fine sandy loam (zero to six inches) and loamy sand (six to 79 inches). Neither soil type is considered to be hydric.

Hydrology

The Upper Dominguez Channel Subwatershed is in the northern part of the BSA and the Lower Dominguez Channel Subwatershed is in the southern part of the BSA. The subwatersheds cover approximately 83 square miles and includes the Dominguez Channel. The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) is adjacent to southbound I-405 between West Rosecrans Avenue and Inglewood Avenue. The channel conveys flows from irrigation runoff from adjacent development and during storm events. Slow flowing water was present in the channel during the biological surveys conducted on June 12 and June 18, 2019.

3.1.3 BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

Vegetation in and around the BSA is limited to ornamental landscaping with a ruderal understory. Much of the understory is routinely sprayed with herbicides and maintained (weed wacked). There is one vegetation community in the BSA, Ornamental. Additional cover classes within the BSA include Developed and Unvegetated (see **Figure 4**).

Vegetation Communities

Ornamental/Ruderal

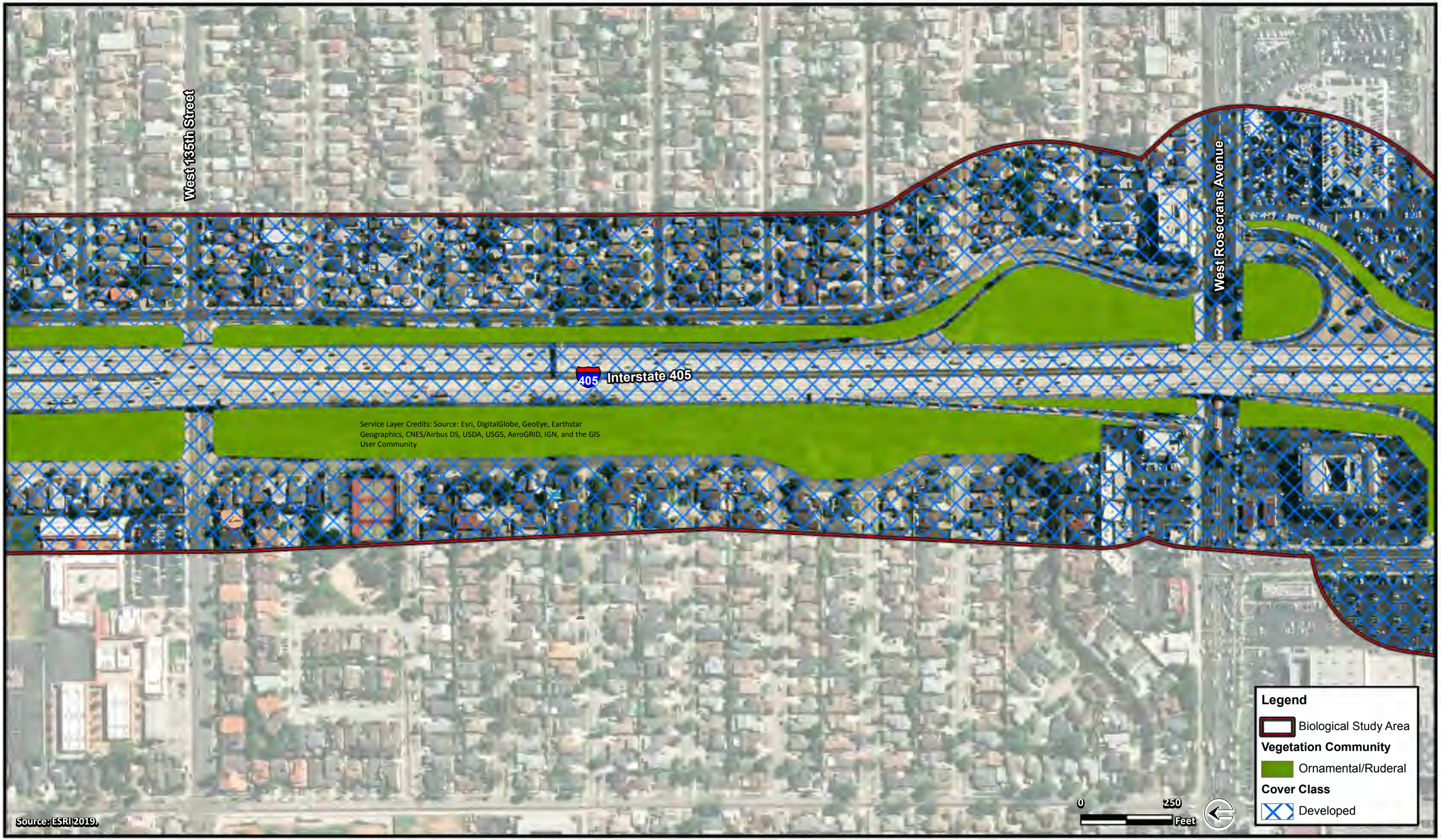
Ornamental/Ruderal communities predominantly consist of non-native horticultural plants, including introduced trees, shrubs, herbaceous species, and turf grass. A component of this community in the BSA includes mulch or leaf litter and a ruderal understory. Within the BSA, Ornamental/Ruderal communities are along the shoulders of I-405 and along residential and commercial properties.

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Metro

FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)



Metro

FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)



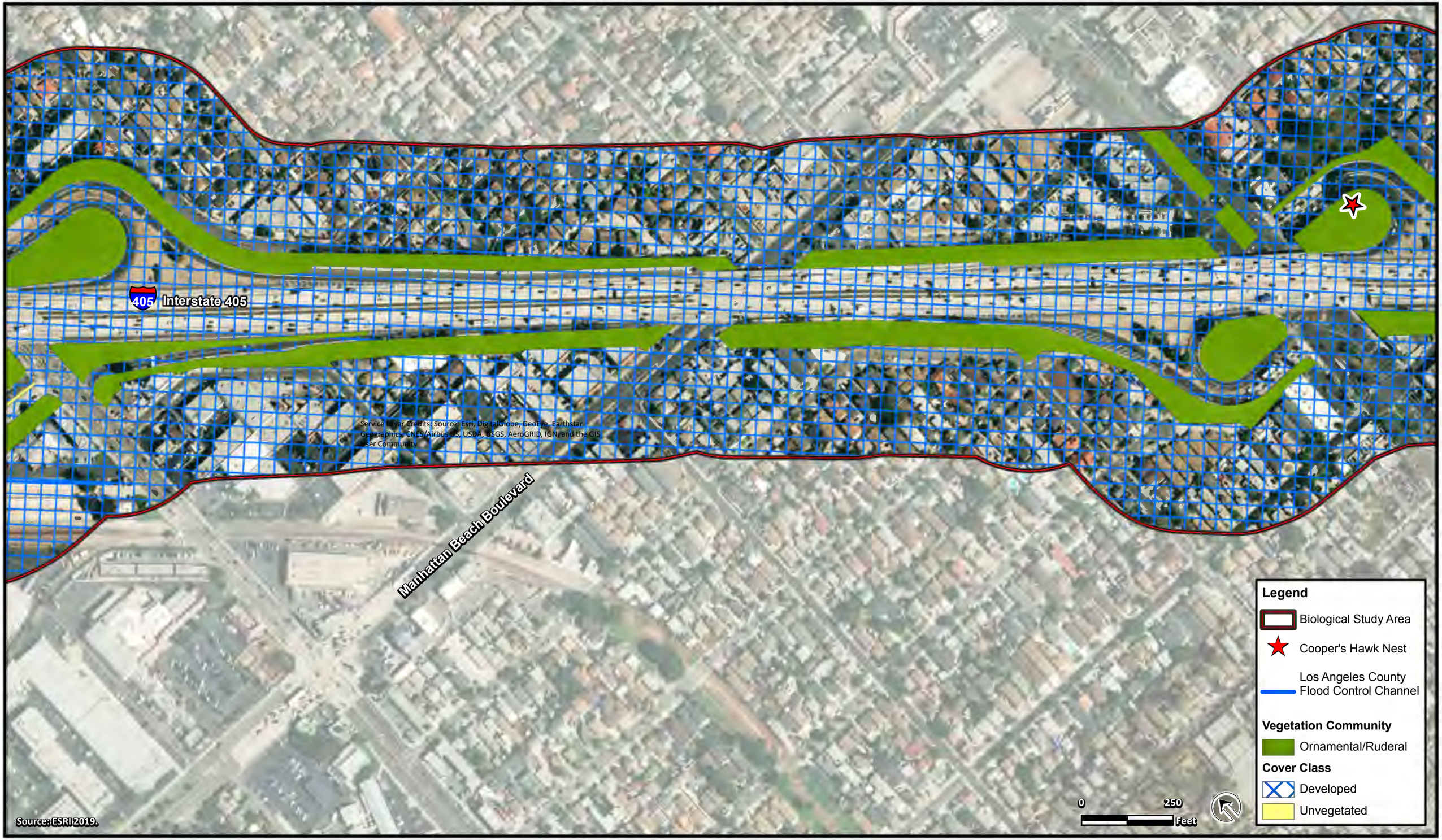
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FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)



FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Metro



Metro

FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)



Metro

FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)



FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES
I-405 Auxiliary Lanes Improvement Project
(Artesia Boulevard to I-405/105 Separation)

Metro

Cover Classes

Developed

Developed areas are where human disturbance has resulted in permanent impacts on natural communities. Developed areas include paved areas, buildings, bridges, some on-ramp/off-ramp loops, and drainage channels. Some of the on-ramp/off-ramp loops have planted trees within them. Within the BSA, Developed areas include paved roads, concrete sidewalks, some on-ramp/off-ramp loops, buildings and bridges.

Unvegetated

Unvegetated areas are mostly devoid of vegetation. Unvegetated areas in the BSA are the result of human disturbance and compaction of the soil from frequent vehicle and pedestrian foot traffic. Within the BSA, Unvegetated areas are predominately adjacent to where the I-405 crosses over Inglewood Avenue.

3.1.4 WILDLIFE

Habitat in the BSA is disturbed. Most of the BSA is vegetated with ornamental species, covered in mulch, or routinely sprayed with herbicides and maintained. Ornamental vegetation, buildings, and bridges provide nesting, foraging, and roosting habitat for wildlife. Many of the wildlife species observed during the biological survey are those commonly found in developed areas, including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) (see **Appendix B**).

3.1.5 HABITAT CONNECTIVITY

A migration or wildlife corridor is an area of habitat that connects two or more patches of habitat that would otherwise be isolated from each other. Wildlife corridors are typically adjacent to urban areas. A functional wildlife corridor allows for movement between habitat patches and is important in preventing habitat fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is typically caused by human development and can lead to a decrease in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.

The land surrounding the BSA is completely urban and consists of residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental land uses. According to the CDFW BIOS Habitat Connectivity Viewer there are no essential wildlife connectivity areas or natural landscape blocks in the BSA (CDFW BIOS, 2019b). The closest natural landscape block is approximately 12 miles to the northwest of the BSA in Topanga State Park. Because the BSA is highly urban and is surrounded by development, the BSA is not likely to be used as a migration or travel corridor but may be used for local foraging and movement by urban wildlife species in the area.

3.2 Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS, and NMFS species lists were obtained on March 26, 2019, and updated on August 19, 2019, to identify federally and state listed species with the potential to be in the BSA based on their geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). The NMFS species lists were used to identify EFH. A USFWS species lists was obtained on March 26, 2019, and updated on August 19, 2019, for the same purpose. Special-status species include species listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate Endangered/Threatened by the USFWS or CDFW; a

species listed as Fully Protected or Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW; a CNPS rare plant; species listed as sensitive by the Bureau of Land Management or the United States Forest Services; or species protected under the MBTA or the California Fish and Game Code. Determinations on whether special-status and other sensitive resources could be in the BSA are based on 1) a record reported in the CNDDB, 2) the presence of suitable habitat, and 3) survey results.

3.2.1 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

According to the CNDDB species lists, seven natural communities have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). However, no special-status communities were identified during biological surveys, and no special-status communities are expected to be in the BSA. A full list with a discussion on the potential for each natural community to be in the BSA is in **Appendix D**.

3.2.2 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

According to the CNDDB, USFWS, and CNPS searches, 63 special-status plant species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). However, no special-status plants were observed during biological surveys, and based on existing habitat, no special-status plants are expected to be in the BSA. A full list with a discussion on the potential for each species to be within the BSA is in **Appendix D**.

3.2.3 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

According to the CNDDB, USFWS, and NMFS searches, 120 special-status wildlife species have potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A**). Based on literature reviews regarding habitat requirements and results of the biological surveys, there is potential for eight special-status wildlife species to be in the BSA (see **Table 2**). No critical habitat or EFH for these species is designated within the BSA. A full species list with a discussion on the potential for each species to be in the BSA is in **Appendix D**.

Table 2: Special-Status Species with Potential to be in the BSA

Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Natural Community/Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Birds						
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk*	--	S4, WL	--	The Cooper's hawk is found in cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest, in wooded habitats from deep forests to leafy subdivisions and backyards. This species nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, often in canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and will also nest in live oaks.	HP (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	This species was observed nesting at the Hawthorne Boulevard southbound off-ramp loop. There is suitable foraging habitat in the BSA. There are urban areas and backyards within the BSA where this species can forage. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
Larus californicus California gull*	--	S4, WL	--	The California gull is found in lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats, landfill dumps, and open lawns in cities. This species needs undisturbed, isolated islands for nesting and is a fairly common nester at alkali and freshwater lacustrine habitats east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, and an abundant visitor to coastal and interior lowlands in nonbreeding season.	A (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There is suitable foraging habitat in the BSA, but there is no suitable nesting habitat in the BSA. There are urban areas and open lawns within the BSA where this species can forage. Therefore, there is potential for this species to forage in the BSA, but this species is not expected to nest in the BSA.
Invertebrates						
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 Monarch – California overwintering population	--	S2S3	--	The monarch butterfly requires closed-cone coniferous forests and milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae. This species roosts in groves of eucalyptus, Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*), and Monterey cypresses (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) in	HP	There are eucalyptus trees within the BSA and this species was observed during the biological surveys; therefore, there is potential for this species to

				California. Nectar and nearby water sources are required. The California overwintering population migrate to the coast of California and overwinter from Mendocino County in the north to Baja California in the south.		be in the BSA.
Mammals						
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	SSC	--	The pallid bat is found year-round in a variety of low-elevation habitats in most parts of California, including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests. This species is thought to prefer open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. This species day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges, and night roosts in more open sites, such as porches, open buildings, and bridges. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures, and this species will move deeper into cover if temperatures rise. This species is highly sensitive to disturbance.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and freeway overcrossings in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	--	SSC	--	The western mastiff bat is found in many open, semi-arid and arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas. This species has been recorded throughout central and southern California, with a concentration in southern California. This species roosts in crevices on high vertical cliffs or surfaces (including buildings), trees, or tunnels. Because of their large size, they typically require a larger drop distance from roosting sites.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and freeway overcrossings in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Lasiurus cinereus Hoary bat	--	S4	--	The hoary bat is found in a wide variety of habitats and elevations in California. This species generally roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees, and prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to	HP	Trees in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the

				trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.		BSA.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	--	S4	--	The Yuma myotis is found in open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed, but has been documented in many urban areas. This species roosts in buildings, mines, caves, or crevices. The species also has been seen roosting in abandoned swallow nests and under bridges.	HP	Crevices near the overcrossing abutments and trees in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus Pocketed free-tailed bat	--	SSC	--	The pocketed free-tailed bat is found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis habitats. This species typically roosts in cavities of cliffs, high rocky outcrops, and slopes, but there is potential for this species to roost in other crevices in structures, including bridges.	HP	Crevices near the freeway overcrossing abutments in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Table Key: Absent [A] – The plant/wildlife species/vegetation community or habitat requirements were not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Federal Candidate Species (FC); State Candidate Endangered (SCE), State Candidate Threatened (SCT), Fully Protected (FP); Federally Delisted (FD); State Delisted (SD) Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); State Rare (SR); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. SNR = Unranked — State conservation status not yet assessed.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) – 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare, or extinct elsewhere;1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 3= Plants about which we need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution; 0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; and 0.3 = Not very threatened in California.

**Information for the habitat requirements and species range was obtained from the following sources: : (Holland, 1986), (Sawyer, 2012) (CDFW, 2019a), (CNPS, 2019), (Jepson eFlora, 2019), (CDFW, 2019b), (Sibley, 2014), (NMFS, 2019), (California Herps, 2019), (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2019), (National Parks Service, 2019), and (National Audubon Society, 2019).*

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Chapter 4 - Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts and Mitigation

4.1 Jurisdictional Features and Wetlands Habitat

Survey Results

The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) is adjacent to the southbound I-405 between West Rosecrans Avenue and Inglewood Avenue. The channel is connected to the Dominguez Channel via a network of reinforced concrete boxes and underground piping. The Dominguez Channel flows directly downstream to the Pacific Ocean. Slow flowing water was present in the channel during the biological survey conducted on June 12 and 18, 2019. The channel conveys flows from irrigation runoff from adjacent development and during storm events. There are no wetlands within the BSA.

Project Impacts

Bioswales would be constructed parallel to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) between Inglewood Avenue and Redondo Beach Boulevard. The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would be modified by cutting a shallow notch within the top six inches of the channel, above the OHWM, to allow the proposed bioswales to drain into the channel. The project would result in minimal permanent impacts (less than 0.01 acre) on waters under jurisdiction of CDFW but would not result in impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the USACE or RWQCB. The notches that would be cut into the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would not result in a loss of waters or streambed under CDFW jurisdiction. With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed below, adverse impacts on potential jurisdictional features are not anticipated.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

To avoid and/or minimize impacts on potential jurisdictional features, the following measure would be implemented:

- Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, and staging areas for equipment refueling and maintenance would be located 50 feet from the channel to avoid any impacts from equipment and material staging. Appropriate best management practices (BMP) would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the channel, including any non-stormwater discharge. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.
- Appropriate temporary BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the San Gabriel River, including any non-stormwater discharge.
- Vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.

Compensatory Mitigation

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on potential jurisdictional features are not anticipated; therefore, no mitigation is required.

4.2 Natural Communities

There is no potential for any special-status natural communities to be within the BSA; therefore, the project would have no impact on special-status natural communities.

4.3 Special Status Plant Species Occurrences

There is no potential for any special-status plant species to be within the BSA; therefore, the project would have no impact on special-status plant species.

4.4 Special-Status Wildlife Species Occurrences

4.4.1 INVERTEBRATES

Survey Results

The monarch butterfly is the one special-status invertebrate with potential to be in the BSA. Suitable habitat in the BSA that could support the monarch butterfly includes groves of eucalyptus, Monterey pines, and Monterey cypresses in California.

Project Impacts

Construction activities would include demolition of pavement and concrete, widening freeway overcrossings, vehicle movement, excavation, grading, paving, and vegetation trimming and removal that could result in direct and indirect impacts on the monarch butterfly, if this species were to be in the construction area. The monarch butterfly could be directly impacted if individuals were trampled during construction activities. The project would require the removal of 121 eucalyptus trees within the BSA, which the monarch butterfly could use for roosting. Indirect impacts on the monarch butterfly could include a temporary increase in dust in the BSA which could temporarily affect the quality of the habitat. However, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures discussed below, adverse impacts on the monarch butterfly are not anticipated.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid and/or minimize potential impacts on the monarch butterflies, the following measures would be implemented:

- To confirm the presence/absence of overwintering monarch butterfly (typically October through January), a qualified biologist would survey all suitable foraging and roosting sites (typically eucalyptus trees) within 48 hours of construction and within 100 feet from where tree removal and tree trimming or excavation would be conducted.
- If the monarch butterflies are found roosting in the BSA, a 100-foot buffer around foraging and roost sites using high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed and maintained. Construction activities would not be allowed within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the monarch butterflies have left the area.

- Tree removal would be minimized and preformed outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering period (typically October through January), if feasible.
- Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.

Compensatory Mitigation

- With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on the monarch butterfly are not anticipated; therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

4.4.2 AVIAN SPECIES

Survey Results

Based on the existing habitat in the BSA, the potential for two special-status birds to be in the BSA was identified, including the Cooper's Hawk and California gull. Suitable habitat in the BSA that could support these species includes urban areas and open lawns.

Project Impacts

Construction activities would include demolition of pavement and concrete, widening freeway overcrossings, vehicle movement, excavation, grading, paving, and vegetation removal that could result in temporary and permanent impacts on special-status avian species, if they were to be in the construction area. Direct impacts could include bird mortality and/or nest destruction. Indirect impacts could include foraging habitat loss and disturbance from noise, vibration, and human activity. However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures discussed below, adverse impacts on special-status avian species are not anticipated.

A Cooper's hawk was observed nesting at the Hawthorne Boulevard southbound off-ramp loop. The distance from the Cooper's hawk nest to the nearest construction area (a proposed Auxiliary lane and proposed sound wall on the retaining wall) is approximately 650 feet (see **Figure 4**); therefore the project would not impact the Cooper's hawk nest since it beyond the typical 500 feet buffer for nesting raptors.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid and/or minimize potential impacts on special-status avian species, the following measures would be implemented:

- Vegetation removal and tree trimming (if any) would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 1 to September 1), to the extent feasible.
- In the event that vegetation removal and tree trimming must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 500 feet of the construction area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.
- If nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers

consisting of ESA fencing (typically 150 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.

- In the event that any bird species is observed foraging within the construction area, it would be allowed to move away from the site prior to initiating any construction activities that could result in direct injury of the individual.

Compensatory Mitigation

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on special-status avian species are not anticipated; therefore, no mitigation is required.

4.4.3 MAMMALS

Survey Results

Based on the existing habitat in the BSA, the potential for five special-status bats to be in the BSA was identified, including the pallid bat, western mastiff bat, hoary bat, Yuma myotis, and pocketed free-tailed bat. Suitable habitat in the BSA that could support these species includes bridges, buildings, freeway overcrossings, and trees.

Project Impacts

Construction activities would include demolition of pavement and concrete, widening bridges, vehicle movement, excavation, grading, paving, and vegetation removal that could result in direct impacts on bats if they were to be in or adjacent to the construction area during construction. Bats could be directly impacted if they were to be roosting in the trees and buildings in the BSA, or bridge structures to be widened during construction. Construction could indirectly impact bats through noise and vibration disturbance if bats are roosting immediately adjacent to construction activities and noise and human activity were to result in roost abandonment. However, with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on bats are not anticipated.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid and minimize impacts on bats, the following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented:

- Where feasible, tree removal and tree trimming would be conducted outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats (October).
- At least 30 days prior to construction, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment would be conducted of all potential roosting habitat to be removed or otherwise impacted during construction, including trees and bridge structures. Visual and/or acoustic surveys would be conducted, as needed to assess bat presence. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis would be completed to help assess the type of usage.
- No less than two weeks prior to construction, and during the non-breeding and active season (typically October), bats , if they were to be detected during the visual and/or acoustic surveys, would be safely evicted from roosts impacted by the project under the direction of a qualified biologist. Once bats have been safely evicted, swallow nests (if any) would be removed and

exclusionary devices would be installed to prevent bats from returning and roosting in these areas prior to removal. Roosts that would not be impacted by the project would be left undisturbed.

- If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist would be onsite during removal or disturbance of this area. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work would be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own or can be safely excluded under direction of the biologist. Work would resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.
- In the event that a maternal colony of bats is found, no work would be conducted within 100 feet of the maternal roosting site until the maternal season is finished or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist. The site would be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No activities would be authorized adjacent to the roosting site. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, would not be parked or operated under or adjacent to the roosting site. Construction personnel would not be authorized to enter areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus (typically between 15 minutes prior to sunset and one hour following sunset).

Compensatory Mitigation

With the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, adverse impacts on bats are not anticipated; therefore, no mitigation is required.

Chapter 5 - Conclusions and Regulatory Determinations

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The project would have no effect on federally listed species or their designated critical habitat; therefore, consultation under FESA is not required. **Table 3** below summarizes the listed and proposed species and/or designated critical habitats that were identified on the federal species list and displays determinations of effect for each species.

Table 3. Federally Listed Species Impacts Determination

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Critical Habitat	Determination
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Western snowy plover	Threatened	None	No effect
Polioptila californica	Coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	No effect

5.2 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

The BSA does not include any designated EFH; therefore, consultation with the NMFS is not required.

5.3 California Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The project would have no impact on state listed species; therefore, coordination with CDFW under CESA is not required.

5.4 Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) is adjacent to the southbound I-405 between West Rosecrans Avenue and Inglewood Avenue. Bioswales would be constructed parallel to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440). The BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would be modified by cutting a shallow notch within the top six inches of the channel, above the OHWM, to allow the proposed bioswales to drain into the channel; therefore, the project would not result in any impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB, and a CWA Section 404 permit from the USACE and CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWCQB would not be required. The creation of the shallow notch to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would result in impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the CDFW; therefore, a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required. However, the notches would not result in a loss of waters or streambeds under CDFW jurisdiction; therefore, no mitigation is required.

5.5 County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance

Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), protected under the County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance, were identified within the BSA along the Wiseburn Walking Path within unincorporated Los Angeles County. Construction activities for the project includes the removal of 269 trees with 114 being unclassified mixed trees. All tree removals would be within Caltrans ROW and therefore not protected under the County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance. However, if removal of an oak tree would be needed within unincorporated Los Angeles County or in the event that an unclassified mixed tree within unincorporated Los Angeles County is identified as a native oak (*Quercus* sp.) then the proper approvals/permits from Los Angeles County would need to be acquired. With the proper approvals/permits, the project would not conflict with the County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance.

5.6 Invasive Species

There are several invasive plant species growing in the BSA that are listed by the Invasive Species Council of California as invasive to California, including iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), wildoat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). A complete list of native, non-native, and invasive plant species observed in the BSA is included in **Appendix B**.

Invasive plant species are often found in disturbed areas, and project activities would have the potential to spread invasive species through further disturbance of the BSA. These species could also be spread through the improper disposal of the graded and excavated soils on site or off site, or through landscaping with invasive species. However, the following standard BMP would be implemented to prevent the spread of invasive plant species:

- Vegetation removed from the BSA would be treated and disposed of in a manner that would prevent the spread of invasive plant species onsite or offsite.
- New landscaping materials, including erosion control seed mixes and other plantings, would be composed of non-invasive species and would be clear of weed seeds, and all erosion control and landscape planting would be conducted in a manner that would not result in the spread of invasive species.
- Plants listed in the Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed (CDFA, 2003) would not be used as part of the project.

With implementation of these measures, the project would be in compliance with the Executive Order 13112.

5.7 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

There is potential for migratory birds to be nesting and foraging in the BSA and construction area during construction. During the biological surveys bird species were observed foraging in or flying over the BSA, including house finch, mourning dove, American crow, and song sparrow. There is the potential for migratory birds to nest within the freeway overcrossings, vegetation, and trees adjacent to the BSA during construction. Nesting birds could be directly impacted by construction activities if they were to be nesting in vegetation in the construction area. In addition, these species could be indirectly impacted by loss of habitat resulting from vegetation removal and tree trimming. With implementation of measures included in Chapter 4 above, the project would be in compliance with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code.

Chapter 6 - References

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Appendix A. Special-Status Species Lists

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Inglewood (3311883) OR Beverly Hills (3411814) OR Hollywood (3411813) OR Los Angeles (3411812) OR Venice (3311884) OR South Gate (3311882) OR Redondo Beach (3311874) OR Long Beach (3311872) OR Torrance (3311873))

I-405 Aux Lanes

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Aphanisma blitoides aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
Brennania belkini Belkin's dune tabanid fly	IIDIP17010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calystegia felix lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
Chenopodium littoreum coastal goosefoot	PDCHE091Z0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Cicindela gabbii western tidal-flat tiger beetle	IICOL02080	None	None	G2G4	S1	
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
Cicindela latesignata latesignata western beach tiger beetle	IICOL02113	None	None	G2G4T1T2	S1	
Cicindela senilis frosti senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Dithyrea maritima beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Dudleya virens ssp. insularis island green dudleya	PDCRA040S2	None	None	G3?T3	S3	1B.2
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Eucosma hennei Henne's eucosman moth	IILEM0R390	None	None	G1	S1	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Euphilotes battoides allyni El Segundo blue butterfly	IILEPG201B	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis Palos Verdes blue butterfly	IILEPG402A	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lycium brevipes var. hassei Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0N0	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Nama stenocarpa mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata coast woolly-heads	PDPGN0G011	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Onychobaris langei Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL4W010	None	None	G1	S1	
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Panoquina errans wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S2	
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	FP
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's pentachaeta	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Potentilla multijuga Ballona cinquefoil	PDROS1B120	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus El Segundo flower-loving fly	IIDIP05022	None	None	G1T1	S1	
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis Mohave tui chub	AFCJB1303H	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	FP
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
Sorex ornatus salicornicus southern California saltmarsh shrew	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	CTT31200CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Dune Scrub Southern Dune Scrub	CTT21330CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL51021	None	None	G1T1	S1	
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	CTT81600CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	

Record Count: 101

Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank	Quad_Code	Quad_Name	Data_Status	Taxonomic_Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha torosa
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha torosa
Animals - Amphibians	Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Salamandridae - Taricha torosa
Animals - Amphibians	Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
Animals - Amphibians	Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
Animals - Amphibians	Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
Animals - Amphibians	Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
Animals - Arachnids	Socalchemmis gertschi	Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Arachnids - Tengellidae - Socalchemmis gertschi
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP ; WL	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP ; WL	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP ; WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP ; WL	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo regalis
Animals - Birds	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	-	#VALUE!	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo swainsoni
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Elanus leucurus
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Aythya americana	redhead	ABNJB11030	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Anatidae - Aythya americana
Animals - Birds	Aythya americana	redhead	ABNJB11030	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Anatidae - Aythya americana
Animals - Birds	Branta bernicla	brant	ABNJB05010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Anatidae - Branta bernicla
Animals - Birds	Dendrocygna bicolor	fulvous whistling-duck	ABNJB01010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Anatidae - Dendrocygna bicolor
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	ABNGA01020	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Botaurus lentiginosus
Animals - Birds	Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Egretta thula
Animals - Birds	Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Egretta thula
Animals - Birds	Ixobrychus exilis	least bittern	ABNGA02010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ixobrychus exilis
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra

Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra
Animals - Birds	Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	ABNKA03010	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cathartidae - Gymnogyps californianus
Animals - Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus
Animals - Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus
Animals - Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus
Animals - Birds	Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius montanus
Animals - Birds	Mycteria americana	wood stork	ABNGF02010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ciconiidae - Mycteria americana
Animals - Birds	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Cuculidae - Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
Animals - Birds	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Cuculidae - Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
Animals - Birds	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Cuculidae - Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
Animals - Birds	Phoebastria albatrus	short-tailed albatross	ABNDA01020	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Diomedeidae - Phoebastria albatrus
Animals - Birds	Falco columbarius	merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco columbarius
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Gavia immer	common loon	ABNBA01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Gaviidae - Gavia immer
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	ABNMK01011	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Gruidae - Antigone canadensis canadensis
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	ABNMK01011	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Gruidae - Antigone canadensis canadensis
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Gruidae - Antigone canadensis tabida
Animals - Birds	Progne subis	purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Progne subis
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Riparia riparia
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Riparia riparia
Animals - Birds	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Agelaius tricolor
Animals - Birds	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Agelaius tricolor
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteriidae - Icteria virens
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteriidae - Icteria virens
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteriidae - Icteria virens
Animals - Birds	Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius ludovicianus
Animals - Birds	Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius ludovicianus
Animals - Birds	Chlidonias niger	black tern	ABNNM10020	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Chlidonias niger
Animals - Birds	Chlidonias niger	black tern	ABNNM10020	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Chlidonias niger
Animals - Birds	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Sternula antillarum browni
Animals - Birds	Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Sternula antillarum browni
Animals - Birds	Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Sternula antillarum browni

Animals - Birds	Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Sternula antillarum browni
Animals - Birds	Thalasseus elegans	elegant tern	ABNNM08040	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Thalasseus elegans
Animals - Birds	Thalasseus elegans	elegant tern	ABNNM08040	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Thalasseus elegans
Animals - Birds	Thalasseus elegans	elegant tern	ABNNM08040	None	None	WL	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Thalasseus elegans
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	WL	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Aimophila ruficeps canescens
Animals - Birds	Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	WL	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Aimophila ruficeps canescens
Animals - Birds	Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	WL	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Aimophila ruficeps canescens
Animals - Birds	Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Aimophila ruficeps canescens
Animals - Birds	Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Ammodramus savannarum
Animals - Birds	Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Ammodramus savannarum
Animals - Birds	Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Ammodramus savannarum
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pelecanidae - Pelecanus occidentalis californicus
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus

Animals - Birds	Sphyrapicus ruber	red-breasted sapsucker	ABNYF05020	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Picidae - Sphyrapicus ruber
Animals - Birds	Sphyrapicus ruber	red-breasted sapsucker	ABNYF05020	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Picidae - Sphyrapicus ruber
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Coturnicops noveboracensis
Animals - Birds	Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Coturnicops noveboracensis
Animals - Birds	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus levipes	light-footed Ridgway s rail	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus levipes
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus levipes	light-footed Ridgway's rail	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus levipes
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus obsoletus
Animals - Birds	Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	ABNNF07070	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Scolopacidae - Numenius americanus
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	WL	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Threskiornithidae - Plegadis chihi
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufus
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufus
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufus
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufus
Animals - Birds	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Troglodytidae - Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis
Animals - Birds	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Troglodytidae - Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis
Animals - Birds	Cistothorus palustris clarkae	Clark's marsh wren	ABPBG10021	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Troglodytidae - Cistothorus palustris clarkae
Animals - Birds	Cistothorus palustris clarkae	Clark's marsh wren	ABPBG10021	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Troglodytidae - Cistothorus palustris clarkae
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooperi
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	ABPAE33040	None	Endangered	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus

Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Crustaceans	Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Crustaceans - Streptocephalidae - Streptocephalus woottoni
Animals - Crustaceans	Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Crustaceans - Streptocephalidae - Streptocephalus woottoni
Animals - Fish	Siphateles bicolor mohavensis	Mohave tui chub	AFCJB1303H	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Siphateles bicolor mohavensis
Animals - Fish	Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Gobiidae - Eucyclogobius newberryi
Animals - Fish	Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Gobiidae - Eucyclogobius newberryi
Animals - Fish	Stereolepis gigas	giant sea bass	AFCQA02010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Polyprionidae - Stereolepis gigas
Animals - Fish	Stereolepis gigas	giant sea bass	AFCQA02010	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Polyprionidae - Stereolepis gigas
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Cicindela gabbii	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	IICOL02080	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela gabbii
Animals - Insects	Cicindela gabbii	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	IICOL02080	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela gabbii
Animals - Insects	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela hirticollis gravida
Animals - Insects	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela hirticollis gravida
Animals - Insects	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela hirticollis gravida
Animals - Insects	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela hirticollis gravida
Animals - Insects	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela hirticollis gravida
Animals - Insects	Cicindela latesignata latesignata	western beach tiger beetle	IICOL02113	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela latesignata latesignata
Animals - Insects	Cicindela senilis frosti	senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Carabidae - Cicindela senilis frosti
Animals - Insects	Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Cochylidae - Carolella busckana
Animals - Insects	Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Cochylidae - Carolella busckana
Animals - Insects	Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Cochylidae - Carolella busckana
Animals - Insects	Onychobaris langei	Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL4W010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Curculionidae - Onychobaris langei
Animals - Insects	Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea	Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL51021	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Curculionidae - Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea
Animals - Insects	Panoquina errans	wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	IILEP84030	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Hesperiidae - Panoquina errans
Animals - Insects	Euphilotes battoides allyni	El Segundo blue butterfly	IILEPG201B	Endangered	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Lycaenidae - Euphilotes battoides allyni
Animals - Insects	Euphilotes battoides allyni	El Segundo blue butterfly	IILEPG201B	Endangered	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Lycaenidae - Euphilotes battoides allyni
Animals - Insects	Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	IILEPG402A	Endangered	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Lycaenidae - Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis
Animals - Insects	Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	IILEPG402A	Endangered	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Lycaenidae - Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis
Animals - Insects	Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus	El Segundo flower-loving fly	IIDIP05022	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Mydidae - Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus
Animals - Insects	Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus	El Segundo flower-loving fly	IIDIP05022	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Mydidae - Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus

Animals - Insects	Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus	El Segundo flower-loving fly	IIDIP05022	None	None	-	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Mydidae - Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Danaus plexippus pop. 1
Animals - Insects	Brennania belkini	Belkin's dune tabanid fly	IIDIP17010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Tabanidae - Brennania belkini
Animals - Insects	Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Tenebrionidae - Coelus globosus
Animals - Insects	Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Tenebrionidae - Coelus globosus
Animals - Insects	Eucosma hennei	Henne's eucosman moth	IILEM0R390	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Tortricidae - Eucosma hennei
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris pacificus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris pacificus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris pacificus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris pacificus
Animals - Mammals	Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Leporidae - Lepus californicus bennettii
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops macrotis
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops macrotis
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops macrotis
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Microtus californicus stephensi
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus

Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Sorex ornatus salicornicus	southern California saltmarsh shrew	AMABA01104	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Soricidae - Sorex ornatus salicornicus
Animals - Mammals	Sorex ornatus salicornicus	southern California saltmarsh shrew	AMABA01104	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Soricidae - Sorex ornatus salicornicus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasionycteris noctivagans
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	-	-	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasionycteris noctivagans
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasionycteris noctivagans
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasionycteris noctivagans
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus cinereus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus cinereus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus cinereus
Animals - Mammals	Myotis velifer	cave myotis	AMACC01050	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Myotis velifer
Animals - Mollusks	Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Mollusks - Hydrobiidae - Tryonia imitator
Animals - Mollusks	Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Mollusks - Hydrobiidae - Tryonia imitator
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04020	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04020	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Mollusks	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Gonidea angulata
Animals - Mollusks	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Gonidea angulata
Animals - Mollusks	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Gonidea angulata
Animals - Mollusks	Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	-	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Gonidea angulata
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Arizona elegans occidentalis
Animals - Reptiles	Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Diadophis punctatus modestus
Animals - Reptiles	Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Diadophis punctatus modestus
Animals - Reptiles	Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	-	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Diadophis punctatus modestus
Animals - Reptiles	Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
Animals - Reptiles	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Emys marmorata
Animals - Reptiles	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Emys marmorata
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondii

Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondii
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondii
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondii
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311882	South Gate	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311873	Torrance	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
Community - Terrestrial	California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - California Walnut Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - California Walnut Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	-	-	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	CTT31200CA	None	None	-	-	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Coastal Salt Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Dune Scrub	Southern Dune Scrub	CTT21330CA	None	None	-	-	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Dune Scrub
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	-	-	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Walnut Forest	Walnut Forest	CTT81600CA	None	None	-	-	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Walnut Forest
Plants - Vascular	Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii
Plants - Vascular	Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia parryi ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana
Plants - Vascular	Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	PDAST4R0N0	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Deinandra paniculata

Plants - Vascular	Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	-	1A	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii
Plants - Vascular	Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	-	1A	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii
Plants - Vascular	Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens
Plants - Vascular	Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Pentachaeta lyonii
Plants - Vascular	Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Pentachaeta lyonii
Plants - Vascular	Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	-	2B.2	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum defoliatum
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum defoliatum
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum defoliatum
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	-	1B.3	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum greatae
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	-	1B.3	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum greatae
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	-	1B.3	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum greatae
Plants - Vascular	Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Berberidaceae - Berberis nevinii
Plants - Vascular	Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Dithyrea maritima
Plants - Vascular	Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Dithyrea maritima
Plants - Vascular	Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	-	1B.1	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Dithyrea maritima
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum insulare	island wallflower	PDBRA160D1	None	None	-	1B.3	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Erysimum insulare
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	PDBRA160D2	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Erysimum suffrutescens
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	PDBRA160D2	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Erysimum suffrutescens
Plants - Vascular	Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	PDBRA160D2	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Erysimum suffrutescens
Plants - Vascular	Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	-	4.3	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii
Plants - Vascular	Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Nasturtium gambelii
Plants - Vascular	Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Caryophyllaceae - Arenaria paludicola
Plants - Vascular	Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Aphanisma blitoides
Plants - Vascular	Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Aphanisma blitoides
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex coulteri
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex pacifica
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex pacifica

Plants - Vascular	Atriplex pacifica	south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex pacifica
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex parishii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex parishii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex parishii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex parishii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	-	1B.2	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	-	1B.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii
Plants - Vascular	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii
Plants - Vascular	Chenopodium littoreum	coastal goosefoot	PDCHE091Z0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Chenopodium littoreum
Plants - Vascular	Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Suaeda esteroa
Plants - Vascular	Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Suaeda esteroa
Plants - Vascular	Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	PDCHE0P0L0	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Suaeda taxifolia
Plants - Vascular	Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	PDCHE0P0L0	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Suaeda taxifolia
Plants - Vascular	Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Calystegia felix
Plants - Vascular	Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	PDCON040A0	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Calystegia peirsonii
Plants - Vascular	Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	PDCON05060	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Convolvulus simulans
Plants - Vascular	Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	PDCON05060	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Convolvulus simulans
Plants - Vascular	Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	PDCON05060	None	None	-	4.2	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Convolvulus simulans
Plants - Vascular	Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	PDCON08060	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Dichondra occidentalis
Plants - Vascular	Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Crassulaceae - Dudleya multicaulis
Plants - Vascular	Dudleya virens ssp. insularis	island green dudleya	PDCRA040S2	None	None	-	1B.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Crassulaceae - Dudleya virens ssp. insularis
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus brauntonii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus brauntonii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tener var. titi
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tener var. titi
Plants - Vascular	Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fagaceae - Quercus dumosa
Plants - Vascular	Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fagaceae - Quercus dumosa
Plants - Vascular	Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	-	1A	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Grossulariaceae - Ribes divaricatum var. parishii
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	PDHYD0C0R4	None	None	-	4.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia hubbyi
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	PDHYD0C0R4	None	None	-	4.2	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia hubbyi
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	PDHYD0C416	None	None	-	3.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia stellaris
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	-	1B.1	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia stellaris
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	-	1B.1	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia stellaris

Plants - Vascular	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Hydrophyllaceae - Phacelia stellaris
Plants - Vascular	Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	PDJUG02020	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juglandaceae - Juglans californica
Plants - Vascular	Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	PDJUG02020	None	None	-	4.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juglandaceae - Juglans californica
Plants - Vascular	Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	PDJUG02020	None	None	-	4.2	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juglandaceae - Juglans californica
Plants - Vascular	Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	PDJUG02020	None	None	-	4.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juglandaceae - Juglans californica
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311872	Long Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	PDLAM1T040	None	None	-	4.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Lamiaceae - Clinopodium mimuloides
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D080	None	None	-	4.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus catalinae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D080	None	None	-	4.2	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus catalinae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D080	None	None	-	4.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus catalinae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D080	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus catalinae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D080	None	None	-	4.2	3311873	Torrance	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus catalinae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	-	4.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus plummerae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	-	4.2	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus plummerae
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	-	4.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus plummerae
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	-	2B.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Sidalcea neomexicana
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Sidalcea neomexicana
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	-	2B.2	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Sidalcea neomexicana
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	-	2B.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Sidalcea neomexicana
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Sidalcea neomexicana
Plants - Vascular	Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	PDPOR09020	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Montiaceae - Cistanthe maritima
Plants - Vascular	Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Namaceae - Nama stenocarpa
Plants - Vascular	Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	-	2B.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Namaceae - Nama stenocarpa
Plants - Vascular	Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	PDNYC010E0	None	None	-	4.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Abronia maritima
Plants - Vascular	Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	PDONA030X0	None	None	-	3	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Camissoniopsis lewisii
Plants - Vascular	Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	PDONA030X0	None	None	-	3	3411813	Hollywood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Camissoniopsis lewisii
Plants - Vascular	Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	PDONA030X0	None	None	-	3	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Camissoniopsis lewisii
Plants - Vascular	Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.2	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.2	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.2	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum
Plants - Vascular	Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	PMPOA380E0	None	None	-	3.2	3311884	Venice	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Hordeum intercedens
Plants - Vascular	Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	PMPOA380E0	None	None	-	3.2	3411812	Los Angeles	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Hordeum intercedens
Plants - Vascular	Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	PMPOA380E0	None	None	-	3.2	3311883	Inglewood	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Hordeum intercedens
Plants - Vascular	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Orcuttia californica
Plants - Vascular	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Orcuttia californica
Plants - Vascular	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - Orcuttia californica
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia fossalis
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311883	Inglewood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311882	South Gate	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata

Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311873	Torrance	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Navarretia prostrata
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina
Plants - Vascular	Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	PDPGN0G011	None	None	-	1B.2	3311872	Long Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3411812	Los Angeles	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3411813	Hollywood	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3411814	Beverly Hills	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
Plants - Vascular	Potentilla multijuga	Ballona cinquefoil	PDROS1B120	None	None	-	1A	3311884	Venice	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Potentilla multijuga
Plants - Vascular	Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	PDRUB0N0J0	None	None	-	4.3	3411814	Beverly Hills	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium cliftonsmithii
Plants - Vascular	Lycium brevipes var. hassei	Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0N0	None	None	-	3.1	3311874	Redondo Beach	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium brevipes var. hassei
Plants - Vascular	Lycium californicum	California box-thorn	PDSOL0G050	None	None	-	4.2	3311874	Redondo Beach	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium californicum

CNPS California Native Plant Society

"The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

59 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3411814, 3411813, 3411812, 3311884, 3311883, 3311882, 3311874 3311873 and 3311872;

Modify Search Criteria | Export to Excel | Modify Columns | Modify Sort | Display Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	4.2	S3?	G4
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3G4
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Aug-Oct	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S1S2	G3
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S2	G4
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1G2
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	Mar-Sep	1B.1	S1	G1Q
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	3	S4	G4

Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S1	G5T1T2
Chenopodium littoreum	coastal goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S1	G1
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.2	S1	G4?T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun(Aug)	4.2	S3	G3G4
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	4.2	S3	G3
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov(Dec)	4.2	S4	G4
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	4.2	S3S4	G3G4
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G1
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Dudleya virens ssp. insularis	island green dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3?T3
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	annual / perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G5T1
Erysimum suffrutescens	suffrutescent wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G3
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	1A	SH	G5TH
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	1B.2	S2	G3G5T2T3
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	4.2	S4	G4
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	4.2	S4	G5T5
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	4.3	S3	G5T3
Leptosyne maritima	sea dahlia	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	2B.2	S1S2	G2
Lycium brevipes var. hassei	Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun(Aug)	3.1	S1	G5T1Q

Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	Namaceae	annual / perennial herb	Jan-Jul	2B.2	S1S2	G4G5
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	3.2	S3	G5?T3Q
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Potentilla multijuga	Ballona cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	1A	SX	GX
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	2B.2	S2	G4
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	1B.1	S3	G3
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jul-Oct(Jan)	1B.2	S2	G3
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Dec	4.2	S4	G4
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov(Dec)	1B.2	S2	G2
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S2	G2

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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 92008-7385
Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901
http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2018-SLI-1326
Event Code: 08ECAR00-2019-E-03338
Project Name: I-405 Aux Lanes

August 19, 2019

Subject: Updated 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.

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(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
(760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2018-SLI-1326

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2019-E-03338

Project Name: I-405 Aux Lanes

Project Type: TRANSPORTATION

Project Description: The project proposes to add auxiliary lanes northbound and southbound on I-405 between on and off ramps to alleviate congestion, improve traffic operations and enhance safety through the corridor

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/33.896349511501285N118.36798019894839W



Counties: Los Angeles, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this 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.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Quad Name **Inglewood**
Quad Number **33118-H3**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -
Eulachon Critical Habitat -
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -
Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -
Fin Whale (E) -
Humpback Whale (E) -
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -
Sei Whale (E) -
Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -
Chinook Salmon EFH -
Groundfish EFH -
Coastal Pelagics EFH -
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds
See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -
MMPA Pinnipeds -
Quad Name **Torrance**
Quad Number **33118-G3**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - X
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -
Eulachon Critical Habitat -
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -
Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) - X
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -
Fin Whale (E) -
Humpback Whale (E) -
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -
Sei Whale (E) -
Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -
Chinook Salmon EFH -
Groundfish EFH - X
Coastal Pelagics EFH - X
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -
MMPA Pinnipeds - X

Appendix B. List of Species Observed During Field Surveys

LA-405 Northbound/Southbound Transition Lanes – Artesia Boulevard to LA-405/105 Separation - List of Species Observed in the BSA on May 17, June 12, and June 18, 2019

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Plant Species		
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)		
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
Carpobrotus edulis	iceplant	non-native
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY	
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	native
Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree	invasive non-native
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper tree	invasive non-native
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY	
Nerium oleander	oleander	non-native
Thevetia peruviana	luckynut	non-native
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY	
Hedera canariensis	Canary ivy	invasive non-native
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY	
Argyranthemum fructescens	marguerite	non-native
Artemisia californica	coastal sage brush	native
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	native
Bidens frondosa	sticktight	native
Bidens pilosa	hairy beggartick	non-native
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed	native
Glebionis coronaria	crown daisy	invasive non-native
Helminthotheca echioides	bristly ox-tongue	invasive non-native
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed	native
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	non-native
Malacothrix saxatilis	cliff aster	native
Sonchus asper	spiny sowthistle	non-native
Stephanomeria virgata	tall stephanomeria	native
BIGNONIACEAE	TRUMPET-CREEPER FAMILY	
Catalpa speciosa	northern catalpa	non-native
BOMBACEAE	KAPOK-TREE FAMILY	
Ceiba speciosa	silk floss tree	non-native
BORAGINACEAE	FORGET-ME-NOT FAMILY	
Echium candicans	pride of Madeira	invasive non-native
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY	
Hirschfeldia incana	summer mustard	invasive non-native
Lobularia maritima	sweet alyssum	invasive non-native
Raphanus sativus	wild radish	invasive non-native
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket	invasive non-native
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY	
Opuntia sp.	unknown	unknown
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
Chenopodium album	lamb's quarters	non-native

Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	invasive non-native
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	non-native
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROP FAMILY	
Crassula ovata	jade plant	non-native
Dudleya sp.	unknown	unknown
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY	
Euphorbia helioscopia	madwoman s milk	non-native
Ricinus communis	castor bean	invasive non-native
FABACEAE	PEA FAMILY	
Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood acacia	invasive non-native
Acacia pycnantha	golden wattle	invasive non-native
Acacia redolens	bank catclaw	non-native
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	native
Albizia julibrissin	silk tree	non-native
Ceratonia siliqua	carob	non-native
Lotus sp.	unknown	unknown
Mimosa julibrissin	Persian silk tree	non-native
Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican palo verde	non-native
Tipu tipuana	tipu tree	non-native
FAGACEAE	BEECH FAMILY	
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	native
Quercus ilex	holly oak	non-native
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY	
Rosmarinus officinalis	rosemary	non-native
LYTHRACEAE	LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY	
Lagerstroemia indica	crapemyrtle	non-native
MAGNOLIACEAE	MAGNOLIA FAMILY	
Magnolia grandifolia	southern magnolia	non-native
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY	
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed mallow	non-native
Malva pseudolavatera	cretan mallow	non-native
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY	
Corymbia ficifolia	red flowering gum	non-native
Eucalyptus sp.	unknown	unknown
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	red gum	invasive non-native
Eucalyptus citriodora	lemon scented gum	non-native
Melaleuca citrina	crimson bottlebrush	non-native
Melaleuca quinquenervia	broad-leaved paperbark	non-native
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY	
Bougainvillea spectabilis	great bougainvillea	non-native
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY	
Jasminum multiflorum	star jasmine	non-native
Olea europaea	olive	invasive non-native
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY	

Camissoniopsis bistorta	California sun cup	native
Oenothera laciniata	cutleaf evening primrose	non-native
PHYTOLACCACEAE	POKEWEED FAMILY	
Phytolacca icosandra	tropical pokeweed	non-native
PLATANACEAE	PLANE-TREE FAMILY	
Platanus hispanica	London plane tree	non-native
PLUMBAGINACEAE	LEADWORT FAMILY	
Plumbago auriculata	cape leadwort	non-native
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY	
Fragula californica	California coffeeberry	native
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY	
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	carrotwood	non-native
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY	
Myoporum laetum	ngaio tree	invasive non-native
Myoporum sp.	figwort tree	invasive non-native
SOLANACEAE	POTATO FAMILY	
Datura wrightii	jimsonweed	native
Lycopersicon esculentum	tomato	non-native
Solanum americanum	common nightshade	native
ULMACEAE	ELM FAMILY	
Ulmus parviflora	Chinese elm	non-native
VERBENACEAE	VERBENA FAMILY	
Lantana camara	lantana	invasive non-native
VITACEAE	GRAPE FAMILY	
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston ivy	non-native
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CREOSOTE-BUSH FAMILY	
Tribulus terrestris	puncture vine	invasive non-native
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)		
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY	
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island date palm	invasive non-native
Phoenix roebelenii	pygmy date palm	non-native
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	invasive non-native
ASPHODELACEAE	ALOE FAMILY	
Aloe sp.	unknown	unknown
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY	
Avena barbata	slender oat	invasive non-native
Avena fatua	wild oat	invasive non-native
Bromus catharticus	rescue grass	non-native
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	invasive non-native
Bromus madritensis	foxtail brome	non-native
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	invasive non-native
Ehrharta erecta	upright veldt grass	invasive non-native
Elymus sp.	unknown	unknown
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley	invasive non-native
Pennisetum setaceum	fountaingrass	invasive non-native

Stipa miliaceae	smilo grass	non-native
STRELITZIACEAE	BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER FAMILY	
Strelitzia reginae	bird of paradise	non-native
GYMNOSPERMS		
CYCADACEAE	CYCAD FAMILY	
Cycas revoluta	sago palm	non-native
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY	
Pinus canariensis	Canary island pine	non-native
Pinus pinea	stone pine	non-native
PODOCARPACEAE	PODOCARPUS FAMILY	
Podocarpus sp.	unknown	unknown

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status
Wildlife Species		
BIRDS		
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper s hawk	native
Calypte anna	Anna s hummingbird	native
Columba livia	rock pigeon	non-native
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	native
Corvus corax	common raven	native
Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	native
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	native
Larus californicus	California gull	native
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	native
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	native
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	native
Sayornis nigricans	black pheobe	native
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove	non-native
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling	non-native
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	native
INVERTEBRATES		
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	native
Junonia coenia	common buckeye butterfly	non-native
Nymphalis antiopa	mourning cloak butterfly	native
Papilionidae sp.	swallowtail	unknown
Phoebis sennae	sulphur butterfly	native
Pieris rapae	cabbage white butterfly	native
Vanessa cardui	painted lady butterfly	native
MAMMALS		
Didelphomorphia sp.	oppossum	native
REPTILES		
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	native

Appendix C. Photographs of the BSA



Photo 1. East Side of El Segundo Boulevard Southbound (SB) On-Ramp, View Facing South



Photo 2. West Side of El Segundo Boulevard SB Off-Ramp, View Facing Southwest



Photo 3. East Side of El Segundo Boulevard SB On-Ramp, North of Railroad Tracks, View Facing Southeast



Photo 4. East Side of Rosecrans Avenue Northbound (NB) On-Ramp, View Facing North



Photo 5. West Side of Rosecrans Avenue NB Interstate 405 (I-405) On-Ramp, View Facing South



Photo 6. Drainage East of NB I-405 Sound Wall, North of 135th Street



Photo 7. East Side of NB I-405 Sound Wall, North of 135th Street, View Facing South



Photo 8. East Side of NB I-405 Sound Wall, North of 135th Street, View Facing North



Photo 9. East Side of SB I-405 Between Sound Walls and La Cienega Boulevard, View Facing North



Photo 10. East Side of SB I-405 Between Sound Walls of and La Cienega Boulevard, View Facing South



Photo 11. East Side of NB I-405, South of 135th Street, View Facing North



Photo 12. El Segundo Boulevard NB I-405 Off-Ramp, View Facing North



Photo 13. El Segundo Boulevard NB I-405 Off-Ramp, View Facing South



Photo 14. El Segundo Boulevard NB I-405 On-Ramp Loop, View Facing Northeast



Photo 15. El Segundo Boulevard NB I-405 On-Ramp Loop, View Facing Northwest



Photo 16. El Segundo Boulevard NB I-405 On-Ramp Over Railroad Tracks, View Facing West



Photo 17. El Segundo Boulevard SB I-405 On-Ramp South of El Segundo Boulevard, View Facing North


Photo 18. El Segundo Boulevard SB I-405 On-Ramp North of El Segundo Boulevard, View Facing East



Photo 19. NB I-405 Overcrossing Over 135th Street, View Facing South


Photo 20. NB I-405 Overcrossing Over Rosecrans Avenue



Photo 21. Rosecrans Avenue NB I-405 On-Ramp Loop, View Facing South



Photo 22. Rosecrans Avenue NB I-405 On-Ramp, View Facing Southwest



Photo 23. Unvegetated Area, Rosecrans SB I-405 On-Ramp, View Facing Southeast

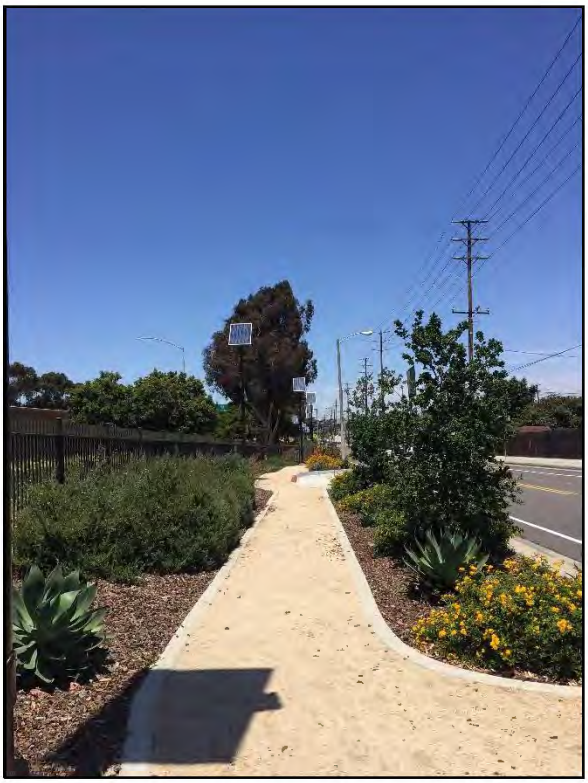


Photo 24. Wiseburn Walking Path, View Facing North



Photo 25. Wiseburn Walking Path, View Facing South



Photo 26. West 135th Street Undercrossing, View Facing Northeast



Photo 27. I-405 Shoulder, View Facing North



Photo 28. I-405 Overcrossing At Rosecrans Avenue, View Facing North



Photo 29. Concrete Drainage Adjacent to Ayres Hotel, View Facing West



Photo 30. Drainage Northwest of Inglewood Avenue Adjacent to NB I-405 On-Ramp



Photo 31. Inglewood Avenue Undercrossing Expansion Joint



Photo 32. Inglewood Avenue NB I-405 On-Ramp, View Facing Southeast



Photo 33. I-405 Inglewood Avenue NB On-Ramp Loop, View Facing East


Photo 34. Inglewood Avenue NB On-Ramp, View Facing Southeast



Photo 35. I-405 Inglewood Avenue SB On-Ramp Loop, View Facing Northwest



Photo 36. I-405 Inglewood Avenue SB On-Ramp, View Facing East



Photo 37. NB I-405 North of Marine Avenue, View Facing Southeast



Photo 38. Slope Adjacent to NB I-405 North of Marine Avenue, View Facing Northwest



Photo 39. Filled Crevice in Marine Avenue Undercrossing



Photo 40. Footpath Adjacent to NB I-405 North of Marine Avenue, View Facing Southeast



Photo 41. NB I-405 South of Rosecrans Avenue, View Facing South

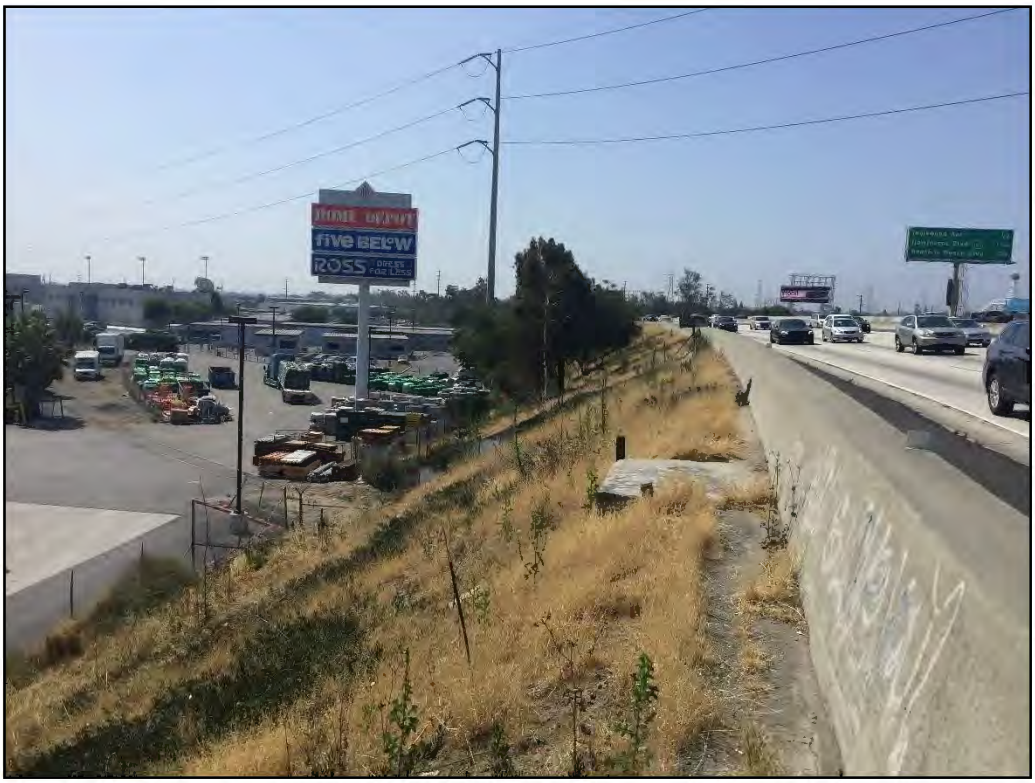


Photo 42. NB I-405 South of Rosecrans Avenue, View Facing Southeast



Photo 43. Rosecrans Avenue NB Off-Ramp, View Facing South



Photo 44. Hawthorne Boulevard SB Off-Ramp, View Facing East



Photo 45. Hawthorne Boulevard SB On-Ramp, View Facing East



Photo 46. Artesia Boulevard Off-Ramp Loop, View Facing Northwest



Photo 47. Hawthorne Boulevard NB Off-Ramp, View Facing East



Photo 48. Artesia Boulevard Off-Ramp Loop, View Facing West



Photo 49. Redondo Beach Blvd NB I-405 On-Ramp, View Facing Southeast



Photo 50. Ornamental Area Adjacent To NB I-405, North Of Manhattan Beach Boulevard; View Facing Southeast



Photo 51. Underside of Manhattan Beach Boulevard Undercrossing

Appendix D. Species Table

Special-Status Natural Communities with Potential to be in the BSA

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Community Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Natural Communities					
California Walnut Woodland	--	S2.1	California Walnut Woodland communities are comprised of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut (*Juglans californica*).	A	There are no communities dominated by California black walnut trees in the BSA; therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	--	S4	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest communities consist of open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodlands dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). This type of community appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. This community is found in canyons and valleys of coastal southern California, mostly south of Point Conception.	A	There are no communities dominated by oaks in the BSA; therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub	--	S1.1	Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub communities consist of woody and/or succulent species up to seven feet in height and are found on poorly developed rocky soils and moisture-laden winds with high salt content. Species characteristic of Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub include saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*), California bush sunflower	A	There are no coastal bluffs in the BSA; therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

			(*California encelia*), stone crop species (*Dudleya* spp.), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*), cliff aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis*), and lemonade berry.		
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	--	S2.1	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh communities are found in bays, lagoons, and estuaries along the coast from Point Conception to the Mexican border. This community consist of highly productive, herbaceous, and salt-tolerant hydrophytes that form moderate to dense cover. Characteristic species include Watson's saltbush (*Atriplex watsonii*), Saltwort (*Batis maritima*), California boxthorn (*Lycium californicum*), shore grass (*Monanthochloe littoralis*), California seablite (*Suaeda californica*), and Parish's glasswort *(Arthrocnemum subterminale*).	A	There are no bays, lagoons, or estuaries in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Southern Dune Scrub	--	S1.1	Southern Dune Scrub communities are adapted to sandy, well-drained soils. This community shows zonation, changing gradually as one moves away from the immediate coast into coastal sage scrub. Characteristic species include dune lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), dune sagebrush (*Artemisia pycnocephala*), and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Many plants and invertebrates are restricted to this environment and are not found elsewhere. One of these endemic organisms is the El Segundo Blue	A	There are no dunes in the BSA. Therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

			(*Euphilotes battoides allyni*), a butterfly species.		
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	--	S4	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland communities consist of tall, open, broad-leafed, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and often also white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species.	A	There are no communities dominated by sycamores or alders in the BSA; therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.
Walnut Forest	--	S1.1	Walnut Forests are cold-deciduous woodlands dominated by California walnut. The understories are composed of coastal scrub, chaparral, and non-native grass species.	A	There are no communities dominated by walnut trees in the BSA; therefore, this community is absent from the BSA.

Table Key: Absent [A] – The vegetation community was not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. State Rare (SR); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often five or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

**Information for the habitat requirements was obtained from the following sources: (Holland, 1986) and (Sawyer, 2012).*

Special-Status Plants with Potential to be in the BSA

Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Plants						
Abronia maritime Red sand-verbena*	--	--	4.2	The red sand-verbena is a perennial herb that is found in coastal dunes. Typical blooming period: February to November Typical elevation range: Zero to 330 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Aphanisma blitoides Aphanisma	--	--	1B.2	The aphanisma is an annual herb found in coastal dunes, coastal, and coastal bluff scrub on sandy or gravelly soils. Typical blooming period: February to June Typical elevation range: Three to 1,000 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Arenaria paludicola Marsh sandwort	FE	SE	1B.1	The marsh sandwort is a perennial stoloniferous herb found in marshes and swamps on sandy substrate. This species grows up through dense mats of *Typha* sp., *Juncus* sp., *Scirpus* sp., etc. in freshwater marsh. Typical blooming period: May to August Typical elevation range: 10 to 558 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Astragalus brauntonii	FE	--	1B.1	The Braunton's milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub,	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the

Braunton's milk-vetch				and valley and foothill grassland. This species may be found in recently burned or naturally disturbed areas. This species is restricted to carbonate limestone substrates within the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Mountain ranges. Typical blooming period: January to August Typical elevation range: 13 to 2,100 feet		BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The Ventura marsh milk-vetch is a perennial herb generally found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches. This species is more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. Typical blooming period: June to October Typical elevation range: Three to 115 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	The coastal dunes milk-vetch is a small annual herb found in alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools in one highly fragmented population located on a coastal terrace grassland along 17-Mile Drive in Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula. Historically, this species was found in San Diego, Los Angeles, and Monterey Counties. Typical blooming period: March to May Typical elevation range: Three to 147 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	--	--	1B.2	The Coulter's saltbrush is a perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in open sites with low lying clay or alkaline soils. Typical blooming period: March to October Typical elevation range: 82 to 1,443 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were

						conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Atriplex pacifica South coast saltscale	--	--	1B.2	The south coast saltscale is an annual herb found on alkali playa, coastal dunes, coastal and coastal bluff scrub on alkali soils. Typical blooming period: March to October Typical elevation range: Zero to 459 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	--	--	1B.1	The Parish's brittlescale is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. This species is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Typical blooming period: June to October Typical elevation range: 82 to 6.234 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale	--	--	1B.2	The Davidson's saltscale is an annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soils. Typical blooming period: April to October Typical elevation range: 32 to 656 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	The Nevin's barberry is a perennial evergreen shrub, found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. This species often grows on steep, north facing slopes or in low	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was

				grade sandy washes. Typical blooming period: February to June Typical elevation range: 230 to 2,707 feet		not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Calochortus catalinae Catalina mariposa lily*	--	--	4.2	The Catalina mariposa lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in open slopes or openings in brush on heavy soils of valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland habitats. This species is primarily associated with coastal sage scrub communities. Typical blooming period: February to June Typical elevation range: 49 to 2,296 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa lily	--	--	4.2	The Plummer's mariposa lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting dry rocky slopes, brushy areas, and openings of chaparral. This species may occasionally be found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from the Santa Monica Mountains to the San Jacinto Mountains. This species prefers granitic or alluvial material and can be very common after fire. Typical blooming period: May to July Typical elevation range: 328 to 5,577 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Calystegia felix Lucky morning glory	--	--	1B.1	The lucky morning glory is an annual rhizomatous herb found in meadows, seeps, stream banks, and riparian scrub. This species is associated with somewhat poorly drained alkali silt loam substrate and is generally found on floodplains with an average slope of one percent. This species is endemic to the inland basins of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River watersheds and has not been	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

				seen in Los Angeles County since 1902. Typical blooming period: March to September Typical elevation range: 98 to 705 feet		
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory*	--	--	4.2	The Peirson's morning glory is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is often found in disturbed areas or along roadsides or in grassy, open areas. Typical blooming period: May to June Typical elevation range: 98 to 4,921 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Camissoniopsis lewisii Lewis' evening-primrose*	--	--	3	The Lewis' evening-primrose is an annual herb found in coastal strand, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, and valley grassland communities in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitat. This species is found in sandy or clay soils. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: Zero to 984 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* Southern tarplant	--	--	1B.1	The southern tarplant is an annual herb found in vernally wet areas such as along the edges of marshes and vernal pools, often in association with valley and foothill grasslands where competition from other plants is limited by alkalinity, seasonal soil saturation, or the effects of human disturbance. Typical blooming period: May to November Typical elevation range: Zero to 1,378 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis* Smooth tarplant	--	--	1B.1	The smooth tarplant is an annual herb found in alkali scrub, alkali playas, and grasslands with alkaline affinities. This species is found in poorly drained flats, depressions, waterway banks and beds, grasslands, and disturbed sites. This species is restricted to clay and alkaline, silty-clay soils. This species is found in San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Typical blooming period: April to September Typical elevation range: Zero to 2,099 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana* Orcutt's pincushion	--	--	1B.1	The Orcutt's pincushion is an annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes on sandy soil. Typical blooming period: January to August Typical elevation range: Zero to 328 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Chenopodium littoreum Coastal goosefoot	--	--	1B.1	The coastal goosefoot is annual herb found in generally sandy soils and coastal dunes. Typical blooming period: April to August Typical elevation range: 30 to 300 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* Salt marsh bird's-	FE	SE	1B.2	The salt marsh bird's-beak is an annual herb generally found in coastal dunes and marshes and swamps (coastal salt). This species This species parasitizes many	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was

beak				wetland plant species. Typical blooming period: May to October Typical elevation range: Zero to 98 feet		not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina* San Fernando Valley spineflower	Proposed Threatened	SE	1B.1	The San Fernando Valley spineflower is an annual herb found in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found on sandy soils. Typical blooming period: April to July Typical elevation range: 492 to 4,002 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Cistanthe maritima Seaside cisanthe*	--	--	4.2	The seaside cisanthe is annual herb that is found in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and sea bluffs. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: 16 to 984 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Clinopodium mimuloides Monkey flower savory*	--	--	4.2	The monkey flower savory is a perennial herb found along streambanks and in mesic sites in north coast coniferous forest and chaparral habitats in the Central Coast, Outer South Coast, and Western Transverse Ranges, and San Gabriel Mountains. Typical blooming period: June to October Typical elevation range: 1,000 to 5,905 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Convolvulus simulans	--	--	4.2	The small flowered morning glory is an annual herb found in chaparral openings,	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the

Small-flowered morning-glory*				coastal scrub, serpentine seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. This species grows on wet clay or occasionally serpentine soils. The species may be found on serpentine ridges. Typical blooming period: March to July Typical elevation range: 98 to 2,427 feet		BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Deinandra paniculata Paniculate tarplant*	--	--	4.2	The paniculate tarplant is an annual herb that is found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. This species typically prefers vernally mesic and sometimes sandy soils. Typical blooming period: April to November Typical elevation range: 80 to 3085 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Dichondra occidentalis Western dichondra*	--	--	4.2	The western dichondra is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Typical blooming period: March to July Typical elevation range: 160 to 1640 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Dithyrea maritima Beach spectaclepod	--	ST	1B.1	The beach spectaclepod is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Typical blooming period: March to May Typical elevation range: 10 to 213 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

Dudleya multicaulis Many stemmed dudleya	--	--	1B.2	The many stemmed dudleya is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is often associated with heavy clay soils in barrens, dry stony places, or thinly vegetated openings. Typical blooming period: May to September Typical elevation range: 49 to 2,592 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Dudleya virens ssp. *insularis* Island green dudleya	--	--	1B.2	The island green dudleya is a perennial herb found in rocky habitat in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Typical blooming period: April to June Typical elevation range: 15 to 985 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii* San Diego button-celery	FE	SE	1B.1	The San Diego button celery is an annual/perennial herb that is found in mesic soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Typical blooming period: April to June Typical elevation range: 65 to 2035 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Erysimum insulare Island wallflower*	--	--	1B.3	The island wallflower is a perennial herb found in often serpentinite or granitic. This species is commonly found in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and sometimes along roadsides. Typical blooming period: March to June	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were

				Typical elevation range: Zero to 985 feet		conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Erysimum suffrutescens Suffrutescent wallflower*	--	--	4.2	The suffrutescens wallflower is a perennial herb found along coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Typical blooming period: January to July Typical elevation range: Zero to 490 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Galium cliftonsmithii Santa Barbara bedstraw*	--	--	4.3	The Santa Barbara bedstraw is a perennial herb endemic to the coastal mountain ranges of California from Monterey to Los Angeles Counties. This species is found in lightly shaded coastal canyons, dry banks, and chaparral habitat. Typical blooming period: May to July Typical elevation range: 656 to 4,002 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *parishii* Los Angeles sunflower	--	--	1A	The Los Angeles sunflower is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps, damp meadows, springs, and streams. With the exception of recent observations in the Newhall Ranch area, sightings of this species in California are historical and this species is considered to have been extirpated by urbanization. Typical blooming period: August to October Typical elevation range: 32 to 5,495 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is absent; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Hordeum intercedens	--	--	3.2	The vernal barley is an annual herb found on seasonal and alkaline soils near	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the

Vernal barley*				seasonal flows and vernal pool habitats. This species is found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), saline riverbeds, and vernal pools. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: Zero to 3,281 feet		BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1	The mesa horkelia is a perennial herb found in chaparral (maritime), oak woodland, and coastal scrub habitat in sandy or gravelly soils. This species was historically found in the hills and plains of Los Angeles, western Riverside, southwestern San Bernardino, and northwest San Diego Counties. Most of these populations have been destroyed by urbanization. Typical blooming period: February to September Typical elevation range: 229 to 2,657 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* Decumbent goldenbush	--	--	1B.2	The decumbent goldenbush is a perennial shrub found in the South Coast, Southern Channel Islands, and Peninsular Ranges in disturbed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Typical blooming period: April to November Typical elevation range: 33 to 443 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Juglans californica Southern California black walnut*	--	--	4.2	The southern California black walnut is a perennial deciduous tree that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland on slopes, and in canyons and alluvial habitats. Typical blooming period: March to August	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were

				Typical elevation range: 164 to 2,953 feet		conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii* Southwestern spiny rush*	--	--	4.2	The southwestern spiny rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal dunes (mesic), meadows and seeps (alkaline), and marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: Nine to 2,952 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	--	--	1B.1	The Coulter's goldfield is an annual herb found in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Typical blooming period: February to June Typical elevation range: three to 4,003 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	--	--	4.3	The Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub. This species is found on dry soils. Typical blooming period: January to July Typical elevation range: Three to 2,904 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Lycium brevipes var. *hassei* Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	--	--	3.1	The Santa Catalina Island desert thorn is a perennial deciduous shrub that is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Typical blooming period: June	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was

				Typical elevation range: 210 to 985 feet		not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Lycium californicum California box-thorn*	--	--	4.2	The California box thorn is a perennial shrub found on the Northern and Southern Channel Islands and along the South Coast in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat. Typical blooming period: December to August Typical elevation range: 16 to 492 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Nama stenocarpa Mud nama	--	--	2B.2	The mud nama is an annual/perennial herb that is found in marshes and swamps. Typical blooming period: January to July Typical elevation range: 16 to 1,640 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's watercress	FE	ST	1B.1	The Gambel's watercress is a perennial herb known from interior wetland areas of San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties as well as coastal wetland areas of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. This species is aquatic or semi-aquatic, its herbage sometimes floating on standing water or sprawling over wet ground. This species is likely to be found in undisturbed, brackish, and freshwater habitats. This species is found along lake margins, streams, swamps, marshes, and ponds.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

				Typical blooming period: April to October Typical elevation range: 16 to 2,559 feet		
Navarretia fossalis Spreading navarretia	FT	--	1B.1	The spreading navarretia is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (freshwater), and playas. This species is found on San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other non-wetland habitat types. Typical blooming period: April to June Typical elevation range: 98 to 4,265 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Navarretia prostrata Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	--	--	1B.1	The prostrate vernal pool navarretia is an annual herb found in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species is found in alkaline soils in grassland or in vernal pools. Typical blooming period: April to July Typical elevation range: Nine to 3,970 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudata* Coast wooly-heads	--	--	1B.2	The coast woolly heads is an annual herb found in coastal dunes. Typical blooming period: April to September Typical elevation range: Zero to 328 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	The California Orcutt grass is an annual herb found in vernal pools. Typical blooming period: April to August Typical elevation range: 49 to 2,165 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was

						not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's pentachaeta	FE	SE	1B.1	The Lyon's pentachaeta is an annual herb. This species is found only in the Santa Monica Mountains in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles Counties and in the western Simi Hills in Ventura County. This species is found on exposed, compact, clay soils of volcanic origin that exhibit a microbiotic crust. This species prefers edges of openings in fire-adapted coastal sage scrub and chaparral on saddles between hills, on the tops of small knolls, or in flat areas at the base of slopes, particularly where soil crust results in less competition from annual grasses. Typical blooming period: February to August Typical elevation range: 98 to 2,263 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Phacelia hubbyi Hubby's phacelia*	--	--	4.2	The Hubby's phacelia is an annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in gravelly or rocky slopes, and talus slopes, mostly away from the immediate coast. Typical blooming period: April to July Typical elevation range: Zero to 3,281 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis* South coast branching	--	--	3.2	The south coast branching phacelia is a perennial herb found on sandy substrates in sage scrub near the beach, salt marshes, and coastal bluffs and sometimes on rocky chaparral habitat.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the

phacelia*				Typical blooming period: March to August Typical elevation range: 16 to 984 feet		biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	--	--	1B.1	The Brand's star phacelia is an annual herb that is found in sandy open places, dunes, sandy benches, river floodplains, and silty plains near the coast. In California, this species is known only from Los Angeles (believed extirpated), Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: Three to 1,312 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Potentilla multijuga Ballona cinquefoil	--	--	1A	The Ballona cinquefoil is a perennial herb that is found in brackish water marshes and swamps. Typical blooming period: June to August Typical elevation range: Zero to five feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum White rabbit tobacco	--	--	1B.2	The white rabbit tobacco is a perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral. This species is found on sandy, gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms arroyos, areas of oak-sycamore, oak-pine, to pine woodlands, and commonly in riparian vegetation. Typical blooming period: July to December Typical elevation range: Zero to 6,890 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is absent; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	--	--	1B.1	The Nuttall's scrub oak is a perennial evergreen shrub found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is

				scrub. This species is generally found on sandy soils near the coast, sometimes on clay loam. Typical blooming period: February to August Typical elevation range: 49 to 1,312 feet		not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii* Parish's gooseberry	--	--	1A	The Parish's gooseberry is a perennial deciduous shrub found in willow riparian woodland habitats. Typical blooming period: May to July Typical elevation range: 213 to 984 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt spring checkerbloom	--	--	2B.2	The salt spring checkerbloom is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas on alkaline, mesic soils. Typical blooming period: March to June Typical elevation range: 49 to 5,019 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Suaeda esteroa Estuary seablite	--	--	1B.2	The estuary seablite is a perennial herb found in coastal salt marshes and swamps. Typical blooming period: May to January Typical elevation range: Zero to 16 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Suaeda taxifolia	--	--	4.2	The wooly seablite is a perennial	A	The habitat typically preferred

Woolly seablite*				evergreen shrub found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and marshes and swamps (margins of coastal salt). Typical blooming period: January to December Typical elevation range: Zero to 164 feet		by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	--	--	1B.2	The San Bernardino aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb known only from the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, and part of the Peninsular ranges to the south. This species may be found in vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams, and springs, and disturbed areas. Typical blooming period: July to November Typical elevation range: Six to 6,692 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	--	--	1B.3	The Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is endemic to the San Gabriel mountains. This species is found in mesic areas in the canyons of the southern slopes above the Los Angeles basin. Typical blooming period: June to October Typical elevation range: 984 to 6,594 feet	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological surveys, which were conducted during the typical blooming period for this species.

*Table Key: Absent [A] –vegetation community or habitat requirements were not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Federal Candidate Species (FC); State Candidate Endangered (SCE), State Candidate Threatened (SCT), Fully Protected (FP); Federally Delisted (FD); State Delisted (SD) Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); State Rare (SR); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer observations) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors; * = Unprocessed Data - Unprocessed CNDDB data is data that has been submitted to*

CNDDB. The record of this data has been created but a thorough review by a qualified CDFW biologist has yet to be conducted. This data will be reviewed and incorporated into CNDDB, if appropriate. Unprocessed CNDDB data should be used with caution as the data has not been quality controlled.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS), etc. 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare, or extinct elsewhere;1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 3= Plants about which we need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution; 0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; and 0.3 = Not very threatened in California.

**Information for the habitat requirements and species range was obtained from the following sources:* (CDFW, 2019a)*, (CNPS, 2019), and (Jepson eFlora, 2019).*

Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to be in the BSA

Common and Scientific Names	Status		General Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Amphibians					
Rana draytonii California reg-legged frog*	FT	SSC	The California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Suitable habitat for this species includes freshwater ponds or streams with calm stable water, and good water quality. Seasonal water is required for up to five months to allow for egg laying, hatching and metamorphosis.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot*	--	SSC	The western spadefoot is found in open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, foothills, and mountains. Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats for this species. This species requires vernal pools which are essential for breeding and egg-laying and breeds in pools that do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Taricha torosa Coast range newt*	--	SSC	The coast range newt is found in coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. This species is found along	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

			margins of shrubs or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow (*Salix* sp.), *Baccharis* spp., and mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and grasslands.		this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk*	--	S4, WL	The Cooper's hawk is found in cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest, in wooded habitats from deep forests to leafy subdivisions and backyards. This species nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, often in canyon bottoms on river floodplains, and will also nest in live oaks.	HP (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	This species was observed nesting at the Hawthorne Boulevard southbound off-ramp loop. There is suitable foraging habitat in the BSA. There are urban areas and backyards within the BSA where this species can forage. Therefore, there is potential for this species to nest and forage in the BSA.
Accipiter striatus Sharp-shinned hawk*	--	S4, WL	The sharp-shinned hawk is found in ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) habitats. This species prefers riparian areas with north-facing slopes, containing plucking perches as critical requirements. Nests are usually within 275 feet of water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	--	ST	The tricolored blackbird is a highly colonial species that is found in freshwater marshes dominated by cattails and bulrushes. This species is most numerous in the Central Valley, where this species forages in fields and farms. This species breeds in large freshwater marshes, in dense strands of cattails or bulrushes.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	--	S3, WL	The southern California rufous-crowned sparrow is a resident in southern California. This species prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush, but they	A (Nesting) A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow			can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low growing serpentine chaparral, and along edges of tall chaparral habitats in relatively steep, often rocky, xeric hillsides. They are ground nesters and will infrequently be situated in low shrubs.	(Foraging)	this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow*	--	SSC	The grasshopper sparrow is found in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Loosely colonial when nesting, this species favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle*	--	FP, WL	The golden eagle is found in broadleaved upland forests, cismontane woodlands, coastal prairies, Great Basin grasslands, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat for this species in most parts of its range and on large trees in open areas. This species often forages over grasslands, marshes, and along rivers.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Ardea alba Great egret*	--	S4	The great egret is found in brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, riparian forests, and wetlands. This species nests colonially in large trees. The rookery sites are located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes. This species feeds mainly on small fish, but will also eat amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and invertebrates.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Ardea herodias Great blue heron*	--	S4	The great blue heron nests colonially in tall trees, cliff sides, and sequestered spots on marshes. This species forages in marshes, lake margins, tidal flats, rivers, streams, and wet meadows. The rookery sites are in close proximity to foraging areas. Colonies need to	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			be protected from human disturbances, which often cause nest desertion.		
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	--	SSC	The burrowing owl is found in open, dry, annual, or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species is a subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. The burrowing owl is also common in disturbed areas, including roadsides, and may develop burrows in debris piles.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aythya americana Redhead*	--	SSC	The redhead is found in seasonal ponds and other wetlands where emergent plants provide food and cover. This species also nests on reservoirs, sewage ponds, streams, and large marshes.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Botaurus lentiginosus American bittern*	--	S3S4	The American bittern range includes most of North America. This species is a wading bird found in marshes and the coarse vegetation at the edge of lakes and ponds. Nests are constructed above the water, usually around bulrushes and cattails.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Branta bernicla Brant*	--	SSC	The brant is found in well-protected, shallow marine waters with intertidal eel-grass beds, primarily within bays and estuaries. Primary food for this species is eelgrass.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Buteo regalis Ferruginous hawk*	--	S3S4, WL	The ferruginous hawk is found in grasslands, sagebrush country, saltbrush-greasewood shrublands, and edges of pinyon-juniper forests at low to moderate elevations. This species avoids areas of intensive agriculture, urban, and suburban development and nests on cliffs, outcrops, and in tree groves. When nesting in trees, the nest tree is often isolated, or in a transition zone to an adjacent	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			community. This species eats mostly lagomorphs (hares, rabbits, and pikas), ground squirrels, and mice.		
Buteo swainsonii Swainson's hawk	--	ST	The Swainson's hawk breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. This species requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations. The current distribution of this species is in the Central Valley and northeastern California from Butte Valley east to Nevada, south-central Modoc County, and eastern Lassen County. The range does not extend to the North Coast of California.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Calypte costae Costa's hummingbird*	--	S4	The Costa's hummingbird is found in desert washes, and sage scrub habitat, mostly in dry and open areas such as washes and streamsides in the Sonoran Desert and lower parts of dry canyons. In California, this species may also use various chaparral and riparian areas. Dominant species may include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), and coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*). This species nests in sparsely leaved shrubs or small trees, and sometimes in yucca (*Yucca* sp.) or cactus.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis Coastal cactus wren*	--	SSC	The coastal cactus wren is a San Diego subspecies that is an obligate inhabitant of coastal sage scrub, a natural vegetation community of low, semi-woody vegetation found only in coastal and near-coastal portions of the state. These areas have a plant species diversity that is relatively high, and includes such dominant components as	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			buckwheat, California sagebrush, white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and prickly pear and cholla cacti (*Opuntia* spp.).		
Chaetura vauxi Vaux's swift*	--	SSC	The Vaux's swift breeding range includes the forested coastal regions from Del Norte County to Santa Cruz County, with a small breeding population possibly also existing on the Big Sur coast of Monterey County. This species shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes and feeds low over water. For roosting, migrant Vaux's swifts require some kind of shelter. If available, this species will utilize hollow structures such as decayed or burned trees, chimneys, barns, outbuildings, or building shafts.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western snowy plover	FT	SSC	The Pacific coast population of the western snowy plover breeds primarily on coastal beaches from southern Washington to southern Baja California, Mexico. The population breeds above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Charadrius montanus Mountain plover*	--	SSC	The mountain plover breeds in the high plains east of the Rocky Mountains from Montana to New Mexico and in western Texas and western Oklahoma south to central Mexico. In California, the primary wintering areas are the Central and Imperial Valleys. This species is strongly associated with short-grass prairie habitats, or their equivalents, that are flat and nearly devoid of vegetation. The mountain plover prefers grazed areas as well as areas with burrowing rodents.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Chlidonias niger	--	SSC	The black tern is found near freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and agricultural fields.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is

Black tern*			During migration, this species is found in coastal lagoons and estuaries. This species breeds primarily in the Modoc Plateau region, with some breeding taking place in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.	(Nesting) A (Foraging)	not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Circus hudsonius Northern harrier*	--	SSC	The northern harrier is a widespread migrant and winter visitor through California. The breeding range includes coastal areas, Central Valley, northeastern California, and Sierra Nevada region up to 3,600 feet. This species breeds and forages in a variety of open (treeless) habitats that provide adequate vegetative cover, an abundance of suitable prey, and scattered hunting, plucking, and lookout perches such as shrubs or fence posts.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Cistothorus palustris clarkae Clark's marsh wren*	--	SSC	The Clark's marsh wren is restricted to freshwater and brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes or cattails and nests in narrow strips of marsh along lakeshores. This species is mostly confined to the coastal slope of southern California. This species feeds on bugs, moths, and beetles.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	The western yellow-billed cuckoo breeds in large blocks, or contiguous areas of riparian habitat, primarily cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands. This species forages on caterpillars and large insects, and occasionally on small lizards, frogs, eggs, and young birds. This species is found in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Contopus cooperi Olive-sided flycatcher*	--	SSC	The olive-sided flycatcher is a summer resident and migrant mainly from mid-April through early October; the breeding season in California extends from early May to late August. This species is found in lower and	A (Nesting) A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			upper montane coniferous forests and redwood forests. These flycatchers are mostly associated with edges, openings, and natural and human-created clearings in otherwise relatively dense forests, but they also occupy semi open forests.	(Foraging)	
Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow rail	--	SSC	The yellow rail is a rare summer California resident of fresh-water marshes in the eastern Sierra Nevada mountains in Mono County. This species is found in shallow marshes and wet meadows. During the winter, this species is found in freshwater and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields. During the summer, this species is found in large wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by sedges and grasses.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Dendrocygna bicolor Fulvous whistling-duck*	--	SSC	The fulvous whistling-duck is found in freshwater and coastal marshes. In the United States, this species is found in rice fields and tall-grass areas flooded to a depth of approximately 1.5 feet. This species nests over water within emergent swamps and on dry hummocks between ponds. This species feeds nocturnally and are almost completely granivorous as adults.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Egretta thula Snowy egret*	--	S4	The snowy egret is found in marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and wetlands. This species is a colonial nester with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules or within trees or shrubs five to ten feet up from the ground. Rookery sites are situated close to foraging areas. This species forages in shallow water for fish, insects, and crustaceans, and may also forage in open fields.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite*	--	S3S4, FP	The white-tailed kite is found in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to	A (Nesting)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

			deciduous woodlands. This species favors open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging, close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	A (Foraging)	this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Empidonax traillii Willow flycatcher*	--	SE	The willow flycatcher is a common spring (mid-May to early June) and fall (mid-August to early September) migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats, throughout the state exclusive of the North coast. This species is found in meadows and seeps, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetland habitats. This species requires moist brushy thickets, open second-growth, and riparian woodland, especially with willow and buttonbush.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	The southwestern willow flycatcher is found in extensive riparian thickets near surface water or saturated soil. However, suitable vegetation is not uniformly dense and typically includes interspersed patches of open habitat. This species can occupy riparian habitats composed of native broadleaf species, a mix of native and exotic species, or monotypic stands of exotics.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark*	--	S4, WL	The California horned lark is found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. This species is also found in the main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. This species is found in short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Falco columbarius Merlin*	--	S3S4, WL	The merlin is a winter migrant in California and breeds in Alaska and Canada. This species frequents open habitats at low elevation near water and tree stands. The species favors coastlines, lakeshores, and wetlands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon*	Delisted	Delisted, FP	The American peregrine falcon can be found near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water, on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds, and human-made structures. Their nests consist of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Gavia immer Common loon*	--	SSC	The common loon is found in large lakes and reservoirs that are fairly deep and support large quantities of small fish. This species nests close to the bank of lakes, sheltered back bays, and on the wind protected side of islands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Grus canadensis canadensis Lesser sandhill crane*	--	SSC	The lesser sandhill crane is found in open wetlands, prairies, aspen stands, and other and other moist habitats, preferring those with standing water. This species normally nests in small, isolated wetlands such as marshes, bogs, and swales.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Grus canadensis tabida Greater sandhill crane*	--	ST	The greater sandhill crane is found in marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, and wetland habitats. This species prefers grain fields within four miles of a shallow body of water and uses irrigated pastures as loafing sites. This species nests in wetland habitats in northeastern California and winters in the Central Valley.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor*	FE	SE	California condors have been reintroduced to mountains of southern and central California, Arizona, Utah, and Baja California. Nesting habitats range from scrubby chaparral to forested mountain regions up to about 6,000 feet elevation. Foraging areas are in open grasslands and can be far from primary nesting sites.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian tern*	--	S4	The Caspian tern's breeding distribution has changed substantially from mostly inland	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is

			wetlands to coastal environments. This species now breeds along the Pacific coast from Alaska to central Baja California, Mexico. For nesting, this species requires relatively barren, undisturbed islands, levees, or shores, and nearby foraging areas in lakes, estuaries, salt ponds, or emergent wetlands.	(Nesting) A (Foraging)	not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted chat*	--	SSC	The yellow-breasted chat is found in riparian forests, riparian scrub, and riparian woodlands. This species nests in low, dense riparian thickets near water courses, consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. This species forages and nests within 10 feet of the ground.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Ixobrychus exilis Least bittern*	--	SSC	The least bittern is found in dense reeds with permanent water. This species is a colonial nester in marshes and borders of ponds and reservoirs which provide ample cover. Nests are usually placed low in tules, over water. Suitable breeding habitats for this species include freshwater and brackish marshes with tall, dense emergent vegetation and clumps of woody plants over deep water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike*	--	SSC	The loggerhead shrike is found in semi-open country with lookout posts, such as wires, trees, and scrub. This species builds nests in thorny vegetation in semi-open terrain, from large clearings in wooded regions to open grassland or desert vegetation with a few scattered trees or large shrubs.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Larus californicus California gull*	--	S4, WL	The California gull is found in lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats, landfill dumps, and open lawns in cities. This species needs undisturbed, isolated islands for nesting and is a fairly common nester at alkali and freshwater lacustrine habitats east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, and an	A (Nesting) HP (Foraging)	There is suitable foraging habitat in the BSA, but there is no suitable nesting habitat in the BSA. There are urban areas and open lawns within the BSA where this species can forage. Therefore, there is potential for this species to

			abundant visitor to coastal and interior lowlands in nonbreeding season.		forage in the BSA, but this species is not expected to nest in the BSA.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	--	ST	The California black rail is found in freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. This species requires a stable water depth of approximately one inch and dense vegetation for nesting.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Mycteria americana Wood stork*	--	SSC	The wood stork is a highly colonial species that is found in freshwater and estuarine wetlands. This species feeds in freshwater marshes, narrow tidal creeks, or flooded tidal pools.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Numenius americanus Long-billed curlew*	--	S2, WL	The long-billed curlew is found in Great Basin grasslands and meadows and seeps. This species breeds in upland shortgrass prairies and wet meadows in northeastern California. This species prefers gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned night heron*	--	S4	The black-crowned night heron is a primarily nocturnal or crepuscular species found in marshes, swamps, riparian forests, riparian woodlands, and wetlands. The rookery sites are usually located near aquatic or emergent foraging sites within dense-foliaged trees, dense emergent wetlands, dense shrubbery or vine tangles. Non-breeding roosts may be farther away from nesting sites. This species is a colonial nester, usually in trees, and occasionally in tule patches.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Pandion haliaetus Osprey*	--	S4, WL	The osprey is found near ocean shores, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams. This species builds large nests in tree tops within approximately 15 miles from a body of water where fish are abundant.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	--	SE	The Belding's savannah sparrow is endemic to the upper littoral region of salt marshes and is associated with dense pickleweed (*Salicornia* spp.). This species often nests in pickleweed.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus Large-billed savannah sparrow*	--	SSC	The large-billed savannah sparrow is found in saline emergent wetlands at the Salton Sea and the southern coast. This species breeds along the Colorado River delta in Mexico, and winters at the Salton Sea. Breeding habitat for this species is limited to open, low salt marsh vegetation, including grasses such as (*Spartina* spp., *Distichlis* spp.), pickleweed, and iodine bush (*Allenrolfea* spp.).	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	Delisted	Delisted; FP	The California brown pelican is permanent resident of coastal marine environments along the Pacific Coast, extending from British Colombia, Canada south to Nayarit, Mexico. This species a colonial nester on islands and nests most commonly in Mexico, but also nests on the Anacapa Islands and Santa Barbara Islands in California. This species is found on rocky, sandy, or vegetated islands, beaches, estuaries, and harbors. This species forages in estuarine and inshore waters.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested cormorant*	--	S4, WL	The double-crested cormorant is a colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, riparian forest, and scrub or woodland habitat near lake margins. This species requires undisturbed nest sites beside water, on islands or the mainland. This species uses wide rock ledges on cliffs; rugged slopes; and live or dead trees, especially tall ones, for nesting.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Phoebastria albatrus Short-tailed albatross*	FE	SSC	The short-tailed albatross requires remote islands for breeding and nest in open, treeless areas with low to no vegetation. This species	A (Nesting)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

			spends much of its time feeding in continental shelf-break areas in Alaskan, Japanese, and Russian waters.	A (Foraging)	this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Piranga rubra Summer tanager*	--	SSC	The summer tanager is found in riparian forests and requires cottonwood-willow riparian habitat for nesting and foraging. This species is a summer resident of desert riparian habitats along the lower Colorado and in California deserts.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Plegadis chihi White-faced ibis*	--	S3S4, WL	The white-faced ibis is found in marshes, irrigated land, and tules. This species forages in shallow water including marshes, flooded pastures, and irrigated fields. The white-faced ibis breeds in colonies in areas of dense marsh or in low shrubs or trees above water.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Polioptila californica californica Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	The coastal California gnatcatcher is found in chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas near sage scrub. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California, this species requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Progne subis Purple martin*	--	SSC	The purple martin is a summer migrant found in valley foothill and montane hardwood/hardwood-conifer, coniferous habitats and riparian habitats. This species nests in tall, old, isolated trees or snags in open forest or woodlands and in close proximity to a body of water. The species frequently nests in old woodpecker cavities, but has also been found nesting in human-made structures such as bridges and culverts. Foraging habitats must provide large amounts of aerial insects.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Pyrocephalus rubinus Vermilion flycatcher*	--	SSC	The vermilion flycatcher is found in marshes, swamps, riparian forest, riparian scrub,	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is

			riparian woodland, and wetland habitats. This species nests in cottonwoods, willows, mesquite, and other large desert riparian trees near mesic areas.	(Nesting) A (Foraging)	not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Rallus obsoletus levipes Light-footed Ridgway's rail*	FE	SE	The light-footed Ridgway's rail is found exclusively in salt marshes between Santa Barbara, California and San Quintin Bay, Baja California, Mexico. This species nests primarily in dense cordgrass, plant material deposited at the high-water mark of tidally influenced waves deposits, and in hummocks of high marsh within the low marsh zone.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California's Ridgway's rail*	FE	SE	The California Ridgway's rail is found in tidal salt and brackish marshes around San Francisco Bay. The nests of this species are placed in clumps of vegetation or in shrubs, from just above ground level to about four feet off the ground, and consist of a platform of woven stems without a substantial canopy.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow	--	ST	The bank swallow is a migratory, dense colonial nester found in lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts. The majority of the extant breeding populations are found within the Sacramento and Feather river corridors in the north Central Valley. This species requires near vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean to dig nesting holes. This species forages in locations with high insect biomass, typically in close proximity to water, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and grasslands.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Selasphorus rufus Rufous hummingbird*	--	S1S2	The rufous hummingbird is a common migrant and uncommon summer resident in California. In California, this species is known to breed in the Trinity Mountains of Trinity and Humboldt Counties. This species nests in old growth and north coast coniferous forest habitats in	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			berry tangles, shrubs and conifers. This species prefers to forage in locations with a high density of nectar producing flowers.		
Setophaga petechia Yellow warbler*	--	SSC	The yellow warbler is found in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. This species also nests in montane shrubs in open coniferous forests in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. This species is frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods (*Aigeiros* spp.), sycamores (*Plantanus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), and alders (*Alnus* spp.).	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Sphyrapicus ruber Red-breasted sapsucker*	--	S4	The red-breasted sapsucker is found in mixed coniferous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests and woodlands. This species requires snags or hollow tree cavities for nesting. They can also be found in riparian habitats with large cottonwoods.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch*	--	S3S4	The Lawrence's goldfinch is found in valley foothill hardwood and valley foothill hardwood-conifer habitats in northern California and desert riparian, palm oasis, pinon and juniper woodlands, and lower montane habitats in southern California. This species has a narrow breeding range within the woodlands of California and Baja California. This species nests in dense foliage near water in open, arid woodlands with a preference to oaks, but may nest in chaparral. Even within their normal California range, the breeding status and distribution of these goldfinches is poorly understood.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Spizella breweri Brewer's sparrow*	--	S4	The Brewer's sparrow is found east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, mountains and high valleys of the Mojave Desert, and mountains at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley. This species breeds in	A (Nesting) A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			treeless shrub habitats with moderate canopy, especially in sagebrush. Now mostly absent from former breeding grounds in southwestern California, this species depends almost exclusively on the sagebrush ecosystem, dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and similar species that grow to approximately five feet tall for breeding. Some Brewer's sparrows use large clearings in pinyon-juniper woodlands.	(Foraging)	
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	FE	SE	The California least tern nests in sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly ground (typically tidal flats and beaches) near lagoons, estuaries, or bays.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Thalasseus elegans Elegant tern*	--	S2, WL	The elegant tern is found near coastal waters along the Pacific Coast. Nests on low, flat, sandy islands on the ground.	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas near water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. This species inhabits edge riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams. Nests are typically built within three to four feet off the ground in the fork of willows, mulefat, or understory vegetation, such as California wild rose (*Rosa californica*).	A (Nesting) A (Foraging)	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Yellow-headed blackbird*	--	SSC	The yellow-headed blackbird nests in freshwater emergent wetlands often along borders of lakes or ponds with dense vegetation and deep water. This species forages on the ground in open fields, near the	A (Nesting) A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

			edge of water, and in low marsh vegetation. The species was not recorded on the coastal slopes of Los Angeles County during 1995 to 2000 atlas surveys.	(Foraging)	this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Crustaceans					
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	S1S2	The Riverside fairy shrimp is found in coastal scrub, vernal pools, wetlands, valley and foothill grasslands. They are endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. They inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Fish					
Eucyclogobius newberryi Tidewater goby*	FE	SSC	The tidewater goby is found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches and requires fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. This species prefers brackish, slow-moving water with emergent vegetation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 Steelhead – southern California DPS*	FE	S1	The steelhead is found in low elevation lakes, slow-moving small to large rivers, sloughs, backwaters, and sluggish sandy pools, and reservoirs. This species spawns in small streams or shallow waters.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis Mohave tui chub	FE	SE	The Mojave tui chub is endemic to the Mojave River basin and is adapted to alkaline, mineralized waters. This species needs deep pools, ponds, or slough-like areas. This species also needs vegetation for spawning.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Stereolepis gigas Giant sea bass*	--	S1S2	The giant sea bass is found in near shore rocky reefs, kelp forests, and shallow sands, off the coast of California.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

					this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Invertebrates					
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	--	SCE	The Crotch bumble bee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. This species nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum*, *Phacelia*, *Clarkia*, *Dendromecon*, *Eschscholzia*, and *Eriogonum*.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Brennania belkini Belkin's dune tabanid fly	--	S1S2	The Belkin's dune tabanid fly is found in coastal dunes.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	--	SH	The Busck's gallmoth is found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Cicindela gabbii Western tidal-flat beetle	--	S1	The western tidal-flat tiger beetle is found in salty coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida Sandy beach tiger beetle	--	S2	The sandy beach tiger beetle is found in areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico in coastal dunes habitat. This species prefers clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone and subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Cicindela latesignata latesignata Western beach tiger beetle	--	S1	The western beach tiger beetle is found in coastal habitats, including salt flats around estuaries and is not found inland.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Cicindela senilis frosti Senile tiger beetle	--	S1	The senile tiger beetle is found in coastal mud flats, salt marsh edges, and inland alkali mud flats.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Coelus globosus Globose dune beetle	--	S1S2	The globose dune beetle is found in coastal sand dune habitat in foredunes and sand hummocks. This species is erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. This species burrows beneath the sand surface and is commonly found beneath dune vegetation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 Monarch – California overwintering population	--	S2S3	The monarch butterfly requires closed-cone coniferous forests and milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae. This species roosts in groves of eucalyptus, Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*), and Monterey cypresses (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) in California. Nectar and nearby water sources are required. The California overwintering population migrate to the coast of California and overwinter from Mendocino County in the north to Baja California in the south.	HP	There are eucalyptus trees within the BSA and this species was observed during the biological surveys; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Eucosma hennei Henne's eucosman moth	--	S1	The Henne's eucosman moth is found in coastal dunes, specifically the El Segundo Dunes in Los Angeles County.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Euphilotes battoides allyni	FE	S1	The El Segundo blue butterfly is found in coastal dunes. The host plant for this species is seacliff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parvifolium*).	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore,

El Segundo blue butterfly					this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis Palos Verdes blue butterfly	FE	S1	The Palos Verdes blue butterfly is found in coastal scrub on the seaward side of Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles County. The host plant for this species is locoweed (*Astragalus trichopodus* var. *lonchus*) and deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*).	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Onychobaris langei Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	--	S1	The Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil is found only in the coastal dune habitats at the El Segundo Dunes, Los Angeles County.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Panoquina errans Wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	--	S2	The wandering skipper is found in coastal salt marshes and requires moist saltgrass for larval development.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus El Segundo flower-loving fly	--	S1	The El Segundo flower-loving fly is found in dune habitats in Los Angeles County. This species was presumed extinct, but was recently discovered on Malaga Dunes, Los Angeles County.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	--	S1	The Gertsch's socalchemmis spider is known in only two localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood and Topanga Canyon. This species is found in coastal scrub habitat.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea Dorothy's El Segundo dune weevil	--	S1	The Dorothy's El Segundo dune weevil is found in the coastal sand dunes in Los Angeles County.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	--	SSC	The pallid bat is found year-round in a variety of low-elevation habitats in most parts of	HP	There are buildings, trees, and freeway overcrossings

Pallid bat			California, including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests. This species is thought to prefer open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. This species day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges, and night roosts in more open sites, such as porches, open buildings, and bridges. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures, and this species will move deeper into cover if temperatures rise. This species is highly sensitive to disturbance.		in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	--	SSC	The western mastiff bat is found in many open, semi-arid and arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas. This species has been recorded throughout central and southern California, with a concentration in southern California. This species roosts in crevices on high vertical cliffs or surfaces (including buildings), trees, or tunnels. Because of their large size, they typically require a larger drop distance from roosting sites.	HP	There are buildings, trees, and freeway overcrossings in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	S3S4	The silver-haired bat is found in summer in coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and valleys. This species has been recorded throughout California, with a concentration in northern California. This species roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lasiurus cinereus Hoary bat	--	S4	The hoary bat is found in a wide variety of habitats and elevations in California. This species generally roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees, and prefers open	HP	Trees in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential

			habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.		for this species to be in the BSA.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit*	--	SSC	The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is generally found in grasslands, agricultural fields, or areas of sparse coastal scrub. This species is not typically found in high grass or dense brush. This species uses shallow depressions under shrubs and does not construct burrows or dens.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Microtus californicus stephensi South coast marsh vole	--	SSC	The south coast marsh vole is found in tidal marshes with pickleweed (*Salicornia* spp.) and in brackish marshes dominated by bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) and cattails (*Typha latifolia*). This species requires dense, low-lying cover where abundant food (primarily invertebrates), suitable nesting sites, and fairly continuous ground moisture.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Myotis velifer Cave myotis*	--	SSC	The cave myotis is known only in southern California, and is found in desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert wash, and desert riparian habitats. In California, this species is restricted to San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties but is more common further east. This species primarily roosts in crevices in caves, but also uses mines, and occasionally buildings and bridges.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	--	S4	The Yuma myotis is found in open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed, but has been documented in many urban areas. This species roosts in buildings, mines, caves, or crevices. The species also has been seen roosting in abandoned swallow nests and under bridges.	HP	Crevices near the overcrossing abutments and trees in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	--	SSC	The San Diego desert woodrat is found in Joshua tree woodlands, pinyon-juniper	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is

San Diego desert woodrat*			woodlands, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats in Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. This species prefers moderate to dense canopies and is particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.		not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus Pocketed free-tailed bat	--	SSC	The pocketed free-tailed bat is found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis habitats. This species typically roosts in cavities of cliffs, high rocky outcrops, and slopes, but there is potential for this species to roost in other crevices in structures, including bridges.	HP	Crevices near the freeway overcrossing abutments in the BSA could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. Therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops macrotis Big free-tailed bat	--	SSC	The big-free tailed bat is found in rugged, rocky canyons, and typically roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops, buildings, caves, and occasionally in cavities in trees. This species has also been documented roosting in bridges. This species is rare in California but can be found in San Diego. This species is commonly found in southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.	A	The BSA is outside of the typical range of this species; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	FE	SSC	The Pacific pocket mouse is found in fine, sandy soils within approximately two to four miles from the Pacific coast of southern California. Historically, this species was found from the Mexican border to El Segundo in Los Angeles County. Currently, the only known populations are in Dana Point, San Mateo, and on the Camp Pendleton Marine Base.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Sorex ornatus salicornicus Southern California saltmarsh shrew	--	SSC	The southern California saltmarsh shrew is found in coastal marshes and nests in sites above the high tide line.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

Taxidea taxus American badger	--	SSC	The American badger is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. This species needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Ground squirrels are a major prey item, but the American badger will also feed on other burrowing rodents, reptiles, and insects.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Mollusks					
Anodonta californiensis California floater*	--	S2?	The California floater is typically found in low elevation freshwater lakes, ponds, slow-moving larger rivers with mud or sand substrates and steady water levels; however, this species has been found in rivers and creeks with gravel substrates. This species requires a host fish to complete reproduction and dispersal such as hardhead, pit sculpin, Sacramento pikeminnow, tule perch, and green sunfish**.**	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Gonidea angulata Western ridged mussel*	--	S1S2	The western ridged mussel is a sedentary, long-lived mollusk found primarily in creeks and rivers. This species is found on the bottom of streams, rivers, and lakes with substrates that vary from gravel to firm mud, and include at least some sand, silt or clay. This species is often present in areas with seasonally turbid streams, but is absent from areas with continuously turbid water. This species requires a host fish to complete reproduction and dispersal.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Tryonia imitator Mimic tryonia (=California brackish water snail)	--	S2	The mimic tryonia is found in coastal lagoons, estuaries, and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. This species is found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			types and is able to tolerate a wide range of salinities.		
Reptiles					
Anniella stebbinisi Southern California legless lizard	--	SSC	The southern California legless lizard is generally found south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. This species is found in a variety of habitats in sandy or loose, loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation, under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. This species is often locally abundant with specimens found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	--	SSC	The California glossy snake is found in arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral habitat, often in loose or sandy soils. This species is patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, south to Baja California.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri Coastal whiptail	--	SSC	The coastal whiptail is found primarily in hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. This species is also found in woodland and riparian areas where the ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Chelonia mydas East Pacific green sea turtle	FT	--	The East Pacific green sea turtle is found in fairly shallow waters inside reefs, bays, and inlets. This species is attracted to lagoons and shoals where there is an adequate supply of seagrasses and algae. This species nests on open beaches with a sloping platform and minimal disturbance. The turtles have a strong nesting site fidelity and often make long	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			distance migrations between their feeding grounds and nesting sites.		
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake*	--	S2?	The San Bernardino ringneck snake is most commonly found in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands. This species is found under surface objects along drainage courses, in mesic chaparral, and oak and walnut woodland communities. This species avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation. This species feeds on small salamanders, tadpoles, small frogs, small snakes, lizards, worms, and insects.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	--	SSC	The western pond turtle is found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. This species prefers areas that provide logs, algae, or vegetation for cover, and boulders, partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks for basking, and is found below 6,000 feet elevation.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	--	SSC	The coast horned lizard is found in open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains. This species is also found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea Coast patch-nosed snake*	--	SSC	The coast patch-nosed snake is found in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. This species requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. This species	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

			feeds on lizards, small mammals, and amphibians.		
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped gartersnake*	--	SSC	The two-striped garter snake is found in coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. This species is highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. This species is often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth, and has an elevational range from sea level to approximately 7,000 feet.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1 South coast gartersnake*	--	SSC	The south coast garter snake is found in scattered locations along the southern California coastal plain, south to the vicinity of San Pasqual. This species is found in or near permanent fresh water in marshes or upland habitat. This species has an elevational range from sea level to about 2,730 feet.	A	The habitat typically preferred by this species is not in the BSA; therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

*Table Key: Absent [A] – The plant species/vegetation community or habitat requirements were not observed in the BSA during the biological survey. Habitat Present [HP] – There is habitat present within the BSA. Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Federal Candidate Species (FC); State Candidate Endangered (SCE), State Candidate Threatened (SCT), Fully Protected (FP); Federally Delisted (FD); State Delisted (SD) Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); State Rare (SR); S1 = Critically Imperiled - extreme rarity (often five or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from California; S2 = Imperiled- rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or California; S3 = Vulnerable- restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation; S4 = Apparently Secure - uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors; ? = inexact or uncertain – represents a rank qualifier, denoting an inexact or uncertain numeric rank; * = Unprocessed Data - Unprocessed CNDDB data is data that has been submitted to CNDDB. The record of this data has been created but a thorough review by a qualified CDFW biologist has yet to be conducted. This data will be reviewed and incorporated into CNDDB, if appropriate. Unprocessed CNDDB data should be used with caution as the data has not been quality controlled.*

**Information for the habitat requirements and species range was obtained from the following sources:* (CDFW, 2019a), (CDFW, 2019b), *(Sibley, 2014), (NMFS, 2019), (California Herps, 2019), (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2019), (National Parks Service, 2019)and (National Audubon Society, 2019).*

Environmental Commitments Record (ECR)

DIST-CO-RTE: 07-LA-405 **PM/PM:** 07-LA-405-17.1/20.0 **EA/Project ID.:** EA 07-35310
Project Description: The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7 and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, proposed improvements to the Interstate 405 (I-405) corridor from Redondo Beach Boulevard to El Segundo Boulevard in the cities of Torrance, Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, Lawndale, El Segundo, and Manhattan Beach, in Los Angeles County.
Date (Last modification): 06/25/2024
Environmental Planner: Meagan Flacy **Phone No.:** (310) 792-2690 x124
Construction Liaison: **Phone No.:**
Resident Engineer: **Phone No.:**

PERMITS

Permit	Agency	Application Submitted	Permit Received	Permit Expiration	Permit Requirement Completed by:	Permit Requirement Completed on:	Comments
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

PS&E/BEFORE RTL

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant Impacts under CEQA?
Other	**Design Kick-off**			Project Management Project Engineer	Project Kick-Off meeting held.		3/17/2022	3/17/2022		No
Biology	**NES-2:** Appropriate temporary BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440), including any non-stormwater discharge.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 39	Yes	Resident Engineer	The project has included appropriate construction BMPs in the design plans.					No
Biology	**NES-3:** Vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 39	Yes	Resident Engineer	The project has included appropriate construction BMPs in the design plans.					No
Biology	**NES-18:** New landscaping materials, including erosion control seed mixes and other plantings, would be composed of non-invasive species and would be clear of weed seeds, and all erosion control and landscape planting would be conducted in a manner that would not result in the spread of invasive species.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Pages 44-45	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Biologist	Landscaping Plans are being coordinated with Caltrans.					No
Biology	**NES-19:** Plants listed in the Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed (CDFA, 2003) would not be used as part of the project.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 45	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Biologist	Caltrans approval is being obtained for plant list.					No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-6:** Aerially deposited lead (ADL) may be present in the unpaved areas adjacent to the roadway, which if disturbed should be evaluated to ensure worker safety. If excevated soils are to be transported from the proposed project they should be sampled for classification purposes.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	Site investigation has been completed. Mitigation Plan is presented in SI report.				SSP 14-11.08 will be included with the 95% submittal describing handling of ADL.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-10**: California Government Code 4216 requires that any operator or excavator call Underground Services Alert of California ("DigAlert") two working days before any planned excavation by dialing 811. Delineation of the proposed	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Resident Engineer	DigAlert was contacted as required for site					No

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	excavation area is mandatory. The area to be excavated should be marked with water soluble or chalk based white paint on paved surfaces or with other suitable markings such as flags or stakes on unpaved areas prior to calling DigAlert.				investigation boreholes.					
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-11:** Prepare a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) consistent with Caltrans requirements. The HSP shall include: identification of key personnel; summary of risk assessment for workers, the community, and the environment; air monitoring plan; and emergency response plan.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-2	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	HSP for site investigation activities was completed. HSP will be included as a bid item.					No
Paleontology	**PIR-2:** Prior to construction, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) should be prepared. It should provide detailed recommended monitoring locations; a description of a worker training program; detailed procedures for monitoring, fossil recovery, laboratory analysis, and museum curation; and notification procedures in the event of a fossil discovery by a paleontological monitor or other project personnel. A curation agreement with Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) or another accredited repository should also be obtained.	Paleontological Identification Report (PIR), Page 31	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist					PMP was approved in April 2024.	No
Visual Resources	**VIA-3:** Vegetation that is removed (trees, shrubs, groundcover and natives) would be replaced where space allows and in compliance with the Caltrans landscaping guidelines and The Caltrans Highway Design Manual. Where necessary, irrigation would be installed. Coordination will be required between the District 7 Landscape Architect and District 7 Environmental Branch throughout project design to select appropriate native vegetation replacement.	Visual Impact Assessment (Minor Level), Page 9	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect Project Biologist	Draft Tree Replacement Plan has been prepared and approved.				Landscape plan was submitted with 65% plans in March 2023. Updated landscape plan will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Visual Resources	**VIA-4:** Anti-graffiti measures, such as fractured rib texture, would be implemented on retaining walls and will be confirmed during PS&E in coordination with the District 7 Landscape Architect.	Visual Impact Assessment (Minor Level), Page 9	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect	Fractured rib is being proposed.				65% structure plans were submitted in December 2023/January 2024, which included aesthetics details.	No
Visual Resources	**VIA-5:** Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Memorandum, Page 43	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect	Replacement trees are being coordinated with Caltrans.					No
Visual Resources	**VIA-6:** Trees and vegetation will be planted as part of the landscaping element of the Project. During the final design phase, the Project Development Team will suggest and consider types of trees and vegetation appropriate for the Project and its location. Vines and/or drought-tolerant landscaping may be included along the sound walls. The City shall have the opportunity to suggest other types of trees/vegetation prior to a final decision on Project landscaping. Landscaping included in the final Project plans will be considered a project cost and shall be installed at the expense of the project proponent, and all landscaping installed within	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.B: Project Landscaping	No	Project Engineer Landscape Architect Project Biologist						No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
	Caltrans's right-of-way as part of the Project will be maintained by Caltrans, unless the Parties separately agree otherwise.									
Visual Resources	**VIA-7:** Reasonable architectural enhancements will be included in the bridge design, consistent with Caltrans's general standards, guidance, policies, and procedures. The City will be included in the Project Development Team and will participate in identifying the appropriate enhancements, including City branding on the bridge within the Project area within City limits.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.C: Architectural Elements	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect					Landscape plan and Soundwall/Retaining Wall plan was submitted with 65% plans in March 2023. Updated landscape plan will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Visual Resources	**VIA-8:** If "public art" can be justified as part of the reasonable enhancements for the Project, it will be considered by the Project Development Team. City understands and acknowledges that any public a1t, including but not limited to murals or sculptural works of art, may only be installed in accordance with Caltrans' s standards, guidance, policies, procedures, and Transportation Art Program.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.D: Public Art	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect					Landscape plan and Soundwall/Retaining Wall plan was submitted with 65% plans in March 2023. Updated landscape plan will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-2:** Coordination with Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) will be required. A Flood Control Permit from LACFCD will be needed for work in and adjacent to Los Angeles County flood control facilities.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Coordination with LACFCD has been initiated.				Applicable permits will be obtained prior to RTL. The construction contractor will need to submit their insurance information to obtain a rider to the permit prior to commencing construction on the LACDPW facilities.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-3:** If dredge or fill occurs below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any existing non-tidal waters of the United States, then a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification and 404 Nationwide Permit may be required. Otherwise, correspondence from regulatory agencies should be provided to LACFCD verifying that a 401/404 permit is not required.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	No	Project Engineer Project Biologist	N/A				401 and 404 permits are not anticipated to be required.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-7:** During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor would ensure that all applicable construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) follow the latest edition of the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual to address temporary impacts associated with project construction, including those associated with waste management, non-stormwater management, tracking controls, and other BMPs as applicable. In addition to applicable BMPs in the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual, the following measures would also be implemented: o Good housekeeping o Erosion control o Sediment control	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Design pollution prevention BMPs are proposed in accordance with Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual, and have been prepared and will be reviewed by the Department.				SSP 13-10.03A will be included with the 95% submittal.	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Water Quality	**WQ-8:** Disturbed soil area would be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Construction would follow existing contours when feasible to minimize cut and fill activity.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Project has to re-establish the existing 2:1 slopes which will require additional fill. DSA has been optimized as much as possible.				DSA are shown in the SWDR. Slope stabilization efforts are included in the construction plans for both the temporary and permanent condition.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-9:** Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), if applicable, would be identified and shown on the plans at the PS&E phase of the project.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	Yes	Project Engineer Environmental Resident Engineer	No ESAs have been found.				N/A	No
Water Quality	**WQ-10:** The drainage design would follow existing drainage patterns to the greatest extent feasible. All areas outside the paved roadway would be considered for naturally graded surfaces.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	Yes	Project Engineer	Existing drainage patterns are being maintained.				Existing drainage patterns are being matched in the drainage plans. 65% plans have been submitted for Caltrans review and will be resubmitted at 95%.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-11:** Unlined channels that are disturbed or eroded as a result of construction activities would be protected as unlined to the greatest extent feasible to promote infiltration and groundwater replenishment.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 37	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Disturbed unlined channels are being replaced in kind.				All earthen ditches being impacted are replace with a proposed system in the drainage plans. Channel linings have been minimized to promote infiltration and groundwater replenishment. For locations where construction impacts existing channels that are not intended to be impacted, the Contractor is required to restore those elements per the specifications.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-12:** Vegetated surfaces would be designed to minimize overland and concentrated flow depths and velocities and maximize contact time between water and vegetated surfaces in order to enhance infiltration and pollutant removal potential, where feasible. Low Impact Design (LID) design elements would be prioritized when siting conditions allow for treatment BMPs.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 37	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect	Treatment BMP's have been developed in coordination with Caltrans.				Drainage plans and SWDR have been submitted for Caltrans review at 65%. Drainage plans and SWDR will be resubmitted at 95%. Vegetated surfaces and LID	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
									design has been considered and incorporated following the Caltrans Stormwater Management Plan.	
Water Quality	**WQ-13:** Slope rounding and stepping would be implemented where necessary.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 37	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect	Slope rounding is being implemented.				Grading Plans include slope rounding. 65% plans have been submitted to Caltrans for review. Updated plans will be submitted at 95%.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-14:** A permanent erosion control strategy would be formulated to minimize post-construction erosion at the site. Temporary mulch applied during project construction would be removed at the conclusion of construction and would be replaced with hydroseeding, or other suitable temporary erosion control measure. Hydroseeding would provide permanent erosion control at impacted locations until permanent replacement landscape is implemented.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 37	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect Resident Engineer	Planting Plans were submitted with 65% plans.				Planting Plans were included in 65% plans and provide permanent stabilization measures for unpaved surfaces. Permanent landscaping is proposed where erosion control is needed.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-15:** Project-related impacts to the existing drainage facilities within the City will be addressed in the Project's final design phase. Metro and Caltrans will work with the City in identifying any deficiencies in the existing drainage system and will accommodate corrective work that directly relates to the Project. Impacts, if any, to City-owned drainage facilities will be identified during the design phase and will be mitigated, in coordination with the City.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.H: City Drainage System	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer					Drainage plans were included in the PS&E.	No
Other/Transportation	**T-1:** Coordination with local emergency service providers and communication with the surrounding community would be conducted to minimize traffic impacts during construction.		Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	The TMP prepared for this project has addressed coordination and communication with the emergency response teams.				TMP was submitted with the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated TMP will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Other/Transportation	**T-2:** The proposed project shall be phased as necessary to minimize construction impacts on local traffic and circulation. Customarily, a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be required that proposes alternative routes and/or detours, and a public information campaign as necessary. It is not advisable that full closure of a mainline lane for extended periods of time be implemented as any significant delays may prompt additional construction-related emissions analyses. Seek guidance from the Caltrans Office of District Traffic Management (DTM) early in the design phase to ensure that most optimum TMP is being		Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Stage Construction Plans and TMP are being prepared which will address these issues and include mitigation measures for traffic impacts during construction.				TMP was submitted with the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated TMP will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
	implemented so that construction-related traffic delays are kept to a minimum.									
Other/Transportation	**T-3:** The project will require a short-term ramp closure of the SB I-405 Hindry Avenue Off-Ramp, and traffic will be detoured to SB I-405 Rosecrans Avenue Off-Ramp during this closure. The following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts: - Notify the local business and commercial concerns of the temporary closure of the ramp and alternative routes. - Notify emergency public services, such as the Medical Center, fire departments, and local ambulance services. - Inform the California Highway Patrol and other appropriate law enforcement agencies. - Notify the County Supervisor's Office and the Cities of Hawthorne and Lawndale of a potential ramp closure. - Keep the county and affected city Traffic Engineer(s) appraised. - Before closing the ramps, mail out informational notices, issue press releases, and/or make public service radio announcements to inform the public in advance of the closure.		Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	TMP will address mitigation measures for all overnight closures.				TMP was submitted with the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated TMP will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Other/Transportation	**T-4:** Caltrans or Metro will analyze in the design phase for the Project whether existing signals within the Project impact area meet existing standards, including signal timing standards. If a location is identified as a potential safety concern as a result of the monitoring described above, Caltrans will perform an investigation which may, as appropriate, include a signal warrant analysis for unsignalized intersections. Signal timing and synchronization will be considered if necessary and implemented where warranted.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.E: Project Operational Monitoring	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer						No
Air Quality	**AQ-4:** Prior to Project construction within the City of Lawndale, each Project contractor shall demonstrate to the City that the following measures will be implemented: (a) all off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet Tier 3 or better off-road emissions standards; and (b) a copy of each unit's certified Tier specification shall be provided to the City at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.A: Project Construction Equipment Standards	No	Project Contractor					nSSP will be included with the 95% submittal.	No

PRE-CONSTRUCTION

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Biology	**NES-1:** Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, and staging areas for equipment refueling and maintenance would be located 50 feet from the channel to avoid any impacts from equipment and material staging. Appropriate best management practices (BMP) would be	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 39	Yes	Resident Engineer	The project has included appropriate construction BMPs in the design plans.		3/31/2023	3/31/2023	Temporary Water Pollution Control Plans have been prepared and submitted to	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
	implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the channel, including any non-stormwater discharge. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.								Caltrans for review as part of the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated plans will be submitted as part of the 95% submittal. Contractor will prepare SWPPP and any other compliance documentation and submit to the Water Board via SMARTS.	
Biology	**NES-4:** To confirm the presence/absence of overwintering monarch butterfly (typically October through January), a qualified biologist would survey all suitable foraging and roosting sites (typically eucalyptus trees) within 48 hours of construction and within 100 feet from where tree removal and tree trimming or excavation would be conducted.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 40	Yes	Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03A will be developed for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-9:** In the event that vegetation removal and tree trimming must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 500 feet of the construction area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 41	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03B will be provided with the 95% submittal	No
Biology	**NES-13:** At least 30 days prior to construction, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment would be conducted of all potential roosting habitat to be removed or otherwise impacted during construction, including trees and bridge structures. Visual and/or acoustic surveys would be conducted, as needed to assess bat presence. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis would be completed to help assess the type of usage.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 42	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03A will be developed for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-14:** No less than two weeks prior to construction, and during the non-breeding and active season (typically October), bats, if they were to be detected during the visual and/or acoustic surveys, would be safely evicted from roosts impacted by the project under the direction of a qualified biologist. Once bats have been safely evicted, swallow nests (if any) would be removed and exclusionary devices would be installed to prevent bats from returning and roosting in these areas prior to removal. Roosts that would not be impacted by the project would be left undisturbed.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 42	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03A will be developed for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-20:** If removal of an oak tree would be needed within unincorporated Los Angeles County or in the event that an	Natural Environment Study	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Oak Trees have been surveyed and					No

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	unclassified mixed tree within unincorporated Los Angeles County is identified as a native oak (Quercus sp.) then the proper approvals/permits from Los Angeles County would need to be acquired.	(Minimal Impacts), Page 44		Project Biologist	are identified as protected in place.					
Biology	**NES-21:** To the extent feasible, removal of protected trees (including oak trees); would be avoided. Prior to removal of the additional 198 trees, an arborist or a qualified biologist would conduct an updated tree survey of the additional trees to be removed. If protected trees are identified within the 198 trees, the project would consult with the County of Los Angeles and procure a Tree Removal Permit, if required.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Page 2	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Biologist						No
Biology	**NES-22:** Orange construction fencing, or silt fencing would be installed around the protected zone (the area within the dripline of an oak tree and extending at least five feet outside of the dripline, or 15 feet from the trunk of a tree, whichever distance is greater) of any oak trees or oak tree habitat, and no work would be allowed in this area.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Page 2	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Biologist						No
Other/Geology	**GEO-1:** A final foundation investigation would be performed for each proposed structure during the initial stages of the PS&E phase.	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Page 12	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Type Selection for all bridge widenings was held on 1/30/23 and foundation of the proposed structure was finalized.			1/30/2023	Type Selection has been approved. Foundation Reports submitted with 65% plans.	No
Other/Geology	**GEO-2:** A Geotechnical Design Report and Materials Report would be prepared in accordance with Caltrans guidelines and standards.	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Page 12	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Geotechnical Design Report and Materials Report were submitted with the 65% submittal. Will be resubmitted with 95% submittal.				Geotechnical Design Report and Materials Report were submitted as part of the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated reports will be submitted as part of the 95% submittal.	No
Other/Geology	**GEO-3:** Given the existing subsurface information at the existing bridge support locations, the geotechnical field exploration should consist of soil borings at various bridge support locations to supplement the existing data. For retaining walls/sound walls that are supported by shallow foundations or piles, a combination of geotechnical borings and Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs) will be required. Boring depths will be coordinated with Caltrans as part of the encroachment permit application process. Since the majority of the alignment is within Caltrans right of way, encroachment permits for soil investigation will be necessary and typically takes 8 to 12 weeks for processing of the permit. Project specific traffic control plans specific to the proposed exploration program will be necessary. The geotechnical exploration is not anticipated to be located within environmentally sensitive area, so specific	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Page 12	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Work Plan for geotechnical borings for all structures was approved by Caltrans which identified the scope of Geotechnical testing needed. Geotechnical investigation has been completed.		MD	3/31/2023		No

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	environmental clearances are not expected at this time. This will be re-evaluated during the design of the project once a Project-specific exploration plan is developed.									
Other/Geology	**GEO-4:** Settlement due to placement of additional embankment and its impact on existing foundations and utilities requires further investigation and would be evaluated during design. However, the settlement estimations including construction waiting period will be evaluated in the Foundation Report based on information obtained from the site-specific boring data. Conventional underdrains and edge drains to collect water from the freeway, where applicable, are expected to be placed in accordance with Caltrans standard specifications. Generally, 2:1 (H: V) slopes are grossly stable. Project specific evaluation shall be performed during the design phase. Expansive soil materials shall not be placed as part of the embankment within the limits of a bridge abutment. Concrete slope paving may be necessary to protect the abutment fill slopes, as is currently the case on the existing bridges.	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Pages 12/13	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Geotechnical Design Report and Foundation Report was submitted with the 65% submittal address these issues. Will be resubmitted with 95% submittal.				Geotechnical Design Report and Foundation Report was submitted with the 65% submittal address these issues. Updated reports will be submitted as part of the 95% submittal.	No
Other/Geology	**GEO-5:** Excavation and backfill at abutments would be in accordance with the current Caltrans Standard Plans and Specifications. Project-specific evaluation shall be performed during the design phase. Temporary trench side slopes should not be steeper than 1.5:1 (H:V) unless shored.	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Page 13	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Foundation Report was submitted with the 65% submittal address these issues.				Foundation Report was submitted to Caltrans on 1/8/2024.	No
Other/Geology	**GEO-6:** Based on the proposed improvements, site conditions, and preliminary peak ground acceleration (PGA) of less than 0.6g, Caltrans Standard Type 1 walls are feasible for simple configurations and relatively small wall heights. Larger structures with complex issues will need to be evaluated appropriately during design. Other wall types such as Mechanically Stabilized Earth, soil nails, ground anchored walls are also feasible.	Preliminary Geotechnical Design Report, Page 13	Yes	Project Engineer Project Geologist	Type 1 Wall is being proposed and have been found to be structurally feasible.		MD	3/31/2023		No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-1:** Petroleum pipelines run through the proposed project area. If the pipelines are to be exposed and/or relocated, impacts to the subsurface may be encountered. Impacts to the subsurface discovered from these pipelines and any repairs to the pipelines would be the responsibility of the pipeline owner.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Project Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	One Crimson pipeline has been identified as a relocate.				Coordination for relocation plans is ongoing.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-2:** If the plugged and abandoned oil/gas wells within the northern portion of the proposed project are encountered during the proposed project they would need to be re-abandoned in accordance with current Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal (DOGGR) regulations. In addition, as a result of the informal agreement between DOGGR and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division, a gas mitigation plan would need to be obtained and submitted to DOGGR.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Project Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)						No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-3:** Contractors working at the proposed project, or removing soil materials and/or groundwater from the proposed project, should be aware of appropriate handling and disposal methods or options. Higher levels of potential contaminants could be present at some locations (such as at the Lawndale Overhead [OH] and Rosecrans Avenue Undercrossing [UC]),	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	Soil and Ground Water Testing has been completed.				Stand Spec 14-11.06 and 14-11.07 will be included with the 95% submittal for handling	No

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	and therefore, material moved or removed may require individual or specific testing to verify it is at levels below regulatory action limits.								generated hazardous waste.	
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-4:** The proposed project requires modifications to traffic electrical items such as lighting and sign illuminations, which may generate universal and E-wastes. Any universal and/or e-wastes generated as part of the proposed project should be properly disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes						This will be handled in accordance with Stand Spec 14-11.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-11:** California Government Code 4216 requires that any operator or excavator call Underground Services Alert of California (“DigAlert”) two working days before any planned excavation by dialing 811. Delineation of the proposed excavation area is mandatory. The area to be excavated should be marked with water soluble or chalk based white paint on paved surfaces or with other suitable markings such as flags or stakes on unpaved areas prior to calling DigAlert.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Resident Engineer	DigAlert was contacted as required for site investigation boreholes.					No
Paleontology	**PIR-2:** Prior to construction, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) should be prepared. It should provide detailed recommended monitoring locations; a description of a worker training program; detailed procedures for monitoring, fossil recovery, laboratory analysis, and museum curation; and notification procedures in the event of a fossil discovery by a paleontological monitor or other project personnel. A curation agreement with Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) or another accredited repository should also be obtained.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Project Engineer Project Paleontologist						No
Paleontology	**PIR-3:** All excavations beyond the lateral portions of the berms, where the valley floor lies, should be initially spot checked to inspect for the presence of native sensitive sedimentary deposits. Full time monitoring should be implemented during excavations impacting late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa) (high sensitivity), old sand dune deposits (Qos) (high sensitivity), and elevated alluvium (Qae) (high sensitivity). If it is determined that only artificial fill or previously disturbed sediments (low sensitivity) are impacted, the monitoring program should be reduced or suspended.	Paleontological Identification Report (PIR), Page 31	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist					SSP 14-7.04.will be included to incorporate monitoring requirements into PMP. PMP was approved in April 2024.	No
Paleontology	**PIR-5:** Prior to any ground disturbance there will be a short, required, informal training session conducted by the Principal Paleontologist to communicate the PMP to earthmoving personnel, including project managers, excavation supervisors, and heavy equipment operators.	Paleontological Mitigation Plan Section 4.2	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist	The contractor and/or paleontologist shall submit a PMP to the department for review and approval.				PMP was approved in April 2024.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-1:** The project proponent would comply with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ, and any subsequent amendments, which includes development and implementation of a monitoring program. This will include submission of the Permit Registration Documents, including a Notice of Intent (NOI), risk assessment, site map, SWPPP, annual fee, and signed certification statement to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) via the Stormwater Multi-Application	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	The project Storm Water Data Report (SWDR) includes provisions for NPDES permits.				SSP 13 will be included in the 95% submittal. Contractor will prepare SWPPP and any other compliance documentation	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
	and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) at least seven days prior to the start of construction.								and submit to the Water Board via SMARTS.	
Water Quality	**WQ-4:** A Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) will prepare a SWPPP for implementation during project construction.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	The contractor is required to prepare and submit a SWPPP to the Department for review and approval.				SSP 13-3 will be included in the 95% submittal.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-5:** Pending further geotechnical exploration, application for Section 402 NPDES permit from the Los Angeles RWQCB for groundwater dewatering will be submitted prior to construction. During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0095, NPDES Permit no. CAG994004), effective July 6, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes for the project. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Contractor is required to prepare a dewatering and discharge plan to provide proper dewatering and submit for agency approval.				Geotechnical and hazardous waste investigation has been completed. Site investigation groundwater testing shows that treatment for certain constituents will likely be necessary prior to dewatering discharge. The contractor will prepare the dewatering and discharge plan, if groundwater dewatering is necessary, and obtain the discharge permit.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-6:** Pending further geotechnical exploration and hazardous waste and materials investigations, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Treated Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0043, NPDES Permit no. CAG914001), effective April 7, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit for contaminated sites), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes from contaminated sites for the project during project construction. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Contractor is required to prepare a dewatering and discharge plan to provide proper dewatering and submit for agency approval.				Geotechnical and hazardous waste investigation has been completed. Site investigation groundwater testing shows that treatment for certain constituents will likely be necessary prior to dewatering discharge. The contractor will prepare the dewatering and discharge plan, if groundwater dewatering is	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
									necessary, and obtain the discharge permit.	
	T-3: The project will require a short-term ramp closure of the SB I-405 Hindry Avenue Off-Ramp, and traffic will be detoured to SB I-405 Rosecrans Avenue Off-Ramp during this closure. The following measures will be implemented to minimize impacts: - Notify the local business and commercial concerns of the temporary closure of the ramp and alternative routes. - Notify emergency public services, such as the Medical Center, fire departments, and local ambulance services. - Inform the California Highway Patrol and other appropriate law enforcement agencies. - Notify the County Supervisor's Office and the Cities of Hawthorne and Lawndale of a potential ramp closure. - Keep the county and affected city Traffic Engineer(s) appraised. - Before closing the ramps, mail out informational notices, issue press releases, and/or make public service radio announcements to inform the public in advance of the closure.	Transportation Management Plan	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	TMP will address mitigation measures for all overnight closures.				TMP was submitted with the 65% Submittal in March 2023. TMP will be resubmitted with 95% submittal.	No

CONSTRUCTION

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Biology	**NES-2:** Appropriate temporary BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440), including any non-stormwater discharge.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 39	Yes	Resident Engineer	The project has included appropriate construction BMPs in the design plans.		MD	3/31/2023	Temporary Water Pollution Control Plans have been prepared and submitted to Caltrans for review with 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated plans will be submitted with 95% submittal. Contractor will prepare SWPPP and any other compliance documentation and submit to the Water Board via SMARTS.	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Biology	**NES-3:** Vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 39	Yes	Resident Engineer	The project has included appropriate construction BMPs in the design plans.		MD	3/31/2023	Include as part of SWPPP (SSP 13-3). Stand Spec 13-4.03E(4), (5), (7), and (9), include drip pan requirements. Temporary Water Pollution Plans have been prepared and submitted with 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated plans will be submitted with 95% submittal. Contractor will prepare SWPPP and any other compliance documentation and submit to the Department for review and comments before start of construction.	No
Biology	**NES-5:** If the monarch butterflies are found roosting in the BSA, a 100-foot buffer around foraging and roost sites using high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed and maintained. Construction activities would not be allowed within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the monarch butterflies have left the area.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 40	Yes	Project Biologist Resident Engineer					SSP 14-1.02 discusses ESA requirements. SSP 14-6.03A to be prepared during PS&E for monarch butterflies for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-6:** Tree removal would be minimized and performed outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering period (typically October through January), to the extent feasible.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 41	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Biologist Landscape Architect					SSP 14-6.03A will be developed for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-7:** Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) Addendum Memorandum, Page 43	Yes	Project Engineer Project Biologist Landscape Architect Resident Engineer	Proposed Planting Plan is being coordinated with Caltrans. Replacement plants were included in 65% submittal and				Coordination with Caltrans Landscape Architect is ongoing.	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
					will also be included in 95% submittal.					
Biology	**NES-8:** Vegetation removal and tree trimming (if any) would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 1 to September 1), to the extent feasible.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 41	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer					SSP 14-6.03B will be updated to change nesting season ending in SSP from Sep 30 to Sep 1. This SSP will be updated and provided at 95%.	No
Biology	**NES-10:** If nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers consisting of ESA fencing (typically 150 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 41	Yes	Project Biologist Resident Engineer					SSP 14-6.03B will be provided with the 95% submittal	No
Biology	**NES-11:** In the event that any bird species is observed foraging within the construction area, it would be allowed to move away from the site prior to initiating any construction activities that could result in direct injury of the individual.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 42	Yes	Project Biologist Resident Engineer					SSP 14-6.03B will be provided with the 95% submittal	No
Biology:	**NES-12:** Where feasible, tree removal and tree trimming would be conducted outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats (October).	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 42	No	Project Biologist Resident Engineer						No
Biology	**NES-15:** If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist would be onsite during removal or disturbance of this area. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work would be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own or can be safely excluded under direction of the biologist. Work would resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 43	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03A will be developed for the 95% submittal.	No
Biology	**NES-16:** In the event that a maternal colony of bats is found, no work would be conducted within 100 feet of the maternal roosting site until the maternal season is finished or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist. The site would be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No activities would be authorized adjacent to the roosting site. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, would not be parked or operated under or adjacent to the roosting site. Construction personnel would not be authorized to enter areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus (typically between 15 minutes prior to sunset and one hour following sunset).	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 43	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Biologist					SSP 14-6.03A to be developed for the 95% submittal.	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Biology	**NES-17:** Vegetation removed from the BSA would be treated and disposed of in a manner that would prevent the spread of invasive plant species onsite or offsite.	Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts), Page 44	Yes	Resident Engineer					SSP 14-6.05 will be used for invasive species control and will be provided with the 95% submittal.	No
Cultural Resources	**ASR-1:** It is California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.	Archaeological Survey Report, Page 6-1	No	Resident Engineer Project Archaeologist"						No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-2:** If the plugged and abandoned oil/gas wells within the northern portion of the proposed project are encountered during the proposed project they would need to be re-abandoned in accordance with current Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal (DOGGR) regulations. In addition, as a result of the informal agreement between DOGGR and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division, a gas mitigation plan would need to be obtained and submitted to DOGGR.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	No abandoned wells have been found as of the site investigation completion date (3/2023).				Note: DOGGR is now called Calif. Division of Geologic Energy Mgmt. (CalGEM). Available CalGEM maps show oil well locations either not in ROW or not in areas of planned soil disturbance.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-4:** The proposed project requires modifications to traffic electrical items such as lighting and sign illuminations, which may generate universal and E-wastes. Any universal and/or e-wastes generated as part of the proposed project should be properly disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)					This will be handled in accordance with Stand Spec 14-11.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-5:** Aerially deposited lead (ADL) may be present in the unpaved areas adjacent to the roadway, which if disturbed should be evaluated to ensure worker safety. If excavated soils are to be transported from the proposed project they should be sampled for classification purposes.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	Site investigation has been completed. Mitigation Plan is presented in SI report.				SSP 14-11.08 will be included with the 95% submittal describing handling of ADL.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-6:** Suspect asbestos containing material (ACM) associated with bridges, undercrossings, or underground utilities within the proposed project should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	Site investigation has been completed. Mitigation Plan is presented in SI report.				SSP 14-11.16 will be included with the 95% submittal describing handling of ACM.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-7:** Suspect lead based paint (LBP) associated with painted curbs and protective bollards within the proposed project area boundary should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Geologist (Hazardous Waste)	Site investigation has been completed. Mitigation Plan is presented in SI report.				Stand Spec Stand Spec 14-11.12 will be included with the 95% submittal to	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
									address these items.	
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-8:** Thermoplastic paint and yellow painted traffic stripes/pavement markings, which typically contain lead chromate, have been used for marking within the proposed project (roadway and curbs), and as such would require special removal, handling, and disposal.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Resident Engineer	Removal of lead based yellow striping are shown on the project plans.				SSP 14-11.12 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-9:** Treated Wood Waste (TWW) such as roadside wooden signposts or metal beam guardrail should be handled properly in accordance with applicable regulations and may require special removal, handling, and disposal.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-1	Yes	Resident Engineer	Bid item for removal of TWW will be included in the estimate.				SSP 14-11.14 will be included in 95% submittal.	No
Hazardous Waste	**ISA-12:** As is the case for any project that proposes excavation, the potential exists for unknown hazardous contamination to be revealed during project construction. For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Appendix H of the PDPM (Caltrans Unknown Hazards Procedures) shall be followed.	Initial Site Assessment, Page 9-2	No	Resident Engineer	No evidence of unknown contamination was found in the site investigation.					No
Noise	**NSR-1:** Construction would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14.8-02.	Noise Study Report, Page 53	Yes	Resident Engineer					SSP 14-8.02 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Paleontology	**PIR-1:** Construction excavations that disturb late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa), old sand dune deposits (Qos), and elevated alluvium (Qae) should be monitored by a professional paleontologist in order to reduce potential adverse impacts on scientifically important paleontological resources to a less than significant level.	Paleontological Identification Report (PIR), Page 31	Yes	Project Engineer Project Paleontologist					SSP 14-7.04. will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Paleontology	**PIR-3:** All excavations beyond the lateral portions of the berms, where the valley floor lies, should be initially spot checked to inspect for the presence of native sensitive sedimentary deposits. Full time monitoring should be implemented during excavations impacting late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa) (high sensitivity), old sand dune deposits (Qos) (high sensitivity), and elevated alluvium (Qae) (high sensitivity). If it is determined that only artificial fill or previously disturbed sediments (low sensitivity) are impacted, the monitoring program should be reduced or suspended.	Paleontological Identification Report (PIR), Page 31	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist					SSP 14-7.04.will be included to incorporate monitoring requirements into PMP. PMP was approved in April 2024.	No
Paleontology	**PIR-4:** Any subsurface bones or potential fossils that are unearthed during construction should be evaluated by a professional paleontologist as described in the PMP.	Paleontological Identification Report (PIR), Page 31	Yes	Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist					SSP 14-7.03 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Paleontology	**PIR-6**: A qualified Paleontological Monitor will monitor all earth-moving activities in the above locations (locations listed in Table 2 of PMP), with monitoring beginning with disturbance at the surface, unless otherwise specified	Paleontological Mitigation Plan Section 4.3	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist Caltrans Paleontologist						No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Paleontology	**PIR-7:** For significant discoveries, the Paleontological Monitor will notify the construction manager/foreman. The Principal Paleontologist will contact the Caltrans Environmental Branch Chief or Caltrans Paleontologist.	Paleontological Mitigation Plan Section 4.3	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist						No
Visual Resources	**VIA-1:** Directional lighting aimed downward at the construction site shall be used during project construction where necessary within the project construction area.	Visual Impact Assessment (Minor Level), Page 8	Yes	Resident Engineer					Stand Spec 48-2.03E will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Visual Resources	**VIA-2:** The duration of nighttime work would be minimized to the extent feasible and would be coordinated with the District Environmental Branch.	Visual Impact Assessment (Minor Level), Page 8	Yes	Resident Engineer					Stand Spec 14-8.02 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-5:** Pending further geotechnical exploration, application for Section 402 NPDES permit from the Los Angeles RWQCB for groundwater dewatering will be submitted prior to construction. During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0095, NPDES Permit no. CAG994004), effective July 6, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes for the project. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 35	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Contractor is required to prepare a dewatering and discharge plan to provide proper dewatering and submit for agency approval.				Geotechnical and hazardous waste investigation has been completed. Site investigation groundwater testing shows that treatment for certain constituents will likely be necessary prior to dewatering discharge. The contractor will prepare the dewatering and discharge plan, if groundwater dewatering is necessary, and obtain the discharge permit.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-6:** Pending further geotechnical exploration and hazardous waste and materials investigations, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Treated Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0043, NPDES Permit no. CAG914001), effective April 7, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit for contaminated sites), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes from contaminated sites for the project during project construction. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Contractor is required to prepare a dewatering and discharge plan to provide proper dewatering and submit for agency approval.				Geotechnical and hazardous waste investigation has been completed. Site investigation groundwater testing shows that treatment for certain constituents will likely be necessary prior to dewatering discharge. The contractor will	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
	needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.								prepare the dewatering and discharge plan, if groundwater dewatering is necessary, and obtain the discharge permit.	
Water Quality	**WQ-7**: During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor would ensure that all applicable construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) follow the latest edition of the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual to address temporary impacts associated with project construction, including those associated with waste management, non-stormwater management, tracking controls, and other BMPs as applicable. In addition to applicable BMPs in the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual, the following measures would also be implemented: o Good housekeeping o Erosion control o Sediment control;	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Design pollution prevention BMPs are proposed in accordance with Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual, and have been prepared and will be reviewed by the Department.				SSP 13-10.01A will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-8:** Disturbed soil area would be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Construction would follow existing contours when feasible to minimize cut and fill activity.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 36	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Project has to re-establish the existing 2:1 slopes which will require additional fill. DSA has been optimized as much as possible.				DSA is shown in the SWDR. Slope stabilization efforts are included in the construction plans for both the temporary and permanent condition.	No
Water Quality	**WQ-11:** Unlined channels that are disturbed or eroded as a result of construction activities would be protected as unlined to the greatest extent feasible to promote infiltration and groundwater replenishment.	Water Quality Assessment Report, Page 37	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	Disturbed unlined channels are being replaced in kind.				All earthen ditches being impacted are replace with a proposed system in the drainage plans. Channel linings have been minimized to promote infiltration and groundwater replenishment. For locations where construction impacts existing channels that are not intended to be impacted, the	No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
									Contractor is required to restore those elements per the specifications.	
Air Quality	**AQ-1:** Construction of the project would be required to comply with Caltrans' Standard Specifications (2018). Caltrans' Standard Specifications, Section 14-9, specifically requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. Such rules include South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403 for the control of construction-generated fugitive dust.	Air Quality Report, Page 78	Yes	Resident Engineer/Contractor					SSP 14-9.02 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Air Quality	**AQ-2:** All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on site would be required to comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114 regarding the prevention of material spilling onto public streets and roads.	Air Quality Report, Page 78	Yes	Resident Engineer					SSP 14-9.02 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Air Quality	**AQ-3:** Caltrans Standard Specifications, Section 14-9, specifically requires compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, which would include applicable local and State regulations, including California Air Resources Board's (ARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation for the reduction of DPM. A significant portion of diesel particulate matter (DPM) is comprised of black carbon, which is considered a major short-lived contributor to climate change. Compliance with ARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation would reduce construction-generated greenhouse gases (GHGs) and related impacts to climate change.	Air Quality Report, Page 78	Yes	Resident Engineer					SSP 14-9 will be included with the 95% submittal.	No
Other/Transportation	**T-1:** Coordination with local emergency service providers and communication with the surrounding community would be conducted to minimize traffic impacts during construction.	Transportation Management Plan	Yes	Project Engineer Resident Engineer	The TMP prepared for this project has addressed coordination and communication with the emergency response teams.				TMP was submitted with the 65% submittal in March 2023. Updated TMP will be submitted with 95% submittal.	No
Other/Transportation	**T-5:** Throughout the Project's construction, Caltrans and Metro will communicate pertinent Project-related information to the City and community. All traffic detours will be shown on the final Project plans and will be managed and monitored during construction by the Project contractor and the resident engineer. One or more community meetings, as appropriate, will be held prior to the start of construction to share pertinent Project-related information with the affected communities. Metro, Caltrans, and their agents and contractors will ensure installation of signage and detour routes approved jointly by the City and Caltrans to guide and/or channelize traffic on local streets within City limits.	Fully Executed Settlement Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.G: Maintain Communications	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer						No
Other/Transportation	**T-6:** Signs for the Project's construction will be provided per the standard plans/practices for Caltrans's construction projects.	Fully Executed Settlement	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer						No

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
		Agreement between City of Lawndale and Caltrans/Metro Section 2.I: Construction Signage								

POST-CONSTRUCTION

Category	Task and Brief Description	Source	Included in PS&E package	Responsible Branch/Staff	Action to Comply	Due Date	Task Completed by	Task Completed on	Remarks	Mitigation for significant impacts under CEQA?
Paleontology	**PIR-8:** A Paleontological Monitoring Report must be prepared by the Principal Paleontologist and submitted to Caltrans for review upon completion of all earth-moving activities.	Paleontological Mitigation Plan Chapter 7	No	Project Engineer Resident Engineer Project Paleontologist						No
Water Quality	**WQ-14:** A permanent erosion control strategy would be formulated to minimize post-construction erosion at the site. Temporary mulch applied during project construction would be removed at the conclusion of construction and would be replaced with hydroseeding, or other suitable temporary erosion control measure. Hydroseeding would provide permanent erosion control at impacted locations until permanent replacement landscape is implemented.	Project Engineer Landscape Architect Resident Engineer	Yes	Project Engineer Landscape Architect Resident Engineer	Planting Plans were submitted with 65% Plans. Landscape Plans will also include erosion control measures.				Planting Plans were submitted with 65% submittal. The plans provide permanent stabilization measures for unpaved surfaces.	No
Other	Environmental Compliance Review	Resident Engineer Environmental	No	Resident Engineer Environmental					After construction	No

CEQA EXEMPTION / NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION FORM (rev. 05/2020)

Project Information

DIST-CO-RTE: 07-LA-405 **PM/PM:** 16.4/20.24

EA: 07-35310 / E-FIS 0718000250 **Federal-Aid Project Number:** 202005011

Project Description

Caltrans, in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, propose the construction of a series of auxiliary lanes on both northbound/southbound Interstate 405 (I-405) from Artesia Boulevard to the I-405/Interstate 105 (I-105) separation (post miles 16.4 to 20.24), in the cities of Torrance, Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, Lawndale, El Segundo, and Manhattan Beach, in Los Angeles County (reference the attached continuation sheet for detailed scope of work). All project improvements will be completed within existing Caltrans right-of-way, and no complete closures of the I-405 mainline are required or authorized during construction. **Please reference and adhere to the special provisions as listed, beginning on Page 5 of this environmental document.**

Caltrans CEQA Determination (Check one)

☐ **Not Applicable** – Caltrans is not the CEQA Lead Agency

☐ **Not Applicable** – Caltrans has prepared an IS or EIR under CEQA

Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, the project is:

☐ Exempt by Statute. (PRC 21080[b]; 14 CCR 15260 et seq.)

☒ **Categorically Exempt. Class 1(c): Existing Facilities.** (PRC 21084; 14 CCR 15300 et seq.)

☒ No exceptions apply that would bar the use of a categorical exemption (PRC 21084 and 14 CCR 15300.2). See the SER Chapter 34 for exceptions.

☐ Covered by the Common Sense Exemption. This project does not fall within an exempt class, but it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15061[b][3].)

Senior Environmental Planner or Environmental Branch Chief

Eduardo Aguilar	E Aguilar	06/03/2020
Print Name	Signature	Date

Project Manager

Mohammed Chowdhury	M Chowdhury	06/03/2020
Print Name	Signature	Date

Caltrans NEPA Determination (Check one)

Caltrans has determined that this project has no significant impacts on the environment as defined by NEPA, and that there are no unusual circumstances as described in 23 CFR 771.117(b). See SER Chapter 30 for unusual circumstances. As such, the project is categorically excluded from the requirements to prepare an EA or EIS under NEPA and is included under the following:

☒ **23 USC 326:** Caltrans has been assigned, and hereby certifies that it has carried out the responsibility to make this determination pursuant to 23 USC 326 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated April 18, 2019, executed between FHWA and Caltrans. Caltrans has determined that the project is a Categorical Exclusion under:

- ☒ **23 CFR 771.117(c): activity (c)(26)**
- ☐ 23 CFR 771.117(d):
- ☐ Activity listed in Appendix A of the MOU between FHWA and Caltrans

☐ **23 USC 327:** Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, Caltrans has determined that the project is a Categorical Exclusion under 23 USC 327. The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 USC 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016 and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

Senior Environmental Planner or Environmental Branch Chief

Eduardo Aguilar	E Aguilar	06/03/2020
Print Name	Signature	Date

Project Manager/ DLA Engineer

Mohammed Chowdhury	M Khowdhury	06/03/2020
Print Name	Signature	Date

Date of Categorical Exclusion Checklist completion: 06/02/2020
Date of Environmental Commitment Record or equivalent: 06/02/2020

CONTINUATION SHEET

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Caltrans, in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, propose the construction of a series of auxiliary lanes on both northbound/southbound Interstate 405 (I-405) from Artesia Boulevard to the I-405/Interstate 105 (I-105) separation (post miles 16.4 to 20.24), in the cities of Torrance, Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, Lawndale, El Segundo, and Manhattan Beach, in Los Angeles County

PURPOSE AND NEED

Project Purpose

The purpose of the proposed project is to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve traffic time reliability by reducing congestion on the Interstate 405 mainline between Artesia Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard.
- Improve safety and minimize queuing and blocking through the enhancement of confluence areas and vehicular storage on the Interstate 405 mainline.
- Reduce peak period travel times along the I-405 between Artesia Boulevard and El Segundo Boulevard.

Project Need

The need for the proposed project is derived from data that shows declining operational conditions and heavy congestion within project limits and during peak travel periods. These deficiencies are the result of insufficient vehicular storage at mainline exits and weaving from automobiles entering and exiting the roadway.

PROJECT DESCIPTION

I-405 Northbound

- Construct auxiliary lane between the Redondo Beach Boulevard on-ramp and Hawthorne Boulevard off-ramp
- Construct auxiliary lane between the Hawthorne Boulevard on-ramp and Inglewood Avenue off-ramp
- Construct auxiliary lane between the Inglewood Avenue on-ramp and Rosecrans Avenue off-ramp

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (continued)

I-405 Southbound

- Construct lane extension from the I-105 connector to south of the Rosecrans Avenue, and realign hook off-ramp
- Construct auxiliary lane between the Rosecrans Avenue on-ramp and Inglewood Avenue off-ramp
- Construct auxiliary lane between the Inglewood Avenue on-ramp and Hawthorne Boulevard off-ramp
- Construct auxiliary lane between the Hawthorne Boulevard on-ramp and Redondo Beach Boulevard off-ramp

Additional Improvements

Construction and continuity of auxiliary lanes will require the widening of the following bridges:

- 166th Street Undercrossing (UC) (53-1230) – northbound and southbound directions
- Manhattan Beach Boulevard UC (53-1232) – northbound and southbound directions
- Marine Avenue UC (53-1234) – northbound and southbound directions
- Lawndale OH (53-1235) – northbound direction only
- Rosecrans Avenue UC (53-1236) – southbound direction only.
- 135th Street UC (53-1237) – southbound direction only

Temporary Signage

Temporary signage would be placed within the northern post mile (P.M.) limits and up to 0.5 miles south of the southern P.M. limits on or along the shoulder of the existing roadbed during construction.

Right-of-Way

The proposed project would not require any permanent acquisition of adjacent Right-of-Way (ROW). Temporary Construction Easements (TCEs) beyond Caltrans ROW may be required at the parking lot of the Ayers Hotel Manhattan Beach, 14400 Hindry Avenue, Hawthorne, CA 90250 (APN No. 4149-013-076) to construct adjacent project improvements.

AIR QUALITY SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Air Quality Report (April 2020)

- AQ-1 Construction of the project would be required to comply with Caltrans' Standard Specifications (2018). Caltrans' Standard Specifications, Section 14-9, specifically requires compliance by the contractor with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. Such rules include South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403 for the control of construction-generated fugitive dust.
- AQ-2 All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on site would be required to comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114 regarding the prevention of material spilling onto public streets and roads.
- AQ-3 Caltrans Standard Specifications, Section 14-9, specifically requires compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, which would include applicable local and State regulations, including California Air Resources Board's (ARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation for the reduction of DPM. A significant portion of diesel particulate matter (DPM) is comprised of black carbon, which is considered a major short-lived contributor to climate change. Compliance with ARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation would reduce construction-generated greenhouse gases (GHGs) and related impacts to climate change.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Natural Environment Study – Minimal Impacts (March 2020) and Tree Replacement Concept Plan (February 2020)

- NES-1 Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, and staging areas for equipment refueling and maintenance would be located 50 feet from the channel to avoid any impacts from equipment and material staging. Appropriate best management practices (BMP) would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the channel, including any non-stormwater discharge. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.
- NES-2 Appropriate temporary BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440), including any non-stormwater discharge.
- NES-3 Vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.
- NES-4 To confirm the presence/absence of overwintering monarch butterfly (typically October through January), a qualified biologist would survey all suitable foraging and roosting sites (typically eucalyptus trees) within 48 hours of construction and within 100 feet from where tree removal and tree trimming or excavation would be conducted.
- NES-5 If the monarch butterflies are found roosting in the BSA, a 100-foot buffer around foraging and roost sites using high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) protective fencing would be installed and maintained. Construction activities would not be allowed within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the monarch butterflies have left the area.
- NES-6 Tree removal would be minimized and performed outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering period (typically October through January), to the extent feasible.

- NES-7 Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.
- NES-8 Vegetation removal and tree trimming (if any) would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 1 to September 1), to the extent feasible.
- NES-9 In the event that vegetation removal and tree trimming must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed within 500 feet of the construction area by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.
- NES-10 If nesting birds are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers consisting of ESA fencing (typically 150 feet for birds and 500 feet for raptors) would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.
- NES-11 In the event that any bird species is observed foraging within the construction area, it would be allowed to move away from the site prior to initiating any construction activities that could result in direct injury of the individual.
- NES-12 Where feasible, tree removal and tree trimming would be conducted outside of the maternal and non-active seasons for bats (October).
- NES-13 At least 30 days prior to construction, a thorough bat roosting habitat assessment would be conducted of all potential roosting habitat to be removed or otherwise impacted during construction, including trees and bridge structures. Visual and/or acoustic surveys would be conducted, as needed to assess bat presence. If presence is detected, a count and species analysis would be completed to help assess the type of usage.
- NES-14 No less than two weeks prior to construction, and during the non-breeding and active season (typically October), bats, if they were to be detected during the visual and/or acoustic surveys, would be safely evicted from roosts impacted by the project under the direction of a qualified biologist. Once bats have been safely evicted, swallow nests (if any) would be removed and exclusionary devices would be installed to prevent bats from returning and roosting in these areas prior to removal. Roosts that would not be impacted by the project would be left undisturbed.
- NES-15 If the presence or absence of bats cannot be confirmed in potential roosting habitat, a qualified biologist would be onsite during removal or disturbance of this area. If the biologist determines that bats are being disturbed during this work, work would be suspended until bats have left the vicinity on their own or can be safely excluded under direction of the biologist. Work would resume only once all bats have left the site and/or approval to resume work is given by a qualified biologist.
- NES-16 In the event that a maternal colony of bats is found, no work would be conducted within 100 feet of the maternal roosting site until the maternal season is finished or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist. The site would be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No activities would be authorized adjacent to the roosting site. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, would not be parked or operated under or adjacent to the roosting site. Construction personnel would not be authorized to enter areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus (typically between 15 minutes prior to sunset and one hour following sunset).

- NES-17 Vegetation removed from the BSA would be treated and disposed of in a manner that would prevent the spread of invasive plant species onsite or offsite.
- NES-18 New landscaping materials, including erosion control seed mixes and other plantings, would be composed of non-invasive species and would be clear of weed seeds, and all erosion control and landscape planting would be conducted in a manner that would not result in the spread of invasive species.
- NES-19 Plants listed in the Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed (CDFA, 2003) would not be used as part of the project.
- NES-20 If removal of an oak tree would be needed within unincorporated Los Angeles County or in the event that an unclassified mixed tree within unincorporated Los Angeles County is identified as a native oak (*Quercus sp.*) then the proper approvals/permits from Los Angeles County would need to be acquired.
- NES-21 The creation of the shallow notch to the BI 0012 - Manhattan Beach Asset MMS No. (F02000440) would result in impacts on waters under jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); therefore, a California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required. However, the notches would not result in a loss of waters or streambeds under CDFW jurisdiction; therefore, no mitigation is required.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Historic Property Survey Report (April 2020) and Archaeological Survey Report (April 2020)

- ASR-1 It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

HAZARDOUS WASTE/MATERIALS SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Initial Site Assessment (May 2020)

- ISA-1 Petroleum pipelines run through the proposed project area. If the pipelines are to be exposed and/or relocated, impacts to the subsurface may be encountered. Impacts to the subsurface discovered from these pipelines and any repairs to the pipelines would be the responsibility of the pipeline owner.
- ISA-2 If the plugged and abandoned oil/gas wells within the northern portion of the proposed project are encountered during the proposed project they would need to be re-abandoned in accordance with current Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal (DOGGR) regulations. In addition, as a result of the informal agreement between DOGGR and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division, a gas mitigation plan would need to be obtained and submitted to DOGGR.
- ISA-3 Contractors working at the proposed project, or removing soil materials and/or groundwater from the proposed project, should be aware of appropriate handling and disposal methods or options. Higher levels of potential contaminants could be present at some locations (such as at the Lawndale Overhead [OH] and Rosecrans Avenue Undercrossing [UC]), and therefore, material moved or removed may require individual or specific testing to verify it is at levels below regulatory action limits.

- ISA-4 The proposed project requires modifications to traffic electrical items such as lighting and sign illuminations, which may generate universal and E-wastes. Any universal and/or e-wastes generated as part of the proposed project should be properly disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.
- ISA-5 Utility relocations may be needed as part of the proposed. Dewatering activities are not anticipated as part of the utility relocations within the proposed project; however, dewatering activities are anticipated as part of the installation of the bridge footings and piers during the bridge widenings at the 135th Street UC, Manhattan Beach Boulevard UC, and 166th Street UC. The need for dewatering at bridge footings will be confirmed as part of the geotechnical field investigation during PS&E.
- ISA-6 Aerially deposited lead (ADL) may be present in the unpaved areas adjacent to the roadway, which if disturbed should be evaluated to ensure worker safety. If excavated soils are to be transported from the proposed project they should be sampled for classification purposes.
- ISA-7 Suspect asbestos containing material (ACM) associated with bridges, undercrossings, or underground utilities within the proposed project should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes.
- ISA-8 Suspect lead based paint (LBP) associated with painted curbs and protective bollards within the proposed project area boundary should be sampled and handled in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and for classification purposes.
- ISA-9 Thermoplastic paint and yellow painted traffic stripes/pavement markings, which typically contain lead chromate, have been used for marking within the proposed project (roadway and curbs), and as such would require special removal, handling, and disposal.
- ISA-10 Treated Wood Waste (TWW) such as roadside wooden signposts or metal beam guardrail should be handled properly in accordance with applicable regulations and may require special removal, handling, and disposal.
- ISA-11 California Government Code 4216 requires that any operator or excavator call Underground Services Alert of California ("DigAlert") two working days before any planned excavation by dialing 811. Delineation of the proposed excavation area is mandatory. The area to be excavated should be marked with water soluble or chalk based white paint on paved surfaces or with other suitable markings such as flags or stakes on unpaved areas prior to calling DigAlert.
- ISA-12 Prepare a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) consistent with Caltrans requirements. The HSP shall include: identification of key personnel; summary of risk assessment for workers, the community, and the environment; air monitoring plan; and emergency response plan.
- ISA-13 As is the case for any project that proposes excavation, the potential exists for unknown hazardous contamination to be revealed during project construction. For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, the procedures outlined in Appendix H of the PDPM (Caltrans Unknown Hazards Procedures) shall be followed.

NOISE SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Noise Study Report (April 2020)

- NSR-1 Construction would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 14.8-02.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Paleontological Identification Report/Paleontological Evaluation Report (February 2020)

- PIR-1 "Construction excavations that disturb late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa), old sand dune deposits (Qos), and elevated alluvium (Qae) should be monitored by a professional paleontologist in order to reduce potential adverse impacts on scientifically important paleontological resources to a less than significant level."
- PIR-2 Prior to construction, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) should be prepared. It should provide detailed recommended monitoring locations; a description of a worker training program; detailed procedures for monitoring, fossil recovery, laboratory analysis, and museum curation; and notification procedures in the event of a fossil discovery by a paleontological monitor or other project personnel. A curation agreement with Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) or another accredited repository should also be obtained.
- PIR-3 All excavations beyond the lateral portions of the berms, where the valley floor lies, should be initially spot checked to inspect for the presence of native sensitive sedimentary deposits. Full time monitoring should be implemented during excavations impacting late Pleistocene-age older alluvium (Qoa) (high sensitivity), old sand dune deposits (Qos) (high sensitivity), and elevated alluvium (Qae) (high sensitivity). If it is determined that only artificial fill or previously disturbed sediments (low sensitivity) are impacted, the monitoring program should be reduced or suspended.
- PIR-4 Any subsurface bones or potential fossils that are unearthed during construction should be evaluated by a professional paleontologist as described in the PMP.

VISUAL RESOURCES SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Reference Tree Replacement Concept Plan (February 2020) and Natural Environment Study – Minimal Impacts (March 2020)

- VIA-1 Directional lighting aimed downward at the construction site shall be used during project construction where necessary within the project construction area.
- VIA-2 The duration of nighttime work would be minimized to the extent feasible and would be coordinated with the District Environmental Branch.
- VIA-3 Vegetation that is removed (trees, shrubs, groundcover and natives) would be replaced where space allows and in compliance with the Caltrans landscaping guidelines and The Caltrans Highway Design Manual. Where necessary, irrigation would be installed. Coordination will be required between the District 7 Landscape Architect and District 7 Environmental Branch throughout project design to select appropriate native vegetation replacement.
- VIA-4 Anti-graffiti measures, such as fractured rib texture, would be implemented on retaining walls and will be confirmed during PS&E in coordination with the District 7 Landscape Architect.
- VIA-5 Trees removed during construction would be replaced by eucalyptus, or native trees approved by the Caltrans Landscape Architect such as Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) or western sycamore, utilized by the monarch butterfly, as part of the landscaping plan developed for the project.

WATER QUALITY SPECIAL PROVISIONS
Water Quality Assessment Report (March 2020)

- WQ-1 The project proponent would comply with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ, and any subsequent amendments, which includes development and implementation of a monitoring program. This will include submission of the Permit Registration Documents, including a Notice of Intent (NOI), risk assessment, site map, SWPPP, annual fee, and signed certification statement to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) via the Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) at least seven days prior to the start of construction.
- WQ-2 Coordination with Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) will be required. A Flood Control Permit from LACFCD will be needed for work in and adjacent to Los Angeles County flood control facilities.
- WQ-3 If dredge or fill occurs below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any existing non-tidal waters of the United States, then a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification and 404 Nationwide Permit may be required. Otherwise, correspondence from regulatory agencies should be provided to LACFCD verifying that a 401/404 permit is not required.
- WQ-4 The project proponent will obtain and comply with the requirements of a 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.
- WQ-5 A Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) will prepare a SWPPP for implementation during project construction.
- WQ-6 Pending further geotechnical exploration, application for Section 402 NPDES permit from the Los Angeles RWQCB for groundwater dewatering will be submitted prior to construction. During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0095, NPDES Permit no. CAG994004), effective July 6, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes for the project. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.
- WQ-7 Pending further geotechnical exploration and hazardous waste and materials investigations, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Treated Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Order no. R4-2013-0043, NPDES Permit no. CAG914001), effective April 7, 2013 (known as the Dewatering permit for contaminated sites), as they relate to discharge of non-stormwater dewatering wastes from contaminated sites for the project during project construction. The two options to discharge would be to the local storm drain system and sanitary sewer system and would require a permit from the RWQCB and the local municipality, respectively. If needed, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor shall ensure that an appropriate groundwater treatment method be determined based on groundwater assessment and recommendations from the Los Angeles RWQCB.

- WQ-8 During construction, Caltrans' Resident Engineer or designated contractor would ensure that all applicable construction site Best Management Practices (BMPs) follow the latest edition of the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual to address temporary impacts associated with project construction, including those associated with waste management, non-stormwater management, tracking controls, and other BMPs as applicable. In addition to applicable BMPs in the Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual, the following measures would also be implemented:
    - Good housekeeping
    - Erosion control
    - Sediment control
- WQ-9 Disturbed soil area would be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Construction would follow existing contours when feasible to minimize cut and fill activity.
- WQ-10 Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), if applicable, would be identified and shown on the plans at the PS&E phase of the project
- WQ-11 The drainage design would follow existing drainage patterns to the greatest extent feasible. All areas outside the paved roadway would be considered for naturally graded surfaces.
- WQ-12 Unlined channels that are disturbed or eroded as a result of construction activities would be protected as unlined to the greatest extent feasible to promote infiltration and groundwater replenishment.
- WQ-13 Vegetated surfaces would be designed to minimize overland and concentrated flow depths and velocities and maximize contact time between water and vegetated surfaces in order to enhance infiltration and pollutant removal potential, where feasible. Low Impact Design (LID) design elements would be prioritized when siting conditions allow for treatment BMPs.
- WQ-14 Slope rounding and stepping would be implemented where necessary.
- WQ-15 A permanent erosion control strategy would be formulated to minimize post-construction erosion at the site. Temporary mulch applied during project construction would be removed at the conclusion of construction and would be replaced with hydroseeding, or other suitable temporary erosion control measure. Hydroseeding would provide permanent erosion control at impacted locations until permanent replacement landscape is implemented.