The Garden River Bridge at the Los Angeles River

Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Biological Resources Assessment

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RVA "Streamlining the Environmental Process"

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

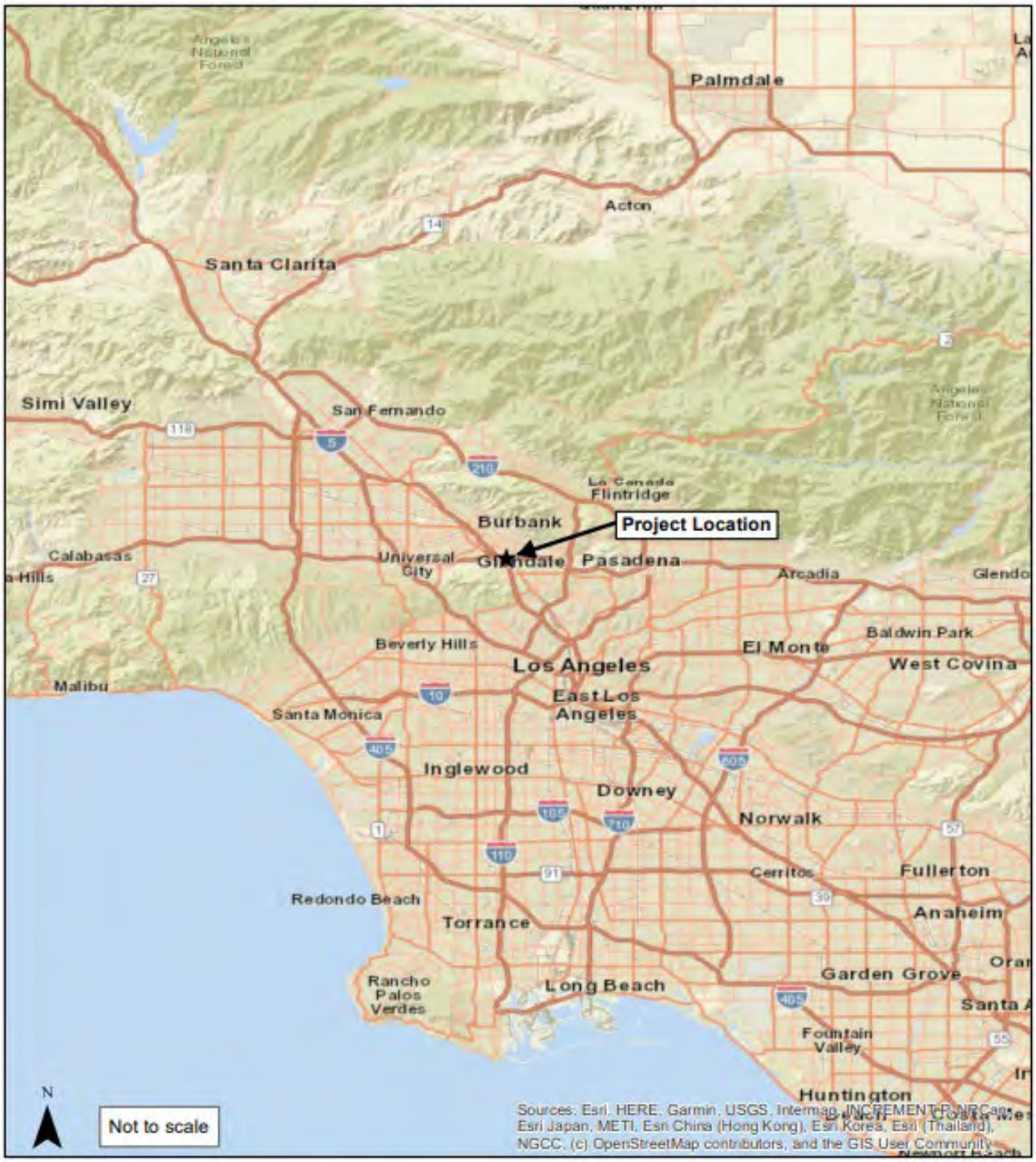
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CWA	Clean Water Act
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ESA	Endangered Species Act
Ft.	Feet
GIS	Geographical Information System
MSL	mean sea level
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
RVA	Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc.
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SCE	Southern California Edison
TNW	Traditionally Navigable Water
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc. (RVA) conducted a biological resources assessment for the proposed Garden River Bridge Project (Project) located within the Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. A literature/database review was conducted and included a review of state and federal databases of sensitive species known to occur in the area. The field review included a pedestrian survey by biologists of established study area, which included the 2.94-acre Project site, the site's overlapping 3.80-acre work area limits, and a 500-foot survey buffer. A habitat assessment was conducted for sensitive and general plant communities, as well as birds and other sensitive animal species. RVA also determined any federal or state jurisdictional features within the proposed project boundaries, and the extent of disturbance to waters and riparian vegetation. This report of findings includes study area baseline information, a description of the habitats found on site, regulatory requirements, and recommendations for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, where applicable.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project would span the LA River at approximately LA River Mile 31, latitude 34.1563º and longitude -118.2823º, within Township 1 North, Range 13 West. The proposed Project would extend from the City of Glendale on the north side of the LA River to the City of Los Angeles on the south. The bridge and associated connections to the existing bicycle/pedestrian trails along the LA River would be constructed within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 5593-001-900, 5593-002-917, 5593-002-916, 5593-002-270, 5627-020-907, and 5627-020-908. Located just north of where Interstate Highway 5 intersects with State Highway 134, the proposed bridge would serve as a point of connection across the LA River from the corner of Flower Street and Fairmont Avenue on the north side of the LA River (City of Glendale), to North Zoo Drive in Griffith Park on the south side of the LA River (City of Los Angeles) (see Figure 1 – Regional Vicinity Map and Figure 2 – Site Vicinity Map).



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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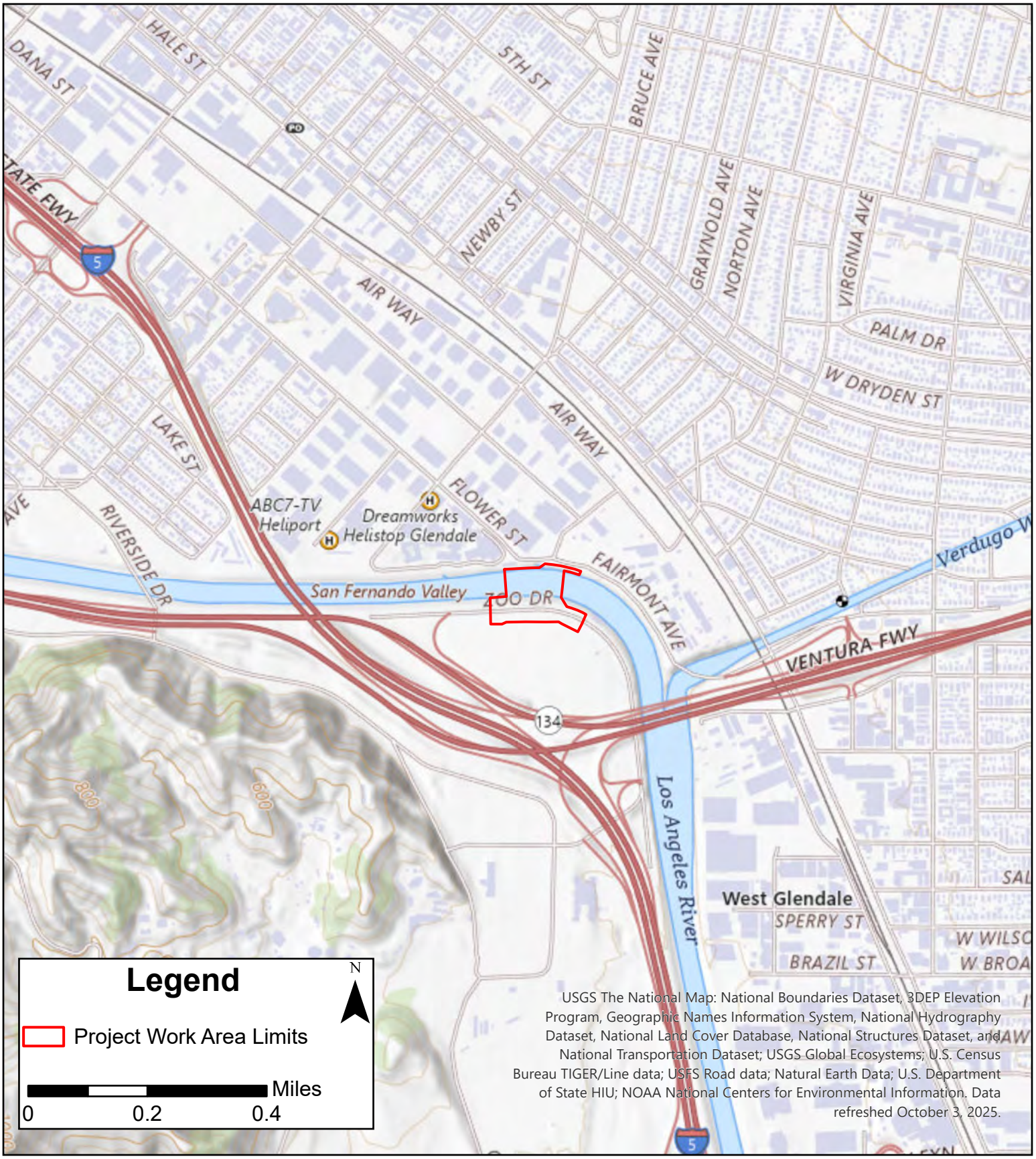
Regional Vicinity Map

Figure 1



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Site Vicinity Map

Figure 2

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Glendale, in partnership with the City of LA, proposes the construction of a three-span, curvilinear, landscaped bridge for use by pedestrians, bicyclists, and maintenance vehicles. The intent of this multi-community resource is to increase access to Glendale Narrows Riverwalk, and Griffith Park; to improve connections; and to increase the safety of paths used for pedestrians and cyclists. Dedicated access across the LA River at this key location would improve public safety and accessibility to important community resources by creating a connection between Glendale and Los Angeles across the LA River for pedestrians and cyclists.

The proposed bridge would be concrete with two supporting piers in the Los Angeles River. It would feature extensive landscaping on the approaches, as well as on the bridge itself, and is thus named the "Garden River Bridge." A number of raised and in-ground planting beds would create dedicated zones for bicycle and pedestrian circulation, shade structures, canopied seating areas, dispersed gathering spaces, and scenic views of the LA River.

The LA River is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-built flood risk management facility, in which the USACE holds primary authority over any proposed changes. The City of LA owns, operates, and maintains the south side of the LA River, located within the southern portion of the proposed Project area; also within this area, a fifteen-foot easement is held by Southern California Edison (SCE). The LA River channel limits are owned, operated, and managed by the City of LA; the City of Glendale would enter into an operations and management agreement for the proposed Project. On the north bank of the LA River, parcels within the northern portion of the proposed Project limits are owned by the City of LA, the City of Glendale, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). Furthermore, easements that cross the proposed Project area on the northern side are held by the City of Glendale for poles, sewers and structures, and the Riverwalk pedestrian/bike trail.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Prior to the on-site field assessment, biologists established a study area, which included the 2.94-acre Project site, the site's overlapping 3.80-acre work area limits, and a 500-foot survey buffer (herein collectively referred to as the study area). The study area was reviewed to determine whether the Project's work area limits or the general vicinity support special status or otherwise sensitive species and/or their habitat, and to address the potential effects associated with the proposed Project on those resources. The species and habitats addressed in this document are based on a literature and database review and field investigation.

Prior to conducting the site survey, species and habitat information was gathered and reviewed for the Burbank, California USGS quadrangle to determine which species and/or habitats would be expected to occur within the survey area. The following resources were reviewed:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Database;
- USFWS mapping of designated critical habitat;
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) database;
- Calflora Database; and
- LA County Significant Ecological Area (SEA) mapping tool

On December 20, 2022, RVA biologists Miranda Villalobos and Justinne Manahan visited the study area to conduct a field assessment and to document sensitive biological resources. Survey methods included walking the entire study area while conducting a thorough examination of the surrounding area. Areas inaccessible by foot were examined using binoculars. The field assessment consisted of observing and recording plant and animal species in a field notebook. A complete list of plant species and wildlife species observed can be found in Attachment 1, Flora/Fauna Compendium, of this report. On October 20, 2025, an updated desktop analysis was conducted to identify any newly listed species not previously recorded in the area and to verify current environmental conditions. The review included the CNDDB, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Occurrence Database, and recent Google Earth imagery.

Vegetation communities within the study area were mapped according to Holland (1986) when possible, while plant species were identified using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (2012) and U.C. Berkeley's "Jepson eFlora" online database (2023). The study area does not meet the parameters of any natural vegetation classification system. Wildlife species were identified by sight, call, and/or tracks when present.

The field assessment was conducted between 9:00 am and 11:30 am, the temperature was 64 degrees Fahrenheit with mostly sunny skies, 2-mile-per-hour winds from the southwest, and 54.1% humidity. A shallow sheet of water with moderate siltation was present within the LA River, with an approximate wetted depth of up to 12 inches.

2.2 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION

On December 20, 2022, RVA biologists Miranda Villalobos and Justinne Manahan also conducted a jurisdictional delineation to evaluate the study area for the limits of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. regulated by the USACE and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and streambed and associated riparian habitat as regulated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The jurisdictional delineation was based on the methods outlined in the Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (USACE 2008a), and A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2008b). The following relevant literature and materials were also reviewed prior to conducting the delineation:

- Historical aerial photographs of the study area contours to determine the potential locations of jurisdictional waters or wetlands;
- USGS topographic map (Figure 2 – Site Vicinity Map) to determine the presence of any "blue line" drainages or other mapped water features;
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil mapping data; and
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps to identify areas mapped as wetland features.

Channel widths within the LA River were measured according to a discernable OHWM to determine waters of the U.S. The RWQCB jurisdictional follows guidance from Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and typically follows the same jurisdictional areas as USACE. Widths of the streambed and bank were also measured to determine waters of the State by delineating the top of bank measurement.

3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344 *ET SEQ.*)

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The USEPA promulgated Section 404(b)(1) guidelines (40 CFR Part 230); however, the USACE Regulatory Program evaluates and issues permits for proposed discharges into waters of the United States. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that applicants for federal permits or licenses provide certification from the state that any discharges will comply with state-established water quality standard requirements. Applicants/Requestors must obtain a Section 401 certification or waiver for the proposed action before the USACE can authorize a permit under Section 408 and Section 404. EC 1165-2-220 specifies that the USACE will coordinate internally to ensure that the Section 404 permit and the Section 408 Permissions are consistent.

RIVER AND HARBORS ACT (33 U.S.C. 403)

Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act regulates the construction of structures in or over any navigable Waters of the U.S. (WoUS) or outside the defined limits of navigable WoUS if the

structure or work affects the course, location, or condition of the water body. The law regulates disposal of dredged or fill materials, dredging, excavation, filling, modification and recanalization of WoUS and pertains to the smallest to the largest of construction undertakings including without limitation any aerial or subaqueous power transmission lines, aids to navigation, artificial canal, bank protection (e.g., riprap, revetment, bulkhead), boat ramp, boom breakwater, dolphin, groin, intake or outfall pipes, jetty, mooring structures such as pilings, permanently moored floating vessel, riprap, revetment, tunnel, weir, wharf. This section applies to all construction whether permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary.

Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended, and codified in 33 U.S.C 408 (Section 408) provides that the Secretary of the Army may, upon the recommendation of the USACE Chief of Engineers, grant permission to other entities for the permanent or temporary alteration or use of any USACE Civil Works project. This requires a determination by the Secretary that the requested alteration would not be injurious to the public interest and would not impair the usefulness of the USACE project. The purpose of the Section 408 review is to ensure that the Congressionally-authorized purpose and benefits of the Civil Works project are protected and maintained (e.g., flood risk management, navigation, coastal storm damage reduction) and to ensure that what is being proposed is not injurious to the public interest.

FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve threatened and endangered species and their ecosystems. Actions that jeopardize endangered or threatened species and their habitats upon which they rely are considered "take" under the ESA. Take of a federally listed threatened or endangered species is prohibited without a special permit. The ESA allows for take of a threatened or endangered species incidental to development activities once a habitat conservation plan (HCP) has been prepared to the satisfaction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and an incidental take permit has been issued. The ESA also allows for the take of threatened or endangered species after Section 7(a)(2) consultation with the USFWS has deemed that development of the federal action associated with activities will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was enacted in 1918 to protect native migratory birds or any part, nest, or egg of such bird unless allowed by another regulation adopted in accordance with the act. Enforced in the U.S. by the USFWS, the MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Chapter 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (Code Fed. Regs., Title 50, Ch. 21). Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (e.g., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may be considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT OF 1958, AS AMENDED, (16 U.S.C. 661 ET SEQ.)

The FWCA requires that federal agencies consult with the USFWS and the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular state, "whenever the

waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever" (16 U.S.C. 662).

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, AS AMENDED, (42 U.S.C. 4321 ET SEQ.)

NEPA requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions prior to decision making. This biological assessment has been prepared following the 2020 CEQ NEPA Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) and the USACE ER 200-2-2 (33 CFR 230) and satisfies the NEPA requirement.

3.2 STATE REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The CESA, like the Federal ESA, contains a process for the listing of species and regulating potential impacts to listed species. State threatened and endangered species include both plants and wildlife but do not include invertebrates. The designation "rare" applies only to California native plants. State threatened and endangered plant species are regulated largely under the Native Plant Preservation Act in conjunction with the CESA. State threatened and endangered animal species are legally protected against take. The CESA authorizes CDFW to enter into a memorandum of agreement for take or listed species to issue an incidental take permit for a state-listed threatened and endangered species only if specific criteria are met.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a private organization that monitors and protects sensitive plant species. The CNPS compiles and maintains a list of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species that often serves as a basis for designation or a species as threatened or endangered by CDFW.

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE

The California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) provides protection from take for a variety of species, referred to as fully protected species. Take is defined in Section 86 as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Section 5050 lists protected amphibians and reptiles. Section 3315 prohibits take of fully protected fish species. Eggs and nests of all birds are protected under Section 3503, nesting birds (including raptors and passerines) under Sections 3503.5 and 3513, birds of prey under Section 3503.5, and fully protected birds under Section 3511. Migratory non-game birds are protected under Section 3800. Mammals are protected under Section 4700.

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 including a Section 404 permit. Through the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Regional Board asserts jurisdiction over Waters of the State of California which is generally the same as WoUS but may also include waters not in federal jurisdiction. The State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of

Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State was adopted in April 2020 and put into effect statewide on May 28, 2020 (State Water Resources Control Board, 2020).

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The CDFW regulates water resources under Section 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 1602 states: "An entity may not substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake (CDFW, 2015)."

CDFW jurisdiction includes ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial watercourses (including dry washes) and lakes characterized by the presence of (1) definable bed and banks and (2) existing fish or wildlife resources. Furthermore, CDFW jurisdiction often extends to habitats adjacent to watercourses, such as oak woodlands in canyon bottoms or willow woodlands that support hydrologic functions within the riparian system. CDFW jurisdiction typically does not include features without a discernible bed and bank, such as swales, vernal pools, or wet meadows.

3.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

The Project spans both City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County jurisdictions and is subject to the requirements set forth in the following ordinances:

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OAK TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

County Ordinance No 22.56.2060 defines protected trees are any species of the oak tree genus which is 8 inches or more in diameter; multi-trunked oaks are measured by a combined diameter of twelve inches or more of the two larger trunks.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

Ordinance No. 186,873 (Chapter IV, Article 6 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code) protects trees and shrubs (including coast live oak, western sycamore, Southern California black walnut, California bay laurel, Mexican elderberry, and toyon) with trunk diameters (measured at 4.5 feet above grade) of 4 inches or greater. City ROW trees are "protected" at any size or species under the Department of Recreation Urban Forestry Program.

CITY OF GLENDALE INDIGENOUS TREE ORDINANCE

Since 1982, native trees growing within the City of Glendale limits have been under the protections established in the Indigenous Tree Ordinance. The ordinance protects indigenous trees by requiring an indigenous tree permit for work that is performed on a protected tree or through the review of site plans when construction is proposed near protected trees. The City of Glendale's list of protected trees consists of the following species:

- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- Mesa oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)
- California (western) sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
- Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)
- Scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*)
- California bay (*Umbellularia californica*)

Protected trees additionally include any city-owned or park tree.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 SURROUNDING LAND USE TYPES

The study area encompasses approximately 10 acres within portions of the City of Los Angeles and City of Glendale where the cities each border a side of the Los Angeles River channel, as well as a portion of the Los Angeles River channel. Land use types occurring in the vicinity of the Project site include industrial uses to the north, within the City of Glendale, and open space (Griffith Park area) to the south, within the City of Los Angeles.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

Topography is relatively flat along the concrete-lined bottom of the Los Angeles River channel, the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk/trail to the north, and the Los Angeles River Bike Path and North Zoo Drive to the south.

The site's elevational profile varies from north to south, with the elevation at approximately 450 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL) at the top of the channel at the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk/trail to the north, approximately 433 ft. AMSL along the bottom of the channel, and at approximately 456 ft. AMSL at the top of the channel at the Los Angeles River Bike Path to the south.

Figure 3 – Soils Map, provides an overview of soil types within the study area. A review of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey indicates that Project's work area limits include:

- 1001: Urban land-Metz-Pico complex; 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 1264: Xeropsamments, frequently flooded; 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 1012: Urban land-Tujunga-Typic Xerothents, sandy substratum complex; 0 to 2 percent slopes.



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Soils Map

Figure 3

5.0 RESULTS

SITE CONDITIONS

The study area is located within urban areas within the cities of Glendale to the north and Los Angeles to the south, within Los Angeles County. On-site land uses are considered disturbed and naturally occurring habitats have been eliminated due to channelization and development along the Lost Angeles River channel. The study area is within a concrete-lined portion of the channel and is bordered by pavement trails and roads (the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk, Flower Street, and Fairmont Street to the north; the Los Angeles River Bike Path and North Zoo Drive to the south) on both sides of the channel.

Within the study area, the Los Angeles River is confined by a half-trapezoidal (to the south), half-vertical concrete wall (to the north) channel. During the site visit, a moderately shallow level of water was present (about 12 to 20 inches) with minimal deposition and some algae growth present.

VEGETATION AND LAND USE TYPES

Vegetation present in and around the study area is relatively sparse and reflects ornamental plantings (e.g., trees and shrubs along walkways and within planters) or occurrences of herbaceous weedy species. Five overall vegetation types/land use types were identified during the biological assessment: developed, developed – concrete-lined channel, open water (concrete-lined channel), native/landscaped, and western sycamore (see Figure 4 – Vegetation/Land Use Types Map and Table 2 – Summary of Vegetation/Land Use Types within the Project Area Work Limits).

Developed

The study area is surrounded by paved and/or concreted developed areas, such as adjacent sidewalks/walkways, roads, and the paved walking/bike trails. These developed areas do not contain or support vegetation.

Developed – Concrete-Lined Channel

The portion of the Los Angeles River channel in which the proposed Project would be constructed is concrete-lined and concrete-bottomed; as such, minimal to no vegetation is present within the concrete-lined portions of the channel. The minimal vegetation present consists of weedy herbaceous species growing out of some concrete cracks and weep holes along the surface and bottom of the trapezoidal/sloped side of the channel. Among the species observed were: spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), pond water-starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*), rosilla (*Helenium puberulum*), and big-flowered blumea (*Blumea megacephala*). Observed not as often were instances of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) emerging from some of the weep holes.

Open Water (Concrete-Lined Channel)

The low-flow portion of the concrete-lined, concrete-bottomed Los Angeles River channel is inundated with enough water to cover the surface of the channel bottom. Any vegetation observed was very minimal and consisted of algal growth.

Native/Landscaped

Native/landscaped vegetation consists of various native and non-native plantings in and around the study area within planters along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk to the north (the majority of the vegetation being outside the Project's northern site boundary). Species within these planters include: desertbroom (*Baccharis sarathroides*), African sumac (*Searsia lancea*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), tumbleweed (*Kali tragus sp. tragus*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). A few early-stage coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) were also observed within these planter areas.

Park Landscaped

The area just south of Zoo Drive and just north of the Griffith Park soccer field contains a scattering of trees including western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in addition to some bare/sparsely vegetated unpaved areas.

Western Sycamore

A line of western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees is present within the southern portion of the proposed Project's work area limits. These trees are bordered on one side by the paved Los Angeles River Bike Path and by the paved North Zoo Drive road on the other. No other vegetation was observed growing under or around these trees.

Table 1 – Summary of Vegetation/Land Use Types within the Project Work Area Limits

Vegetation Type/Land Use Type	Approximate Acreage
Developed	1.72
Developed – Concrete-Lined Channel	1.04
Open Water (Concrete-Lined Channel)	2.79
Native/Landscaped*	0.03
Park Landsacped	1.15
Landscaped Western Sycamore	0.55
*As noted, the majority of the native/landscaped vegetation type is located outside of proposed Project boundaries, along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk.	

Upstream of the Project (more than 1,000 ft. outside of the Project work area limits), there is a soft-bottomed portion of the Los Angeles River channel that supports vegetation within the wetted portion of the channel. Vegetation in this area primarily consists of California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) and some willow trees (*Salix sp.*). This area is located far outside of the Project's work area limits and would not be impacted by Project activities.



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Vegetation/Land Use Types Map

Figure 4

WILDLIFE

Due to urbanization and minimal habitat within the study area, very few wildlife species were observed. This may also have been due to cooler winter temperatures at the time of the site assessment. Wildlife species observed during the site survey included: rock dove (*Columba livia*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), black-necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).

Additionally, within the soft-bottomed, vegetated portion of the channel, located upstream of the Project site, American wigeon (*Mareca americana*) and American coot (*Fulica americana*) were observed.

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND CONNECTIVITY

Native habitat patches, wildlife corridors, linkages, and Local Connectivity Areas exist within the landscape in and around the Los Angeles River. A wildlife corridor is a strip of habitat that connects two otherwise separated larger habitat areas. Connecting isolated habitats helps to reduce population isolation, increases the species' range, and allows for greater survival of the population. The combination of the Los Angeles River channel and the adjacent highways and development has effectively created a blockage to the wildlife movement that would have historically occurred between the Santa Monica Mountains to the west and Verdugo Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Bats and birds are less restricted by development, though human occupation may discourage passage. Ground dwelling animals that occur in the vicinity of the Los Angeles River migrate into the study area via the available, though limited, pathways. These pathways can be composed of narrow riparian strips, but more often are provided by culverts, paved pathways along the Los Angeles River, and concrete tunnels beneath highways. Despite the man-made nature of these pathways, wildlife are known to utilize them. Although the riverbed is highly developed, it likely provides at least some connectivity for species moving or migrating through the region, particularly for aerial species such as bats and birds. Outside of the river channel, various areas contain habitats that support species movement, migration, stopover, overwintering, and breeding, such as trees and vegetation in local parks, greenbelts, and landscaping. Developed features within the study area, such as culverts, tunnels, and bridges additionally provide breeding and/or nesting habitat for both bird and bat species within and outside of the Los Angeles River.

The Los Angeles River may serve as a wildlife corridor that allows animals to migrate between larger native habitat patch areas.

FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

The study area contains one drainage feature, the Los Angeles River, a concrete-lined flood control channel, a portion of which is located within the Project site. The Los Angeles River is a blue-line perennial stream that is designated as a Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) for its entire length and flows for approximately 51 miles until it releases flows into the Pacific Ocean. Flows observed within the channel during the time of survey were primarily from recent winter rain and urban runoff. No additional jurisdictional resources are within the study area boundaries.

The segment of the channelized Los Angeles River exhibits physical evidence of an OHWM; observed staining of the concrete side slopes indicate the OHWM is approximately 12 inches above the toe of the slope. Widths of the LA River within the Project work area limits average approximately 241.78 feet. USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction associated with the LA River within the Project work area limits totaled approximately 2.80 acres (508.74 linear feet) (Figure 6 – USACE/RWQCB Jurisdictional Map).

CDFW jurisdiction associated with the Los Angeles River within the Project work area limits extends top of the channel, bank to bank. Due to the lack of soils and vegetation within the concrete channel, there is no associated riparian habitat present in this portion of the Los Angeles River. Bank to bank widths within CDFW jurisdiction was approximately 308.57 feet. CDFW jurisdiction totaled approximately 3.84 acres (641.63 linear feet) of unvegetated streambed within the Project work area limits (Figure 7 – CDFW Jurisdictional Map).

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

A list of special-status species with the potential to be in the study area was obtained using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Database. Habitat assessments for all listed species within the Burbank quadrangle were evaluated in Attachment 2, *Special- Status Species Table*.

Based on the habitat requirements for specific species, soil types, and disturbed nature of the study area, it was determined the study area has less than reasonable potential to provide suitable habitat for the special-status plant species identified in the CNDDB query and for most special-status wildlife species.

Special-Status Plant Communities

The CNDDB identifies areas of southern coast live oak riparian forest approximately 1 mile southwest of the Project site, within Griffith Park. Project activities will not extend into Griffith Park and will not alter conditions within the study area that could adversely affect the southern coast like oak riparian forest within Griffith Park.

Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plants were detected within the survey area. As discussed, the proposed Project would be constructed within a concrete-lined, developed portion of the Los Angeles River channel. Due to the concrete-lined nature of the channel and surrounding urbanization, the proposed Project would not support the special-status plant species identified in the CNDDB query of the Burbank quadrangle.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

One special-status avian species, the American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), has the potential to occur within the Project area. While the American peregrine falcon has been Federally delisted due to population recovery, it continues to be recognized as a Fully Protected species in California. American peregrine falcon adapts well to urban environments, often using

tall buildings, bridges, and other man-made structures as nesting sites. Although the Project site itself does not contain suitable nesting habitat, it provides potential foraging habitat for the falcon given the presence of prey species such as fish, pigeons, and small mammals associated with the LA River.

One reptile species, the California legless lizard (*Anniella* spp.), has a moderate potential to occur within or near the Project site. California legless lizard is a species of special concern. This species has been documented upstream in riparian habitat located offsite within the Glendale Narrows riparian habitat directly upstream. While the Project site is concrete-lined and lacks the vegetative cover and loose, sandy soils preferred by this species for burrowing, occasional individuals may occur as they forage beyond their typical habitat boundaries.

Four special-status bat species were identified in the CNDDB query to have moderate potential to utilize the study area to some extent – pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). All four of these bat species are designated as species of special concern. The study area provides potentially suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for bat species as some bat species are known to forage and roost along the Los Angeles River channel. Developed features within the study area, such as culverts, tunnels, and bridges provide breeding and/or nesting habitat for special status bat species within the study area.

PROTECTED TREES

The Project would be subject to both county and city tree ordinances. As discussed, there are western sycamore trees along the Los Angeles River Bike Path and North Zoo Drive, within the southern footprint of the Project's work area limits, and some early stage coast live oak trees in the planter areas along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk within the northern footprint of the work area limits. The construction of an ADA access ramp and plaza area between the Zoo Drive crosswalk and the bridge will require the removal of approximately eighteen (18) western Sycamore trees located between Zoo Drive and the LA River Bike Path.

NESTING BIRDS

Developed and undeveloped portions of the study area contain suitable nesting habitat for a variety of avian species. The trees along the Los Angeles River Bike Path and the shrubs along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk contain suitable habitat within the Project's work area limits. The flowing water in this portion of the Los Angeles River provides important foraging sites for many birds.

HABITATS OF CONCERN

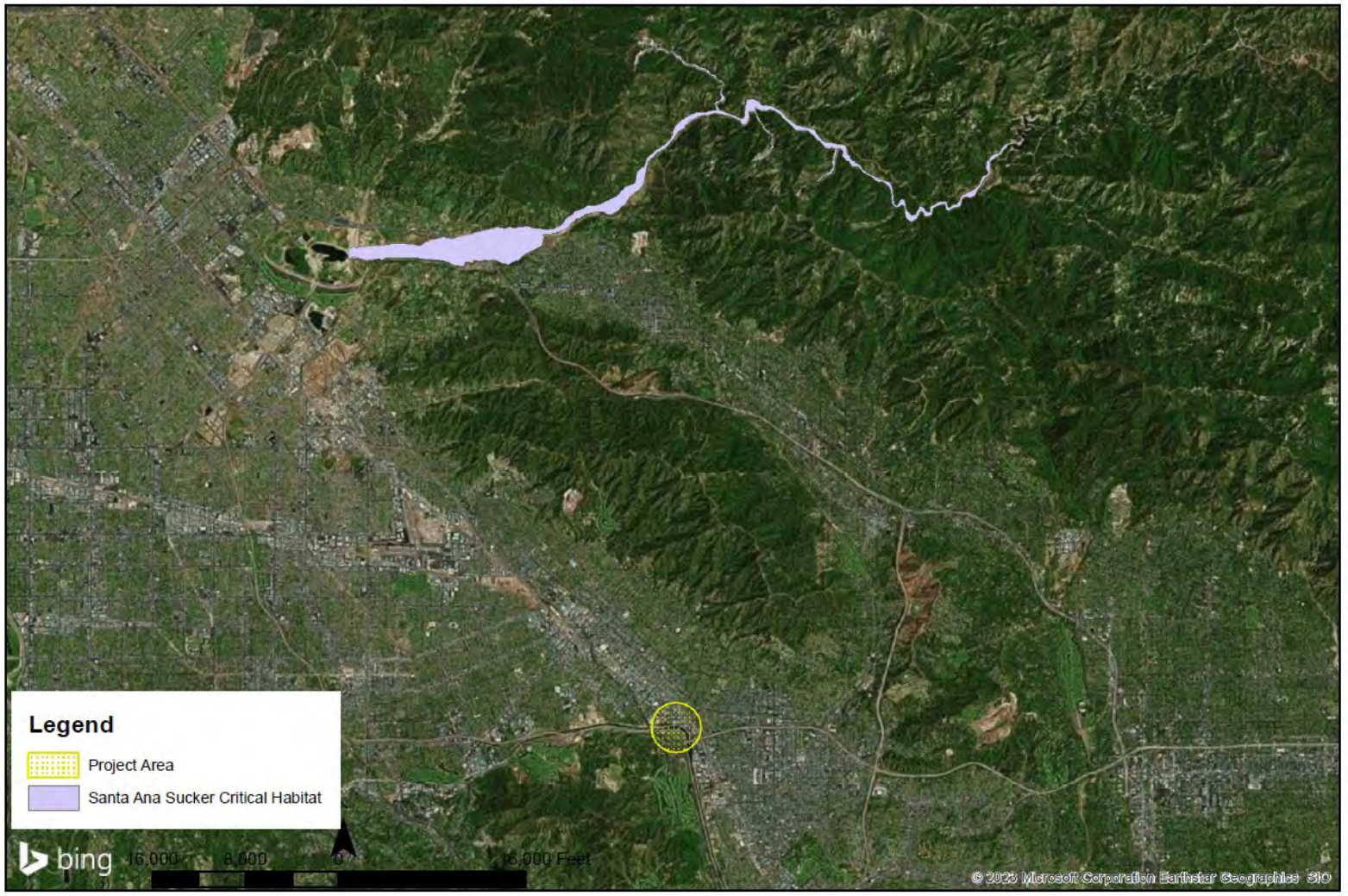
Habitats of concern along the LA River include sensitive natural communities, EFH, and USFWS critical habitat.

Sensitive natural communities: There are no sensitive natural communities documented within the study area. The CNDDB identifies areas of southern coast live oak riparian forest approximately 1 mile southwest of the study area, within Griffith Park. The Project would not involve encroaching into these areas and would not impact these areas.

Habitat Conservation Plans: There are no habitat conservation plans for the Project site or surrounding area.

EFH: As the LA River is a concrete-bottom channel at this location with no associated riparian habitat, the study area is not an EFH.

USFWS critical habitat: There is no designated USFWS critical habitat within the study area or the vicinity. The nearest critical habitat is approximately 8.1 miles to the northwest and north for Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*; see Figure 5 – Critical Habitat Map).



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GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

Critical Habiat Map

Figure 5

DELINEATION RESULTS SUMMARY

Within the study area, there is one feature subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. The Los Angeles River within the Project area does not meet the wetland criteria for USACE or RWQCB jurisdictional wetlands. Please refer to the following table, Figure 6 – USACE/RWQCB Jurisdictional Map, and Figure 7 – CDFW Jurisdictional Map for a detailed summary of the federal and state jurisdictional areas.

Table 2 – Summary of Jurisdictional Areas

Jurisdictional Feature	USACE Jurisdiction (acres)	RWQCB Jurisdiction (acres)	CDFW Jurisdiction (acres)	Length (linear feet)	Latitude/ Longitude	Class of Aquatic Resource
LA River	2.80	2.80	3.84	~650	34.156321°/ -118.282288°	Non-Section 10- non wetland
Total	**2.80**	**2.80**	**3.84**	**~650**	**n/a**	**n/a**



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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USACE and RWQCB Jurisdiction

Figure 6



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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CDFW Jurisdiction

Figure 7

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

IMPACTS ON NESTING BIRDS

The study area contains suitable nesting habitat within the surrounding trees and shrubs along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk and the Los Angeles River Bike Path. As these areas of trees and shrubs within the study area contain potential nesting habitat, construction activities should be conducted outside avian nesting season pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The general avian nesting season for passerines is from February 1st to September 15th but can vary based on migratory patterns, species, weather patterns, etc. If avoidance of the nesting season is not feasible, the following Mitigation Measure is recommended:

MM-BIO-1 Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey

If construction activities such as earthwork, clearing, grubbing, etc. cannot feasibly be conducted outside the general nesting bird season for migratory birds (February 1st to September 15th), a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey, including suitable habitat within a 500-foot radius, within three days prior to any disturbance of the site. If active nests are identified, the biologist shall establish suitable buffers around the nests, and the buffer areas shall be avoided until the nests are no longer occupied and the juvenile birds can survive independently from the nests.

IMPACTS ON REPTILE SPECIES

Given the close proximity of known occurrences of California legless lizard within the upstream riparian habitat within Glendale Narrows, there is a potential for this species to occur within the Project site. Although the site lacks their preferred habitat due to the concrete-lined nature, individuals may occasionally disperse into or forage within the area. If present during construction activities, this species could be adversely affected by ground disturbance and equipment movement. To avoid and minimize potential impacts to California legless lizard, the following Mitigation Measure is recommended:

MM-BIO-2 Pre-Construction Clearance Survey

Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey of the Project site within two hours before the start of work to determine presence of the California legless lizard. If individuals are detected during the survey or encountered during construction, the individual shall be allowed to move out of harm's way on its own, or if necessary, may be relocated by a qualified biologist to suitable upstream habitat within the LA River.

IMPACTS ON BAT SPECIES

The study area contains potentially suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for bat species. Bats are known to forage and/or roost along the Los Angeles River channel where concrete-lined portions of the channel (e.g., bridges, channel outlets, etc.) provide habitat via cracks and crevices and where open water provides foraging habitat. The proposed project activities would not alter conditions within the project site with respect to suitability of habitat for bat foraging or roosting. Nonetheless, because the study area contains suitable bat foraging and/or roosting habitat, the following Mitigation Measure is recommended:

MM-BIO-3 Bat Roost and Emergence Survey

A pre-construction survey for bat roosts shall be conducted by performing a daytime pedestrian survey to inspect potential habitat within 100 feet of the Project's work area limits for indications of bat use (e.g. occupancy, guano staining, smells, or sounds) and a dusk emergence survey. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist. If it is determined habitat within the survey area is being used, or likely to be used as a bat roost, and may be affected by construction activities, then specific measures will be developed and implemented to minimize potential impacts on the roost. Such measures may include minimizing construction activities near the roost during maternity season (May 1st through August 15th) or other measures developed by the qualified biologist in coordination with CDFW.

IMPACTS ON PROTECTED TREES

The Project's work area limits include County and City protected trees including western Sycamore and coast live oak trees. The construction of an ADA access ramp and plaza area between the Zoo Drive crosswalk and the bridge will require the removal of approximately 18 western Sycamore trees. Please see Figure 8- Western Sycamore Tree Removal Area. DISTURBANCE OR Removal of any protected trees within the work area limits will require a Tree Removal Permit from the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services Urban Forestry Division. If protected trees cannot be transplanted and relocated within the study area, they must be replaced at a 4:1 ratio.

IMPACTS ON JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

USACE Jurisdictional Impacts

Non-wetland waters of the U.S. subject to USACE jurisdiction within the Project area work limits total approximately 1.85 acres. Of this, a total of 1.00 acre of temporary impacts would occur to USACE jurisdiction resulting from water diversion activities and the excavation for two bridge pier foundations. Additionally, a total of 0.03 acre of permanent impacts to USACE jurisdiction would occur from the construction of the two bridge piers. Please see Figure 9 – USACE & RWQCB Jurisdictional Impacts Map for a visual overview of these impacts.

RWQCB Jurisdictional Impacts

Non-wetland waters of the State subject to RWQCB jurisdiction within the Project area work limits total approximately 1.85 acres. Of this, a total of 1.00 acre of temporary impacts would occur to RWQCB jurisdiction resulting from water diversion activities and the excavation for two bridge pier foundations. Additionally, a total of 0.03 acre of permanent impacts to RWQCB jurisdiction would occur from the construction of the two bridge piers. Please see Figure 9 – USACE & RWQCB Jurisdictional Impacts Map for a visual overview of these impacts.

CDFW Jurisdictional Impacts

Waters of the State in the form of unvegetated streambed subject to CDFW jurisdiction within the Project area work limits total approximately 2.31 acres. Of this, a total of 1.03 acre of temporary impacts would occur to CDFW jurisdiction resulting from water diversion activities, excavation activities for two bridge piers, and to excavate areas to install the bridge abutment and retaining wall. Additionally, a total of 0.04 acre of permanent impacts to CDFW jurisdiction would occur from the construction of the two bridge piers and from the abutment for the bridge on the south side of the channel. Please see Figure 10 – CDFW Jurisdictional Impacts Map for a visual overview of these impacts.

Addressing Jurisdictional Impacts

Based on the results of the Jurisdictional Delineation, the Los Angeles River is a blue-line stream jurisdictional under waters of the U.S. and falls under USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW jurisdiction. As the Project would include both temporary and permanent impacts within jurisdictional waters and a TNW, the Project would need to obtain a regulatory Section 10/404 Nationwide Permit, RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and CDFW Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement approvals prior to development of the site.

Other recommendations related to reducing impacts during construction:

MM BIO-4 Environmental Training

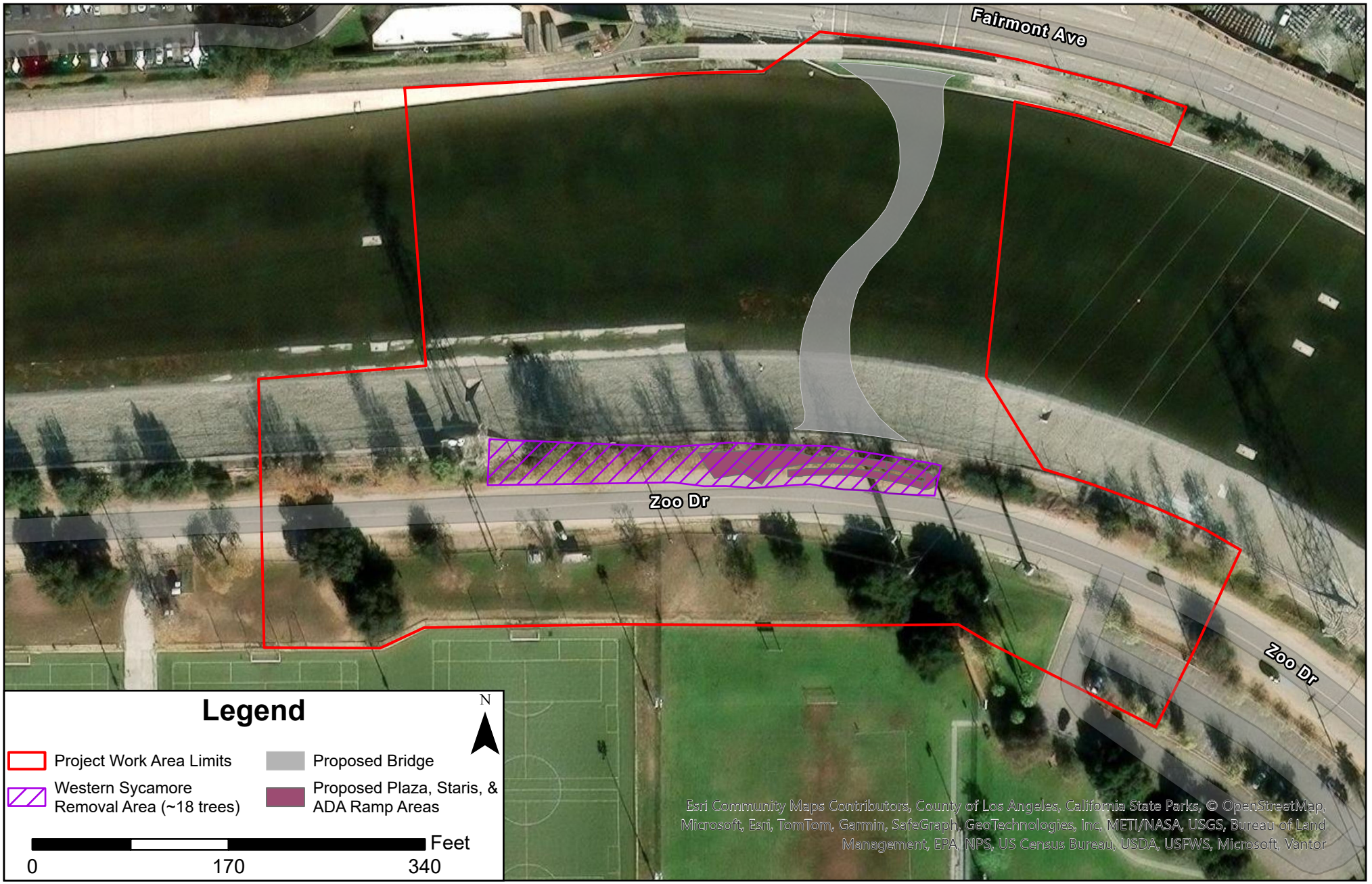
A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) shall be presented to all employees, representatives, agents, contractors, and subcontractors concentrating on the proper identification of sensitive resources while in the field, suggested strategies in avoiding impact to sensitive resources, and proper reporting methods for field crews if sensitive resources are observed during construction activities.

MM BIO-5 Access Routes and Work Area

The Project shall establish and delineate work areas and access routes, within areas and routes within jurisdictional features, to minimize impacts to sensitive resources to the greatest extent feasible.

Recommended Best Management Practices (BMPs) related to Operations and Maintenance:

1. To avoid light spillover into the Los Angeles River habitat, any proposed lighting fixtures on the bridge structure shall incorporate internal baffles, or similar, to direct the light towards the ground and shall have a zero side-angle cut-off to the horizon.
2. Construction activities should be limited to daylight hours.



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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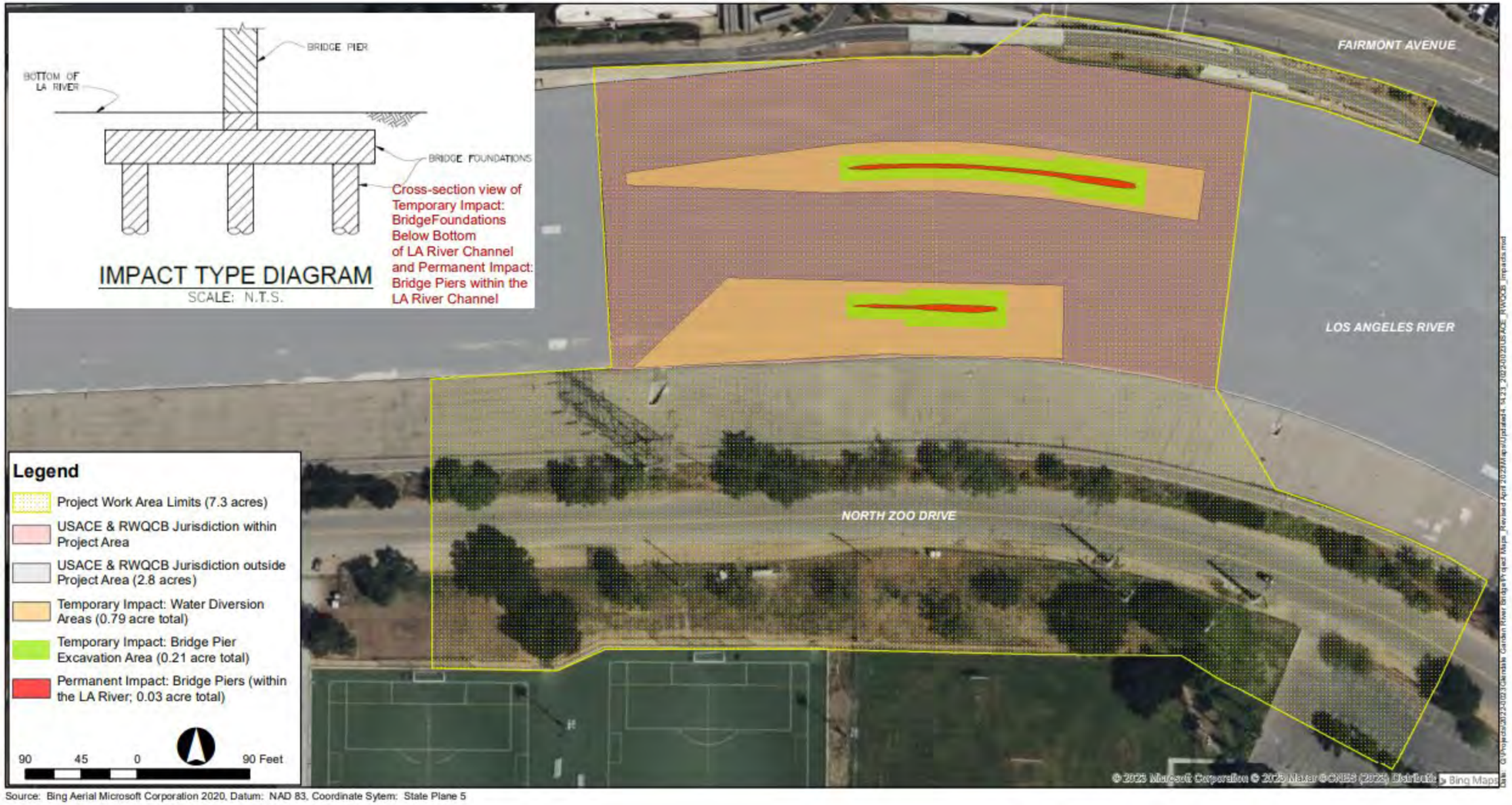
Western Sycamore Tree Removal Area

Figure 8

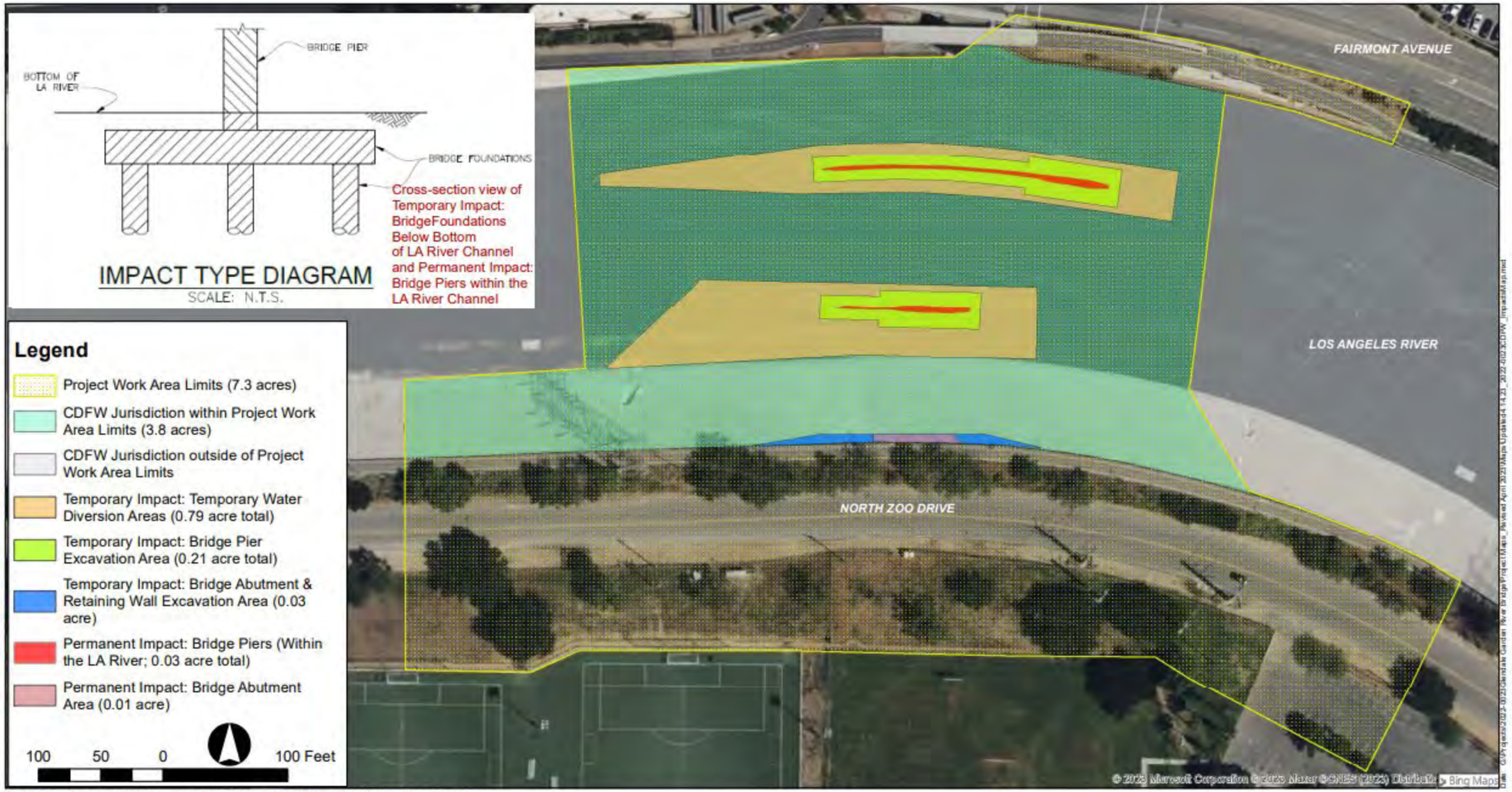


Source: Bing Aerial Microsoft Corporation 2020, Datum: NAD 83, Coordinate Sytem: State Plane 5

GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

USACE & RWQCB Jurisdictional Impacts Map

Figure 9



Source: Bing Aerial Microsoft Corporation 2020, Datum: NAD 83, Coordinate Sytem: State Plane 5

GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

CDFW Jurisdictional Impacts Map

Figure 10

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Attachment 1 – Flora/Fauna Compendium

This list documents plant and animal species observed during the habitat assessment on December 20, 2022. Other species may have been overlooked or undetectable due to their activity patterns or growing season.

	Common Name	***Scientific Name***
Flora:	Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*
	Western sycamore	*Platanus racemose*
	Tumbleweed	*Kali tragus* subsp. *tragus*
	Coyote bush	*Baccharis pilularis*
	Desert broom	*Baccharis sarothroides*
	African sumac	*Searsia lancea*
	Cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora*
	Spotted spurge	*Euphorbia maculata*
	Pond water-starwort	*Callitriche stagnalis*
	Rosilla	*Helenium puberulum*
	Big-flowered blumea	*Blumea megacephala*
	Mulefat	*Baccharis salicifolia*
	California bulrush	*Schoenoplectus californicus*
	Willow sp.	*Salix* sp.
Fauna:	Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
	Rock dove	*Columba livia*
	Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
	Black-necked stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus*
	American wigeon	*Mareca americana*
	American coot	*Fulica americana*

Attachment 2 – Special-Status Species Table

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
Reptiles						
Actinemys pallida **southwestern pond turtle**	Proposed Threatened/None	G2/SNR	N/A	Streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands with terrestrial habitat nearby for nesting	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Anniella spp. **California legless lizard**	None/None	G3G4/ S3S4	N/A	Sparsely vegetated areas of coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats	No	**Species documented to occur directly upstream from Project site in the native riparian habitat. Species has a MODERATE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR.**
Anniella stebbinsi **Southern California legless lizard**	None/None	G3/S3	N/A	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Arizona elegans occidentalis **California glossy snake**	None/None	G5T2/ S2	N/A	Desert habitats, chaparral, sagebrush, valley-foothill hardwood, pine-juniper, annual grass	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Phrynosoma blainvillii ***Phrynosoma blainvillii*** **coast horned lizard**	None/None	G4/S4	N/A	Deserts, chapparal, grassland, often near ant hills	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Amphibians						
Phrynosoma blainvillii **western spadefoot**	Proposed Threatened/None	G2G3/S3S4	N/A	Grassland, chaparral, scrub, oak woodlands, sandy, gravelly washes and small seasonal streams. Treeless habitats preferred where there is ponding	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Mammals						
Antrozous pallidus **pallid bat**	None/None	G4/S3	N/A	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
				montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland		
Eumops perotis californicus **western mastiff bat**	None/None	G4G5T4/S3S4	N/A	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Lasionycteris noctivagans **silver-haired bat**	None/None	G4/S3S4	N/A	Coniferous, mixed coniferous and deciduous forest, old growth forests	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Lasiurus cinereus **hoary bat**	None/None	G3G4/S4	N/A	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Lasiurus xanthinus **western yellow bat**	None/None	G4G5/S3	N/A	Desert wash	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Neotoma lepida intermedia **San Diego desert woodrat**	None/None	G5T3T4/S3S4	N/A	Coastal scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Nyctinomops macrotis **big free-tailed bat**	None/None	G5/S3	N/A	Rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes; desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Taxidea taxus **American badger**	None/None	G5/S3	N/A	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, Ione formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain,	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
				Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland		
Plants/Vegetation						
Atriplex parishii **Parish's brittlescale**	None/None	G1G2/ S1	1B.1	Alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Vernal pool, Wetland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Berberis nevinii **Nevin's barberry**	Endangered/Endangered	G1/S1	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis **slender mariposa-lily**	None/None	G4T2T3/ S2S3	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Calochortus plummerae **Plummer's mariposa-lily**	None/None	G4/S4	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Calystegia felix **lucky morning-glory**	None/None	G1Q/S1	1B.2	Meadows, Seep, riparian scrub, associated with wetlands and marshes	No	**This species is considered extirpated from Los Angeles County.**
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis **southern tarplant**	None/None	G3T2/S2	1B.1	Wetlands, salt-marsh, vernal pools, valley grassland and freshwater wetlands	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina **San Fernando Valley spineflower**	None/Endangered	G3T1/S1	1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Dodecahema leptoceras **slender- horned spineflower**	Endangered/Endangered	G1/S1	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Dudleya multicaulis **many- stemmed dudleya**	None/None	G2/S2	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula **mesa horkelia**	None/None	G4T1/S1	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Malacothamnus davidsonii **Davidson's bush-mallow**	None/None	GNR/S2	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum **white rabbit- tobacco**	None/None	G4/S2	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Quercus Dumosa **Nuttall's scrub oak**	None/None	G3/S3	1B.1	Chapparal, sandy soils along the coast	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii **Parish's gooseberry**	None/None	G5TX/SX	1A	Riparian, Coastal Sage Scrub, Wetland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Symphyotrichum defoliatum **San Bernardino aster**	None/None	G2/S2	1B.2	freshwatermarsh, Freshwater Wetlands, Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Oak Woodland	No	**This species is considered extirpated.**
Symphyotrichum greatae **Greata's aster**	None/None	G2/S2	1B.3	Chaparral, canyons	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Insects						
Bombus crotchii **Crotch bumble bee**	None/None	G2/S1S2	N/A	Grasslands and shrublands, coastal sage scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Bombus pensylvanicus **American bumble bee**	None/None	G3G4/S2	N/A	Farmlands, Open Fields	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Woodland and Forests						
California Walnut Woodland **California Walnut Woodland**	None/None	G2/S2.1	N/A	Cismontane woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Habitat type is considered ABSENT.**

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest **Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest**	None/None	G4/S4	N/A	Riparian forest	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Habitat type is considered ABSENT.**
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest **Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest**	None/None	G3/S3.2	N/A	Riparian forest	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Habitat type is considered ABSENT.**
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland **Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland**	None/None	G4/S4	N/A	Riparian woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Habitat type is considered ABSENT.**
Birds						
Aimophila ruficeps canescens **southern California rufous-crowned**	None/None	G5T3/S4	N/A	Dry Hillsides, canyons	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Habitat type is considered ABSENT.**
Athene cunicularia **burrowing owl**	None/Candidate Endangered	G4/S2	N/A	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Coturnicops noveboracensis **yellow rail**	None/None	G4/S2	N/A	Wet Meadows and marshes with shallow waters	No	**Site lacks fresh and brackish sedge-filled marshes this species requires. Species is considered Absent.**
Empidonax traillii extimus **southwestern willow flycatcher**	Endangered/Endangered	G5T2/S3	N/A	Riparian woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
American peregrine falcon	Delisted/Delisted	G4T4/S3S4	N/A	Variety, nest in other birds nests and on indentation on a cliff side of human made structures.	No	**No suitable nesting habitat occurs on site. River provides suitable foraging habitat. Species has LOW POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE.**
Polioptila californica californica	Threatened/None	G4G5T3Q/S2	N/A	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site.**

Scientific Name Common Name	Federal/State Listing	Global Rank/ State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Habitats	Observed On Site?	Potential to Occur
coastal California gnatcatcher						**Species is considered ABSENT.**
***Riparia riparia* bank swallow**	None/Threatened	G5/S3	N/A	Riparian, Coastal	No	**Bank swallows are extirpated from southern California. No suitable mud banks exists for their nesting habitat. Species is considered ABSENT.**
***Vireo bellii pusillus* least Bell's vireo**	Endangered/Endangered	G5T2/S3	N/A	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland	No	**No suitable habitat occurs on site. Species is considered ABSENT.**
Mollusks						
***Glyptostoma gabrielense* San Gabriel chestnut**	None/None	G2/S3	N/A	Aquatic, Riparian canyons, endemic to the San Gabriel Mountains near Pasadena, requires moist riparian canyons or other areas with seasonal moisture.	No	**This species requires moist, rocky hillsides and is limited to an "island" habitat in the San Gabriel Mountains. No habitat is found onsite. Species is considered ABSENT.**
***Gonidea angulate* western ridged mussel**	None/None	G3/S1S2	N/A	Aquatic	No	**The Los Angeles River Channel may provide suitable habitat for this species. However, the CNDDB considers this species' presence as Extirpated. Species is considered ABSENT.**

Attachment 3 – Site Photographs



Photo 1: Showing LA River Channel/Project area from south side of proposed Project site.



Photo 2: Showing edge channel slope where OHWM staining is visible.



Photo 3: Showing example of sparse vegetation growing from some weep holes within concreted portion of channel..



Photo 4: Showing example of developed and landscaped areas along Glendale Narrows Riverwalk on the north side of the channel.

Attachment 4- Jurisdictional Delineation

The Garden River Bridge at the Los Angeles River

City Glendale and City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Jurisdictional Delineation Report

Prepared for:

City of Glendale
Public Works Engineering Division
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Prepared by:

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February 2023

RVA "Streamlining the Environmental Process"

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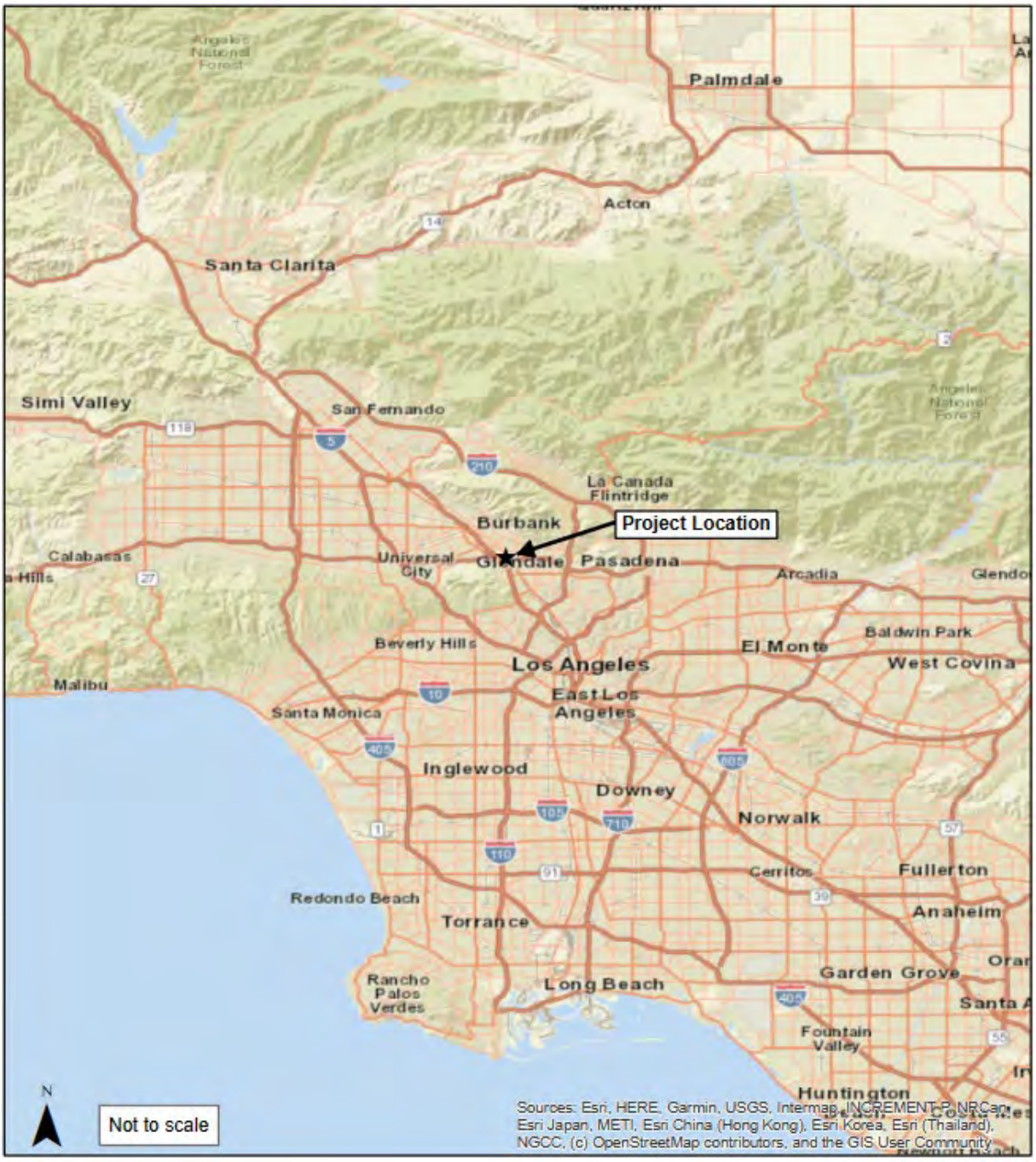
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc. (RVA) conducted a jurisdictional delineation for the proposed Garden River Bridge Project (Project) in Los Angeles County, California. The delineation was performed to identify areas anticipated to be jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Act; and streambed and riparian habitats under California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (Section 1602). This information is necessary to evaluate potential jurisdictional impacts and permit requirements associated with the Project and can be used by the agencies to assess Project conformance with State and Federal regulations.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project would span the LA River at approximately LA River Mile 31, latitude 34.1563° and longitude -118.2823°. The proposed Project would extend from the City on the north side of the LA River to the City of Los Angles on the south side. The bridge and associated connections to the existing bicycle/pedestrian trails along the LA River would be constructed within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 5593-001-900, 5593-002-917, 5593-002-916, 5593-002-270, 5627-020-907, and 5627-020-908. The proposed Project is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Burbank quadrangle in Section 00, Township 1 North, Range 13 west. Located just north of where Interstate Highway 5 intersects with State Highway 134, the proposed bridge would serve as a point of connection across the LA River from the corner of Flower Street and Fairmont Avenue on the north side of the LA River (City of Glendale), to North Zoo Drive in Griffith Park on the south side of the LA River (City of Los Angeles) (see Figure 1 – Regional Vicinity Map and Figure 2 – Site Vicinity Map).



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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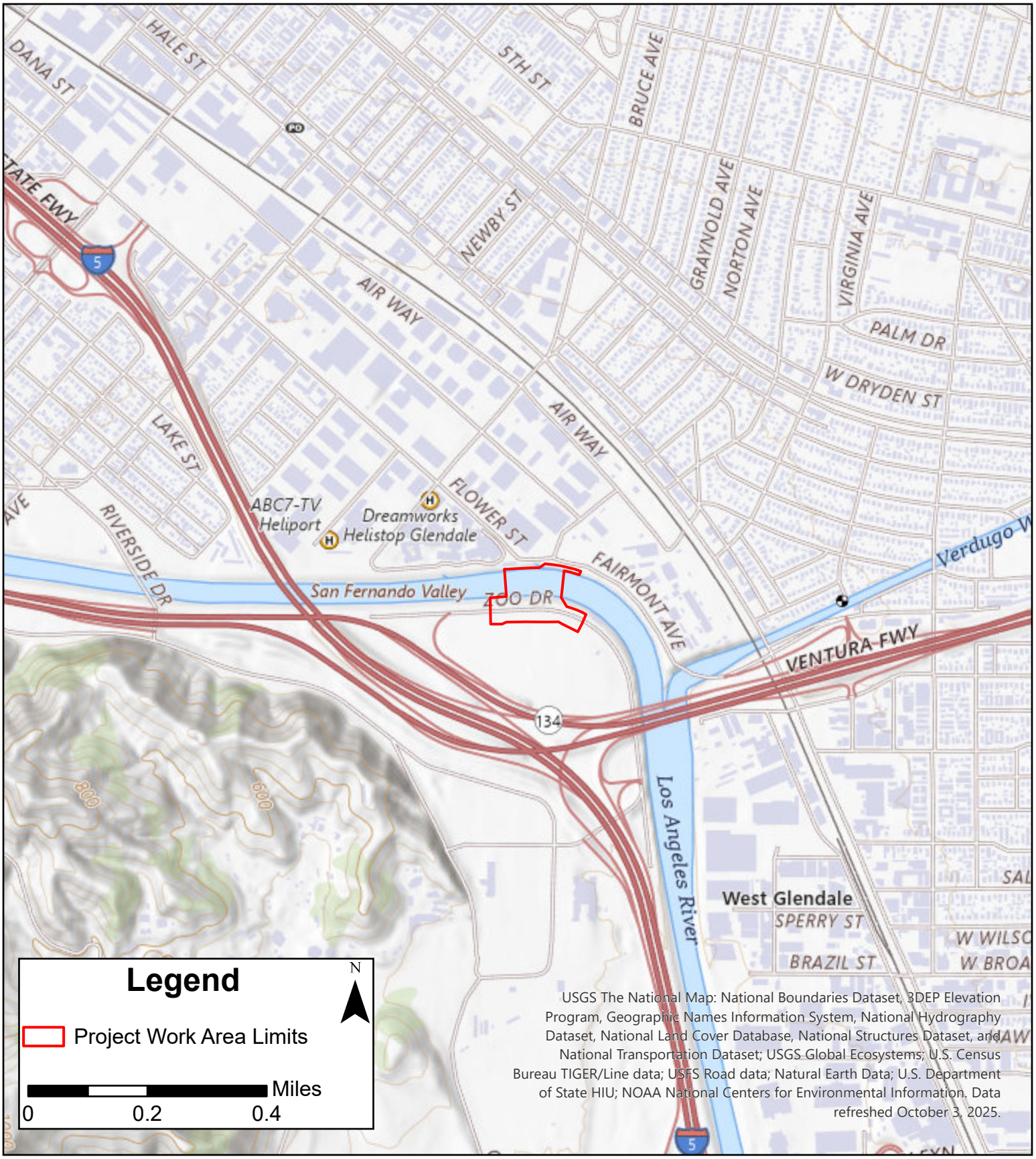
Regional Vicinity Map

Figure 1



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Site Vicinity Map

Figure 2

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Glendale, in partnership with the City of LA, proposes the construction of a three-span, curvilinear, landscaped bridge for use by pedestrians, bicyclists, and maintenance vehicles. The intent of this multi-community resource is to increase access to Glendale Narrows Riverwalk, and Griffith Park; to improve connections; and to increase the safety of paths used for pedestrians and cyclists. Dedicated access across the LA River at this key location would improve public safety and accessibility to important community resources by creating a connection between Glendale and Los Angeles across the LA River for pedestrians and cyclists.

The proposed bridge would be concrete with two supporting piers in the Los Angeles River. It would feature extensive landscaping on the approaches, as well as on the bridge itself, and is thus named the "Garden River Bridge." A number of raised and in-ground planting beds would create dedicated zones for bicycle and pedestrian circulation, shade structures, canopied seating areas, dispersed gathering spaces, and scenic views of the LA River.

The LA River Channel is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)-built flood risk management facility, in which USACE holds primary authority over any proposed changes. The City of LA owns, operates, and maintains the south side of the LA River, located within the southern portion of the proposed Project area; also within this area, a fifteen-foot easement is held by Southern California Edison (SCE). The LA River channel limits are owned, operated, and managed by the City of LA; the City of Glendale would enter into an operations and management agreement for the proposed Project. On the north bank of the LA River, parcels within the northern portion of the proposed Project limits are owned by the City of LA, the City of Glendale, and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). Furthermore, easements that cross the proposed Action area on the northern side are held by the City of Glendale for poles, sewers and structures, and the Riverwalk pedestrian/bike trail.

2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Several regulations have been established by Federal, State, and local agencies to protect and conserve aquatic resources. The descriptions below provide a brief overview of agency regulations that may be applicable to the Project. Regulatory agencies make the final determination of whether a project requires authorization pursuant to these regulations.

2.1 APPLICABLE AQUATIC RESOURCE PROTECTION REGULATIONS

CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344 *ET SEQ.*)

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated Section 404(b)(1) guidelines (40 CFR Part 230); however, the USACE Regulatory Program evaluates and issues permits for proposed discharges into waters of the United States. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that applicants for federal permits or licenses provide certification from the state that any discharges will comply with state-established water quality standard requirements. Applicants/Requestors must obtain a Section 401 certification or waiver

for the proposed action before USACE can authorize a permit under Section 408 and Section 404. EC 1165-2-220 specifies that USACE will coordinate internally to ensure that the Section 404 permit and the Section 408 Permissions are consistent.

Waters of the U.S.

On December 30, 2022, the USEPA and USACE announced the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule. On January 18, 2023, the rule was published in the Federal Register, with the rule going into effect on March 20, 2023. In this rule, consistent with the general framework of the 1986 regulations, the USEPA and USACE interpret the term "waters of the United States" to include (40 C.F.R. §120.2(a)(1)-(5):

- Traditional navigable waters, the territorial seas, and interstate waters (i.e., paragraph (a)(1) waters)
- Impoundments of "waters of the United States" (i.e., paragraph (a)(2) impoundments)
- "Tributaries" to traditional navigable waters, the territorial seas, interstate waters, or paragraph (a)(2) impoundments when tributaries meet either the relatively permanent standard or the significant nexus standard (i.e., jurisdictional tributaries)
- Wetlands "adjacent" to paragraph (a)(1) waters; wetlands adjacent to and with a continuous surface connection to relatively permanent paragraph (a)(2) impoundments or jurisdictional tributaries when the jurisdictional tributaries meet the relatively permanent standard; and wetlands adjacent to paragraph (a)(2) impoundments or jurisdictional tributaries when the wetlands meet the significant nexus standard (i.e., jurisdictional adjacent wetlands)
- Intrastate lakes and ponds, streams or wetlands not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) that meet either the relatively permanent standard or the significant nexus standard (i.e., paragraph (a)(5) waters)

PORTER-COLOGNE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code Section 13000 et seq.) provides for statewide coordination of water quality regulations. The State Water Resources Control Board was established as the statewide authority and nine separate RWQCBs were developed to oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis. The RWQCB is the primary agency responsible for protecting water quality in California. As discussed above, the RWQCB regulates discharges to surface waters under the federal CWA. In addition, the RWQCB is responsible for administering the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the state is given authority to regulate waters of the state, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. As such, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must first file a Report of Waste Discharge if Section 404 is not required for the activity. "Waste" is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, including fill material discharged into water bodies.

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE SECTION 1600-1602

Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), CDFW 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. A Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration must be submitted to CDFW for "any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake." CDFW has jurisdiction over riparian habitats associated with watercourses and wetland habitats supported by a river, lake, or stream. Jurisdictional waters are delineated by the outer edge of riparian vegetation (i.e., drip line) or at the top of the bank of streams or lakes, whichever is wider. CDFW jurisdiction does not include tidal areas or isolated resources. CDFW reviews the proposed actions and, if necessary, submits (to the applicant) a proposal that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources. The final proposal that is mutually agreed upon by CDFW and applicant is the Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement.

3.0 METHODS

Prior to the on-site delineation, RVA biologists conducted a review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and geographic information systems (GIS) datasets of mapped California Blue Line Streams to assist in determining the potential locations of jurisdictional aquatic resources. Google Earth Pro aerial imagery was also utilized to assess current and historic presence or absence of flow in the Project area.

RVA biologists Miranda Villalobos and Justinne Manahan conducted the jurisdictional delineation field visit on December 20, 2022 from approximately 9:30am to 11:30am. Field conditions were sunny, cool, and breezy, with temperatures ranging from 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 55°F. The Project survey area included the proposed Project site work area limits, with an approximately 100-foot buffer.

Lateral limits of non-wetland waters of the U.S./State for USACE and RWQCB were identified using field indicators of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) as described in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (USACE 2008). For each feature exhibiting the potential presence of an OHWM, RVA biologists completed a 2010 Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet following the guidance provided in the Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2010).

CDFW potential jurisdictional boundaries were determined based on the presence of streambed and associated riparian habitat and/or wetland areas. Streambeds considered within CDFW jurisdiction were delineated based on the definition of streambed as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports riparian vegetation" (Title 14, Section 1.72). Riparian habitat refers to vegetation and habitat

associated with a stream. The CDFW jurisdictional habitat includes all riparian shrub or tree canopy that may extend beyond the banks of a stream.

While conducting the delineation, potentially jurisdictional features were recorded using a hand-held Trimble Geo 7x Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Site conditions and photographs were documented utilizing a photograph application that marked the photos with the approximate latitude and longitude coordinates where each photo was taken. Plants were identified and catalogued in field notebooks and photographed with approximate locations noted.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 HYDROLOGY

The Project site is located within Los Angeles Watershed (HUC 1807105) (see Figure 3). The Project site is located within the Los Angeles River just upstream of the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Verdugo Wash. The Los Angeles River is a blue-line perennial stream that is designated as a Traditionally Navigable Water (TNW) for its entire length and flows for approximately 51 miles until it releases flows into the Pacific Ocean. The Los Angeles River at the location of the project site flows in a west to east direction. Flows observed within the channel during the time of survey were primarily from recent winter rain and urban runoff.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

Topography is relatively flat along the concrete-lined bottom of the Los Angeles River channel, the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk/trail to the north, and the Los Angeles River Bike Path and North Zoo Drive to the south.

The site's elevational profile varies from north to south, with the elevation at approximately 450 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL) at the top of the channel at the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk/trail to the north, approximately 433 ft. AMSL along the bottom of the channel, and at approximately 456 ft. AMSL at the top of the channel at the Los Angeles River Bike Path to the south.

Figure 4 – Soils Map, provides an overview of soil types within the Project site. A review of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey indicates that Project site soils include:

- 1001: Urban land-Metz-Pico complex; 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 1264: Xeropsamments, frequently flooded; 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 1012: Urban land-Tujunga-Typic Xerothents, sandy substratum complex; 0 to 2 percent slopes



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) Map

Figure 3



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Soils Map

Figure 4

4.3 SITE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within urban areas within the cities of Glendale to the north and Los Angeles to the south, within Los Angeles County. On-site land uses are considered disturbed and naturally occurring habitats have been eliminated due to channelization and development along the Los Angeles River channel. The Project site is within a concrete-lined portion of the channel and is bordered by pavement trails and roads (the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk and Fairmont Street to the north; the Los Angeles River Bike Path and North Zoo Drive to the south) on both sides of the channel.

Within the study area, the Los Angeles River is confined by a half-trapezoidal (to the south), half-vertical concrete wall (to the north) channel. During the site visit, a moderately shallow level of water was present (about 2 inches) with minimal sediment deposition and some algae growth present.

4.4 VEGETATION/LAND USE

Vegetation present in and around the proposed Project site is relatively sparse and reflects ornamental plantings (e.g., trees and shrubs along walkways and within planters) or occurrences of herbaceous weedy species. Five overall vegetation types/land use types were identified during the biological assessment: developed, developed – concrete-lined channel, open water (concrete-lined channel), native/landscaped, and western sycamore (see Figure 4 – Vegetation/Land Use Types Map and Table 1 below).

Developed

The proposed Project area is surrounded by paved and/or concreted developed areas, such as adjacent sidewalks/walkways, roads, and the paved walking/bike trails. These developed areas do not contain or support vegetation.

Developed – Concrete-Lined Channel

The portion of the Los Angeles River channel in which the proposed Project would be constructed is concrete-lined and concrete-bottomed; as such, minimal to no vegetation is present within the concrete-lined portions of the channel. The minimal vegetation present consists of weedy herbaceous species growing out of some concrete cracks and weep holes along the surface and bottom of the trapezoidal/sloped side of the channel. Among the species observed were: spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), pond water-starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*), rosilla (*Helenium puberulum*), and big-flowered blumea (*Blumea megacephala*). Observed not as often were instances of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) emerging from some of the weep holes.

Open Water (Concrete-Lined Channel)

The low-flow portion of the concrete-lined, concrete-bottomed Los Angeles River channel is inundated with enough water to cover the surface of the channel bottom. No vegetation was observed within the open water areas of the channel.

Native/Landscaped

Native/landscaped vegetation consists of various native and non-native plantings in and around the study area within planters along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk to the north (the majority of the vegetation being outside the Project's northern site boundary). Species within these planters include: desertbroom (*Baccharis sarathroides*), African sumac (*Searsia lancea*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), tumbleweed (*Kali tragus sp. tragus*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). A few early-stage coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) were also observed within these planter areas.

Park Landscaped

The area just south of Zoo Drive and just north of the Griffith Park soccer field contains a scattering of trees including western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in addition to some bare/sparsely vegetated unpaved areas.

Western Sycamore

A line of western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees is present within the southern portion of the proposed Project's work area limits. These trees are bordered on one side by the paved Los Angeles River Bike Path and by the paved North Zoo Drive road on the other. No other vegetation was observed growing under or around these trees.

Table 1 – Summary of Vegetation/Land Use Types within the Project Work Area Limits

Vegetation Type/Land Use Type	Approximate Acreage
Developed	1.72
Developed – Concrete-Lined Channel	1.04
Open Water (Concrete-Lined Channel)	2.79
Native/Landscaped*	0.03
Park Landsacped	1.15
Landscaped Western Sycamore	0.55
*As noted, the majority of the native/landscaped vegetation type is located outside of proposed Project boundaries, along the Glendale Narrows Riverwalk.	



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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Vegetation/Land Use Types Map

Figure 5

4.5 FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

The survey area contains one drainage feature, the Los Angeles River, a concrete-lined flood control channel, a portion of which is located within the Project site work area limits. As discussed, the Los Angeles River is a blue-line perennial stream that is designated as a Traditionally Navigable Water (TNW) for its entire length and flows for approximately 51 miles until it releases flows into the Pacific Ocean. Flows observed within the channel during the time of survey were primarily from recent winter rain and urban runoff. No additional jurisdictional resources are within the study area boundaries.

This segment of the channelized Los Angeles River within the Project area exhibits physical evidence of an OHWM; observed staining of the concrete side slopes indicate the OHWM is approximately 12 inches above the toe of the slope. Widths of the LA River within the Project work area limits average approximately 241.78 feet. USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction associated with the LA River within the Project work area limits total approximately 2.80 acres (approximately 508.74 linear feet) (Figure 6 – USACE/RWQCB Jurisdictional Map).

CDFW jurisdiction associated with the Los Angeles River within the Project work area limits extends top of the channel, bank to bank. Due to the lack of soils and vegetation within the concrete channel, there is no associated riparian habitat present in this portion of the Los Angeles River. Bank to bank widths within CDFW jurisdiction were approximately 308.57 feet. CDFW jurisdiction totaled approximately 3.84 acres (approximately 641.63 linear feet) of unvegetated streambed (Figure 7 – CDFW Jurisdictional Map).

No State or Federal jurisdictional wetlands were observed within Project work area limits or within close proximity to work area limits. The closest area of the Los Angeles River channel exhibiting potential wetland features is located more than 300 ft. upstream of the Project work area limits and would not be impacted by Project activities. As described, the segment of the Los Angeles River channel associated with the Project site is concrete-lined and features minimal vegetation. Due to the concrete- lined nature of this segment of the channel, there were no suitable areas in which digging a test pit for potential wetland features was possible.

Please refer to the following table, Figure 5 – USACE/RWQCB Jurisdictional Map, and Figure 6 – CDFW Jurisdictional Map for a detailed summary of the federal and state jurisdictional areas.

Table 1: Summary of Jurisdictional Areas

Jurisdictional Feature	USACE Jurisdiction (acres)	RWQCB Jurisdiction (acres)	CDFW Jurisdiction (acres)	Length (linear feet)	Latitude/ Longitude	Class of Aquatic Resource
LA River	2.80	2.80	3.84	~650	34.156321°/ -118.282288°	Non-Section 10-non wetland
Total	**2.80**	**2.80**	**3.84**	**~650**	**n/a**	**n/a**



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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USACE and RWQCB Jurisdiction

Figure 6



GLENDALE GARDEN RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

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CDFW Jurisdiction

Figure 7

6.0 CONCLUSION

As the Project would include both temporary and permanent impacts within jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and waters of the State, the Project would need to obtain a regulatory Section 404 Nationwide Permit, RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and CDFW Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement approvals prior to development of the site.

7.0 REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1994. *Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements Section 1600-1607 California Fish and Wildlife Code*.

Natural Resources Conservation Service, April 2022. *Hydric Soils List of California*. (http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2007. *Practices for Documenting Jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA*, Regional Guidance Letter 07-01.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008. *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States*.

U.S. Arm Corps of Engineers, 2010. *Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States*.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2001. *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetland Delineations*.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Web Soil Survey.* (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Habitat and Resource Conservation, *Wetland Geodatabase*. (http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/NWI/index.html)

U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Quadrangles, *Burbank, California*

Attachment 1 – Site Photographs



Photo 1: Showing LA River Channel/Project area from south side of proposed Project site.



Photo 2: Showing edge channel slope where OHWM staining is visible.



Photo 3: Showing Additional example visible OHWM staining.



Photo 4: Showing additional example of vising OHWM staining.

Attachment 2 – Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Glendale River Bridge
Project Number:
Stream: LA River
Investigator(s): Justine Manahan, Miranda Villalobos

Date: 12/20/22 **Time:** 9:20am
Town: LA / City Glendale **State:** CA
Photo begin file#: **Photo end file#:**

Y ☑ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☑ / N ☐ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:
concrete lined portion of LA River
Projection: 34.1563° **Datum:**
Coordinates: -118.2823°

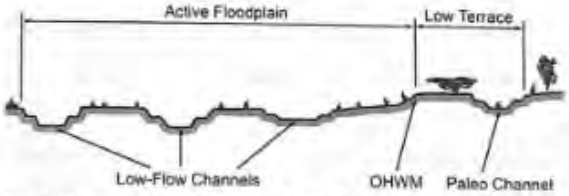
Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:
city street runoff, homeless use of channel, trash from upstream

Brief site description:
rocky concreted rock bottom, vertical side wall on one side, slope on other side with concreted rip rap, bike trails on top of levee, no little to no vegetation, some mulefat within weep holes

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ☐ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ☐ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ☐ Vegetation maps
- ☐ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ☐ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies
- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - ☐ History of recent effective discharges
  - ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
  - ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

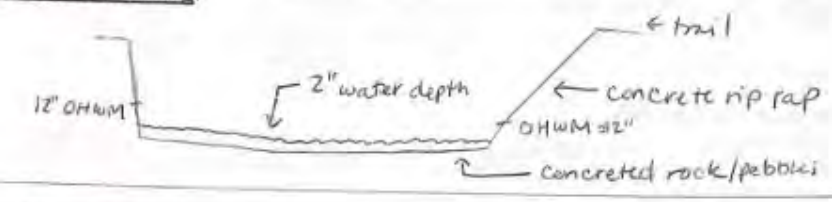


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☑ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ☐ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

Project ID: **Cross section ID:** **Date:** **Time:**

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: 34.156604° N, 118.228224° W

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ☐ Change in vegetation cover
- ☐ Break in bank slope
- ☑ Other: water staining on side wall
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Water staining along edge of side wall is approx. 12" on each side. Water is present within channel, about 2". Minimal to no sediment build up in the channel. No vegetation.

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☑ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: same as above

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: none

Total veg cover: 21 % Tree: ____ % Shrub: ____ % Herb: ____ %

Community successional stage:

- ☑ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☑ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain area is completely concrete lined.