

BERK OIL AND PACIFIC METAL CRAFT PROJECT SITE

5614, 5622, and 5636 Shull Street

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND SURVEY RESULTS



CITY OF BELL GARDENS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

WSP USA Environment and Infrastructure Inc. (WSP USA) was contracted by the City of Bell Gardens to conduct a biological resources assessment at the former Berk Oil Company (Berk Oil) and Pacific Metal Craft (PMC) properties located in Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California (collectively Berk Oil or the Site). Site remediation work is being funded through the City's Equitable Community Revitalization Grant (ECRG), which is being administered through the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) has been designated as the Lead Agency and is overseeing ECRG activities at the site. This biological resources assessment report (BRAR) provides the methods, results, and a discussion of the assessment. A complete list of flora and fauna observed on site is provided. From our results, we recommend a nesting bird survey in 2024.

1.1 Project Location and Topography

The project is entirely within the city of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). It is located in the San Antonion (Lugo) Land-grant on the Southgate, California 7.5-South United States Geological Survey (USGS 1981) topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The site is generally located within the Los Angeles Basin immediately east of the Los Angeles River. The site is relatively flat with little to no topographic relief. The elevation of the project site is between 105 and 110 feet above mean sea level.

1.2 Project and Site Description

The proposed project is approximately a 166,879 square foot vacant lot. It is located in Bell Gardens east of Interstate 710 (I-710), south of Shull Street, north of a Union Pacific railroad track and warehouses, and west of an existing building complex (Figure 3). The project site was previous developed with an existing building along the eastern edge of the project site. This building was removed sometime between 1994 and 2003. Over the next 3-years, the project was used for material storage and vehicle parking. Between 2006 and 2015, the site remained fallow with no detectable disturbance. In 2016 the entire project site was cleared of vegetation as required for weed abatement. The project site continued to be cleared of vegetation until 2020. Currently the site contains the remaining weathered concrete and monitoring well monuments. It is entirely surrounded by developed lands in all directions.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Federal

Endangered Species Act (ESA) – The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service are the designated federal agencies accountable for administering the ESA. The ESA defines species as “endangered” or “threatened” and provides regulatory protection at the federal level.

- Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the “take” of listed (i.e., endangered or threatened) species. The ESA definition of take is “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct.” Recognizing that take cannot always be avoided, Section 10(a) includes provisions for take that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Specifically, Section 10(a) (1) (A) permits (authorized take permits) are issued for scientific purposes. Section 10(a) (1) (B) permits (incidental take permits) are issued for the incidental take of listed species that does not jeopardize the species.
- Section 7 (a) (2) requires federal agencies to evaluate the proposed project with respect to listed or proposed listed, species and their respective critical habitats (if applicable). Federal agencies must employ programs for the conservation of listed species and are prohibited from authorizing, funding, or carrying out any action that would jeopardize a listed species or destroy or modify its “critical habitat.”
- Section 10(a) of the ESA authorizes the issuance of incidental take permits and establishes standards for the content of habitat conservation plans. The project site is in a proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), see Section 2.3.

As defined by the ESA, “individuals, organizations, states, local governments, and other non-federal entities are affected by the designation of critical habitat only if their actions occur on federal lands, require a federal permit, license, or other authorization, or involve federal funding.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) – Treaties signed by the U.S., Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the republics of the former Soviet Union make it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, and/or possess, or attempt to engage in any such conduct to any migratory bird, nest, egg or parts thereof listed in this document. As with the ESA, the MBTA also allows the Secretary of the Interior to grant permits for the incidental take of these protected migratory bird species. Impacts include direct disturbance to/destruction of nests, eggs, and birds as well as indirect effects such as loud construction noises (e.g., drilling, operation of heavy equipment, etc. in excess of 60 dB at the nest site) and increased site activities (e.g., moving vehicles, use of guard dogs, presence of personnel) near active nests.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) - The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, enacted in 1940, and amended several times since, prohibits anyone, without a

permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald or golden eagles, including their parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs.

The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part (including feathers), nest, or egg thereof."

The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Regulations further define "disturb" as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior"

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - Portions of the proposed project could fall under the jurisdiction of a federal agency (i.e., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). The NEPA establishes certain criteria that must be adhered to for any project that is "financed, assisted, conducted or approved by a federal agency. The federal lead agency is required to "determine whether the proposed action will significantly affect the quality of the human environment."

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) - This section of the CWA, administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into "waters of the United States." The USACE has created a series of nationwide permits that authorize certain activities within waters of the U.S. provided that the proposed activity does not exceed the impact threshold for each of the permits, takes steps to avoid impacts to wetlands where practicable, minimize potential impacts to wetlands, and provide compensation for any remaining, unavoidable impacts through activities to restore or create wetlands. For projects that exceed the threshold for nationwide permits, individual permits under Section 404 can be issued.

2.2 State of California

Regional Water Quality Control Board - The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates activities pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the CWA. Section 401 of the CWA specifies that certification from the State is required for any applicant requesting a federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities that may result in any discharge into navigable waters. Through the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB asserts jurisdiction over Waters of the State of California (WSC) which is generally the same as WUS, but may also include isolated waterbodies. The Porter Cologne Act defines WSC as "surface water or ground water, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state".

Sections 1600-1603 of the State Fish and Game Code – The California Fish and Game Code, pursuant to Sections 1600 through 1603, regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife resources. Under state code, a stream is defined as a body of water that flows at least periodically, or intermittently, through a bed or channel with hydro geomorphology distinct top-of-embankment to top-of-embankment limits, that may or may not support fish or other aquatic biota. Included in this definition are watercourses with surface or subsurface flows that support, or have supported in the past, riparian vegetation. Specifically, Section 1601 governs public projects, while Section 1603 governs private discretionary actions. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) requires that public and private interests apply for a “Streambed Alteration Agreement” for any project that may impact a streambed or wetland. The CDFW has maintained a “no net loss” policy regarding impacts to streams and waterways and requires replacement of lost habitats of at least a 1:1 ratio.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) – This legislation is similar to the federal ESA, however it is administered by the CDFW. The CDFW is authorized to enter into “memoranda of understanding” with individuals, public agencies, and other institutions to import, export, take, or possess state-listed species for scientific, educational, or management purposes. The CESA prohibits the take of state-listed species except as otherwise provided in state law. Unlike the federal ESA, the CESA applies the take prohibitions to species currently petitioned for state-listing status (candidate species). State lead agencies are required to consult with the CDFW to ensure that actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any state-listed species or result in the destruction or degradation of occupied habitat.

Section 2081 of the State Fish and Game Code – Under Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW authorizes individuals or public agencies to import, export, take, or possess state endangered, threatened, or candidate species in California through permits or memoranda of understanding. These acts, which are otherwise prohibited, may be authorized through permits or “memoranda of understanding” if (1) the take is incidental to otherwise lawful activities, (2) impacts of the take are minimized and fully mitigated, (3) the permit is consistent with regulations adopted in accordance with any recovery plan for the species in question, and (4) the applicant ensures suitable funding to implement the measures required by the CDFW. The CDFW shall make this determination based on the best scientific information available and shall include consideration of the species’ capability to survive and reproduce.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) – The basic goal of the CEQA is to retain a high-quality environment now and in the future. The specific goals are for California's public agencies to:

- Identify the significant environmental effects of their actions; and, either
- Avoid those significant environmental effects, where feasible; or

- Mitigate those significant environmental effects, where feasible.

The CEQA applies to "projects" proposed to be undertaken or requiring approval by State and/or local governmental agencies. Projects are activities which have the potential to have a physical impact on the environment and may include the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits and the approval of tentative subdivision maps. Where a project requires approvals from more than one public agency, the CEQA requires one of these public agencies to serve as the "lead agency."

A "lead agency" must complete the environmental review process required by the CEQA. The most basic steps of the environmental review process are:

- Determine if the activity is a "project" subject to the CEQA;
- Determine if the "project" is exempt from the CEQA;
- Perform an Initial Study to identify the environmental impacts of the project and determine whether the identified impacts are "significant". Based on its findings of "significance", the lead agency prepares one of the following environmental review documents:
 - Negative Declaration if it finds no "significant" impacts;
 - Mitigated Negative Declaration if it finds "significant" impacts but revises the project to avoid or mitigate those significant impacts;
 - Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if it finds "significant" impacts.

While there is no ironclad definition of "significance", Article 5 of the CEQA Guidelines provides criteria to lead agencies in determining whether a project may have significant effects.

The purpose of an EIR is to provide state and local agencies and the public with detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects which a proposed project is likely to have and to provide ways in which those effects may be minimized and indicate alternatives to the project.

Sections of the State Fish and Game Code pertaining to the protection of birds – Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3505.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey, i.e.: owls, hawks, eagles, etc.) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any bird-of-prey. Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA.

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) – The NPPA includes measures to preserve, protect, and enhance rare and endangered native plant species. Definitions for "rare and endangered" are different from those contained in the CESA. However, the list of species afforded protection in accordance with the NPPA includes those listed as rare and endangered under the CESA. The NPPA provides limitations on take as follows: "no person will import into this state, or take, possess, or sell within this state" any rare or

endangered native plants, except in accordance with the provisions outlined in the act. If a landowner is notified by the CDFW, pursuant to section 1903.5 that a rare or endangered plant species is growing on their property, the landowner shall notify the CDFW at least 10 days prior to the changing of land uses to allow the CDFW to salvage the plants.

Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Program - A NCCP, which is managed by the CDFW, is intended to conserve multiple species and their associated habitats, while also providing for compatible use of private lands. Through local planning, the NCCP planning process is designed to provide protection for wildlife and natural habitats before the environment becomes so fragmented or degraded by development that species listing are required under CESA. Instead of conserving small, often isolated "islands" of habitat for just one listed species, agencies, local jurisdictions, and/or other interested parties have an opportunity through the NCCP to work cooperatively to develop plans that consider broad areas of land for conservation that would provide habitat for many species. Partners enroll in the programs and, by mutual consent, areas considered to have high conservation priorities or values are set aside and protected from development. Partners may also agree to study, monitor, and develop management plans for these high value "reserve" areas. The NCCP provides an avenue for fostering economic growth by allowing approved development in areas with lower conservation value. The project site is in a proposed NCCP, see Section 2.3.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Review and Records Search

A literature review and record search were conducted to identify occurrences of special status biological resources in the project vicinity. The review included:

- A report from the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) for a five-mile radius around the project site (CDFW 2023, Appendix A),
- The USFWS (2023a) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) including critical habitat mapping and an Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report (Appendix B),
- The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2023). Note that CDFW has changed the name of "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (CRPR) to reduce confusion over the fact that rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort between CNPS and CDFW and not solely a CNPS assignment (CDFW 2022c),
- iNaturalist (2023) photographic species records,
- United States Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory,
- Google Earth Aerial photographs, and
- Pertinent documents from the WSP library and project files (e.g., other biological surveys from the general vicinity) and the collective knowledge of WSP biologists.

3.2 Biological Resources Assessment

Field surveys were conducted by WSP USA wildlife biologist Emily R. Urquidi and senior biologist Nathan Moorhatch on 23 August 2023 to evaluate the suitability of existing habitat on-site to support special status biological resources. Tools used during the field survey included binoculars, Kestrel weather meter, digital camera, and field maps.

Representative photos were taken and are included in Appendix D. All plant and wildlife species observed or otherwise detected were recorded in field notes and a list of them is included in Appendix E.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Literature Review

The results of the literature review including the CNDDDB, IPaC, and CNPSEI resulted in a total of sixteen special status biological resources previously reported from the vicinity of the project site. A total of four sensitive plant species and twelve wildlife species were identified. This includes three insects, one amphibian, two reptiles, five birds, and one mammal are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Special Status Plants Occurring or Potentially Occurring On-Site						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹			Habitat (for plants includes elevational range in meters & blooming period)	Occurrence Probability ²
		Federal	State	Other		
Plants						
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	Southern tarplant	None	S2	Rare Plant Rank-1B.1, SB_CALBG/RSAB, SB_CRES, SB_SBBG	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast; Also in alkaline soils.	Absent Suitable habitat is not present for this species.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	None	S1	Rare Plant Rank- 1B.1, SB_CalBG/R SABG.	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes.	Absent Suitable habitat is not present for this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None	S2	Rare Plant code- 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Areas with alkaline soils/vernal pools.	Absent Suitable habitat is not present for this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	Rare Plant Code-1b.1, SB_CalBG/R SABG, SB_CRES	Vernal pools.	Absent Suitable habitat is not present for this species.

Table 2. Special Status Wildlife Occurring or Potentially Occurring On-Site						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹			Habitat	Occurrence Probability ²
		Federal	State	Other		
Invertebrates						
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>	San Gabriel chestnut snail	None	S3	N/A	Terrestrial habitats in riparian canyons within in the San Gabriel Mountains.	Absent Site is not within the San Gabriel Mountains or within any riparian canyons.
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	Western ridged mussel	None	S2	IUCN_VU	Occurs in creeks and rivers, less often in lakes.	Absent Permanent water sources are absent on the project site.
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	FC	S2	N/A	Located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Absent No suitable trees occur within the project site.
Amphibian						
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	None	S3S4	BLM_S, CDFW_SSC, IUCN_NT	Occurs in grassland habitats, valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Absent Vernal pools are not located on the project site.

Reptiles						
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	None	S3	CDFW_SSC, USFS_S	Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Prefer soils with high moisture content.	Absent Project site is predominantly concrete with highly disturbed soils adjacent.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast horned lizard	None	S4	BLM_S, CDFW_SSC, IUCN_LC	Common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Habitat must be adequate for sunning and foraging. Diet consists of a variety of insects, but mainly ants.	Absent No suitable habitat occurs within the project, which is surrounded by development.
Birds						
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western yellow-bellied cuckoo	FT	SE, S1	BLM_S, USFS_S	Riparian forest nester, near lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Micro habitat includes willow/cotton wood jungles.	Absent No nesting habitat on site. Riparian forests do not occur in or around the project site. Not found during August site visits.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	None	S2	BLM_S, CDFW_SSC, IUCN_LC, USFWS_BCC	Open, dry grasslands, deserts & scrublands with low-growing vegetation. Depends on burrowing mammals.	Very Low-Absent Not found during August survey. Could potentially nest under concrete slabs near the south end of the project, but this is unlikely.

<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE, S3	N/A	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Absent No nesting habitat on site. Riparian woodlands do not occur in or around the site. Not seen during August survey.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	S2	CDWF: SSC	Inhabits sage scrub and sparse chaparral habitats in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Absent No Suitable habitat present (sage scrub).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE, S3	N/A	Summer resident of southern California. Nests in riparian areas near water and dry riverbeds.	Absent Nesting habitat limited. Riparian habitat does not occur within or around project site.
Mammals						
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	S3	CDFW_SSC, IUCN_LC	Drier stages of shrub, forest and herbaceous soils. Relies on friable soils (uncultivated ground) in order to burrow.	Absent Habitat is extremely disturbed and lacks habitat for burrowing species such as <i>taxus</i> .

<p>¹Status Codes:</p> <p><u>Federal</u></p> <p>FE = Federal Endangered FT = Federal Threatened FC = Federal Candidate BCC = Bird of Conservation Concern BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act</p> <p><u>State</u></p> <p>SE = State Endangered ST = State Threatened SCT=State Candidate FP = Fully Protected SC = State Species of Concern WL = Watch List FGC = Fish & Game Code</p> <p>The California Natural Diversity Database program is a member of the NatureServe Network of natural heritage programs, and uses the same conservation status methodology as other network programs.</p> <p>Elements are ranked using standard criteria and definitions. This standardization makes the ranks comparable between organisms and across political boundaries.</p> <p>The three main categories that are taken into consideration when assigning an element rank are rarity, threats, and trends. Within these three categories, various factors are considered, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range extent, area of occupancy, population size, total number of occurrences, and number of good occurrences (ranked A or B). <p>Environmental specificity can also be used if other information is lacking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall threat impact as well as intrinsic vulnerability (if threats are unknown). • Long-term and short-term trends. 	<p><i>S1</i> = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extirpation in the state due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.</p> <p><i>S2</i> = Imperiled – At high risk of extirpation in the state due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.</p> <p><i>S3</i> = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extirpation in the state due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.</p> <p><i>S4</i> = Apparently Secure – At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the state due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.</p> <p><i>S5</i> = Secure – At very low or no risk of extirpation in the state due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.</p> <p><i>SX</i> = Presumed Extirpated – Species is believed to be extirpated from the state. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered</p> <p><i>SH</i> = Possibly Extirpated – Known from only historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may no longer be present in the state, but not enough to state this with certainty.</p> <p><i>SNR</i> = Unranked – State rank not yet assessed.</p>	<p><u>CRPR</u></p> <p><i>1A</i> = Presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere</p> <p><i>1B</i> = Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere</p> <p><i>2A</i> = Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere</p> <p><i>2B</i> = Rare or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere</p> <p><i>3</i> = Plants for which we need more information – Review list</p> <p><i>4</i> = Plants of limited distribution – Watch list</p> <p>²Occurrence Probability</p> <p><i>Occurs</i> = Observed on the site by WSP personnel or recorded there by other qualified biologists.</p> <p><i>High</i> = Observed in similar habitat in region by qualified biologists, or habitat on the site is a type often utilized by the species and the site is within the known range of the species.</p> <p><i>Moderate</i> = Reported sightings in surrounding region, or site is within the known range of the species and habitat on the site is a type occasionally used by the species.</p> <p><i>Low</i> = Site is within the known range of the species but habitat on the site is rarely used by the species.</p> <p><i>Absent</i> = A focused study failed to detect the species, or no suitable habitat is present.</p> <p><i>Unknown</i> = Distribution and habitat use has not been clearly determined.</p>
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Based on a review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory, the project site does not contain any previously recorded wetland, riparian, or ephemeral drainage features.

4.2 Biological Resources Assessment

The survey was conducted from 0810 to 1021 hours and entailed walking transects across the site and around the project perimeter with special focus on drainages, as they provide slightly better conditions for plants and wildlife. Weather conditions were 78 to 83 degrees Fahrenheit, zero percent cloud cover, wind speeds of 0-2 miles per hour (mph), and with no precipitation.

Adjacent to the project area are the existing I-710 and Union Pacific Railroad west and south respectively, while existing residential and industrial areas occur to the north and east. The site is undeveloped but includes remnant weathered concrete and monitoring well monuments. The surrounding area is anthropogenically disturbed. The project site and surrounding areas do not provide suitable habitat for wildlife species that commonly occur in native habitat. The site does provide marginal quality habitat for species that have adapted to disturbed areas. With the close proximity to the Los Angeles River, avian species may migrate through the area. The project site has one tree that could be suitable for nesting birds.

The soil series mapped for the project site is Urban-Land Metz-Pico Complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. These soils are somewhat excessively drained and non-saline to very slightly saline within floodplains. This soil series parent material is discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite and/or sedimentary rock.

The project area is highly disturbed and appears to have formerly been utilized as a parking lot. The primary vegetation community present throughout the project area is nonnative herbs and weeds, which make up 57% of the observed vegetation. The other 43% of the vegetation consisted of native herbs. The vegetation map has identified the project site as disturbed/developed on Figure 4. There are no drainage features within the project site. The Los Angeles River runs north to south just west of the projects site, but is not within the project site. Historic aerial photos from 2019, 2020, and 2023 show a ponded area in the central portion of the project site. This is likely due to the routine soil disturbance on the project site. The ponded area occurs immediately following a rain event and dries up with 30-days (Google Earth historic aerials). There are no features within the project site that are under United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction.

5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 Special Status Plants

Four special status plant species are known from the project vicinity (Table 1). All four are not expected to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat (i.e., lack of vernal pools, coastal scrub, and swamps, etc.), and were not observed during the assessment. No further surveys are anticipated to be required to confirm the presence of these plant species, as the high level of disturbance creates an unlikely habitat for these species.

5.2 Special Status Invertebrates

The literature review identified three special status invertebrates from the project area (Table 2): the San Gabriel chestnut snail (state rank S3), Western ridged mussel (State rank S2 and IUCN_VU), and monarch butterfly (federal candidate). All three of these species are considered absent due to a lack of suitable habitat within the project site and no individuals were observed during the survey.

Monarchs are not expected to winter in the project area, as they winter in large trees (often Eucalyptus groves along the coast) in Southern California. There are no suitable trees on-site. A few individual adults may forage in the warmer months. The main threat to the species would be impacts to milkweed, the larval foodplant. No milkweeds were found on the project site. Milkweeds are not tracked as a special status species, but iNaturalist does not have photos of milkweed plants within 3 miles of the project site (iNaturalist 2023) and the Consortium of California Herbaria (2023) does not have any milkweed records within a five-mile radius of the site.

No further surveys are recommended for these special status invertebrates.

5.3 Special Status Amphibians

The literature review identified one special status amphibian from the project area: the western spadefoot (Table 2).

A CNDDDB report identified a known recorded occurrence more than three miles from the site in 1956. It is highly unlikely this species would occur in or around the work site due to the high levels of human disturbance and infrastructure. Western spadefoot rely on seasonal ponds for reproduction and feeding. The project site contains an artificially created pond in an otherwise upland area. Due to the disturbed nature of the project site and the surrounding urban development, there is no suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, we do not recommend any further action for the western spadefoot.

5.4 Special Status Reptiles

The literature review identified two special status reptiles from the project area: the southern California legless lizard and coast horned lizard (Table 2).

A CNDDDB report identified southern California legless lizard from 1939 in the Southgate area. At this time, there was numerous open space areas throughout the Los Angeles Basin and suitable habitat was prevalent. Following decades of development, there is no

longer any suitable habitat within the project site for this species. Similarly, a recorded occurrence for coast horned lizard was recorded in 1952 approximately 3 miles south of the project site. Due to development on-site and the surrounding area, there is no longer any suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, we do not recommend any further action for the southern California legless lizard and coast horned lizard.

5.5 Special Status Birds

The literature review identified five special status birds from the project area: least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, western yellow-billed cuckoo, coastal California gnatcatcher, and burrowing owl (Table 2).

All CNDDDB records for these species are from the late 1890's to early 1910's. There was no CNDDDB records for coastal California gnatcatcher and no suitable habitat occurs on-site. Potential burrowing owl habitat was observed on the south side of the project site near the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to the high levels of disturbance and distance to occupied habitat, it is unlikely that burrowing owls would occur there. Therefore, we do not recommend any further action for the least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and coastal California gnatcatcher.

The burrowing owl is uniquely vulnerable to ground disturbing activities since it both nests and roosts underground. Therefore, additional actions must be taken to protect against impacts to this species which would result in take. In addition to protection under the MBTA and FGC, the burrowing owl is also federally designated as a Bird of Conservation Concern and state designated as a Species of Concern. It occurs in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation (Haug et al. 2011). In southern California, burrowing owls are not only found in undisturbed natural areas, but also fallow agricultural fields, margins of active agricultural areas, livestock farms, airports, and vacant lots. It is a subterranean nester, typically utilizing pre-existing burrows or burrow surrogates (e.g., ground squirrel burrows, kit fox burrows, drainpipes, culverts, etc.). Burrowing owl occupied burrows and areas can be recognized by sign which includes tracks, molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, whitewash, nest burrow decoration materials (e.g., paper, foil, plastic items, livestock, or other animal manure, etc.) (CDFG 2012). The species is active both day and night and may be seen perching conspicuously on fence posts or standing at the entrance of their burrows.

Analyses of regional patterns for breeding populations of burrowing owls have detected declines both locally in their central and southern coastal breeding areas, and statewide where the species has experienced breeding range retraction. Threat factors affecting burrowing owl populations include habitat loss, degradation and modification, and eradication of ground squirrels resulting in a loss of suitable burrows required by burrowing owls for nesting, protection from predators, and shelter. Conservation for burrowing owls may include but may not be limited to protecting remaining breeding pairs or providing for population expansion, protecting, and enhancing breeding and essential habitat, and amending or augmenting land use plans to stabilize populations

and other specific actions to avoid the need to list the species pursuant to the ESA or CESA (CDFG 2012).

No burrowing owls or their sign were observed on the project site during the reconnaissance survey. Although some marginal habitat for this species occurs within the project site, it is highly unlikely that the project site provides enough habitat to support burrowing owl. The project site has been developed or disturbed for over 30 years and has been surrounded by development for even longer, and therefore, burrowing owl are unlikely to reside in the project area.

5.6 Special Status Mammals

The literature review identified one special status mammal from the project area: the American badger (Table 2).

A CNDDDB report did not mention when or where the last badger had been seen in the surrounding area. It is highly unlikely this organism would occur in or around the work site due to the high levels of human disturbance and infrastructure. Badgers rely on burrowing, and the project site substrate is composed of concrete, which would not be an ideal habitat for any burrowing animal. Therefore, we do not recommend any further action for the American Badger.

5.7 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code

Some migratory bird species, such as northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), are known to occur in highly disturbed developed areas and may nest on or adjacent to the project site. These nesting activities could be subject to direct or indirect impacts from the project if they occur during the nesting season. The bird nesting season is generally February 1 through August 31, but can vary depending on annual weather conditions. To avoid impacts to such birds, including the special status species which occur or potentially occur on site, we recommend the following: Avoid vegetation removal or soil disturbance during the active nesting season. If vegetation removal or grading must occur during the nesting season, we recommend at least one nesting bird survey to be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than thirty days prior to such activity. If no nests are found, construction would proceed. If active nests are found, impact avoidance measures (e.g., “no work” buffers; sound and/or visual barriers) would be put in place around the nest until young have fledged. This would also apply to off-site nests which may be indirectly impacted. While there is no established protocol for indirect impacts to nests, when consulted, the CDFW often recommends avoidance buffers of about 500 feet for birds-of-prey and listed species, and 100 - 300 feet for other unlisted birds.

6.0 SUMMARY

No special status plant species are expected to occur based on a lack of suitable habitat. The highly disturbed, previously developed and greatly degraded conditions of the site do not provide the necessary growing conditions required by the sensitive plant species identified as potentially occurring on-site. Focused surveys for special status plant species are not recommended or anticipated to be required for this site.

No special status wildlife species are expected to occur within the project site based on a lack of suitable habitat. The literature search identified twelve special status wildlife species in the area (Table 2). Based on a lack of permanent water within the project site, the Western ridged mussels will not occur on the project site. The project site lacks any riparian woodland habitat, which is considered suitable habitat for San Gabriel chestnut snail, yellow-billed cuckoo, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher. Although the monarch butterfly has been observed in the Bell Gardens area (iNaturalist 2023), none of the observations occurred within a 3-mile radius of the project site. Milkweed, a host plant for this species, was not observed in or around the work site. The project site contains no coastal sage scrub habitat suitable for coastal California gnatcatcher. There is no suitable ponded areas for western spadefoot. Due to a lack of suitable habitat, additional surveys to determine presence/absence of sensitive wildlife species was considered to be unwarranted and thus focused surveys for these special status species are not anticipated to be required.

Although we are not anticipating nesting birds on-site, we can't completely rule out the possibility of occurrence. To avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds, we recommend avoiding vegetation removal or soil disturbance during the active nesting season. If vegetation removal or grading must occur during the nesting season, we recommend a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey. If no nests are found, construction would proceed. If active nests are found, impact avoidance measures (e.g., "no work" buffers; sound and/or visual barriers) would be required until young have fledged. This would also apply to off-site nests within a 500-foot buffer around the project site. The distance of all construction avoidance areas are at the discretion of the biologist monitor.

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<https://plants.usda.gov/java/>

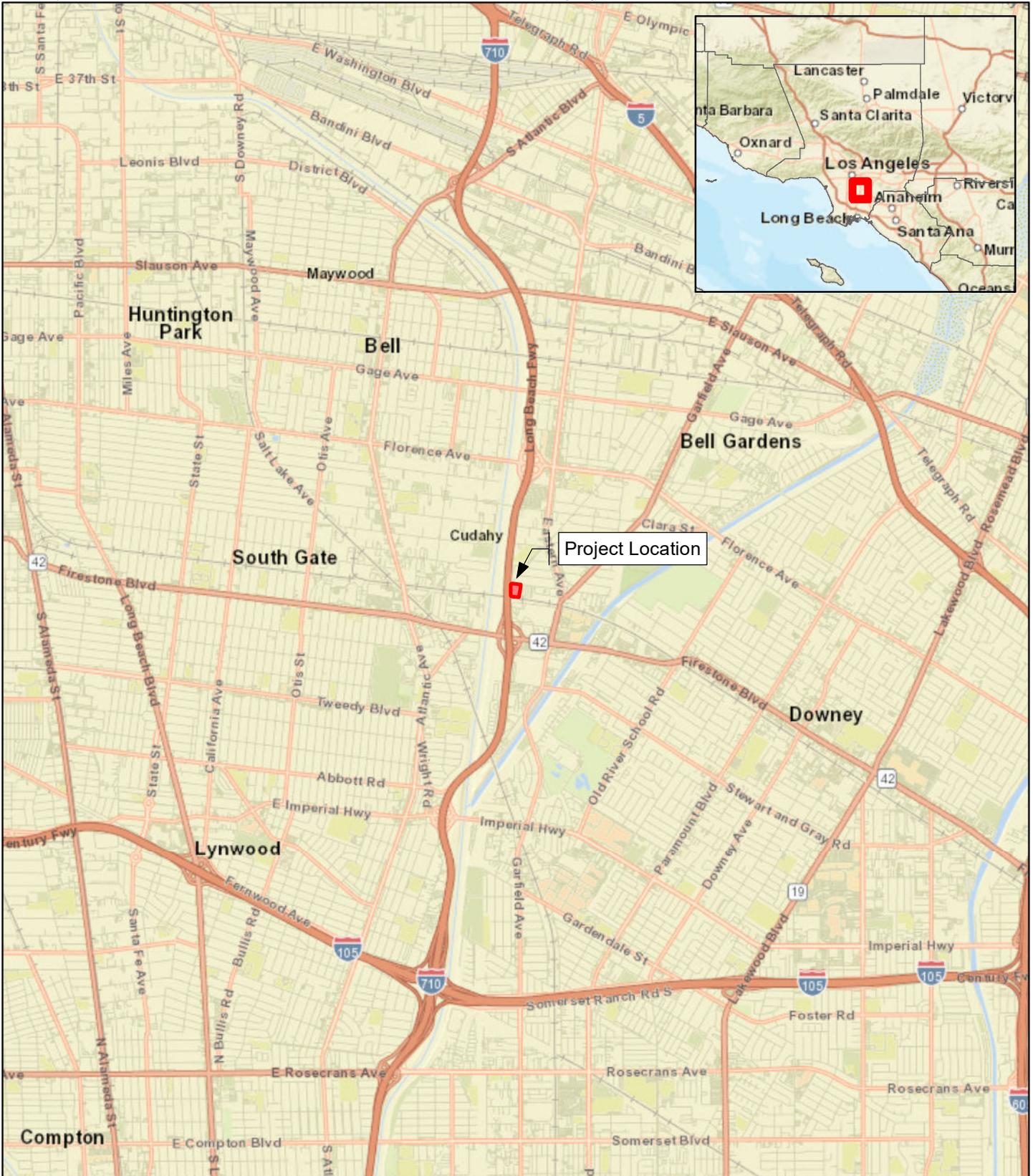
United States. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023a. Environmental Conservation
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<https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918>

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1981. 7.5-minute Topographics Quadrangle Map,
South Gate, California

Appendix A

Figures



Path: \\sdg1-fs1\GIS\3554_NaturalResources\BerkOil_PacMetal_CraftSite_CM20167712\MXD\ReportFigures\Fig1_Regional.mxd, aaron.johnson 9/25/2023

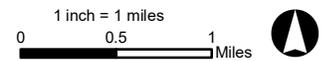
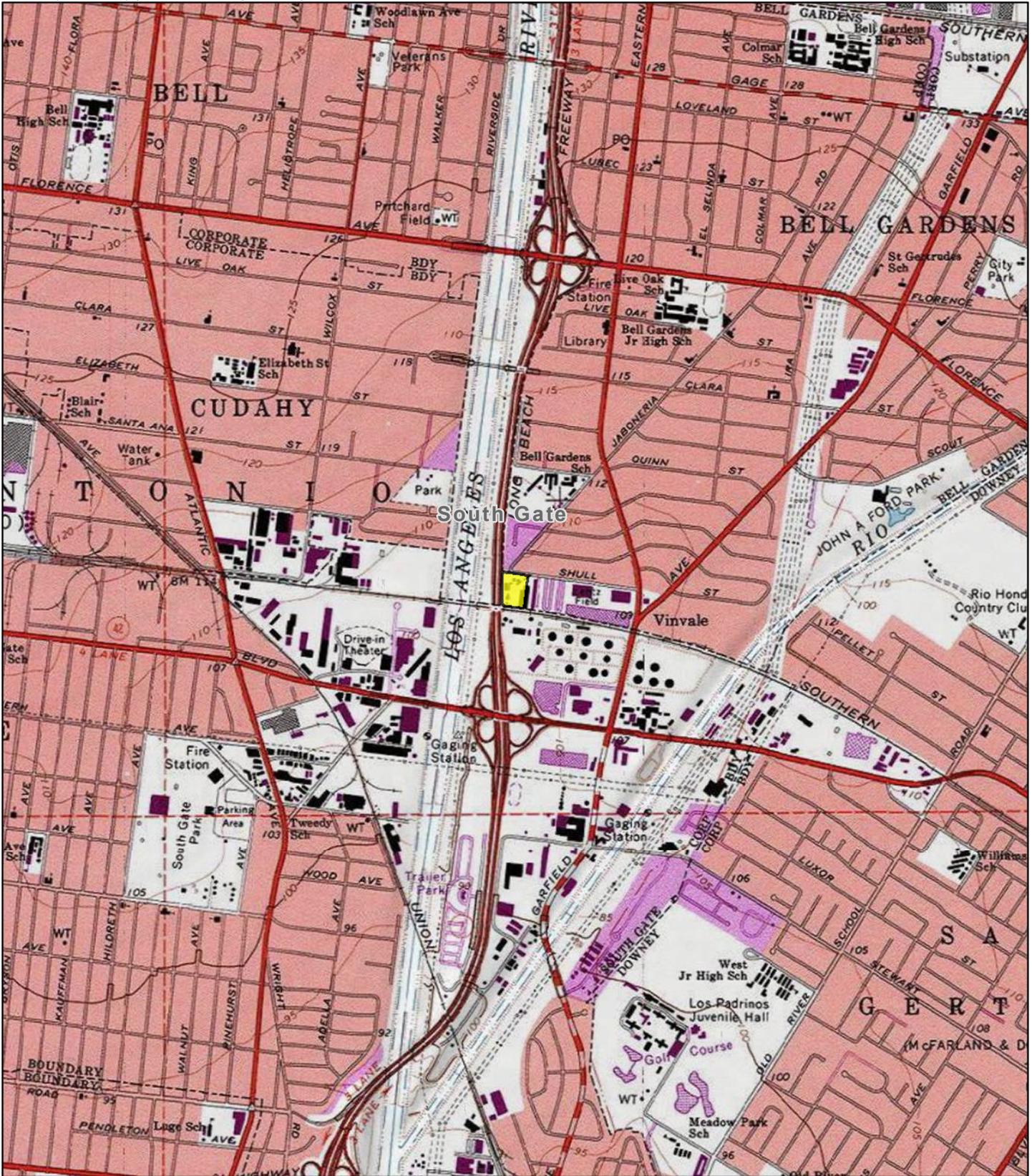
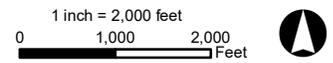


FIGURE 1
Regional Vicinity
Former Berk Oil and
Pacific Metal Craft Site
Bell Gardens, CA

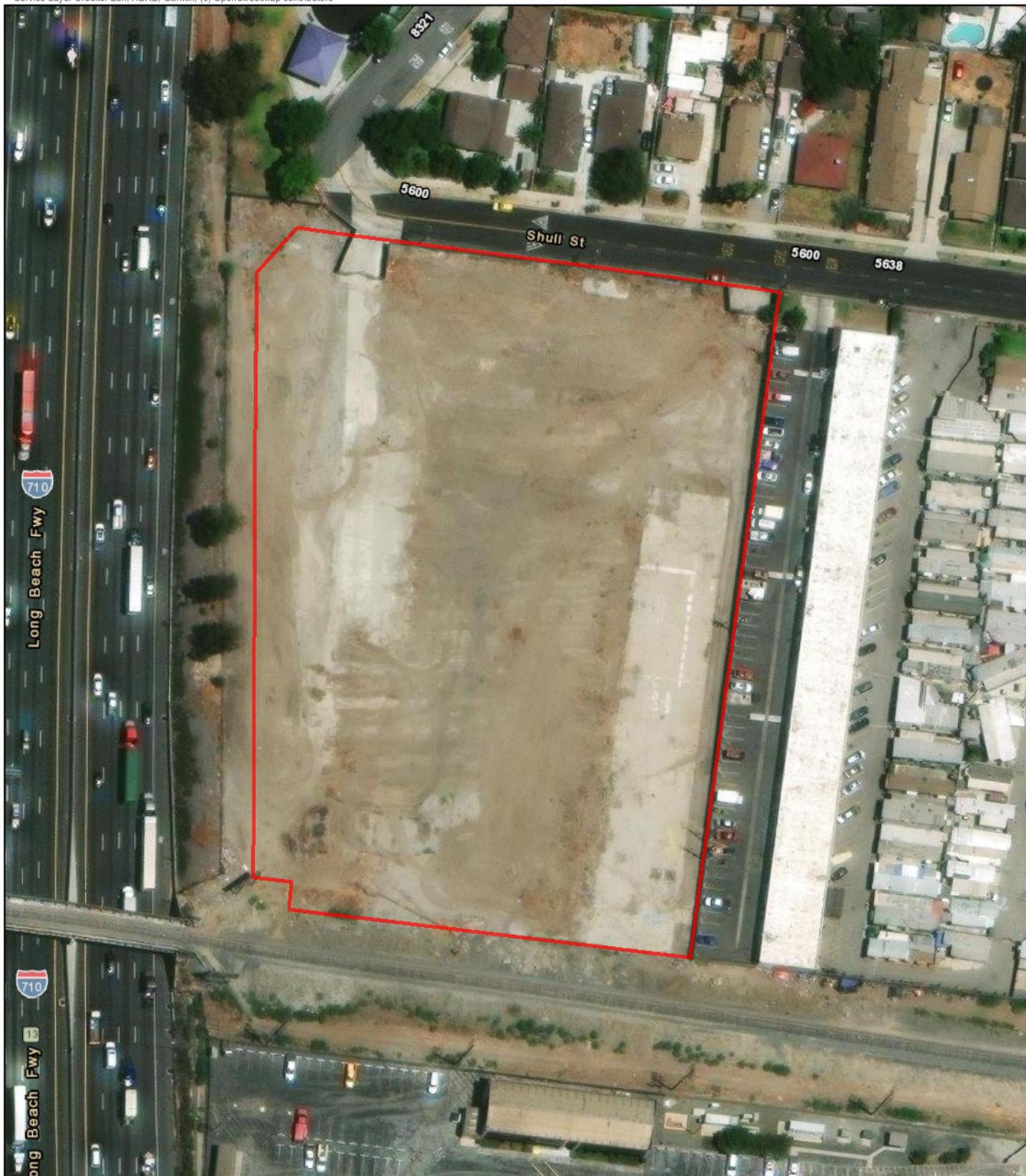


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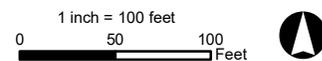


 Project Location

FIGURE 2
USGS 7.5' Topo Quad: South Gate
Former Berk Oil and
Pacific Metal Craft Site
Bell Gardens, CA



Path: \\sdg1-fs1\GIS\3554_NaturalResources\BerkOil_PacMetal_CraftSite_CM20167712\MXD\ReportFigures\Fig3_SiteLocation.mxd, aaron.johnson 9/25/2023



 Project Location

FIGURE 3
Site Overview
Former Berk Oil and
Pacific Metal Craft Site
Bell Gardens, CA



Path: \\sdg1-fs1\GIS\3554_NaturalResources\BerkOil_PacMetal_CraftSite_CM20167712\MXD\ReportFigures\Fig4_VegetationCommunities.mxd, aaron.johnson 10/16/2023



-  Disturbed/Developed
-  Project Location

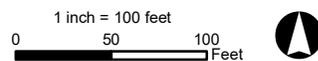


FIGURE 4
Vegetation Communities
Former Berk Oil and
Pacific Metal Craft Site
Bell Gardens, CA

Appendix B
Site Photographs



Photo 1. View from northeast corner of the project site looking south towards Union Pacific Railroad



Photo 2. View from south end of the project looking North towards Shull St.

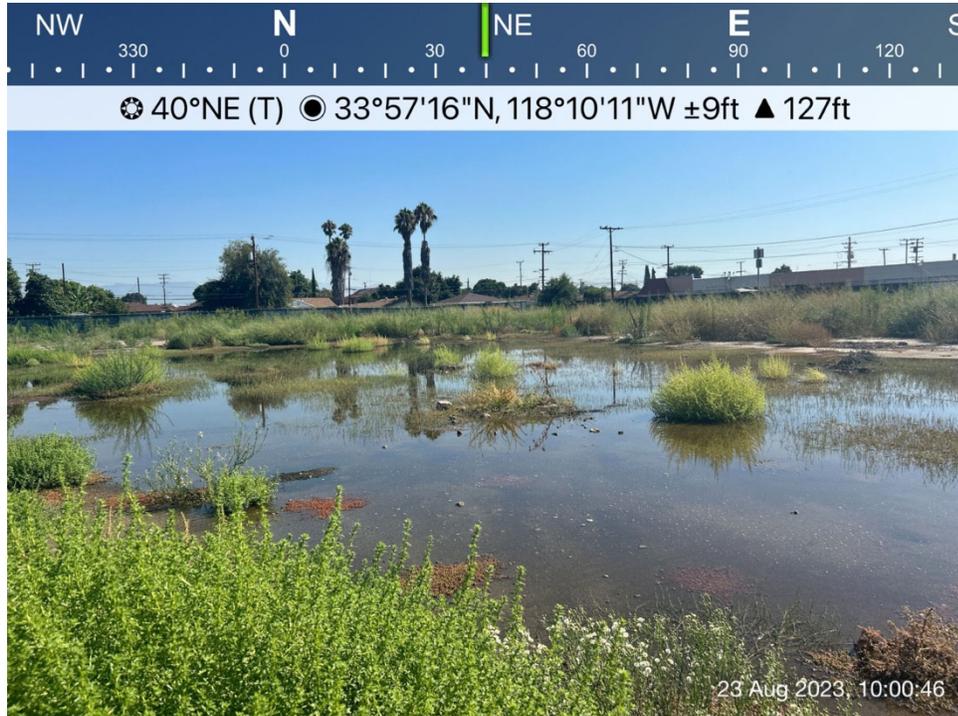


Photo 3. Ponded water in the middle of the project site



Photo 4. View from southeast corner facing west towards I-710
(Note yellow monitoring well monument in the background)



Photo 5. View from west end of the project site facing east towards industrial area.



Photo 6. View of Shull St. on North side of the project area.

Appendix C
Vascular Plants Observed

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

EUDICOTS (EUDICOTIDAE)

Asteraceae Sunflower Family

<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual bur-sage
<i>Bidens pilosa*</i>	hairy beggar ticks
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus*</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Erigeron bonariensis*</i>	flax-leaved horseweed
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	cudweed species
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	prickly lettuce

Amaranthaceae Amaranth Family

<i>Amaranthus albus*</i>	pigweed amaranth
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	mat amaranth

Boraginaceae Borage Family

<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Chinese parsley
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Brassicaceae Mustard Family

<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	shortpod mustard
<i>Sisymbrium irio*</i>	London rocket

Chenopodiaceae Goosefoot Family

<i>Salsola tragus*</i>	Russian thistle
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Cuscutaceae Dodder Family

<i>Cuscuta sp.</i>	dodder species
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Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family

<i>Euphorbia maculata*</i>	spotted spurge
<i>Ricinus communis*</i>	castorbean

Fabaceae Legume Family

<i>Melilotus albus*</i>	white sweet clover
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Malvaceae Mallow Family

*Malva parviflora** cheeseweed

Polygonaceae Buckwheat Family

Polygonum sp. knotweed species

Solanaceae Nightshade Family

Datura wrightii jimsonweed

*Nicotiana glauca** tree tobacco

*Solanum nigrum** black nightshade

Zygophyllaceae Caltrop Family

*Tribulus terrestris** puncture vine

MONOCOTS (MONOCOTYLEDONAE)

Aracaceae Palm Family

Washingtonia sp. palm tree species

Poaceae Grass Family

*Pennisetum setaceum** fountain grass

*Cynodon dactylon** Bermuda grass

Appendix D

Wildlife Species Observed

VERTEBRATE WILDLIFE DETECTED

CLASS REPTILIA REPTILES

Squamata (Lizards and Snakes)

Phrynosomatidae Spiny Lizards Family

Sceloporus occidentalis western fence lizard

CLASS AVES BIRDS

Aegithalidae Long-tailed Tit Family

Psaltriparus minimus bushtit

Columbidae Pigeon and Dove Family

Columba livia rock pigeon
*Streptopelia decaocto** collared dove
Zenaida macroura mourning dove

Corvidae Crow and Jay Family

Corvus corax common raven

Falconidae Falcon and Caracara Family

Falco sparverius American kestrel

Hirundinidae Swallow Family

Hirundo rustica barn swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota cliff swallow

Laridae Gull Family

Larus Occidentalis western gull

Tyrannidae Tyrant Flycatcher Family

Sayornis nigricans black phoebe

Passeridae Old World Sparrows Family

*Passer domesticus** house sparrow

CLASS MAMMALIA MAMMALS

Sciuridae Squirrel, Chipmunk, and Marmot Family

Otospermophilus beecheyi California ground squirrel

KEY

* = non-native species

** = special-status species

cf. = compares favorably with

sp. = plant identified to genus only

These lists report only plants and animals observed on the site by this study. Other species may have been overlooked or undetectable due to their growing season (plants) or their activity patterns and/or subterranean habitats (animals).

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Appendix E
California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad> IS (South Gate (3311882))

<i>Spea hammondi</i>		Element Code: AAABF02020
western spadefoot		
Listing Status:	None	CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global:G2G3
Federal:	None	State: S3S4
State:		
Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	
Habitat:General:	OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.	
Micro:	VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.	

Occurrence No.	1049	Map Index: B3953	EO Index:	
116866		Element Last Seen:	1956-05-02	
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site
Last Seen:	1956-05-02			
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown		Record Last Updated: 2019-09-16

Quad Summary:	Los Alamitos (3311871), Whittier (3311881), South Gate (3311882)
County Summary:	Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.88792 / -118.11662	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3750290 E396745	Elevation (ft):	76
PLSS:	T03S, R12W, Sec. 27 (S)	Acres:	1987.0

Location:	VICINITY OF BELLFLOWER
Detailed Location:	
Ecological:	AREA HEAVILY DEVELOPED, SPECIES LIKELY EXTIRPATED FROM VICINITY.
General:	1 COLLECTED ON 2 MAY 1956.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>		Element Code: ABNRB02022
western yellow-billed cuckoo		
Listing Status:	Threatened	CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global:G5T2T3
State:	Endangered	State: S1
Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	
Habitat:General:	RIPARIAN FOREST NESTER, ALONG THE BROAD, LOWER FLOOD-BOTTOMS OF LARGER RIVER SYSTEMS.	
Micro:	NESTS IN RIPARIAN JUNGLES OF WILLOW, OFTEN MIXED WITH COTTONWOODS, WITH LOWER STORY OF BLACKBERRY, NETTLES, OR WILD GRAPE.	

Occurrence No.	204	Map Index: 01965	EO Index: 97029	Element Last Seen: 1910-07-24
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1910-07-24
Occ. Type:	Natural/N occurrence			Record Last 2015-06-

ative **Trend:** Unknown **Updated:** 03

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.90327 / -118.22273	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3752103 E386952	Elevation (ft):	70
PLSS:	T03S, R13W, Sec. 15 (S)	Acres:	0.0

Location: VICINITY OF COMPTON.
Detailed Location: EXACT COLLECTION LOCATIONS UNKNOWN, MAPPED GENERALLY TO GIVEN LOCALITY, "NEAR COMPTON."
Ecological: NEST MADE OF "FINE STICKS, LINED WITH ROOTLETS," FOUND "IN WILLOW BUSH."
General: 3 EGGS COLLECTED 14 JUL 1907. 2 EGGS COLLECTED ON 24 JUL 1910.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Athene cunicularia **Element Code:** ABNSB10010
 burrowing owl

Listing Status:Federal: None **CNDDB Element Ranks:**Global:G4
State: None **State:**S2
Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern

Habitat:**General:** OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS, AND SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOWGROWING VEGETATION.
Micro: SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.

Occurrence No.	571	Map Index:	51258	EO Index:	51258	Element Last Seen:	1921-05-05
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1921-05-05	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2003-05-09	

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882), Inglewood (3311883), Los Angeles (3411812), Hollywood (3411813), Pasadena (3411822), Burbank (3411823)

County Summary: Los Angeles

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Lat/Long:	34.05366 / -118.24549	Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-11 N3768805 E385050	Elevation (ft):	280
PLSS:	T01S, R13W, Sec. 28 (S)	Acres:	0.0

Location: HERMON HILLS, LOS ANGELES.
Detailed Location: UNABLE TO FIND ANY REFERENCE TO "HERMON HILLS". NO OTHER LOCATION INFORMATION GIVEN. MAPPED AS A 5 MILE RADIUS CIRCLE AT THE LAT/ LONG COORDINATES GIVEN IN MVZ RECORDS (MAX ERROR DISTANCE GIVEN AS 40 MILES).
Ecological:
General: MVZ EGG SET #3843 COLLECTED 28 APR 1919 BY ALDEN H. MILLER. MVZ EGG SET #3844 COLLECTED 5 MAY 1921 BY ALDEN H. MILLER.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>		Element Code: ABPAE33043
southwestern willow flycatcher		
Listing Status:	Federal: Endangered State: Endangered	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5T2 State: S3
Other:		
Habitat:General:	RIPARIAN WOODLANDS IN SOUTHERN CALIFOR	
Micro:	NIA.	

Occurrence No.	42	Map Index: 01965	EO Index:	
	59152	Element Last Seen:	1895-06-29	
Location:	COMPTON.			
Detailed Location:	NO OTHER LOCATION INFORMATION GIVEN, MAPPED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF COMPTON & THE LAT-LONG			
Ecological:	COORDINATES GIVEN BY MVZ. LOCATION UNCERTAINTY GIVEN AS 1.5 MILES.			
General:	MVZ #649, NEST PLUS EGGS, COLLECTED 29 JUN 1895 BY W. B. JUDSON.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			
Occurrence No.	43	Map Index: 51258	EO Index: 59153	Element Last Seen: 1894-05-20
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant		Site Last Seen: 1894-05-20
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown		Record Last Updated: 2005-01-05
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site
Last Seen:	1895-06-29			
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown		Record Last Updated: 2005-01-04

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)

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County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.90327 / -118.22273	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3752103 E386952	Elevation (ft):	0.0
PLSS:	T03S, R13W, Sec. 15 (S)	Acres:	

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882), Inglewood (3311883), Los Angeles (3411812), Hollywood (3411813), Pasadena (3411822), Burbank (3411823)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	34.05366 / -118.24549	Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-11 N3768805 E385050 T01S, R13W, Sec. 28 (S)	Elevation (ft):	280
PLSS:		Acres:	0.0

Location: LOS ANGELES.

Detailed Location: NO OTHER LOCATION INFORMATION GIVEN, MAPPED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF LOS ANGELES.

Ecological:

General: MVZ #2205 (EGG SET), COLLECTED 20 MAY 1894 BY R. H. ROBERTSON. MVZ #136340 (STUDY SKIN) COLLECTED JUNE 1852 BY G. A. MCCALL.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>		Element Code: ABPBW01114	
least Bell's vireo			
Listing Status:	Federal: Endangered	CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global:G5T2	
	State: Endangered	State: S3	
Other:			
Habitat:General:	SUMMER RESIDENT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN LOW RIPARIAN IN VICINITY OF WATER OR IN DRY RIVER BOTTOMS; BELOW 2000 FT.		
Micro:	NESTS PLACED ALONG MARGINS OF BUSHES OR ON TWIGS PROJECTING INTO PATHWAYS, USUALLY WILLOW, BACCHARIS, MESQUITE.		

Occurrence No.	561 93062	Map Index: 91988	EO Index: 1895-05-23
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated
Last Seen:	1895-05-23		Site
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknow n	Record Last Updated: 2014-04-07
Trend:			

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882), Inglewood (3311883)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.97502 / -118.25006	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3760090 E384522	Elevation (ft):	150
PLSS:	T02S, R13W, Sec. 21 (S)	Acres:	0.0

Acres:

Location: FLORENCE, WEST OF HUNTINGTON PARK.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED GENERALLY AS BEST GUESS TO PROVIDED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OF "FLORENCE" IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. MORE SPECIFICALLY, MAPPED TO FLORENCE POST OFFICE.
Ecological: MAJORITY OF AREA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED (AERIAL PHOTOS 1994-2013), LEAST BELL'S VIREO IS PROBABLY LOCALLY EXTIRPATED.
General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF EGGS COLLECTED ON 23 MAY 1895 BY V.W. OWEN (WVZ #115592).
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Taxidea taxus **Element Code:** AMAJF04010
 American badger

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G5
State: None **State:** S3
Other: CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern
Habitat: **General:** MOST ABUNDANT IN DRIER OPEN STAGES OF MOST SHRUB, FOREST, AND HERBACEOUS HABITATS, WITH FRIABLE SOILS.
Micro: NEEDS SUFFICIENT FOOD, FRIABLE SOILS AND OPEN, UNCULTIVATED GROUND. PREYS ON BURROWING RODENTS. DIGS BURROWS.

Occurrence No.	291	Map Index:	51258	EO Index:	57504	Element Last Seen:	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	XXXX-XX-XX	Record Last Updated:	2005-01-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882), Inglewood (3311883), Los Angeles (3411812), Hollywood (3411813), Pasadena (3411822), Burbank (3411823)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	34.05366 / -118.24549	Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-11 N3768805 E385050	Elevation (ft):	280
PLSS:	T01S, R13W, Sec. 28 (S)	Acres:	0.0

Location: LOS ANGELES.
Detailed Location: NO OTHER LOCATION INFORMATION GIVEN.
Ecological:
General: 1 COLLECTED, LACM.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Anniella stebbinsi Element Code: ARACC01060

Southern California legless lizard

Listing Status:Federal:None

CNDDDB Element Ranks:Global:G3

State:None**State:**S3

Other:CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat:General:GENERALLY SOUTH OF THE TRANSVERSE RANGE, EXTENDING TO NORTHWESTERN BAJA CALIFORNIA.

OCCURS IN SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION. DISJUNCT POPULATIONS IN THE TEHACHAPI AND PIUTE MOUNTAINS IN KERN COUNTY.

Micro:VARIETY OF HABITATS; GENERALLY IN MOIST, LOOSE SOIL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.

Occurrence No.	64	Map Index: A9121	EO Index:	
110955		Element Last Seen:	1939-05-29	
Occ. Rank:	Poor	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site
Last Seen:	1939-05-29			
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknow n	Record Last Updated: 2018-04-23

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.95471 / -118.21127	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3757795 E388079	Elevation (ft):	114
PLSS:	T02S, R13W, Sec. 35 (S)	Acres:	1987.0

Location: CITY OF SOUTH GATE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Detailed Location: MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY CENTERED AT THE SOUTH GATE POST OFFICE.

Ecological: AERIAL IMAGES FROM 1938 SHOW PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH MANY VACANT LOTS BISECTED WITH WALKING PATHS; EXTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT BY THE MID 1950S.

General: ONE COLLECTED ON 29 MAY 1939.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Phrynosoma blainvillii

Element Code: ARACF12100

coast horned lizard

Listing Status:Federal: None**CNDDDB Element Ranks:**Global:G4

State: None**State:**S4

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern

Habitat:General: FREQUENTS A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, MOST COMMON IN LOWLANDS ALONG SANDY WASHES WITH SCATTERED LOW BUSHES.

Micro: OPEN AREAS FOR SUNNING, BUSHES FOR COVER, PATCHES OF LOOSE SOIL FOR BURIAL, AND ABUNDANT

SUPPLY OF ANTS AND OTHER INSECTS.

Occurrence No.	130	Map Index: 01965	EO Index:
28078		Element Last Seen:	1952-04-15

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Location: CITY OF COMPTON.
Detailed Location: 1 RECORD FROM JUNCTION OF ROSECRANS AVE & SANTA FE AVE & 1 RECORD GIVEN ONLY AS "COMPTON".
Ecological:
General: LACM SPECIMENS #101356 COLLECTED 15 APR 1952 & #101357 COLLECTED 15 MAR 1952.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN
Occurrence No. 152 **Map Index:** 02079 **EO Index:** 28063 **Element Last Seen:** XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Possibly Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Possibly Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1952-04-15
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-01-23

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 33.90327 / -118.22273 **Accuracy:** 1 mile
UTM: Zone-11 N3752103 E386952 **Elevation (ft):** 70
PLSS: T03S, R13W, Sec. 15 (S) **Acres:** 0.0

Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-01-23

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long: 33.87862 / -118.20758 **Accuracy:** 1/5 mile
UTM: Zone-11 N3749353 E388321 **Elevation (ft):** 60
PLSS: T03S, R13W, Sec. 26 (S) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: 1 MILE WEST LOS ANGELES RIVER, 200 WEST BLOCK OF EAST 68TH ST, LONG BEACH.
Detailed Location:
Ecological:
General: LACM SPECIMEN #101361; DATE OF COLLECTION NOT GIVEN.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Gonidea angulata</i>		Element Code: IMBIV19010
western ridged mussel		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global:G3
	State: None	State: S2
	Other:	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable

Habitat:General: PRIMARILY CREEKS AND RIVERS AND LESS OFTEN LAKES. ORIGINALLY IN MOST OF STATE, NOW EXTIRPATED FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Micro:

Occurrence No.	153	Map Index: B6054	EO Index:	119087	Element Last Seen:	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1993-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2020-08-31

Quad Summary: Long Beach (3311872), South Gate (3311882), Los Angeles (3411812), Hollywood (3411813), Burbank (3411823), Van Nuys (3411824), Canoga Park (3411825), Calabasas (3411826)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	34.05581 / -118.22744	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3769024 E386720	Elevation (ft):	283
PLSS:	T01S, R13W, Sec. 27 (S)	Acres:	7001.0

Location: LOS ANGELES RIVER.

Detailed Location: LOCALITY LISTED IN HANNIBAL (1912) AND INGRAM (1948), REPORTEDLY BASED ON STEARNS (1882?) AND DALL (1908) THOUGH THE LATTER REFERENCE GIVES LOCALITY AS "VALLEY OF LOS ANGELES," NOT THE RIVER SPECIFICALLY.

Ecological: LISTED AS HISTORICAL SITE IN HOWARD (2010).

General: LOCALITY LISTED IN 1912 AND 1948 ARTICLES. NONE FOUND IN 1991-92 SURVEY OF RIVER. PRESUMED EXTIRPATED, WAS NOT RESAMPLED IN 2008-2010 STUDY.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>	Element Code: IMGASB1010
San Gabriel chestnut	
Listing Status:	Federal: None
State:	None
Other:	
Habitat:General:	TERRESTRIAL.
Micro:	

Occurrence No.	19	Map Index: B5925	EO Index:	
118937		Element Last Seen:	1953-05-22	
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site
Last Seen:	1953-05-22			
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknow n	Record Last Updated: 2020-07-30	
Trend:				

Quad Summary: Long Beach (3311872), South Gate (3311882)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.86276 / -118.23165	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3747622 E386074	Elevation (ft):	189
PLSS:	T03S, R13W, Sec. 34 (S)	Acres:	1987.0

Location:	VICINITY OF DOMINGUEZ HILLS.
Detailed Location:	GIVEN COLLECTION LOCALITES INCLUDE DOMINGUEZ HILLS, DOMINGUEZ, AND DOMINGUEZ JUNCTION.
Ecological:	E. CHACE FOUND SNAILS UNDER DEAD CACTI. OIL EXTRACTION STARTED AT SITE IN THE 1920S. SMITH IN 1970 NOTED SPECIES WAS ENDANGERED AT THIS SITE FROM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. AERIAL IMAGERY FROM 2000S SHOWS SITE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY DEVELOPED.
General:	COLLECTIONS MADE ON UNKNOWN DATE, IN 1906, 1914, 1917, 1922, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941, AND 1953. AREA HAS BEEN HEAVILY DEVELOPED SINCE TIME OF COLLECTION AND POPULATION IS LIKELY EXTIRPATED.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Centromadia parryi ssp. australis Element Code: PDAST4R0P4
 southern tarplant

Listing Status:Federal:None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:**Global:G3T2

State:None**State:**S2

Other:Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden

Habitat:**General:**MARSHES AND SWAMPS (MARGINS), VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.

Micro:OFTEN IN DISTURBED SITES NEAR THE COAST AT MARSH EDGES; ALSO IN ALKALINE SOILS SOMETIMES WITH SALTGRASS. SOMETIMES ON VERNAL POOL MARGINS. 0-975 M.

Occurrence No.	29	Map Index: 35369	EO Index:
	7744	Element Last Seen:	1931-07-31
Location:	EAST LOS ANGELES, TELEGRAPH ROAD NEAR SANTA FE RAILROAD CROSSING.		
Detailed Location:	MAPPED EAST OF THE SANTA ANA FREEWAY (I-5) AT GARFIELD AVE NEAR THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE TRACKS, CITY OF COMMERCE.		
Ecological:			
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1931 COLLECTION BY EWAN. SPECIMEN FILED IN H. PUNGENS FILE AT RSA, BUT HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED TO H. PARRYI SSP. AUSTRALIS BY D. BRAMLET (1990).		
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN		
Occurrence No.	95	Map Index: 97136	EO Index: 98383
		Element Last Seen:	1930-11-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1930-11-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant
Last Seen:	1931-07-31		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1997-02-04

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Quad Summary:	South Gate (3311882)		
County Summary:	Los Angeles		
Lat/Long:	33.98902 / -118.13773	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3761522 E394916	Elevation (ft):	60
PLSS:	T02S, R12W (S)	Acres:	0.0
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown
			Record Last Updated: 2015-08-06

Quad Summary:	South Gate (3311882), Inglewood (3311883)		
County Summary:	Los Angeles		
Lat/Long:	33.94023 / -118.24246	Accuracy:	4/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3756225 E385177	Elevation (ft):	0.0
PLSS:	T03S, R13W, Sec. 04 (S)	Acres:	

Location: WATTS.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS AROUND WATTS.
Ecological: WITH DISTICHLIS, ISOCOMA, ATRIPLEX BRACTEOSA, ETC.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1930 HALL COLLECTION.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Element Code: PDHYD0C510
Brand's star phacelia	
Listing Status:	None
Federal:	None
State:	S1
Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Habitat:General:	COASTAL SCRUB, COASTAL DUNES.
Micro:	OPEN AREAS. 3-370 M.

Occurrence No.	3	Map Index: 90351	EO Index:
	1726	Element Last Seen:	1923-03-19
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated
Last Seen:	1923-03-19	Trend:	Unknown
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Record Last Updated: 2013-09-17

Quad Summary:	South Gate (3311882)		
County Summary:	Los Angeles		

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Lat/Long:	33.91037 / -118.14066	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3752804 E394548	Elevation (ft):	90
PLSS:	T03S, R12W, Sec. 16, E (S)	Acres:	0.0

Location: DOWNEY CEMETERY.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB IN THE VICINITY OF THE OLD DOWNEY CEMETERY.
Ecological: SANDY SOIL.
General: ONLY SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE ARE TWO 1923 COLLECTIONS BY MOSKEDAHL AND MUNZ. REISER SUGGESTS THAT THIS POPULATION IS NO LONGER EXTANT (1994). **Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

Navarretia prostrata Element Code: PDPLM0C0Q0
 prostrate vernal pool navarretia
Listing Status: Federal: None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** Global: G2
State: None State: S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2
Habitat: General: COASTAL SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS, MEADOWS AND SEEPS.
Micro: ALKALINE SOILS IN GRASSLAND, OR IN VERNAL POOLS. MESIC, ALKALINE SITES. 3-1235 M.

Occurrence No.	11 47952	Map Index: 26503 Element Last Seen:	EO Index: 1895-05-XX		
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site
Last Seen:	1895-05-XX				
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Unknow n	Record Last Updated: 2015-02-11	

Quad Summary: Whittier (3311881), South Gate (3311882)
County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.94216 / -118.13586	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3756324 E395032	Elevation (ft):	0.0
PLSS:	T03S, R12W (S)	Acres:	

Location: DOWNEY.
Detailed Location:
Ecological:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS AN 1895 DAVIDSON COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	12	Map Index: 01965	EO Index: 47953	Element Last Seen:	1882-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1882-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknow n	Record Last Updated: 2015-02-11	

Quad Summary: South Gate (3311882)

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County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.90327 / -118.22273	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3752103 E386952	Elevation (ft):	0.0
PLSS:	T03S, R13W, Sec. 15 (S)	Acres:	

Location: COMPTON.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: OCCURRENCE IS BASED ON NEVIN COLLECTIONS FROM 1881, 1882, AND THE 1900S (DATE GIVEN AS 190_ BUT MAY HAVE ALSO BEEN FROM THE 1880S). NEEDS FIELDWORK. **Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

<i>Orcuttia californica</i>		Element Code: PMPOA4G010	
California Orcutt grass			
Listing Status:	Endangered	CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global:G1	
State:	Endangered	State: S1	
Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		
Habitat:	VERNAL POOLS.		
Micro:	10-660 M.		

Occurrence No. 14 **Map Index:** 26503 **EO Index:** 47231 **Element Last Seen:** XXXX-XX-XX

Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2002-02-14

Quad Summary: Whittier (3311881), South Gate (3311882)

County Summary: Los Angeles

Lat/Long:	33.94216 / -118.13586	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3756324 E395032	Elevation (ft):	125
PLSS:	T03S, R12W (S)	Acres:	0.0

Location: NEAR DOWNEY, WEST LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: COLLECTED NEAR DOWNEY ACCORDING TO GRIGGS (1977), UNKNOWN WHEN SEEN. APPARENTLY EXTIRPATED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

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Appendix F
USFWS IPaC Report

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United States Department of the Interior

1.0 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

In Reply Refer To: September 01, 2023

Project Code: 2023-0125044

Project Name: Berk Oil/Bell Gardens

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, 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 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 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 at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

<https://www.fws.gov/service/esa-section-7-consultation>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

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 Code 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

Project Code: 2023-0125044

Project Name: Berk Oil/Bell Gardens

Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground Project Description: Above ground construction

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.954752850000006,-118.1696978589186,14z>

Counties: Los Angeles County, California

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 Fisheries¹, 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* Threatened

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

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

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NAME STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity

Name: Emily Urquidi

Address: 11870 Pierce St, Suite 160

City: Riverside

State: CA

Zip: 92505

Email emily.urquidi@wsp.com

Phone: 9513698060

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Appendix G

California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory List

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifefor m	CRPR	G Rank	State Rank	Other Status	CESA	FESA	Blooming Period	Habitat
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	G3T2	S2	SB_CalBG/ RSABG; SB_CRES; SB_SBBG	None	None	May-Nov	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.2	G2	S2		None	None	Apr-Jul	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	SB_CalBG/ RSABG; SB_CRES	CE	FE	Apr-Aug	Vernal pools
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	1B.1	G1	S1	SB_CalBG/ RSABG	None	None	Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub