

APPENDIX D

Biological Resource Assessment

CHERRY LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT

February 2024

General Biological Resources Assessment

Long Beach United States Geological Survey
7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NOREAS Inc. (NOREAS) is pleased to provide this *General Biological Resources Assessment* for the Cherry Logistics Center Project (hereafter referred to as the “Project”). The Project is located at 5910 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, California, 90805 (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 7119-018-024 and 7119-018-028 - Figures 1 and 2). This document details the methods and results of baseline biological resources surveys and habitat assessments for the Project. The intended use of this document is to disclose and evaluate the Project’s baseline biological conditions, and determine the potential for occurrence of common and special-status species¹, and their habitats. For the purposes of this document, the “study area” includes the Project’s proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project Site), and a buffer (Figure 2).

The entire Project Site can be characterized as an anthropogenic biome. As, all the land cover types within the Project Site are developed, or disturbed habitats. The Project Site has been significantly altered by human activities, as it formally functioned as an operational hub for the Plains All American Pipeline Company, providing logistics services for the oil and natural gas industries. The study area includes an urban landscape which is dominated by non-native species due to human influence, and it is surrounded entirely by residential and commercial development. The Project is not collocated with any United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated critical habitat, nor were any special status species detected during the 2024 field survey events. No nesting birds, no active avian nests, and no bat guano were observed within the Project Site either. The Project Site’s non-native, developed and disturbed land cover has substantially decreased its value as suitable breeding, nesting, and foraging habitat for native species. Furthermore, even the Project Site’s value as a migration or dispersal habitat for native wildlife is negligible; due to the severe constraints imposed by surrounding public and private infrastructure, coupled with a lack of essential vegetative cover that would otherwise provide necessary refuge for migrating or dispersing wildlife. This situation underscores the Project’s limited ecological function within the broader landscape context.

In conclusion, the Project Site presents a unique scenario as an anthropogenic biome, deeply influenced and shaped by extensive human activities. This extensive development and disturbance regime have resulted in a landscape where sensitive biological resources, special-status species, or similar ecological concerns are notably absent.

¹ For the purposes of this analysis, “special-status species” refers to any species that has been afforded special protection by federal, state, or local resource agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) or resource conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society [CNPS], etc.). The term “special-status species” excludes those avian species solely identified under Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) for federal protection. Nonetheless, MBTA Section 10 protected species are afforded avoidance and minimization protections per state and federal requirements.

2.0 PROJECT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

For the purposes of this document, the “study area” includes the Project’s proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project Site), and a buffer (Figure 2). The Project includes the construction of greater than 600,000 square foot logistic center building in the City of Long Beach, California. The Project can be found on the Long Beach United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS 1992).

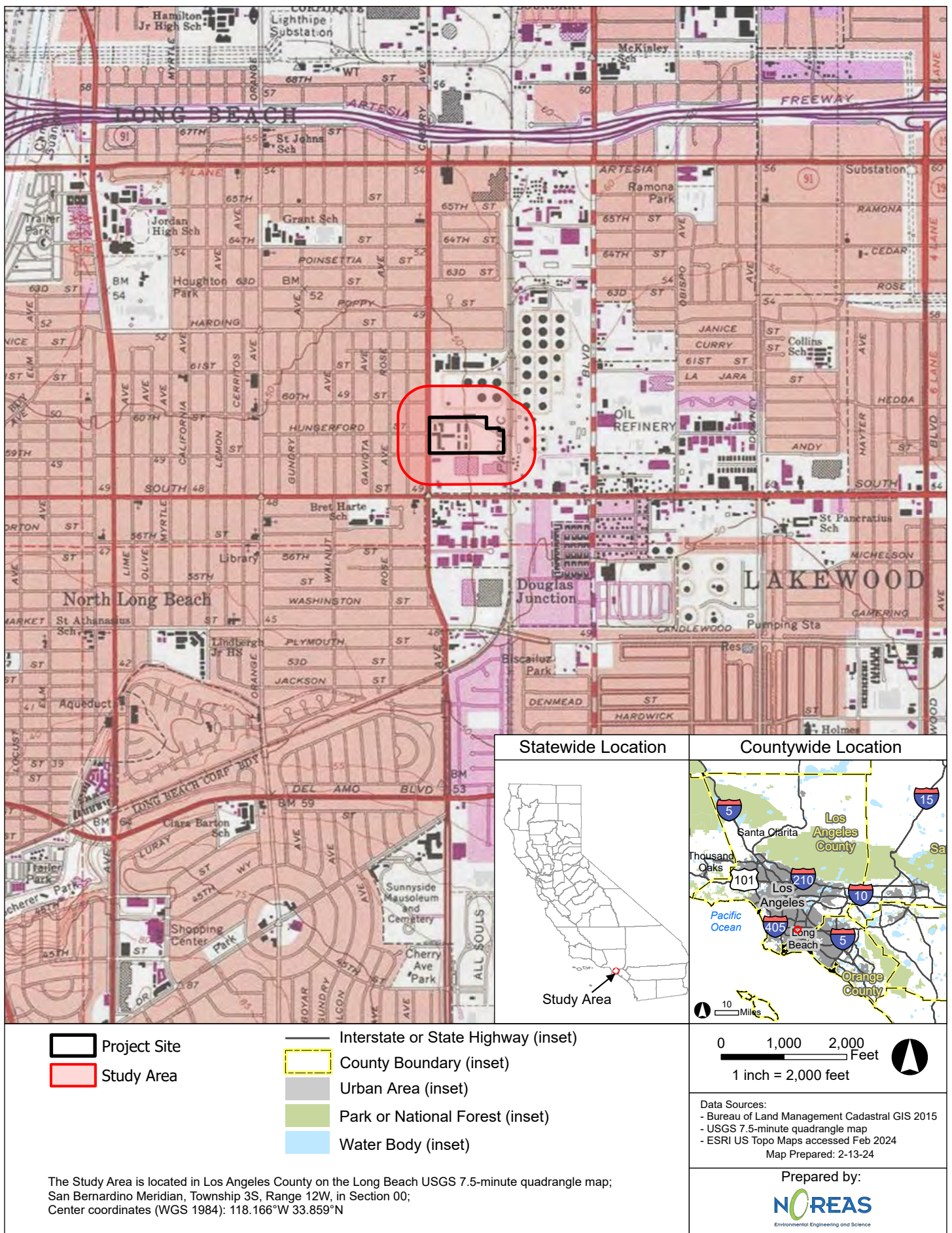


Figure 1. Regional Location

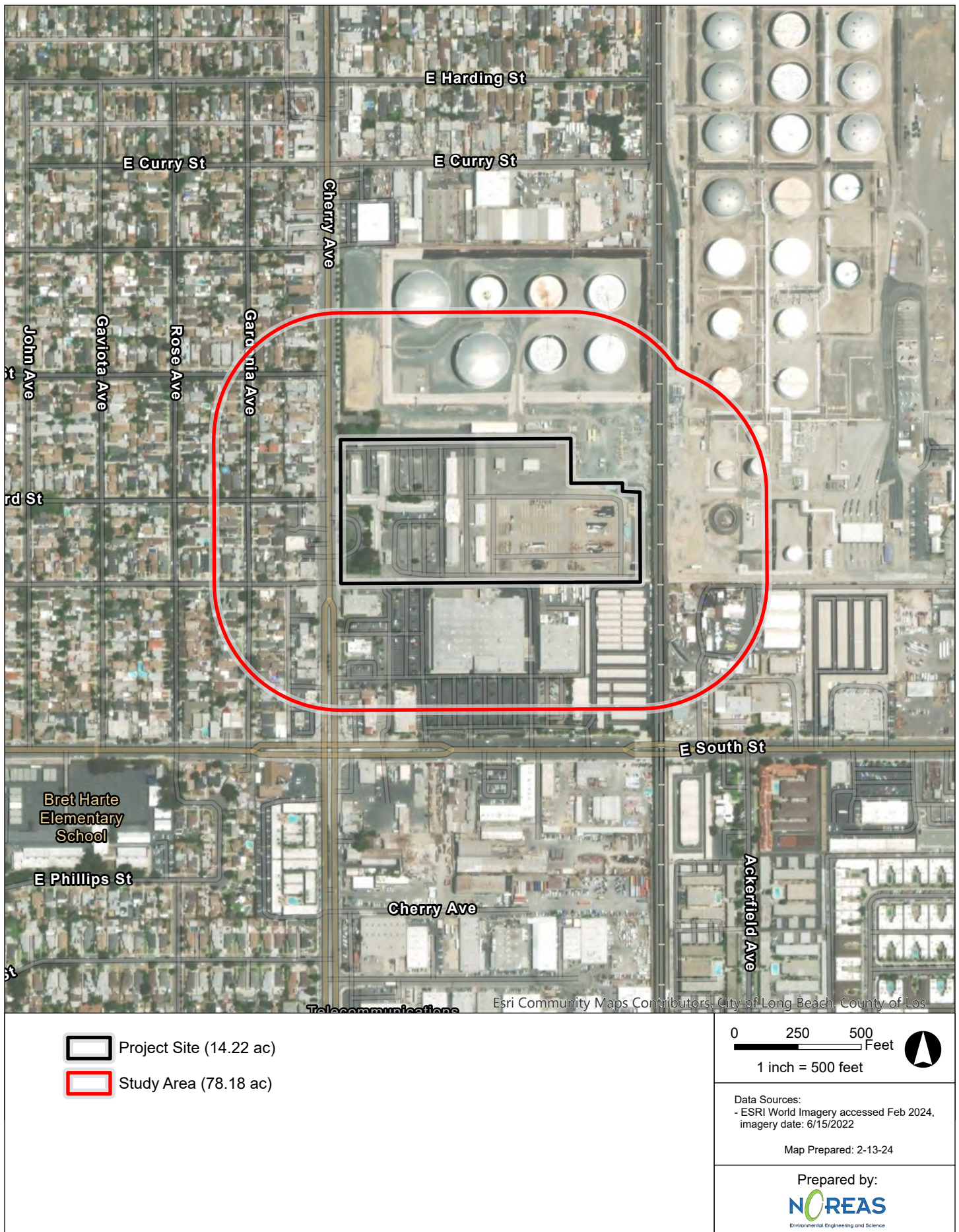


Figure 2. Site Vicinity

3.0 FOCUSED STUDY/SPECIES OF CONCERN

Prior to beginning field surveys, resource specialists were consulted and available information from resource management plans, databases and relevant documents were reviewed to determine the locations and types of biological resources² that have the potential to exist within - and adjacent to the study area. Biological resources were evaluated within several miles of the Project.

The materials reviewed included - but were not limited to, the following:

- ✓ United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Mapper and File Data (USFWS 2024a);
- ✓ USFWS Los Angeles County Species List (USFWS 2024b);
- ✓ USFWS National Wetlands Inventory database (USFWS 2024c);
- ✓ Regional South Coast Missing Linkages Project Report (South Coast Wildlands 2008);
- ✓ California Natural Diversity Database maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (CDFW 2024);
- ✓ Cherry Avenue Industrial Building Project Draft Environmental Report Kimley Horn (Kimley Horn 2023);
- ✓ Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) (USDA-NRCS 2024a);
- ✓ California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2024); and
- ✓ Aerial Photographs (Microsoft Corporation 2024).

² For the purposes of this analysis, “biological resources” refers to the plants, wildlife, and habitats that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the study area.

4.0 METHODS

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

Plants were identified to the lowest taxonomic level sufficient to determine whether the species observed were non-native, native, or special-status. Plants of uncertain identity were subsequently identified from taxonomic keys (Baldwin et al. 2012). Scientific and common species names were recorded according to *The Jepson Manual* (Baldwin et al. 2012). The presence of a wildlife species was based on direct observation, or detection of sign (e.g., tracks, burrows, nests, scat, skeletal remains or vocalization). Field data compiled for wildlife included scientific name, and common name. Wildlife of uncertain identity were documented and subsequently identified from specialized field guides and related literature (Burt and Grossenheider 1980; Halfpenny 2000; Sibley 2000; Elbroch 2003 and Stebbins 2003).

Additionally, the Project Site was assessed for its potential to support special-status species based on habitat³ suitability comparisons with reported occupied habitats (Appendix A). The following potential for occurrence definitions were utilized within Appendix A:

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

Evaluation of Wetlands and Waterways

The Project Site and its surrounding localized watershed were also evaluated for the presence of features that may be subject to regulation by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This evaluation involved using data acquired from current and historic aerial imagery, hydrologic and rainfall databases, analytic tools, physical on the ground analyses, and a review of the regulations, manuals, and guidance documentation created to identify the aforementioned resources.

Based on the abovementioned review of commercially available literature and field assessments, the presence and/or absence of surface water conveyance features, riparian plant communities, riverine land cover types and wetlands - including vernal pools, were assessed within the Project Site. Potential features were identified based on professional judgement, aerial photographic signatures, and the presence of a well-defined ordinary high-water mark, bed, bank, channel, and/or the limits of riparian habitat in the field; with deference to vegetation, soils, and observed hydrology.

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

5.0 GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Weather conditions during the January 2024 surveys included cloudy to clear skies, temperatures ranging from 52–68 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and winds fluctuating from 0 to 5 miles per hour (mph). Representative photos of the study area are provided in Appendix B.

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

One land cover type was observed within the study area: Developed/Disturbed (Figure 3). This type is described below. Plant species observed during the 2024 field surveys are listed in Appendix C.

Developed/Disturbed

Developed/Disturbed lands within the study area include locales that have been developed, paved, cleared, graded, or otherwise altered by anthropogenic activities. The study area is as an anthropogenic biome, so the majority of the land cover types are developed, disturbed, human influence and include predominately ruderal habitats, such as urban landscapes which are dominated by non-native species. The Project Site is surrounded entirely by residential and commercial development. Common non-native plants species detected within this type included Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), redstem stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*).

5.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species observed within the study area consisted of commonly-occurring species - including, but not limited to, northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and Side-blotched Lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Wildlife detected during the 2024 field surveys are identified in Appendix D.

With regard to the common ravens observed. One old remnant raven nest was detected in the Project Site, in addition to seeing several individuals within the study area. But most notably, the nest was abandoned, showing signs of deterioration - such as broken or scattered sticks, and a clear lack of new nesting materials. As the nest appeared old, weathered, and not recently added to. Additionally, no fresh sign or eggshell fragments were observed around, or below it. In these situations, when a remnant nest shows extensive signs of neglect and degradation without any of the positive indicators of recent or impending use, it's presumed to be permanently abandoned, in favor of a more suitable nesting site somewhere else in the region.

5.3 Special-Status Plants

No Federal or State listed plant species were observed within the study area during the 2024 field surveys. Nonetheless, several have been documented within 10 miles of the Project (Figure 4). The study area includes no USFWS-designated critical habitat for plants (Figure 5). The Project Site does not include the substantive habitat requirements necessary to support special-status flora. Special-status species known to occur within 10 miles of the Project, and their potential for occurrence within the Project Site are detailed within Appendix A. Plant species observed during the 2024 surveys are listed in Appendix C.

5.4 Special-Status Wildlife

No Federal or State listed wildlife species were observed within the study area during the 2024 field surveys. Even so, several have been documented within 10 miles of the Project (Figure 4). The study area includes no USFWS-designated critical habitat for wildlife (Figure 5). The Project Site does not include the substantive habitat requirements necessary to support special-status wildlife. Special-status

species known to occur within 10 miles of the Project, and their potential for occurrence within the Project Site are detailed within Appendix A. Wildlife species observed during the 2024 surveys are listed in Appendix D.

5.5 Wetlands and Waterways

The literature review and field survey data imply it is appropriate to characterize the Project Site as an upland. As no drainage, water conveyance, riparian or riverine habitats - or obvious indicators of well-defined bed, bank or channel signature were detected within the Project Site. The soils, vegetation, and topography suggest that the Project Site lacks features which are typically subject to Clean Water Act Section 401 and 404 jurisdictions, Fish and Game Code Section 1600 regulations, or require the processing of a Waste Discharge Requirement pursuant to the California Water Code (Porter-Cologne Act). Furthermore, the National Wetland Inventory has no records of special aquatic resources within the Project Site (Figure 6).

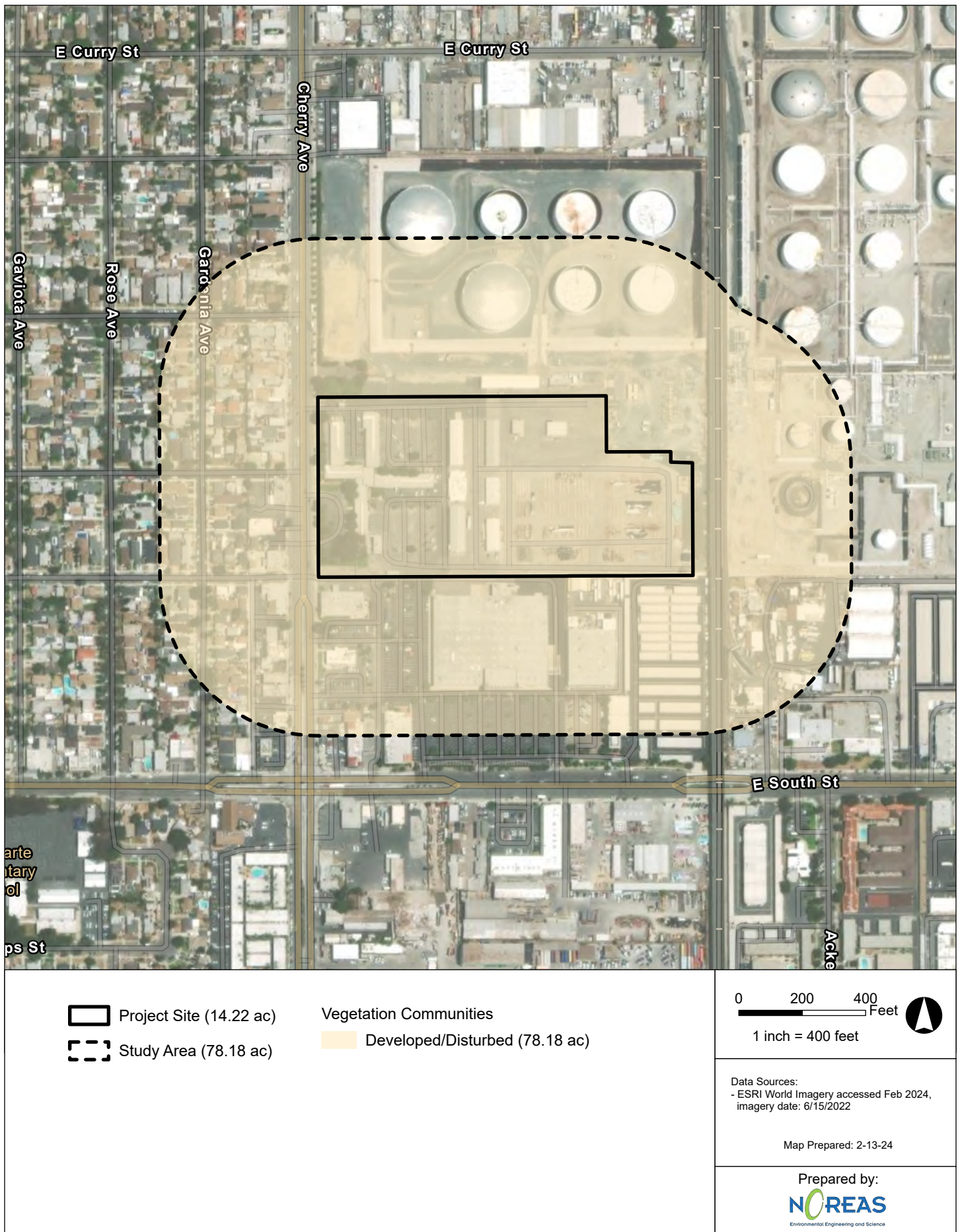


Figure 3. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Special-Status Species Occurrences

Map Code	Common Name (Scientific Name)	
Plants		
P1	Brand's star phacelia	<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>
P2	California Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>
P3	coast woolly-heads	<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>
P4	Coulter's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>
P5	Coulter's saltbush	<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>
P6	Davidson's saltscale	<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>
P7	decumbent goldenbush	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>
P8	estuary seablite	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>
P9	Horn's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>
P10	Los Angeles sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>
P11	lucky morning-glory	<i>Calystegia felix</i>
P12	Lyon's pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>
P13	mud nama	<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>
P14	Parish's brittlescale	<i>Atriplex parishii</i>
P15	prostrate vernal pool navaretia	<i>Navaretia prostrata</i>
P16	salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>
P17	salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>
P18	San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>
P19	Sanford's arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>
P20	smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>
P21	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i>
P22	southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>
Invertebrates		
I1	American bumble bee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>
I2	Crotch bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>
I3	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	<i>Tryonia imitator</i>
I4	monarch - California overwintering population	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1
I5	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>
I6	San Gabriel chestnut	<i>Glyptostoma gabriellense</i>
I7	sandy beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>
I8	senile tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>
I9	western beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela latesignata</i>
I10	western ridged mussel	<i>Gonidea angulata</i>
I11	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	<i>Habroscelimorpha gabpii</i>
Mammals		
M1	American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
M2	big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>
M3	Pacific pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>
M4	pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>
M5	silver-haired bat	<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>
M6	south coast marsh vole	<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>
M7	southern California saltmarsh shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>
M8	western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>
M9	western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>
Birds		
B1	bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
B2	Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>
B3	burrowing owl	<i>Athene cucularia</i>
B4	California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>
B5	California least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>
B6	coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>
B7	ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
B8	least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>
B9	light-footed Ridgway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>
B10	southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>
B11	Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
B12	tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>
B13	western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>
B14	western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>
Reptiles		
R1	coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>
R2	green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
R3	Southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>
R4	western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>
Amphibians		
A1	western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>

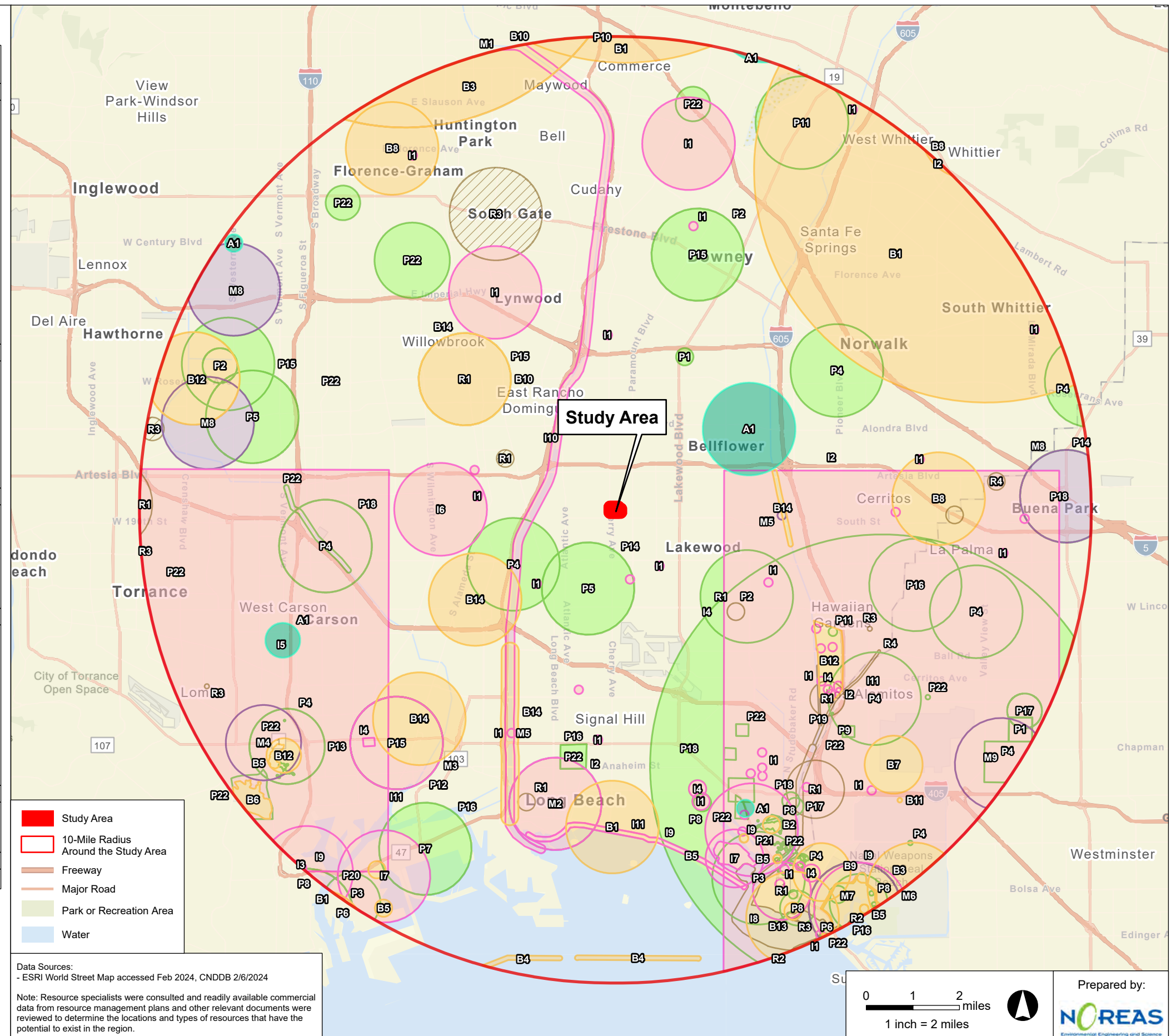


Figure 4. Literature Review



Figure 5. Critical Habitat



Figure 6. National Wetland Inventory

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the Project Site presents a unique scenario as an anthropogenic biome, deeply influenced and shaped by extensive human activities. This extensive development and disturbance have resulted in a landscape where sensitive biological resources, special-status species, or similar ecological concerns are notably absent. Consequently, traditional biological impacts requiring mitigation, as often encountered in less disturbed locations, are not applicable in this context.

As, the Project is not collocated with any USFWS designated critical habitat, nor were any special status species detected during the 2024 field survey events. No nesting birds, no active nests, and no bat guano were detected within the Project Site either. The Project's non-native, developed, ruderal and disturbed land cover has substantially decreased its value as suitable breeding, nesting, and foraging habitat for native species as well. To that end, Project Site's value as a migration or dispersal habitat for native wildlife is negligible as well; due to the severe constraints imposed by surrounding public and private infrastructure, coupled with a lack of essential vegetative cover that would otherwise provide necessary refuge for migrating or dispersing wildlife. This situation underscores the Project's limited ecological function within the broader landscape context.

Nonetheless, it is crucial to emphasize that the absence of such impacts does not exempt the project from adhering to all relevant and appropriate environmental regulations. Specifically, the Project must comply with Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This act mandates the protection of migratory birds, a pertinent consideration even in highly altered environments. Additionally, adherence to the California Fish and Game Code – more specially Sections 3500 to 3800 remain imperative. These regulations safeguard that even in landscapes profoundly transformed by human activity, the necessary measures are taken for the protection of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates that persist in these areas.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached figures present the data and information required for this resource assessment, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this investigation was performed by me, or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a nondisclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with any other stakeholder regarding this Project, and I have no financial interest in the Project. The services performed and documented in this report have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations are either expressed or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this report.

DATE: February 15, 2024

SIGNED: 

Lincoln Hulse

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

Potential for Occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	CNPS list	Number of records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted
A	Coulter's saltbush (<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>)	-	-	1B.2	2	1902
A	Parish's brittlescale (<i>Atriplex parishii</i>)	-	-	1B.1	2	1881
A	American bumble bee (<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>)	-	-	-	30	1918-2023
A	Western ridged mussel (<i>Gonidea angulata</i>)	-	-	-	1	1993
A	Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	-	-	1B.1	10	1917
A	Western tidal-flat tiger beetle (<i>Habroscelimorpha gabbii</i>)	-	-	-	3	1998
A	Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	-	-	-	5	1938
A	California Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	3	1976
A	Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	-	-	-	8	1951
A	Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	Threatened	Endangered	-	5	1910-1923
A	San Gabriel chestnut (<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>)	-	-	-	1	1953
A	Monarch - (<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>)	-	-	-	5	2021-2022
A	Horn's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>)	-	-	1B.1	1	1896
A	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia (<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>)	-	-	1B.2	4	1882-1963
A	Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	-	2	1894-1895
A	Brand's star phacelia (<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>)	-	-	1B.1	2	1923-1932
A	Silver-haired bat (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>)	-	-	-	2	1978-1986
A	Crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	-	-	-	4	1967
A	Palos Verdes blue butterfly (<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>)	Endangered	-	-	1	2001
A	Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	-	Threatened	-	3	1940-1999
A	Salt marsh bird's-beak (<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	1B.2	4	1932-1983
A	Southern tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	-	-	1B.1	19	1930
A	Lucky morning-glory (<i>Calystegia felix</i>)	-	-	1B.1	2	1902-2014
A	San Bernardino aster (<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>)	-	-	1B.2	5	1896-1932

Potential for Occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	CNPS list	Number of records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted
A	Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	-	-	-	3	1987
A	Big free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>)	-	-	-	1	1983
A	Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	-	Threatened	-	4	1894-1921
A	Lyon's pentachaeta (<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	1	1939
A	Pacific pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>)	Endangered	-	-	1	1865
A	Southern California legless lizard (<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>)	-	-	-	7	1939-2012
A	Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	-	3	1895-1900
A	Sanford's arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>)	-	-	1B.2	1	2021
A	Estuary seablite (<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>)	-	-	1B.2	7	1904
A	Western beach tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela latesignata</i>)	-	-	-	4	1979
A	Green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	Threatened	-	-	1	2014
A	Salt spring checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>)	-	-	2B.2	2	1934-1952
A	Sandy beach tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela hirticollis grvida</i>)	-	-	-	3	1945-1979
A	Decumbent goldenbush (<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>)	-	-	1B.2	1	1897
A	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh (<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i>)	-	-	-	2	1976-1988
A	Belding's savannah sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>)	-	Endangered	-	2	2008-2012
A	Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	-	-	-	1	1997
A	California least tern (<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	-	8	1904-2016
A	Coast woolly-heads (<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>)	-	-	1B.2	2	1905-1951
A	Mud nama (<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>)	-	-	2B.2	2	1924-1932
A	Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	-	-	-	3	1929-1990
A	Pocketed free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>)	-	-	-	1	1985
A	Senile tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>)	-	-	-	1	1979
A	Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	-	-	-	3	1921-1983
A	Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	-	Threatened	-	1	2019

Potential for Occurrence	Common name (Scientific name)	Federal listing status	State listing status	CNPS list	Number of records within 10 miles	Year(s) sighted
A	Western yellow bat (<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>)	-	-	-	1	1990
A	American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	-	-	-	1	1942
A	South coast marsh vole (<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>)	-	-	-	1	1988
A	Southern California saltmarsh shrew (<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>)	-	-	-	1	1968
A	Western snowy plover (<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>)	Threatened	-	-	2	2017
A	Davidson's saltscale (<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>)	-	-	1B.2	2	1906-1986
A	Light-footed Ridgway's rail (<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	-	1	2012
A	Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	Threatened	-	-	1	2020
A	California brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>)	-	-	-	1	2000
A	Smooth tarplant (<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>)	-	-	1B.1	1	1920
A	Mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) (<i>Tryonia imitator</i>)	-	-	-	1	2007
A	Los Angeles sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>)	-	-	1A	1	1901

CNPS List Definitions

List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California

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

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

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

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

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

Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Absent [A] – Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements, which do not occur – or are negligible within the Project Site, and no further survey or study is obligatory to determine likely presence or absence of this species.

Habitat Present [HP] – Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements, which occur within the Project Site, and further survey or study may be necessary to determine likely presence or absence of species.

Present [P] – Species or species sign were observed within the Project Site, or historically has been documented within Project limits

Critical Habitat [CH] – The Project Site is located within a USFWS-designated critical habitat unit.

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPH LOG



Photograph 1. Facing Northwest.



Photograph 2. Facing West.



Photograph 3. Facing Southeast.



Photograph 4. Facing Northeast.



Photograph 5. Facing East.



Photograph 6. Facing East.

APPENDIX C
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	Prostrate pigweed
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> *	Asparagus fern
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus madritensis subsp. Rubens</i> *	Red brome
<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	Bottlebrush tree
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	Lamb's quarters
<i>Clivia sp.</i>	Clivia lily
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> *	Carrotwood
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass
<i>Dianella sp.</i> *	Flax lily
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> *	Stinkwort
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Horseweed
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Redstem stork's bill
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> *	Gum
<i>Euryops sp.</i> *	Daisy bush
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> *	Weeping fig
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Gazania
<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i> *	Cudweed
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy
<i>Juniperus sp.</i>	Juniper tree
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Prickly lettuce
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> *	Stinknet
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed mallow
<i>Nandina sp.</i> *	Heavenly bamboo
<i>Nerium oleander</i> *	Oleander
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Tree tobacco
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine
<i>Platanus hispanica</i> *	London plane tree
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western sycamore
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> *	Phoenix palm
<i>Rhaphiolepis Indica</i> *	Indian hawthorn
<i>Rosa</i> *	Rose
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Prickly Russian thistle
<i>Salvia Rosmarinus</i> *	Rosemary
<i>Schismus</i> *	Mediterranean grass
<i>Searsia lancea</i> *	African sumac
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i> *	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium sp.</i> *	Clover
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Washington fan palm

Nomenclature follows the Jepson Manual, Second Edition (Baldwin et al 2011).

* = naturalized, non- native plant species.

APPENDIX D
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific name	Common name
Reptiles	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard
Birds	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove