Appendix E

Biological Resource Assessment

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

FORD THEATRES PROJECT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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June 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a general biological resource assessment for the Ford Theatres Project (project). The purpose of this assessment is to describe the existing biological resources in the Biological Study Area (BSA) and assess the potential impacts associated with implementation of the project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report incorporates the findings of a literature review and field surveys conducted by GPA biologists Sheri Mayta and Jennifer Morrison on December 11 and December 16, 2013.

1.1 Project Description

The County of Los Angeles (County) proposes improvements to the Ford Theatres located at 2580 Cahuenga Boulevard East in the Hollywood Community of the City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles) (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The project is located within a 32-acre County regional park located approximately six miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles and approximately 12 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The Ford Theatres, one of the oldest performing arts venues in Los Angeles, are operated through a three-way partnership between the County's Department of Parks and Recreation, the County's Arts Commission, and the Ford Theatre Foundation.

The project includes the rehabilitation of portions of the existing 1,196-seat amphitheatre and the development of approximately 59,230 square feet of new buildings and approximately 48,750 square feet of outdoor plaza areas (see **Figure 3**). These improvements, which would be developed in several phases, would include a 299-seat theatre, a multi-purpose flex space, restaurant, office spaces, and enhanced parking facilities and visitor amenities. The project would also provide for improved exterior landscape areas and enhanced vehicle and pedestrian circulation. An approximately 0.75-mile hiking trail located between two trailheads along the north and south ends of the project is proposed.

These improvements would enhance existing facilities and provide for new artistic programming opportunities that together would transform the existing Ford Theatres from a performing arts facility open primarily on weekends, to a multi-use cultural and recreational center open daily for a wide variety of users.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Certain ecological communities, plants, and animal species may be designated as "sensitive" or "protected" based on their low abundance, risk of extinction, restricted distribution, and/or unique habitat requirements. Generally, if a plant or animal species or ecological community has one or more of the above characteristics, it will receive a sensitive or protected status from state or federal resource agencies if, after an appropriate status review, the involved resource agency concludes that protection for the species or ecological community is warranted.

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FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
Ford Theatres Project

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FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
Ford Theatres Project

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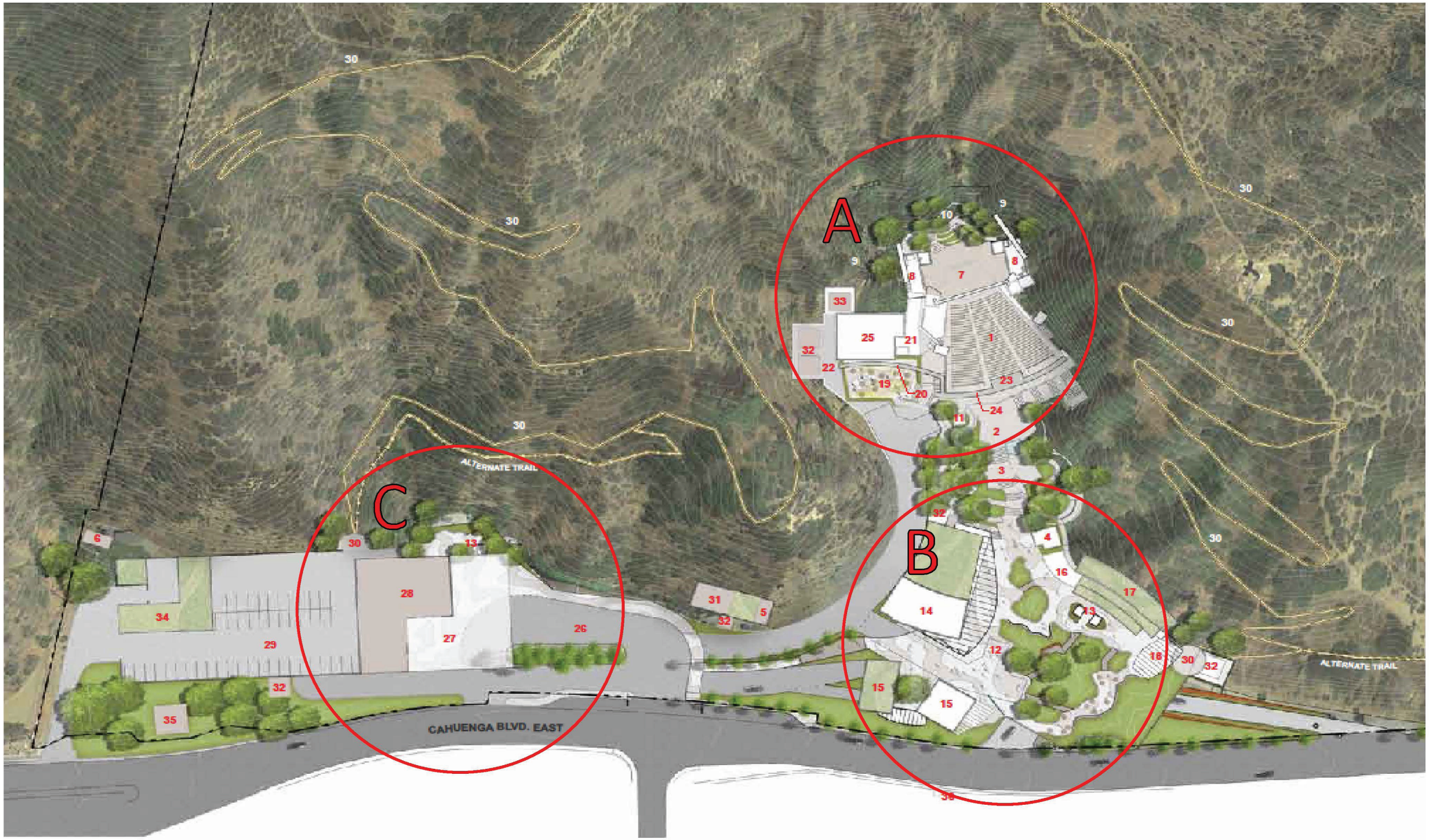

Legend

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A Historic Ampitheater Area
B Ford Plaza Area
C Transit Plaza Area

Levin & Associates Architects

0 50 100 Feet

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FIGURE 3. CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN FULL BUILD OUT
Ford Theatres Project

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After a species or ecological community receives protected status, it is essential that any action undertaken by, funded by, or approved by a state or federal agency does not adversely affect the sensitive/protected species, or their habitats. State and federal laws and regulations have therefore been created to ensure projects do not affect listed species and their habitats.

The following discussion provides a summary of state, federal, and local laws and regulations that pertain to sensitive or protected species and their habitats within or near the BSA.

2.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires federal agencies to ensure that actions they engage in, permit, or fund do not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for these species. Section 10 of the FESA allows for the "incidental take" of federally listed endangered or threatened species by non-federal agencies through the issuance of an incidental take permit. In order to obtain an incidental take permit, a Habitat Conservation Plan must be submitted to the appropriate federal agency, specifying the impacts that would result from the project, and how these impacts would be minimized or mitigated. According to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Regional Conservation Plans Map, no Habitat Conservation Plans have been developed for any areas within the BSA.

Because there is suitable habitat for the federally-listed California coastal gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), additional surveys are required to determine if this species is within the BSA. If gnatcatchers are found within the BSA, and if project activities could result in adverse impacts on this species, then Section 10 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and a Habitat Conservation Plan may be required. According to the CDFW California Regional Conservation Plans Map, no Habitat Conservation Plans have been developed for any areas within the BSA.

2.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21), and the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800), protect migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs from disturbance or destruction. "Migratory birds" include all nongame, wild birds found in the U.S., except for the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*). Because there is suitable foraging and nesting habitat in the BSA, there is potential for migratory birds to be in the BSA; therefore, compliance with the MBTA is required.

2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that species of special concern be included in an analysis of project impacts. California Species of Special Concern ("special" animals and plants) include special-status species and all state and federal protected and candidate species, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service sensitive species. Species considered declining or rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) or National Audubon Society, and a selection of species which are considered to be

under population stress but are not formally proposed for listing, are also included under species of special concern.

2.4 California Endangered Species Act

State-listed species and those petitioned for listing by the CDFW are fully protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code, if a species is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination agreeing with the protections outlined in the FESA permits is required if a project would impact a listed species. Under Section 2081, if a species is state-listed only, consultation with CDFW is required in order to obtain an incidental take permit if the project could result in take of a state-listed species. If no take would result, concurrence with the CDFW is required. Because no species listed by the state as threated or endangered are expected to be in the project area during construction, no consultation with the CDFW for impacts on state-listed threatened or endangered species is required.

2.5 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 2003

The Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program was developed under California's Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 1991 (superceded by NCCP Act of 2003), and is a cooperative effort to protect habitats and species that have begun to decline. The primary objective of the program is to conserve natural communities while accommodating compatible land use. A local agency works with landowners and environmental organizations, with guidance from CDFW and USFWS, to develop a natural community conservation plan.

2.6 Los Angeles County General Plan

The Conservation/Open Space Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan includes the Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Program. SEAs support valuable habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered species, and are important for the conservation of biological diversity in the county. The objective of the SEA Program is to preserve the genetic and physical diversity of the county by designing biological resource areas that are self-sustaining. The program intends to ensure that privately held lands within the SEAs retain the right of reasonable use, while avoiding activities and development projects that are incompatible with the long-term survival of the SEAs. The Griffith Park SEA is approximately 0.50 mile north of the BSA; however, there are no SEAs in the BSA.

2.7 Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance

The Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance was established to recognize oak trees as significant, historical, aesthetic, and ecological resources. Under the Los Angeles County Ordinance, a permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) eight inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade. For oaks with multiple trunks, this includes a combined diameter of 12 inches or more for the two largest trunks. Five oak trees were identified during tree surveys measuring four, eight, 10, 12, and 14 inches at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade.

3.0 METHODS OF STUDY

3.1 Delineation of the Biological Study Area

The BSA is defined as the area that could be impacted by the project, either temporarily or permanently, and includes areas that could be indirectly affected by noise or other disturbances. The BSA includes the three primary theatre improvement areas and the proposed trail alignment, and encompasses approximately 18.2 acres of land (see **Figure 4)**. Area A (amphitheatre) includes the amphitheatre and adjacent vegetated hillside; Area B (Ford Theatres) includes the indoor theatre, office, conference room, stacked parking lot, Friends of the Ford Theatres parking lot, ticketing booths, and surrounding vegetation; and Area C (transit plaza) includes the parking lot, office buildings, flex space, and surrounding vegetation (see **Figure 3**). The trail area consists of the proposed trail alignment corridor and includes a 15-foot buffer on either side of the trail.

3.2 Literature Review

Relevant literature on the biological resources documented near the BSA was reviewed, including the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), managed and updated periodically by the CDFW (see **Attachment A**). A database query was run for the Hollywood, Inglewood, Venice, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, Van Nuys, Burbank, Los Angeles, and South Gate 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles from the CNDDB Rarefind 5 online database. A review of the USFWS official species list of species designated as threatened or endangered under the FESA that have potential to be in the BSA was also completed. The CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System Habitat Connectivity Viewer was reviewed to determine habitat connectivity in the BSA.

3.3 Field Investigation

The BSA was surveyed on December 11 and December 16, 2013 by GPA biologists Sheri Mayta and Jennifer Morrison. All vegetation communities within the BSA were visually surveyed on foot, and all plant and wildlife species within the BSA were inventoried to the extent feasible to verify the presence or absence of protected species (see **Attachment A**).

Based on the results of the initial surveys, there is suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher in the BSA, and protocol-level surveys would need to be conducted following USFWS protocol to determine presence or absence of this species in the BSA prior to construction. Additional botanical surveys would also need to be completed during the appropriate blooming periods (May – June) for several rare plant species, including slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), Palmer's grapplinghook (*Harpagonella palmeri*), and Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*) in order to rule out the potential for special-status plant species in the BSA.

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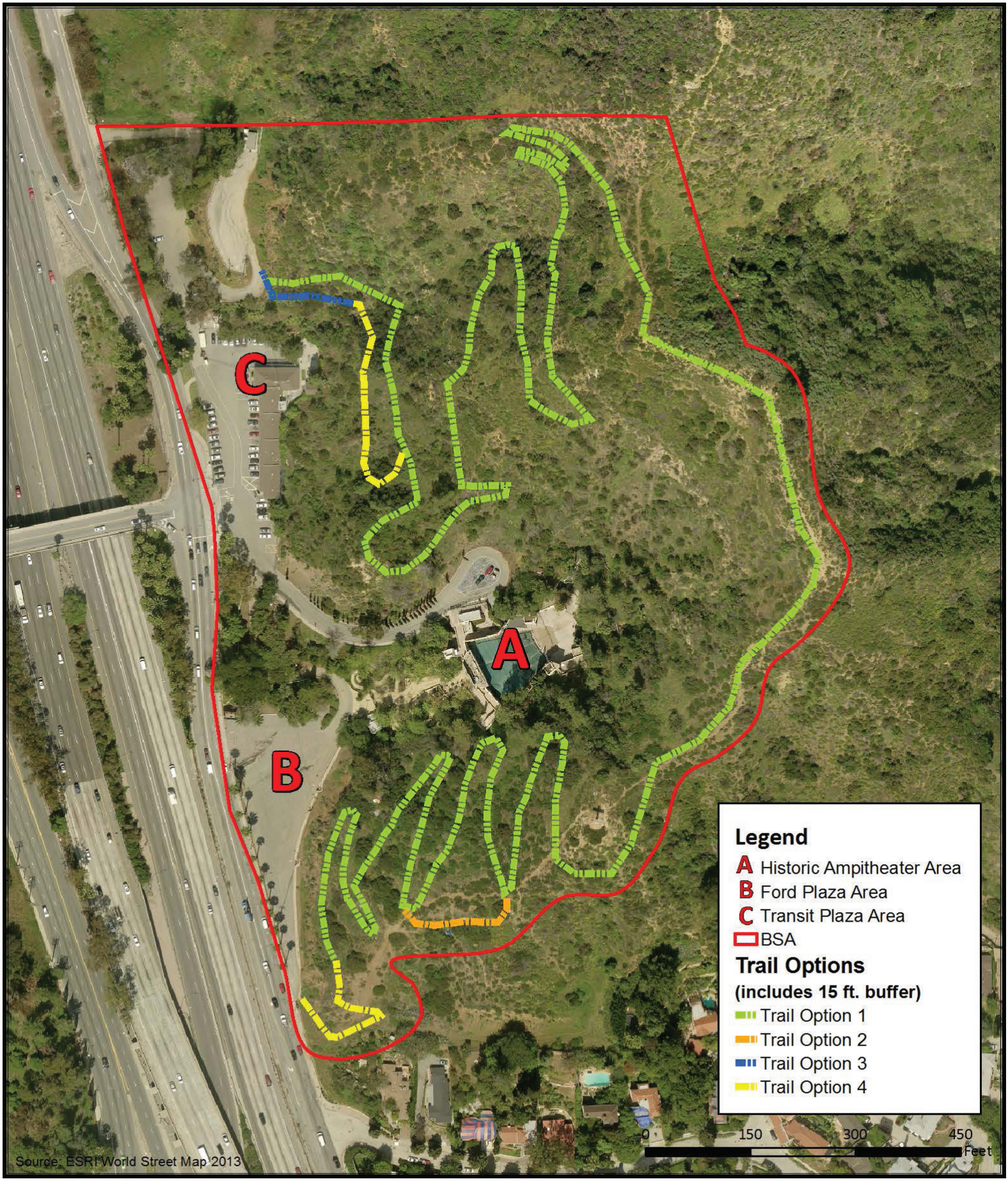

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FIGURE 4. BSA MAP
Ford Theatres Project

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4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 Plant Communities

The BSA is located in the Hollywood Hills, and the primary plant communities include chaparral, ruderal, and landscaped areas (see **Figure 5**). The chaparral communities are on the hillside to the east of the office buildings and theatre. Ornamental and ruderal plant communities border the parking lot of the office building complex. Non-native ornamental species have also been planted south and east of the theatre to provide an aesthetically pleasing backdrop to the theatre stage and at the entrance to the parking lots and ticketing booth of the theatre.

4.1.1 Chaparral

The hillside surrounding the theatre and office buildings in Areas A and C, and the proposed trail alignment, are vegetated with native chaparral species. The dominant species are laural sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasiculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). Co-dominant species include California brickelbush (*Brickellia californica*) and non-native annual grasses. A complete list of plant species observed in the BSA is included in **Attachment B** and photographs of the project area are provided in **Attachment C**.

4.1.2 Ornamental

The terraces at the foot of the hillside in Area A, and at the entrance to the parking lots and theatre ticketing booth in Areas B and C, are planted with non-native ornamental plant species. The most common species observed include juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and lantana (*Lantana* sp.) There is an overstory of pine species (*Pinus* sp.), which were likely planted in the BSA. Five oak trees were identified during tree surveys measuring four, eight, 10, 12, and 14 inches at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade.

4.2 Wildlife Populations

Wildlife species observed during the biological field surveys include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), woodpecker (*Picoides* sp.), kingbird (*Tyrannus* sp.), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Based on personal communication with an on-site theatre production manager, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), and coyotes (*Canis latrans*) are also known to forage in the BSA, and an individual mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) is known to frequent the Griffith Park area. Deer and coyote scat were observed in the hills above the theatre during surveys.

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FIGURE 5. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP
Ford Theatres Project

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4.3 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridor Assessment

According to the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System Habitat Connectivity Viewer, the BSA is within an undisturbed habitat block that includes native plant and wildlife species; therefore, the area may be used for local wildlife movement. However, the BSA is not designated as a regional wildlife linkage area in the County of Los Angeles General Plan. Griffith Park, approximately 0.5 mile north of the BSA, is designated as a SEA and would likely be used for regional wildlife movement in the area.

The BSA is in the Hollywood Hills and is bordered by Cahuenga Boulevard and U.S. 101 to the west, residential development to the south, open land to the east and north, and the Hollywood Reservoir to the northeast. The project area is situated directly adjacent to Cahuenga Boulevard and U.S. 101, which presents a physical barrier to wildlife movement to or from the areas west of the BSA; therefore, wildlife movement would likely be limited to local movement within the adjacent open space to the north, south, and east of the project area.

5.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE IN THE BSA

The following discussion describes the sensitive plant and wildlife species with potential to be within the BSA based on their geographical range. These species have been afforded special status and/or protection by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations because of the species' limited or declining population size or limited distribution. Also discussed are habitats that are of relatively limited distribution or of particular value to wildlife. Determinations on whether sensitive resources could potentially be in the BSA are based on: (1) a record reported in the CNDDB and/or (2) the presence of suitable habitat.

5.1 Special-Status Plant Communities

No special-status plant communities are located in the BSA. Native plant communities in the BSA include chaparral scrub, common in undeveloped areas of southern California.

5.2 Special-Status Plant Species

Table 1 describes the special-status plant species that have been documented in the geographic area, their habitat requirements, and the potential for them to be in the BSA.

Table 1: Special-Status Plant Species with the Potential to be in the BSA Based on Geographical Range

Common and Scientific Names	Status/Rank			General Habitat Requirements	Presence/ Absence	Potential to be in the BSA
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Arenaria paludicola Marsh sandwort	FE	SE	1B.1	Perennial herb found in swamps and freshwater marsh areas along the Pacific Coast. Blooming period: May to	A	There are no swamps or freshwater marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is

				August Elevation: 10-558 feet		no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	--	1B.1	Perennial herb associated with fire dependent chaparral habitat and is often found growing in disturbed areas, along fire roads or in areas with low competition. Requires gravelly clay soils. Blooming period: January - August Elevation: 13 - 2,100 feet	A	There are no gravelly clay soils in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *lanosissimus* Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	Herbaceous perennial that is associated with dune or coastal shrub vegetation. Blooming period: June to October Elevation: 3-115 feet	A	There is no dune or coastal shrub habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	Annual herb found in moist depressions on clay soils or coastal dunes or grasslands. Blooming period: March - May Elevation: 3 -164 feet	A	There are no clay soils or coastal dunes or grasslands in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in playas and vernal pools in alkaline or clay soils. Blooming period: June - October Elevation: 82 -6,234 feet	A	There are no playas or vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale	--	--	1B.2	Annual herb found in alkaline flats in association with coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Blooming period: April to October Elevation: 32 – 656 feet	A	There is no coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Evergreen shrub found on sandy soils, along gravelly wash margins, or coarse soils on steep generally	A	There are no sandy soils or gravelly wash margins in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential

				north-facing slopes. Blooming period: March - June Elevation: 900-2,707 feet		for this species to be in the BSA.
California macrophylla Round-leaved filaree	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley grassland and foothill woodland in clay soils. Blooming period: March - May Elevation: 50-3,937 feet	A	There is no valley grassland or foothill woodland in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* Slender mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.2	Perennial herb found in foothill canyons, chaparral and coastal scrub. Blooming period: March - June Elevation: 1,050 – 3,281 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA, and there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	--	--	4.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, coastal sage scrub and valley grassland. Blooming period: May - July Elevation: 328 – 5,577 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA, and there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.
Calystegia sepium ssp. *binghamiae* Santa Barbara morning-glory	--	--	1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal marshes and wetland-riparian areas. Blooming period: April - May Elevation: zero – 66 feet	A	There are no coastal marshes or wetland-riparian areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* Southern tarplant	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in seasonally moist grasslands and lowlands near the coast. Blooming period: May - November Elevation: zero – 1,394	A	There are no seasonally moist grasslands or lowlands in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the

				feet		BSA.
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana* Orcutt's pincushion	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal dunes and coastal bluff scrub in Southern California. Blooming period: January - August Elevation: zero -328 feet	A	There are no coastal dunes or coastal bluff scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Chenopodium littoreum Coastal goosefoot	--	--	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal dunes. Blooming period: April - August Elevation: 32- 98 feet	A	There are no coastal dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum Salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE	1B.2	Hemiparasite annual herb found in coastal dunes and salt marsh habitat. Blooming period: May - October Elevation: zero – 98 feet	A	There are no coastal dunes or salt marsh habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina* San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC	SE	1B.1	Annual herb associated with coastal sage scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period: April - July Elevation: 492 – 4,003 feet	A	There is no coastal sage scrub or valley and foothill grassland habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Blooming period: April - June Elevation: 902 – 4,003 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA and there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.
Dithyrea maritima Beach spectaclepod	--	ST	1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub in sandy soils. Blooming period: March - May	A	There are no coastal dunes or coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the

				Elevation: 10 -164 feet		BSA.
Dodecahema leptoceras Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	Annual herb found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub in sandy, alluvial fan soils. Blooming period: April - June Elevation: 656 – 2,493 feet	A	There are no coastal sage scrub or alluvial fan soils in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Dudleya multicaulis Many-stemmed dudleya	--	--	1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, valley grassland, and coastal sage scrub in clay soils. Blooming period: April - July Elevation: 49 – 2,592 feet	A	There is no valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, or clay soils in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period: March – May Elevation: 66 – 3,133 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	--	--	1A	Perennial herb found in freshwater and salt marshes. Blooming period: August - October Elevation: 32-5,495 feet	A	There are no freshwater or salt marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1	Perennial herb found in cismontane woodland, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub in sandy or gravelly soils. Blooming period: February - September Elevation: 230 – 2,657 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.

Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in salt marshes, playas and vernal pools and associated with alkali sinks. Blooming period: February - June Elevation: 3 – 4,003 feet	A	There are no salt marshes, playas, or vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	--	--	4.3	Annual herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Blooming period: January – July Elevation: 3 – 2,904 feet	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Additional surveys during the blooming season are required to confirm presence or absence.
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	--	--	1B.2	Perennial shrub found in riparian habitat in chaparral, northern coastal scrub and coastal sage scrub communities. Blooming period: June - January Elevation: 607 – 2,805 feet	A	There is no riparian habitat or coastal scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nama stenocarpum Mud nama	--	--	2B.2	Found in riparian habitat along lake-margins and stream banks. Blooming period: January - July Elevation: 16 – 1,640 feet	A	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	FE	ST	1B.1	Perennial herb found in undisturbed freshwater habitats and marshes and swamps. Blooming period: April - October Elevation: 16 – 1,083 feet	A	There are no undisturbed freshwater habitats or marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Navarretia fossalis Spreading navarretia	FT	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in freshwater-marsh and vernal-pool habitats. Blooming period: April - June Elevation: 98 – 2,149 feet	A	There are no freshwater marshes or vernal pool habitats in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the

						BSA.
Navarretia prostrata Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	--	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands and vernal-pool habitat. Blooming period: April - July Elevation: 49 – 3,970 feet	A	There is no coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitats in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley grassland and vernal-pools. Blooming period: April - August Elevation: 49 – 2,165 feet	A	There is no valley grassland or vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	FC	--	1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal dunes and is associated with coastal sage scrub. Blooming period: March - June Elevation: 3 -1,312 feet	A	There are no coastal dunes or coastal sage scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Potentilla multijuga Ballona cinquefoil	--	--	1A	Perennial herb found in meadows and associated with coastal sage scrub. Blooming period: June - August Elevation: zero – 7 feet	A	There are no meadows or coastal sage scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Pseudo-gnaphalium leucocephalum White-rabbit tobacco	--	--	2B.2	Perennial herb found on sandy or gravelly slopes, stream bottoms and is associated with riparian vegetation. Blooming period: July - December Elevation: zero - 6,890 feet	A	There are no sandy or gravelly slopes or riparian vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii* Parish's gooseberry	--	--	1A	Perennial shrub found in riparian woodland and associated with coastal sage scrub. Blooming period: February - April Elevation: 213 – 984 feet	A	There are no riparian woodlands or coastal sage scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring checkerbloom	--	--	2B.2	Perennial herb found in playas, in chaparral, coastal scrub, and alkali sink communities. Usually found in wetlands. Blooming period: March - June Elevation: 49 – 5,020 feet	A	There is no playa habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	--	--	1B.2	Perennial herb found in woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, grassland and meadow habitat and in disturbed areas. Blooming period: July - November Elevation: 7 – 6,693 feet	A	There is no woodland, coastal scrub, marsh, swamp, or grassland and meadow habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	--	--	1B.3	Perennial herb found in damp areas in chaparral canyons. Blooming period: June-October Elevation: 984 - 6,594 feet	A	There are no damp areas in chaparral canyons in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Federal Status USFWS Listing	**State Status CDFW Listing**	**CNPS Listing**
FE= Listed as endangered under the FESA	SE= Listed as endangered under the CESA	1A= Plant species that are presumed extinct in California
FT= Listed as threatened under the FESA	ST= Listed as threatened under the CESA	1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
FC= Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the FESA	CSC= Species of Concern as identified by CDFW	2= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere
		4 = Plants of limited distribution

5.3 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Table 2 describes the special-status wildlife species that have been documented in the geographic area, their habitat requirements, and the potential for them to be in the BSA.

Table 2: Special-Status Wildlife Species with the Potential to be in the BSA Based on Geographical Range

Common and Scientific Names	Status/Ranking		General Habitat Requirements	Presence/ Absence	Potential to be in the BSA
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW			
Invertebrates					
Brennania belkini Belkin's dune tabanid fly	--	S1S2	Found in coastal sand dunes of Southern California.	A	There are no coastal sand dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	--	SH	Found in coastal scrub dunes.	A	There are no coastal scrub dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida Sandy beach tiger beetle	--	CSC	Found along rivers, large lakes and seashores in areas of soft sandy substrates.	A	There are no soft sandy substrates in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Cicindela senilis frosti Senile tiger beetle	--	S1	Found in coastal salt marshes and tidal mud flats as well as interior alkali mud flats.	A	There are no coastal salt marshes or tidal mud flats in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Coelus globosus Globose dune beetle	--	S1	Found in coastal dunes, tunneling through sand underneath dune vegetation.	A	There are no coastal dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Danaus plexippus Monarch butterfly	--	S3	Adult monarchs require milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae. Monarchs roost in eucalyptus, Monterey pines, and Monterey cypresses in California.	A	There is no milkweed in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Eucosma hennei Henne's eucosman moth	--	S1	Found in El Segundo sand dunes.	A	There are no sand dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Euphilotes battoides allyni El Segundo blue butterfly	FE	S1	Endemic to coastal sand dunes associated with coast buckwheat.	A	There are no sand dunes or coast buckwheat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Onychobaris langei Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	--	S1	Found in El Segundo sand dunes in dune scrub plant communities.	A	There are no sand dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Panoquina errans Wandering skipper	--	S1	Found along the coast and inhabits ocean bluffs, and open areas near the ocean.	A	There are no ocean bluffs in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	--	S1	Found in sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, and rocky habitats in non-arid climates.	Potential	There is sage scrub and chaparral in the BSA, and potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea Dorthy's El Segundo Dune weevil	--	S1	Found along coastal southern California in dune scrub plant communities.	A	There are no dune scrub plant communities in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Amphibians					
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	--	CSC	Found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. Prefer areas that provide logs, algae or vegetation for cover, and boulders for basking.	A	There are no logs, vegetation, or boulders in the river portion of the BSA, and the channel is concrete-lined. There is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Rana muscosa Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	FE	CSC	Found in rocky, cool streams in mountainous areas from elevations of 7,513 ft. to 1,214 feet.	A	There are no rocky streams in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Taricha torosa Coast range newt	--	CSC	Found in chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands. In the terrestrial phase they can be found in rock crevices, under plant debris in	A	There is no aquatic habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

			moist to dry habitats. In the aquatic phase they inhabit ponds, reservoirs, lakes and slow moving streams.		
Reptiles					
Anniella pulchra pulchra Silvery legless lizard	--	CSC	Found in moist loose soils with plant cover and can be found in chaparral, desert scrub, and near streams with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	A	There are no moist soils or streams in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri Coastal whiptail	--	S2S3	Found in chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitats in open, dry areas.	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	--	CSC	Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral in areas of loose soil and low vegetation. Can be found at sea level to 8,000 feet elevations.	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA and there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Birds					
STRIGIFORMES (owls)					
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	--	CSC	Found in open areas with low ground cover (less than six inches tall) and inhabit underground burrows that have been dug out by ground squirrels. Prefer areas with few to no trees.	A	There are no open areas or ground squirrel burrows in the BSA, and ground cover is taller than six inches. In addition, there are many large trees that are habitat for predators; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
ACCIPITRIFORMES (hawks, eagles, vultures)					
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--	ST	Found in prairie and grassland habitats and forage in open areas. Adjusted to agricultural settings.	A	There are no grasslands, prairies, or agricultural fields in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
CHARADRIIFORMES (shorebirds)					
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western snowy	--	ST	Found in coastal beaches, sand spits, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons	A	There are no coastal beaches or sand spits in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to

plover			and estuaries.		be in the BSA.
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	FE	SE	Found on beaches, mudflats, and sand dunes near shallow estuaries and lagoons.	A	There are no beaches, mudflats, or sand dunes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
PASSERIFORMES (perching birds)					
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	Found in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands with vegetation for nesting and foraging.	A	There are no riparian habitats in the BSA; therefore, is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	--	SE	Found in coastal salt marshes in areas of dense pickleweed.	A	There are no coastal salt marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Polioptila californica californica Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	CSC	Found in chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas near sage scrub. Requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.	Potential	There is chaparral and sage scrub habitat in the BSA and there is potential for this species to be in the BSA. Protocol-level surveys would be required to confirm presence or absence.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow	--	ST	Found in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs. Build nests in vertical banks or bluffs.	A	There are no rivers, streams, or ocean coasts in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	Found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation.	A	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
FALCONIFORMES (hawks, falcons)					
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	FD	--	Found in coastal areas, plains, grasslands, forests and deserts in open or partially wooded areas. Tend to inhabit areas next to large bodies of water where prey is more available.	A	There are no plains, grasslands, forests, or deserts in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

GRUIFORMES (rails)					
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	--	ST	Found in tidal wetlands or marshes in areas where there is mud or vegetation.	A	There are no tidal wetlands or marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
PELECANIFORMES (pelicans)					
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	FD	--	Found in marine areas near piers and jetties with offshore rocks and islands important for nesting. Forage in estuarine and inshore waters.	A	There are no marine areas or jetties in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	CSC	Found in rocky, mountainous areas near water or open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. Roosts in attics, rock cracks, buildings, and caves.	Potential	There are buildings in the BSA that may provide roosting habitat; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	--	CSC	Cliff dwelling species that generally roost under rock slabs or crevices in large boulders or buildings. Foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland, and agricultural areas.	Potential	There are buildings in the BSA that may provide roosting habitat and chaparral communities for foraging; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	S3S4	Generally roost in trees, but have occasionally been found in rock crevices, under wood piles, under foundations, and in buildings, mines and caves. Forages in open meadows, above the canopy, and in the riparian zone along waterways.	A	There are no open meadows, riparian habitat, or waterways, in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Lasiurus cinereus Hoary bat	--	S4	Primarily roost in the foliage of coniferous and deciduous trees but have also been observed in caves, beneath rock ledges, and in buildings.	Potential	There are trees and vegetation that could provide roosting habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is the potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Lasiurus xanthinus Western yellow bat	--	CSC	Found in desert regions in southern California. Usually roost in trees and often forage in open grassy areas and scrub, and riparian habitats.	A	The BSA is not in a desert region; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Microtus californicus stephensi South coast marsh vole	--	CSC	Found in wetland communities and associated grasslands in the coastal zone.	A	There are no wetland communities in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	--	CSC	Found in high desert areas, chaparral, sagebrush flats, pinyon-juniper pine, and Joshua trees.	Potential	There is chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops fermorosaccus Pocketed free-tailed bat	--	CSC	Generally roosts in crevices of cliffs, high rocky outcrops, and slopes, but may also be found roosting in buildings, caves, and under roof tiles. Forages in desert shrub and pine-oak forests.	Potential	There are buildings in the BSA that may provide roosting habitat; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops macrotis Big free-tailed bat	--	CSC	Found in arid, rocky habitats, and been found in desert shrub, woodlands and evergreen forests. Mainly roosts in crevices of cliffs, but has also been documented in buildings, caves and tree cavities.	Potential	There are buildings in the BSA that may provide roosting habitat; therefore, there is potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Onychomys torridus Ramona Southern grasshopper	--	CSC	Found in low to moderate shrub cover and nest in abandoned burrows. Feeds on scorpions and other arthropods.	A	There are no burrows or scorpions in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

mouse					
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	--	CSC	Found in lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub and coastal sage scrub.	A	There is no grassland, alluvial sage scrub, or coastal sage scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	FE	CSC	Found coastal strand and dunes, coastal sage scrub and alluvial plains in areas of fine grain and sandy substrates.	A	There are no sand dunes or coastal sage scrub in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Sorex ornatus salicornicus Southern California saltmarsh shrew	--	CSC	Found in coastal salt marshes in areas where there is dense vegetative ground cover.	A	There are no coastal salt marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.
Taxidea taxus American badger	--	CSC	Found in open, arid habitats of grasslands, savannas, mountain meadows, and desert scrub.	A	There are no grasslands, savannas, or mountain meadows in the BSA; therefore, there is no potential for this species to be in the BSA.

Federal Status USFWS Listing	**State Status CDFW Listing**	**State Rank**
FE= Listed as endangered under the FESA	SE= Listed as endangered under the CESA	S1 = less than 1,000 individuals or less than 2,000 acres
FT= Listed as threatened under the FESA	ST= Listed as threatened under the CESA	S2 =1,000 -3,000 individuals or 2,000 – 10,000 acres
FD = Delisted in accordance with the FESA	CSC= Species of Concern as identified by CDFW	S3 = 3,000 – 10,000 individuals or 10,000 – 50,000 acres
		S4 = Secure within California. There is some threat or narrow habitat
		SH = All California sites are historical

5.4 Oak Tree and Plant Protection Management

There are coast live oak trees in the BSA that are subject to the Los Angeles County Tree Protection Ordinance. A permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the oak tree genus of the size specifications listed in the Los Angeles Country Tree Protection Ordinance. Five oak trees were identified during tree surveys measuring four, eight, 10, 12, and 14 inches at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade.

6.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

6.1 Special-Status Plant Species

There is undisturbed chaparral habitat in the BSA, and there is potential for special-status plant species, including slender mariposa-lily, Plummer's mariposa-lily, Parry's spineflower, mesa horkelia, Palmer's grapplinghook, and Robinson's pepper grass, to be in the BSA during construction. The project would require some vegetation removal to construct the hiking trail and complete planned renovations within the existing landscaped areas. In addition, vegetation would be thinned up to 200 feet from all new structures yearly, as an effort to reduce fire risk in the area. Vegetation removal could directly or indirectly impact special-status plant species if they are in the BSA during construction or maintenance activities.

Portions of the chaparral plant communities would be disturbed during construction of the additional hiking trails and retaining walls. Vegetation thinning could result in impacts on special-status plants, if they are in the BSA, and existing habitat. There are four oak trees measuring eight inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade that would be relocated as part of the project; therefore, a permit would be required under the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. Although the project could impact special-status plant species, vegetation removal would be minimized to the extent feasible. With implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on special-status plants would be less than significant.

6.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

There is undisturbed habitat in the BSA and there is potential for special-status wildlife species, including the coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) and the San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia)* (both California species of concern), to be in the BSA during construction. Project activities, including noise disturbance and vegetation removal, could impact these species if they are in the BSA during construction. However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on special-status wildlife species would be less than significant.

The development of additional trails and rehabilitation of the amphitheatre would increase lighting, noise, and human activity in the project area. The increase in lighting, noise, and human activity could result in impacts on wildlife if it were to deter them from the area and reduce their ability to forage. In addition, the development of additional trails would increase the risk for wildlife-human interactions within the project area. However, with the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on wildlife related to increased human activity would be less than significant.

Construction of proposed new trails would make the existing trails more accessible, which could result in increased foot traffic in the area and increased potential for erosion. Erosion could in turn impact wildlife habitat. Fencing would be installed along the lower trail alignments to keep people on the designated walking paths and reduce further disturbance of the hillside. The fencing could impact wildlife if it were to prevent access to foraging areas and reduce their ability to move through the area.

However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts related to erosion and fencing would be less than significant.

The existing chaparral community contains elements of sage scrub (i.e. California sagebrush (*Artemisia Californica)* and black sage) habitat that is suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher. According to the CNDDB, the most recent recording of this species was documented approximately six miles to the northwest of the BSA in 1991, and the potential for coastal California gnatcatcher to be in the BSA during construction is considered low; however, absence cannot be confirmed without additional surveys.

This species is non-migratory, and construction activities could result in impacts on coastal California gnatcatcher through noise disturbance and vegetation removal if they are in the BSA during construction. Annual vegetation thinning would be required out to 200 feet from all new structures, which would reduce habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher if they are in the BSA. However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on the coastal California gnatcatcher would be less than significant.

There are large areas of trees, vegetation, and buildings in the BSA, and there is potential for migratory birds and raptors to nest within these areas. Construction activities could result in impacts on nesting birds through noise disturbance and vegetation removal if they were in the BSA during construction. However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on nesting birds and raptors would be less than significant.

There are large trees, vegetation, and buildings in the BSA that could provide roosting habitat for bats. Construction activities could result in impacts on bats through noise disturbance and vegetation removal if they are in the BSA during construction. However, with implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on bats would be less than significant.

6.3 Wildlife Movement Corridor

The proposed improvements to the theatre complex would be limited to the areas within and immediately adjacent to the existing theatre or other areas that have been previously developed, and would not be expected to result in an increased barrier to wildlife movement. The project would also include the construction of trail alignments along the hillside, and fencing would be installed along the lower trails to keep people on the designated trail. The fencing could present a barrier to wildlife movement in the area. The project would also increase human activity in the hillside areas along proposed trails; however, the majority wildlife movement through the area would likely be at night when hikers would not be using the trails.

The theatre would have nighttime performances; however, human activity during these times would be contained within the amphitheatre and parking areas and patrons would not be expected to access the hillside trails. Nighttime lighting in the theatre and theatre complex could potentially impact wildlife in the area, if lighting were to spill over into adjacent open space areas; however, the theatre is an existing use, the project area is located adjacent to existing roadways and other development, and the BSA is not

designated as a wildlife movement corridor. With the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts on wildlife movement would be less than significant.

6.4 Jurisdictional Wetlands, Waters, and Streambeds

A jurisdictional delineation was not completed as part of this general biological resource assessment. A review of the USFWS' National Wetlands Inventory indicated that there are riverine wetlands within the BSA, north of the theatre. This area was studied during the biological field survey and was determined to be a cement drainage slough with tarps and sandbags stacked on either side of the drainage to prevent erosion. The drainage does not contain wetland vegetation or connect to other waterways, and is not considered jurisdictional. No other jurisdictional features were identified in the BSA.

The construction of new structures and paving would result in a minor increase in impervious surface area in the BSA, and could result in some additional storm water runoff. However, this runoff would not flow into any receiving waters, and storm drains would be designed to accommodate anticipated flows. Vegetation removal and landscaping associated with the project could result in sedimentation and impact water quality in the non-jurisdictional drainage. However, with the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts related to site runoff would be less than significant.

6.5 Fuel Modification and Fire Risk

The project includes the construction of new structures that could result in additional fire risk. Fires in the project area could result in impacts on existing vegetation communities if they were to spread beyond the developed theatre complex, and could potentially affect special status species and wildlife in the area. Although the new structures would present a slight risk, the project area has already been developed and construction of new structures is minimal. In addition, vegetation would be thinned up to 200 feet from all new structures yearly, as an effort to reduce fire risk in the area. With the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed in Section 7.0, impacts related to fire risk would be less than significant.

7.0 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Special-Status Plant Species

- Prior to construction, a qualified botanist would conduct rare plant surveys throughout the BSA. In the event that special status species are found during surveys, avoidance measures would be implemented based on recommendations of a qualified botanist. If avoidance is not feasible, appropriate mitigation would be developed and implemented, in consultation with the USFWS and/or the CDFW as appropriate.

  Surveys would be conducted during the appropriate blooming period to the extent feasible. If surveys cannot be conducted within the appropriate blooming period, or if presence for any species cannot be ruled out for any other reason, avoidance measures would be implemented based on recommendations of a qualified botanist. If avoidance is not feasible, appropriate mitigation would be developed and implemented, in consultation with the USFWS and/or the CDFW as appropriate.

- If it is determined that special status plants would be impacted as a result of the project, an on- or off-site restoration plan would be prepared by a qualified botanist, in coordination with the USFWS and/or the CDFW as appropriate.

  The restoration plan would be implemented prior to the completion of the project. The plan would include the following: receiver locations; number of plants to be replanted and the methods of replanting; maintenance and monitoring requirements; and measures necessary for the establishment of self-sustaining populations in suitable open space areas to ensure the long-term survivability of the species in the vicinity.

  Annual monitoring for at least five years would be required to ensure no-net-loss of acres of habitat for the species. The acreage ratio of lost special-status plant species habitat to habitat replaced would be coordinated with the USFWS and/or the CDFW, as appropriate, but would be no less than 1:1.

7.2 Oak Trees

- Oak trees measuring eight inches or more in diameter at four and one-half feet above mean natural grade would be protected in place unless specifically permitted by the County.
- Protective fencing would be installed outside of the drip line of any oak tree to be protected in place during construction to minimize damage from equipment storage, debris dumping, parking, etc. within oak tree protected zones.
- Oak trees that are relocated would be done so in a manner consistent with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

7.3 Vegetation Communities

- During construction of the recreational trails and retaining walls, vegetation removal would be minimized to the extent feasible to reduce impacts on vegetation communities.
- Appropriate erosion control measures, such as timely re-vegetation of the disturbed areas, would be implemented to control erosion on the hillside areas during trail construction.
- Following construction, areas of native vegetation communities temporarily impacted would be restored. Plans for on- or off-site re-vegetation and/or restoration would be prepared by a qualified botanist with expertise in southern California ecosystems and native re-vegetation techniques. The plan would be approved by appropriate regulatory agencies prior to issuance of a grading permit or start of construction, whichever comes first. Annual monitoring for at least five years would also be required to ensure the long-term success of the re-vegetation. In addition, native plants would be incorporated into the theatre complex and parking landscape design where feasible.
- Where feasible, native chaparral shrub species would be planted along the edges of the trails to create a natural barrier and encourage hikers to stay within the trail boundaries.

7.4 General Wildlife Species

- Fencing required along the lower trails would be designed to be lower fencing with openings between the posts and rails that allow movement of wildlife to pass over or through the fence.
- Amphitheatre lighting would be designed to focus downward on developed areas of the complex and minimize and spillover lighting into adjacent open space areas.
- Trash receptacles that are not accessible to wildlife would be used along the trails and within open areas of the theatre complex to discourage wildlife from entering the area and reduce the potential for wildlife-human interaction. In addition, signage would be placed along the trails to encourage hikers to stay within the designated trail boundaries.
- A qualified biologist would complete pre-construction surveys no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine the presence or absence of wildlife in the construction area. Surveys would be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more. If any wildlife species are identified, appropriate measures would be developed and implemented to avoid impacts on these wildlife species, in consultation with appropriate resource agencies as applicable.

7.5 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

- Within a year prior to construction, protocol level surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher would be conducted within 300 feet of suitable habitat by a qualified biologist/ornithologist according to the USFWS survey guidelines. The surveys would include, at a minimum, a thorough examination of all suitable habitat within the project area and vicinity for the coastal California gnatcatcher or its sign. The final survey methodology would be determined in coordination with the USFWS. A summary report would be prepared upon completion of these activities and submitted to the USFWS.
- If, following protocol level surveys, no gnatcatcher are detected, but construction is delayed more than one year, additional surveys may be required, at the discretion of the USFWS, to ensure that no gnatcatchers have moved into the area. If evidence of the coastal California gnatcatcher is found within the BSA during surveys, consultation with the USFWS would be conducted, and any regulatory requirements regarding protection of the species would be implemented.

7.6 Migratory Birds and Raptors

- The following measures would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts on nesting birds and raptors:

  a) Construction in areas that include trees, vegetation, or buildings that may provide nesting habitats for bird and raptors would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

  b) Trimming and removal of vegetation and trees would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (February 15 to September 15) to the extent feasible.

c) In the event that trimming or removal of vegetation and trees must be conducted during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed by a qualified biologist no more than 48 hours prior to trimming or clearing activities to determine if nesting birds are within the affected vegetation. Nesting bird surveys would be repeated if trimming or removal activities are suspended for five days or more.

d) In the event construction is scheduled during bird nesting season, nesting bird surveys would be completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine if nesting birds, raptors, or active nests are in or within 500 feet of the construction area. Surveys would be repeated if construction activities are suspended for five days or more.

e) In the event nesting birds or raptors are found in the construction area, appropriate buffers (typically 300 feet for songbirds and up to 500 feet for raptors) would be implemented, in coordination with the CDFW, to ensure that nesting birds and active nests are not harmed. Buffers would include fencing or other barriers around the nests to prevent any access to these areas and would remain in place until birds have fledged and/or the nest is no longer active, as determined through coordination with the CDFW.

7.7 Bats

- To the extent feasible, tree and building removal would be scheduled during the non-breeding and active season for bats (typically October and November). Prior to construction, surveys would be conducted by a qualified bat specialist to identify the presence of bats and any active or potential bat-roosting cavities. During the non-breeding and active season, any bats roosting in cavities in the area, either in trees or in structures, would be safely evicted under the direction of a bat specialist and under consultation with the CDFW.

  Once it has been determined that all roosting bats have been safely evicted from roosting cavities, exclusionary devices approved by the CDFW would be installed and maintained to prevent bats from roosting in these cavities prior to and during construction. A summary report would be prepared upon completion of these activities and submitted to the CDFW.

  Pre-construction bat surveys would be conducted by a qualified bat specialist no more than seven days prior to the removal of any trees within the BSA to confirm that exclusionary measures have been successful and there are not bats within the construction area. If no roosting bats are detected, no further surveys are required provided the tree removal is conducted within seven days. If removal is delayed more than seven days, additional surveys would be conducted no more than seven days prior to tree removal to ensure that no bats have moved into the area.

- Surveys and exclusion measures are expected to prevent maternal colonies from becoming established in the BSA. In the event that a maternal colony of bats is found in the construction area, the CDFW would be consulted, and no work would be conducted within 100 feet of the roosting site until the maternal season is over or the bats have left the site, or as otherwise directed by the CDFW. The site would be designated as a sensitive area and protected as such until the bats have left the site. No clearing and grubbing would be authorized adjacent to the site. Combustion

equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles, would not to be parked nor operated under or adjacent to the roosting site. Construction personnel would not enter into areas beneath the colony, especially during the evening exodus.

7.7 Non-jurisdictional Drainages

- Appropriate best management practices (BMP), such as sandbags or silt fencing, would be implemented during vegetation removal and landscaping adjacent to on-site drainages and storm drains to reduce dirt and dust from entering these drainages.
- Areas where vegetation removal and/or grading is conducted would be stabilized with appropriate erosion control measures.

7.8 Fuel Modification and Fire Risk

- All new structures would have a 30-foot buffer where low-growing, irrigated drought tolerant plant material would be planted to prevent erosion and transition to the native character of the project area.
- All new structures would have a 200-foot buffer where brush would be seasonally thinned, outside of the bird-nesting season, through weed whipping or brush removal. Pruning of trees, including removing low branches and dead branches, would be conducted as needed, to reduce the amount of potential plant fuel.

8.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are impacts on biological resources that result from combined past, present, and foreseeable impacts of the project and other projects near the project area. To evaluate cumulative impacts, project impacts were analyzed in combination with impacts resulting from nearby or "related" projects (see **Table 3**).

Table 3: Related Projects Used for Cumulative Impacts Discussion

Address	Land Use/Size
6200 West Hollywood Boulevard	Apartment (952 dwelling units (du)), Retail (190,000 square feet (sf)
1540 North Vine Street	Apartment (306 du), Retail (68,000 sf)
5935 West Sunset Boulevard	Condominium (311 du, 40,000 sf), Office Restaurant (8,500 sf), Retail (5,000 sf)
6230 West Yucca Street	Condominium (85 du), Commercial (13,890 sf)
7300 West Hollywood Boulevard	Temple
6516 West Selma Avenue	Office (85,000 sf)
6608 West Hollywood Boulevard	Quality Restaurant (11,400 sf), Bar/Lounge (9,400 sf) , Special Events (6,100 sf), Office (3,000 sf)

6417 West Selma Avenue	Hotel (85 rooms), Restaurant/Club (12,840 sf)
6100 West Hollywood Boulevard	Apartment (151 du), Retail (6,200 sf)
1600 North Highland Avenue	Condominium (496 du), Hotel (300 rooms), Office (186,200 sf), Retail (45,000 sf)
7045 West Lanewood Avenue	Apartment (43 du)
6225 West Hollywood Boulevard	Office (214,000 sf)
1601 North Vine Street	Office (121,609 sf), Commercial (2,313 sf)
1800 North Argyle Avenue	Hotel (225 rooms)
6757 West Hollywood Boulevard	Restaurant (17,717 sf)
6381 West Hollywood Boulevard	Student/Faculty/Staff Housing (80 rooms), Retail 15,290 sf)
1460 North Gordon Street	Student Housing (224 du), Faculty/Staff Housing (13 du), Retail (6,400 sf)
1603 North Cherokee Avenue	Affordable Apartment (66 du)
6523 West Hollywood Boulevard	Restaurant (10,402 sf), Office (4,074 sf)
1313 North Vine Street	Museum (44,000 sf), Storage (35,231 sf)
1610 North Highland Avenue	Apartment (248 du), Retail (14,710 sf)
1841 North Highland Avenue	Business Hotel (100 rooms)
1740 North Vine Street	Apartment (461 du), Hotel (254 rooms), Health Club (80,000 sf), Office (264,000 sf), Retail (100,000 sf), Restaurant (25,000 sf)
1411 Highland Avenue	Apartment (90 du)
1824 North Highland Avenue	Apartment (118 du)
6121 West Sunset Boulevard	Apartment (200 du), Office (422,500 sf), High-Turnover Restaurant (23,500 sf), Fast-Food Restaurant (2,000 sf), Retail (16,500 sf), Health Club (15,000 sf)
1718 North Las Palmas Avenue	Condominium (29 du), Apartment (196 du)

Source: Gibson Transportation Consulting, Inc.; Los Angeles Department of Transportation, 2014.

The majority of the project area has been previously developed and a large portion of the vegetation that would be impacted is ornamental landscaping. The theatre complex improvements would be limited to a relatively small area and would not encroach substantially into the hillside. With implementation of proposed mitigation measures, the project would not result in significant impacts on chaparral communities within the region. The related projects in the area are on land that has previously been developed and contains limited vegetation communities. Therefore, the project, in combination

with related projects, would not be expected to result in cumulatively considerable impacts on the vegetation communities within the region.

The project would not result in significant impacts on designated regional wildlife movement corridors, and with implementation of proposed mitigation measures would retain existing habitat linkages for wildlife using areas within and around the project area. In addition, the project would not result in significant impacts on special-status plant or wildlife species or impacts on jurisdictional waters. Based on the location of the related projects within highly urbanized areas and the proximity of the related projects to large expanses of open space, the related project areas do not provide the type of environment that would attract wildlife to those sites or use those sites to reach nearby open space areas where such wildlife are known to exist. Therefore, the project, in combination with the related projects, would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts on biological resources.

The related projects include mainly infill projects on areas that have been previously developed and contain limited habitat for wildlife species. Therefore, the related projects would not likely result in significant impacts on biological resources, and would not contribute substantially to cumulative impacts on special-status plant species, special-status wildlife species, wildlife movement corridors, or jurisdictional wetlands, waters, and streambeds. In addition, potential impacts on biological resources resulting from the related projects would likely be subject to mitigation as part of the environmental review process, thereby avoiding or minimizing any potential impacts on biological resources. Therefore, the project, in combination with the related projects, would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts on biological resources.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

There is abundant vegetation in the hills surrounding the theatre complex, and there is the potential for nesting birds, bats, and other special-status species to be in the BSA during construction. The project has the potential to impact these species; however, with the implementation of appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures listed above, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

10.0 REFERENCES

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County of Los Angeles Fire Department. Forestry. Environmental Review Oak Tree Ordinance. Received from http://fire.lacounty.gov/forestry/EnvironmentalReview_OakTreeOrdiance.asp on December 12, 2013.

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Spencer, W.D., P. Beier, K. Penrod, K. Winters, C. Paulman, H. Rustigian-Romsos, J. Strittholt, M. Parisi, and A. Pettler. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration. March 2010.

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ATTACHMENT A

CNDDB SPECIES LIST

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad is (Hollywood (3411813) or Inglewood (3311883) or Venice (3311884) or Beverly Hills (3411814) or Pasadena (3411822) or Van Nuys (3411824) or Burbank (3411823) or Los Angeles (3411812) or South Gate (3311882))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Anniella pulchra pulchra silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012	None	None	G3G4T3T4Q	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.2
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Brennania belkini Belkin's dune tabanid fly	IIDIP17010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
California macrophylla round-leaved filaree	PDGER01070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae Santa Barbara morning-glory	PDCON040E6	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Carolella busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
Chenopodium littoreum coastal goosefoot	PDCHE091Z0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Candidate	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S1	
Cicindela senilis frosti senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1	S1	
Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010	None	None	G5	S3	
Dithyrea maritima beach spectaclepod	PDBRA10020	None	Threatened	G2	S2.1	1B.1
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eucosma hennei Henne's eucosman moth	IILEM0R390	None	None	G1	S1	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3?	SSC
Euphilotes battoides allyni El Segundo blue butterfly	IILEPG201B	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S2	FP
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T2	S2.1	1B.1
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4?	
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T3	S2.1	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G4T1	S1	FP
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Microtus californicus stephensi south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Nama stenocarpum mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3?	S3?	SSC
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S2S3	SSC
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
Onychobaris langei Lange's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL4W010	None	None	G1	S1	
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3?	S3?	SSC
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Panoquina errans wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S1	
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3	S1S2	FP
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	Candidate	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	SSC
Potentilla multijuga Ballona cinquefoil	PDROS1B120	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2S3.2	2B.2
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	SSC
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G4TH	SH	1A
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2S3	
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4?	S2S3	2B.2
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	
Sorex ornatus salicornicus southern California saltmarsh shrew	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Dune Scrub Southern Dune Scrub	CTT21330CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2S3	FP

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2.3	1B.3
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S4	SSC
Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil	IICOL51021	None	None	G1T1	S1	
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
Walnut Forest Walnut Forest	CTT81600CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	

Record Count: 90

ATTACHMENT B

SPECIES OBSERVED DURING BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Species Observed in the BSA during Biological Surveys (GPA Consulting)
December 11, 2013 and December 16, 2013

Wildlife Species

1. Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
2. California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*)
3. Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
4. Yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*)
5. American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
6. Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
7. Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
8. Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)
9. Woodpecker (*Picoides* sp.)
10. Kingbird (*Tyrannus sp.*)
11. Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)

Plant Species

1. Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*)
2. American century plant (*Agave Americana*)
3. Century plant (*Agave tubulata*)
4. Thoroughwort (*Ageratina adenophora*)
5. Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*)
6. California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*)
7. Wild oats (*Avena* sp.)
8. California brickellia (*Brickellia californica*)
9. Ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*)
10. Madrid brome (*Bromus madritensis*)
11. Ceanothus (*Ceanothus sp.*)
12. Carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*)
13. Soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*)
14. Tangerine (*Citrus tangerina*)
15. Jade plant (*Crassula ovata*)
16. Pride of Madera (*Echium candicans*)
17. Bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*)
18. Thickleaf yerbasanta (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*)
19. Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
20. Gum tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.)
21. Fig (*Ficus* sp.)
22. Ivy (*Hedera* sp.)
23. Summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
24. Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
25. Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*)
26. Common lantana (*Lantana camara*)
27. Purple lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*)

28. Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*)
29. Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*)
30. Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*)
31. Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
32. Laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*)
33. Wild cucumber (*Marah sp.*)
34. Monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*)
35. Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
36. Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)
37. Olive (*Olea europaea*)
38. Prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*)
39. Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
40. Phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.)
41. Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)
42. Pine (*Pinus sp.*)
43. Smilo grass (*Piptatherum miliaceum*)
44. Lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)
45. Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
46. Blue plumbago (*Plumbago auriculata*)
47. Cherry (*Prunus sp.*)
48. Lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*)
49. Sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*)
50. Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)
51. Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
52. Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*)
53. Black sage (*Salvia mellifera*)
54. Blue chalk sticks (*Senecio mandraliscae*)
55. Woodmint (*Stachys bullata*)
56. Small wirelettuce (*Stephanomeria exigua*)
57. Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)
58. Champagne grape (*Vitis vinifera*)
59. Grass (*Vulpia* sp.)
60. Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)
61. Yucca (*Yucca sp.*)
62. *Calochortus* sp.

Tree species Observed in the BSA during Tree Surveys (Levin & Associates)
July 29, 2013 and January 17, 2014

1. Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)
2. Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)
3. Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*)
4. Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)
5. Olive (*Olea europaea*)

6. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
7. Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)
8. Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)
9. Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*)
10. Strawberry tree (*Arbutus* x *marina*)
11. Red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)
12. Benjamin's fig (*Ficus benjamina*)
13. Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
14. Broadleaf yellowwood (*Podocarpus latifolius*)
15. Yucca (*Yucca* spp.)
16. Citrus tree (*Citrus* spp.)
17. Jacaranda tree (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
18. Stone pine (*Pinus pinea*)
19. California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)
20. Sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua)*
21. Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)

ATTACHMENT C

PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Landscaped plant species at the entrance to the theatre, view to the northwest


Photo 2: Pine trees on the hillside in the BSA, view to the south

Photo 3: Chaparral plant communities are in the BSA, view to the southeast

Photo 4: Landscaped Mexican fan palm, view to the northwest

Photo 5: Chaparral plant communities, view to the northeast

Photo 6: Drainage slough, view to the northwest

Photo 7: Landscaped plant species east of the theatre stage, view to the east

Photo 8: Chaparral plant communities are along the trail corridor, view to the northeast

ATTACHMENT D

PREPARER RESUMES

MARIEKA SCHRADER

Educational Background:

- B.A., Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1999

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, Senior Environmental Planner/Senior Biologist, 2008-Present
- PMC, Associate Environmental Planner and Project Manager, 2004-2008
- Caltrans Department of Transportation (District 7), Environmental Planner, 2000-2004

Summary of Experience: Marieka Schrader, a Senior Biologist and Environmental Planner at GPA, has been managing the environmental process for projects since 2000. At GPA, Ms. Schrader manages the biology group. She also conducts a variety of technical analyses, prepares environmental documents and permit applications, performs quality-control reviews, and conducts public outreach efforts and construction monitoring. Her expertise includes environmental compliance pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act (Section 4(f)), the federal and state Endangered Species Acts (ESA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and other environmental laws.

Ms. Schrader manages completion of the environmental process for projects from initiation through final design, permitting, and construction. She has worked with a number of federal, state, and local lead agencies throughout California, including the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Ms. Schrader previously worked as a project manager at PMC, where she managed the environmental process for a number of capital improvement projects in California. Ms. Schrader also worked at Caltrans (District 7), where she managed the environmental process for multiple highway projects.

Relevant Training:

2013 Bat Capture Techniques, Bat Conservation and Management Workshop

2013 Fifty Plant Families in the Field: Introduction to Keying, Friends of the Jepson Herbarium Workshop

2013 Mastering the Second Edition of the Jepson Manual, Friends of the Jepson Herbarium Workshop

2012 Western Pond Turtle Workshop, Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve Coastal Training Program

2012 Wetland Delineation Training, San Francisco State University Romberg Tiburon Center

Relevant Project Experience:

2014 **Santa Claus Lane Bike Path, City of Carpinteria.** The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to construct a bike lane along U.S. 101 in the City of Carpinteria, CA. Ms. Schrader is preparing portions of the Jurisdictional Delineation and Natural Environmental Study for the project and performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Cottonwood Creek Bridge Replacement, Tulare County.** The County of Tulare, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to replace the existing bridge on Avenue 364 over Cottonwood Creek in Tulare County, CA. Ms. Schrader is preparing the Minimal Impact Natural Environmental Study for the project and performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Southern California Adventure Resort, San Bernardino County.** Urban Bike Territory, in coordination with the County of San Bernardino and the US Forest Service, proposes to construct a new mountain biking

resort near Wrightwood, CA. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the Biological Resources Assessment and Section 7 consultation, and is assisting with preparation the Wetland Delineation for the project. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Ford Theatres, Los Angeles County.** Ford Theatres proposes to expand an existing outdoor theatre complex in Los Angeles County, CA. Ms. Schrader is preparing portions of the Biological Resource Assessment for the project.

2014 **M&G Street Bridge Repairs, City of Merced.** The County of Merced, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to repair the M Street and G Street Bridges in the City of Merced, CA. Ms. Schrader performed biological surveys for the project, and is performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Kibby Road Bridge Rehabilitation and Widening, Merced County.** The County of Merced, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to rehabilitate and widen the Kibby Road Bridge over Bear Creek in Merced County, CA. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the Natural Environmental Study, Section 7 consultation, and Wetland Delineation for the project. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Moraga Road Bridge Rehabilitation and Widening, Merced County.** The County of Merced, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to rehabilitate and widen the Moraga Road Bridge over Outside Canal in Merced County, CA. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the Minimal Impact Natural Environmental Study and Section 7 consultation for the project. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Magnolia Street Bridge, City of Huntington Beach.** The City of Huntington Beach, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to repair and rehabilitate Magnolia Street Bridge. Ms. Schrader is managing the Essential Fish Habitat consultation, Section 7 consultation, regulatory permitting, and agency consultation for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements.

2014 **Admiralty Drive Bridge, City of Huntington Beach.** The City of Huntington Beach, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to repair and rehabilitate the Admiralty Drive Bridge. Ms. Schrader is managing the Natural Environmental Study, Essential Fish Habitat consultation, and regulatory permitting for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Humboldt Drive Bridge, City of Huntington Beach.** The City of Huntington Beach, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to repair and rehabilitate the Humboldt Drive Bridge. Ms. Schrader is managing the biology studies (Natural Environmental Study), Essential Fish Habitat consultation, and regulatory permitting for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Riverside Drive Bridge Replacement, City of Los Angeles.** The City of Los Angeles, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to rehabilitate and widen the Riverside Drive Bridge. Ms. Schrader prepared the Visual Impact Assessment, and managed preparation of the technical studies and CEQA/NEPA documentation, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements. She is currently managing the regulatory permitting process, including CWA 404 and 401 permits and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

2014 **Lost Canyon Road Bridge, City of Santa Clarita.** The City of Santa Clarita, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen the Lost Canyon Road Bridge. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the technical analysis, CEQA/NEPA documentation, and regulatory permitting for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements.

2014 **Firestone Boulevard Bridge Widening, City of Norwalk.** The City of Norwalk is widening the Firestone Boulevard Bridge to improve traffic circulation. Ms. Schrader managed the regulatory permitting process and NEPA revalidation for the project.

2014 **Higuera Street Bridge Replacement, City of Culver City.** The City of Culver City, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposes to replace the Higuera Street Bridge over Ballona Creek. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the Natural Environmental Study for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2014 **Santa Rosa Road Widening, City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen a portion of Santa Rosa Road from two to four lanes. Ms. Schrader managed preparation of the technical analysis and CEQA/NEPA documentation process, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements, and is managing the mitigation monitoring phase.

2014 **Lake Road Shoulder Widening, Merced County.** The County of Merced, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen shoulders along a portion of Lake Road in Merced County, CA. Ms. Schrader is performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2013 **Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge, City of Manhattan Beach.** The City of Manhattan Beach, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge over a recreational trail. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of the Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) report and the Visual Issues Memorandum for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2013 **East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor, City of Los Angeles**. Metro, in coordination with the City of Los Angeles, is proposing either a bus route or light rail route to improve transit circulation. Ms. Schrader is preparing the visual and aesthetic impacts reports, pursuant to Metro and FTA requirements. She is also performing quality control reviews for the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

2013 **Oakdale Road Bridge Replacement, Merced County.** The County of Merced replaced the Oakdale Road Bridge over Merced River. Ms. Schrader managed the mitigation monitoring for restoration work completed following construction, pursuant to agency requirements.

2013 **Lewis Road Landscaping Project, City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo proposes to landscape portions of Lewis Road and install a monument sign. Ms. Schrader managed preparation of the Natural Environmental Study (Minimal Impacts) for the project.

2013 **Agoura Road Widening, City of Agoura Hills.** The City of Agoura Hills proposes to widen portions of Agoura Road from two to four lanes. Ms. Schrader managed preparation of the technical analysis and CEQA documentation, and is managing the regulatory permitting process.

2013 **Rice Avenue/East Channel Islands Boulevard Intersection Improvements, County of Ventura.** The County of Ventura proposes to widen the existing intersection to provide additional turn lanes and improve traffic circulation. Ms. Schrader prepared portions of the CEQA documentation for the project, including the biology section, pursuant to County requirements.

2013 **Placentia Metrolink Station, City of Placentia.** The City of Placentia is proposing to construct a new Metrolink station. Ms. Schrader is managing preparation of technical analysis, the CEQA Addendum, and NEPA Environmental Assessment, pursuant to City and FTA requirements.

2012 **Calleguas Creek Bike Trail – Phase III, City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo is proposing to construct the third phase of a bike trail along Calleguas Creek. Ms. Schrader prepared the Minimal Impact Natural Environmental Study, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements.

2012 **Rice Avenue/East Wooley Road Intersection Improvements, County of Ventura.** The County of Ventura proposes to widen the existing intersection to provide additional turn lanes and improve traffic circulation. Ms. Schrader prepared portions of the CEQA documentation, including the biology section, pursuant to County requirements.

2011 **North Spring Street Viaduct Widening and Rehabilitation, City of Los Angeles.** The City of Los Angeles, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen and rehabilitate the North Spring Street. Ms. Schrader

managed preparation of technical updates prepared the revised Final CEQA/NEPA documentation, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements.

2011 **Sepulveda Boulevard Widening, City of Culver City.** Ms. Schrader prepared an Initial Study Checklist and revised the checklist to reflect recent changes to the project, which includes widening Sepulveda Boulevard between Playa Street/Jefferson Boulevard and Green Valley Circle to eliminate an existing bottleneck.

2011 **US 101 HOV Widening, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.** Caltrans is constructing HOV lanes along a 6-mile segment of US 101. Ms. Schrader prepared portions of the NEPA/CEQA documentation and coastal permit applications for the City of Carpinteria, Ventura County, and Santa Barbara County, and conducted peer reviews of technical analysis completed.

2011 **Geer Road Bridge, Stanislaus County.** Stanislaus County, in coordination with the Caltrans District 10, proposed to seismically retrofit the Geer Road Bridge over the Tuolumne River. Ms. Schrader completed the Water Quality Assessment for the project.

2010 **US 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Interchange, City of Agoura Hills.** The City of Agoura Hills, in coordination with Caltrans, proposes to widen the US Highway 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Overcrossing. Ms. Schrader prepared portions of the CEQA/NEPA documentation, including the growth and cumulative impacts analyses for the project, pursuant to City and Caltrans requirements.

2010 **High Speed Rail – Fresno to Bakersfield, California High-Speed Rail Authority.** The Authority is proposing to develop a high-speed rail system coordinating with the state's existing transportation network, which includes intercity rail and bus lines, regional commuter rail lines, urban rail and bus transit lines, highways, and airports. Ms. Schrader worked on preparing and reviewing sections of the EIR/EIS for the Fresno to Bakersfield segment of the project, including the traffic and transportation section.

2010 **I-110 HOT Lanes, City of Los Angeles**. Caltrans proposes to convert existing HOV lanes to HOT lanes on Interstate 110. Ms. Schrader prepared portions of the CIA for the project and assisted in the preparation of the public outreach summary report for the project, pursuant to Caltrans requirements.

2009 **Calleguas Creek Bike Trail – Phase II, City of Camarillo.** Ms. Schrader worked on the CEQA Addendum, assisted with the project Natural Environmental Study, and prepared the environmental permit applications required for construction of the project, which included construction of a bike trail along Calleguas Creek.

2009 **Old Creek Road Bridge Replacement, County of Ventura.** Ms. Schrader prepared the visual impact analysis and helped coordinate Section 7 consultation for the project, which included constructing a new bridge over San Antonio Creek to replace an existing low-water crossing.

2009 **Camarillo Drain Widening, City of Camarillo.** Ms. Schrader assisted with the preparation of the permit closeout reports for the project, which included repairing and widening the Camarillo Hills Drain, damaged during a storm.

2009 **Carpenter Road Bridge, City of Modesto.** Ms. Schrader prepared the Water Quality Report and the 1602 Streambed Alteration Notification Package for the project, which included retrofitting and widening the Carpenter Road Bridge over the Tuolumne River.

2008 **Yuba City CIP Manager, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader was contracted by the City of Yuba City to perform contract staff work, as well as oversee environmental clearance for projects under design as part of the City's Capital Improvement Program. Between October 2005 and December 2006, Ms. Schrader was responsible for coordinating with City engineers and managing the environmental process for a number of CIP projects within the City.

2008 **Morning Drive/SR-178 Interchange, City of Bakersfield**. Ms. Schrader coordinated the technical analysis, CEQA/NEPA documentation, and coordinated with the Thomas Roads Improvements Program

requirements and Caltrans for the project, which included constructing a new interchange at the existing Morning Drive/State Route 178 Intersection.

2008 **I-5/Oasis Road Interchange, City of Redding.** Ms. Schrader coordinated preparation of the Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report and technical analysis during initiation of the project, which included replacing the existing Interstate 5/Oasis Road Interchange.

2008 **Grant Line Road/State Route 99 Interchange Reconstruction, City of Elk Grove.** Ms. Schrader oversaw completion of the project wetland delineation and Biological Assessment pursuant to Section 7 of the federal ESA, and managed the environmental permitting process for the project, which included reconstructing and expanding the existing Grant Line Road/State Route 99 Interchange.

2008 **Grant Line Road Widening, City of Elk Grove.** Ms. Schrader coordinated preparation of the technical analysis, CEQA documentation, and mitigation monitoring plan for the project, which included widening Grant Line Road from the State Route 99/Grant Line Road Interchange to Bradshaw Road.

2008 **Franklin Boulevard/Elk Grove Boulevard Intersection Improvements, City of Elk Grove.** Ms. Schrader oversaw revision of the technical analysis, preparation of the revised CEQA document, and managed the environmental permitting process for the project, which included improving the Franklin Boulevard/Elk Grove Boulevard Intersection.

2008 **Elk Grove Rail Stop, City of Elk Grove.** Ms. Schrader coordinated technical analysis and CEQA documentation for the project, which included constructing a new Amtrak rail stop.

2008 **Fire Station No. 4 Relocation, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader coordinated preparation of the technical analysis and the draft CEQA document for the project, which included constructing a new fire station to replace an existing fire station (Station No. 4).

2008 **Rancho Cordova Parkway Interchange, City of Rancho Cordova.** Ms. Schrader coordinated the Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report, public scoping meeting, Notice of Preparation, technical analysis, and agency coordination for the project, which included constructing a new interchange over US Highway 50 between Sunrise Boulevard and Hazel Avenue.

2007 **ADA Sidewalk and Curb Improvements, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader managed technical analysis and CEQA/NEPA documentation (pursuant to HUD regulations) for the project, which included constructing sidewalk and curb improvements at several locations in Yuba City.

2007 **Gauche Park Renovation, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader managed preparation of an addendum to the CEQA document and oversaw implementation of mitigation requirements during final design and PS&E for the project, which included renovating Gauche Park.

2007 **State Route 104 Improvements, City of Ione.** Ms. Schrader obtained the Caltrans encroachment permit for environmental field surveys and conducted ongoing coordination for review and approval of the CEQA documentation to secure a construction encroachment permit for the project, which included constructing a new intersection with State Route 104.

2007 **Bridge Street Reconstruction, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader coordinated the technical analysis, CEQA and NEPA documentation, and coordinated with Caltrans, FHWA, and the State Historic Preservation Officer for review and approval of the NEPA documents through Caltrans' Local Assistance Department for the project, which included reconstructing a portion of Bridge Street between Plumas Street and Boyd Avenue.

2007 **Plumas Street Improvements, City of Yuba City.** Ms. Schrader coordinated the preparation of technical analysis and draft CEQA document, circulated the CEQA document for public review, and coordinated with Caltrans as part of the encroachment permit process for the project, which included improvement to the existing Plumas Street corridor between Colusa Avenue (State Route 20) and Bridge Street.

2005 **Winters Railroad Trestle Improvements, City of Winters.** Ms. Schrader coordinated technical analysis, prepared the CEQA documentation and mitigation monitoring plan, prepared permit applications, and coordinated the environmental process for the project, which included rehabilitating a historical railroad trestle bridge for bicycle and pedestrian use.

2004 **SR-99/Eaton Road Interchange Improvements, City of Chico.** Ms. Schrader coordinated technical analysis, CEQA/NEPA documentation, coordination with Caltrans, and environmental permitting for the project, which included improvement to the State Route 99/Eaton Road Interchange.

2004 **SR-70/Delleker Road Shopping Center and Intersection Improvements, Plumas County.** Ms. Schrader coordinated technical analysis and prepared the CEQA documentation and a mitigation monitoring plan for the project, which included constructing a new shopping center at the corner of State Route 70 and Delleker Road.

2004 **Tick Canyon Scour Mitigation, Los Angeles County.** Ms. Schrader managed the CEQA and permitting processes and prepared the CEQA documentation for the project, which included construction of a check dam to minimize scour damage to the State Route 14 Bridge over Tick Canyon Wash.

2004 **I-5/Hasley Canyon Road Interchange Reconstruction, City of Santa Clarita**. As an Environmental Planner for Caltrans District 7, Ms. Schrader provided consultant review and oversight of the environmental process for this project, which included reconstructing the Interstate 5/Hasley Canyon Interchange.

2004 **SR-126/Commerce Center Drive Interchange, Los Angeles County.** As an Environmental Planner for Caltrans District 7, Ms. Schrader provided consultant review and oversight of the environmental process for the project, which included a new grade-separated interchange at the State Route 126/Commerce Center Drive Intersection.

2002 **Santa Clara River Bridge Replacement, City of Santa Clarita**. Ms. Schrader managed the environmental permitting process and construction mitigation monitoring for this project, which included replacing the Interstate 5 Bridge over Santa Clara River.

2000 **I-5/Valencia Boulevard Interchange Reconstruction, City of Santa Clarita.** Ms. Schrader managed the construction mitigation monitoring for this project, which included improvements to the Interstate 5/Valencia Boulevard Interchange.

SHERI MAYTA

Educational Background:

- GIS Certificate, Ventura Community College, CA, 2007
- B.S., Ecology and Evolution, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2004
- Equine Studies, Southern Seminary College, Buena Vista, VA, 1989-1991

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, Associate Biologist, 2012-Present
- Senior Restoration Ecologist, Coastal Restoration Consultants Inc., 2007-2012
- Restoration Project Coordinator/GIS Specialist, Ojai Valley Land Conservancy, 2004-2008
- Scientific Aide/Rare Plant Specialist California Department of Fish and Game, 2006-2008

Summary of Experience: Sheri Mayta is an associate biologist at GPA. Over the past several years she has worked on a diverse array of projects involving protected plant and animal species. Ms. Mayta has extensive experience supervising and coordinating upland, riparian and wetland habitat restoration projects, including restoration projects along Santa Barbara and Ventura County rivers and streams. At GPA, Ms. Mayta conducts construction monitoring, mitigation site monitoring, data analyses, biological and botanical surveys, threatened and endangered species surveys, GIS mapping and analyses, vegetation classification, assists in wetland delineations and prepares environmental reports. Having worked with protected species in both the public and private sector over the past 8 years, Ms. Mayta's wide ranging survey experience enables her to provide the capability to carry out both habitat and detailed botanical surveys throughout central and southern California.

Supplemental Experience:

- Ms. Mayta has also managed all aspects of native plant restoration, including seed collection, propagation, restoration projects, and has managed field crews implementing native plant restoration projects.
- Ms. Mayta has an extensive knowledge of plant taxonomy and plant community ecology and classification, and plant identification. She has extensive experience conducting botanical surveys and is trained in rare plant survey protocols. She has monitored and maintained experimental populations of the endangered Ventura marsh milkvetch.
- Ms. Mayta has also been trained in vegetation classification and monitoring of plant communities and GIS mapping using the latest GIS-based software.
- In addition to her botanical experience, Ms. Mayta has extensive experience conducting bird surveys, including breeding and nesting surveys in southern and eastern portions of California. Ms. Mayta is trained in protocol-level surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher. Ms. Mayta has also assisted with identification and surveys of protected wildlife species, including least Bell's vireo, and California red-legged frog.

Relevant Project Experience:

2014 **Bridge Replacement over Cottonwood Creek, County of Tulare.** The County of Tulare proposes to replace the existing bridge on Avenue 364 over Cottonwood Creek. Ms. Mayta performed botanical and biological surveys and inventoried all resources observed. Ms. Mayta also produced maps and figures for the project using GIS software.

2014 **SR-126 Barrier Improvement Project, County of Ventura.** Caltrans proposes to construct a median barrier and improvements to State Route 126 between Hallock Drive in Santa Paula and E Street in Fillmore. Ms. Mayta gathered and analyzed data and produced constraints level maps and figures for a Community Impact Assessment technical study using GIS software.

2014 **M and G Street Bridge Repair, County of Merced.** The County of Merced proposes to repair M Street Bridge and G Street Bridge over Bear Creek. Ms. Mayta performed botanical and biological surveys and inventoried all resources observed. Ms. Mayta also produced maps and figures for the project using GIS software.

2014 **Lake Road Shoulder Widening, County of Merced.** The County of Merced is proposing to widen the paved shoulders of a segment of road between Yosemite Avenue and E. Bellvue Road. Ms. Mayta assisted in the wetland delineation, performed botanical and biological surveys and inventoried all resources observed. Ms. Mayta also produced maps and figures for the project using GIS software.

2014 **Santa Claus Lane Class I Bike Path, County of Santa Barbara.** The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) is proposing to construct a bike path between Santa Claus Lane and Carpinteria Avenue. Ms. Mayta assisted with the wetland delineation, gathered data, and produced maps and figures for a constraints analysis in order to identify areas of sensitivity for use in project design.

2014 **Winton Way and Gertrude Avenue Signal.** The County of Merced proposes to install a new traffic signal at the intersection of Winton and Gertrude Avenue, near the community of Winton. Ms. Mayta produced figures and maps for the Preliminary Environmental Study using GIS software.

2014 **Mission Oaks Boulevard Bridge Repair.** The City of Camarillo Public Works Department proposes to repair one footing of the Mission Oaks Boulevard Bridge over Calleugas Creek. Ms. Mayta completed the California Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement and the Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the project.

2013 **Ford Theatres Project, County of Los Angeles.** Ms. Mayta performed biological and botanical surveys and inventoried all resources observed to support the CEQA analysis. She also produced figures and maps for the project using GIS software.

2013 **Merced County Sidewalks In-fill Project.** The County of Merced proposes to construct sidewalk segments to fill-in gaps and provide contiguous sidewalk access through the project areas. The proposed sidewalk in-fill locations are within the communities of Winton, Delhi, Dos Palos, Hilmar, Le Grand and Planada. Ms. Mayta produced figures and maps for the Preliminary Environmental Study using GIS software.

2013 **Bear Creek Bridge Replacement, County of Merced.** The County of Merced proposes to replace the Bear Creek bridge structure. Ms. Mayta performed botanical and biological surveys throughout the project site as well as assisting with the wetland delineation. Ms. Mayta also produced figures and maps for the project using GIS software.

2013 **Moraga Road Bridge Replacement, County of Merced.** The county of Merced proposes to replace the Moraga Road bridge structure over Outside Canal. Ms. Mayta performed botanical and biological surveys throughout the project site as well as assisting with the wetland delineation. Ms. Mayta also produced maps and figures for the project using GIS software.

2013 **Oakdale Bridge Project, County of Merced.** The County of Merced replaced the Oakdale Road Bridge over Merced River. Ms. Mayta conducted vegetation monitoring of the mitigation site to measure the current condition of the plantings based on the success criteria in the mitigation plan. Ms. Mayta also produced maps and figures for the project using GIS software.

2013 **Southern California Adventure Resort.** Conducted botanical and biological surveys, inventoried all resources observed and produced a botanical survey report. Ms. Mayta also collected and analyzed data using ArcGIS to produce cartographic products for the client.

2012 **Agoura Road Widening Project – Agoura Hills.** The City of Agoura Hills is proposing to widen Agoura Road from two lanes to four. The project was recently expanded beyond the limits of the original ESL. Ms. Mayta conducted a biological survey and inventory of botanical resources for the additional ESL areas.

2012 **SR-150 Santa Paula Creek Bank Stabilization and Fish Passage Project – Santa Paula.** Caltrans conducted a large-scale bank stabilization and fish passage project adjacent to SR-150 near the city of Santa Paula.

Ms. Mayta conducted construction and permit compliance monitoring until project completion in 2012. In addition to construction monitoring, Ms. Mayta conducted regular biological surveys for nesting birds and assisted in fish capture and relocation.

2012 **Calleguas Park Restoration Plan – Camarillo.** California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) is currently in the process of producing a master plan for the park in cooperation with the National Park Service. Ms. Mayta assisted with preliminary vegetation surveys and habitat assessment using the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM). She also conducted data analysis using GIS software to produce wetland delineation and vegetation maps for the restoration plan.

2012 **Toland Road Landfill Off-site Mitigation Project – Ventura County.** Coastal Restoration Consultants (CRC) was hired to prepare and implement a restoration plan for 1.65 acres along the Santa Clara River between the cities of Santa Paula and Saticoy for The Nature Conservancy. As part of the mitigation and monitoring plan for the project, Ms. Mayta assisted with pre-project monitoring, photo monitoring and annual vegetation monitoring.

2012 **Piru Creek Clean-out Offsite Mitigation Project – Santa Paula**. A restoration plan was generated and implemented to mitigate the impacts of sediment removal on the banks of Piru Creek at the SR 126 bridge. Ms. Mayta performed pre-project, annual vegetation surveys and data analysis for the project including generating annual mitigation monitoring reports for CDFG. She also assisted with the wetland delineation for the site.

2010 **Santa Cruz Island Experimental Coastal Sage Scrub Restoration Project – Santa Cruz Island.** The Nature Conservancy contracted CRC to implement an experimental design to determine the feasibility of large-scale restoration on the island. Ms. Mayta was involved with seed collection, plant propagation and installation. She also assisted with conducting monthly qualitative vegetation monitoring over a two year period as well as assisting in the planning and implementation of additional experiments. Ms. Mayta also assisted with ant surveys to determine the population size of Argentine ants on the island.

2012 **Hedrick Ranch Nature Area Restoration – Santa Paula.** The California State Coastal Conservancy purchased this property as part of the Santa Clara River Parkway initiative and granted it to the Friends of the Santa Clara River (FSCR) to manage and restore over time. Ms. Mayta assisted in the collection of seed, propagation and installation of plants on site. She also conducted annual vegetation monitoring, bird surveys and Least Bell's Vireo nesting surveys.

2010 **Ojai Meadow Preserve Restoration Project- Ojai.** The Ojai Valley Land Conservancy contracted Coastal Restoration Consultants to prepare and implement a restoration plan for approximately 20 acres of their 57-acre parcel. Ms. Mayta supervised staff and managed daily operations for the project. She also assisted in conducting bi-annual vegetation monitoring and bird surveys. Ms. Mayta also conducted construction monitoring for the grading phase of the project.

2008 **Ventura marsh milkvetch – Ventura and Santa Barbara County.** CDFG in collaboration with Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden and USFWS implemented a strategy for introducing experimental introductions of the endangered Ventura marsh milkvetch into the coastal areas of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. Ms. Mayta was responsible for collecting field data on a weekly basis, performing frequent biological surveys of the site and conducting annual monitoring of the plant populations.

JENNIFER MORRISON

Educational Background:

- B.S., Marine Biology, California State University, Long Beach, 2008

Professional Experience:

- GPA Consulting, Associate Biologist, 2011
- National Marine Fisheries Service; Protected Resources Division, Southwest Region, Contracting Biologist, 2008-2011

Summary of Experience: Jennifer Morrison is an Associate Biologist at GPA. At GPA, Ms. Morrison prepares environmental documents, Section 404, Section 401, and Section 1602 permit applications, assists with technical analyses, and performs biological surveys and construction monitoring. Her experience includes working with local and state agencies, including Caltrans and several counties and cities in Southern California. Prior to working for GPA, Ms. Morrison was a contracting biologist for the National Marine Fisheries Service and assisted with Endangered Species Act listing decisions and critical habitat designations for endangered species, including green sturgeon and black abalone.

Relevant Training/Certifications:

2013 Certified *Caulerpa taxifolia* surveyor under the *Caulerpa* Control Protocol

2013 Completed training session on the biology, ecology, and habitat management of the Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*) through the Elkhorn Slough Coastal Training Program

Relevant Project Experience:

2014 **Firestone Boulevard Bridge over San Gabriel River Project, City of Norwalk.** The City of Norwalk is replacing the Firestone Boulevard Bridge over the San Gabriel River. Ms. Morrison performs weekly surveys of the project area for nesting birds and conducts monthly construction monitoring.

2014 **Ford Theatres Project, County of Los Angeles.** The County of Los Angeles proposes improvements to the Ford Theatres in the Hollywood Community of the City of Los Angeles. Ms. Morrison conducted a biological survey of the project area and is preparing the Biological Resources Assessment for the project.

2013 **Oakdale Road Bridge Replacement Project, Merced County.** The County of Merced replaced the Oakdale Road Bridge over Merced River. Ms. Morrison surveyed the project area and determined the percent vegetation cover and plant species composition of the restoration areas using transects. She also assisted in preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report.

2013 **Kibby Road Bridge over Bear Creek Bridge Replacement Project. Merced County.** Merced County proposes to replace the Bear Creek Bridge structure located on Kibby Road approximately 0.5 miles east of the City of Merced. Ms. Morrison assisted with the NES for this project.

2013 **Moraga Road over Outside Canal. Merced County.** Merced County proposes to replace the Moraga Road Bridge structure over Outside Canal, located approximately one mile north of State Route 33 and 1.3 miles east of the I-5 in Merced. Ms. Morrison assisted with the NES for this project.

2013 **Avenue 364 Bridge over Cottonwood Creek. County of Tulare.** Tulare County proposes to replace the existing bridge on Avenue 364 over Cottonwood Creek just west of State Route (SR) 245 and south of SR-201. Ms. Morrison assisted with the NES for this project.

2013 **Higuera Street Bridge Improvement Project. City of Culver City.** The City of Culver City proposes to replace and widen the existing Higuera Street Bridge over Ballona Creek. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES(MI) and Visual Impact Memorandum for the project.

2013 **Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge Widening Project. City of Manhattan Beach.** The City of Manhattan Beach proposes to widen the Sepulveda Boulevard Bridge from 33rd Street to Rosecrans Avenue in Manhattan Beach. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES(MI) and Visual Impact Memorandum for the project.

2013 **Admiralty Drive Bridge over Queen Elizabeth Passage. City of Huntington Beach.** The City of Huntington Beach is proposing to repair and rehabilitate the Admiralty Drive Bridge over Queen Elizabeth Passage in Huntington Harbor. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES and permit applications for the project.

2013 **Humboldt Drive Bridge over Short Channel. City of Huntington Beach.** The City of Huntington Beach is proposing to repair and rehabilitate the Humboldt Drive Bridge over Short Channel Passage in Huntington Harbor. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES and permit applications for the project.

2013 **Lost Canyon Road Bridge Widening. City of Santa Clarita.** The City of Santa Clarita is widening the Lost Canyon Road Bridge over Sand Canyon Wash. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES, IS-MND and environmental permits for the project.

2012-13 **Riverside Drive Bridge Widening Project, City of Los Angeles**. The City of Los Angeles is widening the Riverside Drive Bridge over the Los Angeles River. Ms. Morrison prepared the NES and permits for the project and assisted with the wetland delineations.

2012 **Calleguas Creek Bike Trail – Phase IV – City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo is designing the fourth phase of the Calleguas Creek bike trail. Ms. Morrison prepared a biological technical memo for this project.

2012 **Avenue 26 Bridge Seismic Retrofit. City of Los Angeles.** Conducted biological fieldwork and research, coordinated with regulatory agencies, and prepared the NES(MI).

2012 **Los Osos Valley Road (LOVR)/U.S. 101 Interchange Improvements Plan Check. City of San Luis Obispo.** Reviewed the plans and specifications to ensure that all biological mitigation measures included in the environmental documents were incorporated into the PS&E package.

2012 **Santa Rosa Road Widening – City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo, in coordination with Caltrans, proposed to widen a portion of Santa Rosa Road from 2 to 4 lanes. Ms. Morrison assisted in completion of the Community Impacts Technical Memorandum.

2012 **US 101 HOV Widening, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.** Caltrans is constructing HOV lanes along a 6-mile segment of US 101. Ms. Morrison conducted preconstruction surveys and construction monitoring, and will continue monitoring until 2013.

2012 **Agoura Road Widening – City of Agoura Hills.** The City of Agoura Hills proposes to widen Agoura Road from 2 to 4 lanes to improve its current conditions and to enhance bicycle and pedestrian safety and accessibility. Ms. Morrison completed the supplemental biological resources evaluation.

2012 **Calleguas Creek Bike Trail – Phase II, City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo is constructing the second phase of a bike trail along Calleguas Creek. Ms. Morrison conducted preconstruction surveys and construction monitoring for permit compliance.

2012 **Calleguas Creek Bike Trail – Phase III, City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo is designing the third phase of a bike trail along Calleguas Creek. Ms. Morrison assisted with the Preliminary Environmental Study.

2012 **Yorba Linda Historic Resources Element, City of Yorba Linda.** GPA is assisting the city to develop a Historic Preservation Element. This will require an Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) to comply with CEQA. Ms. Morrison assisted with the IS/ND.

2011 **East San Fernando Boulevard Corridor, City of Los Angeles**. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, with the City of Los Angeles, is conducting an Alternatives Analysis, EIR/EIS, and related engineering for the project to improve transit circulation. Ms. Morrison assisted in the research for the community impacts analysis.

2011 **Fletcher Drive Bridge Seismic Retrofit – City of Los Angeles.** The City of Los Angeles is currently retrofitting the Fletcher Drive Bridge over the Los Angeles River to meet Caltrans' updated seismic standards. Ms. Morrison conducted swallow and bat preconstruction surveys.

2011 **Lewis Road Landscaping, Wall, and Monument Project – City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo planned to improve the appearance of Lewis Road by installing landscaping, a high wall to screen view of adjacent industrial properties, and a monument sign. Ms. Morrison assisted in the preparation of the PES form.

2011 **Rice Avenue/E. Channel Islands Boulevard Intersection Improvements – County of Ventura.** The County of Ventura proposed to widen the existing intersection in order to improve its operations. Ms. Morrison assisted in onsite biological surveys and the completion of the Biological Memorandum for the project.

2011 **Rice Avenue/E. Wooley Road Intersection Improvements – County of Ventura.** The County of Ventura proposed to widen the existing intersection in order to improve operations of the intersection to an acceptable level of service. Ms. Morrison assisted in onsite biological surveys and the completion of the Biological Memorandum for the project.

2011 **Springville Road Interchange Project – City of Camarillo.** The City of Camarillo is currently building the new Springville Interchange over U.S. Highway 101 between Central and Las Posas Avenues. As part of the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the project, Ms. Morrison performed biological surveys of the site, checked site conditions to ensure compliance with regulatory permits, and completed Biological Monitoring Reports for the project.

2011 **Old Creek Road Crossing Improvement Project – County of Ventura.** The County of Ventura, with support from Caltrans and CDFG, replaced a low-water crossing with a multi-span bridge to provide safe year-round vehicular crossing over San Antonio Creek and to aid in steelhead restoration. After project completion, Ms. Morrison performed onsite surveys of revegetation areas and drafted the mitigation-monitoring year-end reports for the project. Ms. Morrison will continue to monitor the success rate of the mitigation planting for a total of five years.

2011 **Higuera Street Bridge Replacement – Culver City, CA.** Culver City with cooperation with Caltrans proposes to replace the existing Higuera Street Bridge over Ballona Creek. The project is needed to meet current seismic and geometric standards for California. Ms. Morrison performed onsite biological surveys and is completing the Natural Environmental Study for the project. She also prepared the Preliminary Environmental Study.

2011 **SR-150 Santa Paula Creek Rock Weir Fishway Project – Santa Paula.** Caltrans constructed a large-scale bank stabilization and fish passage project on Santa Paula Creek adjacent to State Route 150 near the City of Santa Paula. Ms. Morrison assisted in conducting species surveys and mitigation monitoring during construction to ensure compliance with regulatory agency permits. Ms. Morrison continued conducting species surveys and construction monitoring until project completion, and assisted in the capture and relocation of aquatic species out of the project site.

2010 **National Marine Fisheries Service – Long Beach.** Ms. Morrison assisted with compiling current research and drafting biological reports for black abalone and green sturgeon to support ESA section 4 listing decisions and critical habitat designations. Duties also included reviewing and summarizing the public comments that were received based on the ESA documents. Ms. Morrison also edited marine mammal stranding reports for accuracy and input the data into the National Marine Mammal Stranding database.

2008 **National Marine Fisheries Service – Long Beach.** Ms. Morrison assisted with ESA section 4 listing decisions and critical habitat designations for black abalone and green sturgeon, and input marine

mammal stranding data into the National Marine Mammal Stranding database. Duties also included conducting literature searches and developing EndNote libraries for sea turtles, marine mammals and other marine species.

2006 **White Sea Bass Project – Santa Catalina Island.** Ms. Morrison assisted with fish surveys on board the Yellowfin vessel. Duties included retrieving fish and invertebrates from gill nets, identifying and taking standard measurements of organisms, and recording species data.