

11.5 Biological Technical Report

BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED 76-ACRE MIXED-USE
NELLES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT
WHITTIER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Site Location and Project Description	1
II.	Existing Information	1
III.	Methodology	1
IV.	Results.....	2
V.	Impacts	7
VI.	Mitigation Measures	9
VII.	Conclusion	9
VII.	Certification	10

LIST OF APPENDICIES

- Appendix A. Faunal Compendium
- Appendix B. Floral Compendium

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Regional Map	Exhibit 1
Vicinity Map	Exhibit 2
Site Map	Exhibit 3
Site Photographs	Exhibit 4

I. SITE LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Brookfield Homes proposes to develop the Nelles Correctional Facility into a mixed-use community consisting of private residences, a linear park, and retail site called the Nelles Specific Plan Project (Project Site). The subject property covers approximately 76 acres located within Section 20, Township 2 South and Range 11 West of the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Whittier (7.5-minute series) Quadrangle, California (Exhibit 1 – Regional Map). The Nelles Correctional Facility is located at 11850 E. Whittier Boulevard within the City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California (Exhibit 2 – Vicinity Map). Whittier Boulevard and Sorensen Avenue form the Project site's northern and southeastern boundaries (Exhibit 3 – Site Map). The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates approximately corresponding to the center of the property is 402935.92 mE and 376987.23 mN. Elevation on site ranges from approximately 56 meters (185 feet) to 72 meters (235 feet) above mean seal level (AMSL).

The Nelles Correctional facility was one of the State of California's oldest correctional facilities for juveniles prior to closing on June 14, 2004. Subsequent to the closing, the property was also used as a back lot for television and film projects until 2011. The Project Site is surrounded by residential areas to the north and west, and commercial buildings to the north, east, and south. The Project Site abuts two major vehicular thoroughfares including Whittier Blvd and Sorenson Avenue. The Project Site is surrounded by an approximately 15-foot high chain-link razor wire fence. There are no blue-line drainages or other aquatic resources on the facility.

The proposed Project will develop the property into a mixture of residential, commercial and open space uses. Specifically, the Project site will incorporate between 15 to 25 acres as retail or office space along Whittier Blvd. Between 650 and 750 residential units will be created, and open space will be identified by the City Council.

II. EXISTING INFORMATION

Glenn Lukos Associates previously prepared a biological technical report for the Project Site (formerly referred to as The Greenleaf Community Plan) on April 11, 2005, and also prepared an update to the original biological technical report on June 14, 2010. No sensitive plant or animal species were detected during previous surveys and none were detected during the 2013 surveys.

III. METHODOLOGY

A biologist from Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. (GLA) visited the Project site on March 29, 2013 to identify the presence of special-status species, and habitats. The Project site was also evaluated for the presence of areas potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Site reconnaissance was conducted in such a manner as to allow inspection of the entire site by direct observation, including the use of binoculars.

In addition to site reconnaissance, the assessment included; (1) a review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) for the Whittier and eight surrounding quadrangles (Anaheim, Baldwin Park, El Monte, La Habra, Los Alamitos, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and South Gate),¹; (2) a review of the 2010 California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plant inventory²; a review of United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) Critical Habitat for all Federally Threatened and Endangered species; (4) a review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS)³ soil survey for Los Angeles County (southeastern part); and (5) a review of GLA's biological technical report for The Greenleaf Community Plan (April 11, 2005),⁴ and GLA's biological technical report (update) for The Greenleaf Community Development Plan (June 14, 2010).⁵

IV. RESULTS

Existing Conditions

As previously stated, the Project site is a former correctional facility that is surrounded on all sides by two major roadways and a combination of residential and commercial development. The Project site is highly developed and disturbed due to the presence of over two dozen structures and associated infrastructure including; paved parking lots, and paved and dirt roads. The Project site is surrounded on all sides by an approximately 15-foot high chain link razor wire fence. Vegetation on site is comprised entirely of ornamental trees, shrubs, and non-native vegetation. The site appears to be routinely maintained, including mowing of the fields. The surrounding land is urbanized, consisting of major roadways, residential areas, and commercial warehouses.

Vegetative cover consists of numerous ornamental trees, shrubs, and non-native grasses. Ornamental vegetation observed included gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), jacaranda trees (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), magnolia trees (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and numerous other species of trees and shrubs associated with the residential and industrial areas near the project site including several pine species (*Pinus* spp.) and several palm species including Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Several individual native plant species that were planted or volunteered included a mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) individual and a single toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). No native trees were observed on site. The open fields are vegetated primarily with ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*) and hare barley (*Hordeum murinum* ssp. *leporinum*). A complete list of plant species detected is included in Appendix A. Representative site photographs are included in Exhibit 4 – Site Photographs.

¹ California Department of Fish and Game. March 2013. Natural Diversity Database: RareFind 3.

² California Native Plant Society. 2010. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (Seventh Edition).

³ NRCS was formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

⁴ Glenn Lukos Associates. 2005. Biological Technical Report for the Proposed 75-Acre Mixed-Used Community of the Greenleaf Community Plan, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California (April 11, 2005).

⁵ Glenn Lukos Associates. 2010. Biological Technical Report for the Proposed 75-Acre Mixed Use Greenleaf Community Development Plan, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California (June 14, 2010).

No special-status species were observed on site. The following common avian species were observed during the various site visits: house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*).

No amphibians were detected on site. Reptile species detected on site include the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and side blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Mammals detected on site by directed observation and/or sign (i.e., tracks, scat, and burrows) include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Animals previously detected on site during prior surveys in 2005 and 2010 include the brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). A complete list of fauna detected on site is included in Appendix B.

Special-Status Plants

No special-status plants were observed on site, and none are expected to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat. Species were considered based on a number of factors, including: 1) species identified by the April 2013 CNDDDB as occurring (either currently or historically) in the vicinity of the property and 2) any other special-status plants that are known to occur within the vicinity of the property, or for which potentially suitable habitat occurs on site. Table 1 provides a summary of all plants considered for the site assessment based on CNDDDB and CNPS listings.

Table 1. Special-status plant species considered for the Project site.

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Brand's phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR List 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Federal: FE State: SE CRPR: List 1B	Vernal pools.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>Coulteri</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: List 1B.1	Playas, vernal pools, marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Intermediate mariposa lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: List 1B	Rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Parish's brittle scale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: List 1B	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: List 1B	Granitic, rock soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Prostrate navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Federal: FSC State: None CRPR: List 1B	Coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools. Occurring in mesic soils.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Southern tarplant <i>Centomadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Federal: None State: None CRPR: List 1B.1	Disturbed habitats, margins of marshes and swamps, vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Does not occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Federal

FE - Federally Endangered

FT - Federally Threatened

State

SE - State Endangered

ST – State Threatened

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

List 1B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

List 2 - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

List 3 – Plants about which more information is needed.

CRPR Threat Code Extensions

Extension Code	Comment
0.1	Seriously endangered in California
0.2	Fairly endangered in California
0.3	Not very endangered in California

Special-Status Animals

No special-status animals were observed on the site and none are expected to occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat. Species were considered based on a number of factors including: 1) species identified by the April 2013 CNDDDB as occurring (either currently or historically) on or in the vicinity of the Project site and 2) any other special-status species that are known to occur within the vicinity of the property, or for which potentially suitable habitat occurs on site. Table 2 provides a summary of all animals considered for the site assessment based on CNDDDB listings.

Table 2. Special-status wildlife considered species for the Project site.

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Federal: FSC State: SSC	Shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas as a year-long resident. Occupies abandoned ground squirrel burrows as well as artificial structures such as culverts and underpasses.	Not expected to occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat. No ground squirrels or burrows were detected and open fields are vegetated with weedy species about one-foot in height.
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Federal: FT State: SSC	Low elevation coastal sage scrub and coastal bluff scrub.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs in a variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian woodlands.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE	Dense riparian habitats with a stratified canopy, including southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, and riparian forest.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Federal: FE State: SE	Riparian woodlands along streams and rivers with mature dense thickets of trees and shrubs.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Not expected to occur on site due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Western spadefoot <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Seasonal pools in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Federal: None State: SE	Dense, wide riparian woodlands with well-developed understories.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	Federal: None State: SSC	Dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories.	Does not occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat.

Federal

FE – Federally Endangered
 FT – Federally Threatened
 FPT – Federally Proposed Threatened
 FSC – Federal Species of Concern

State

SE – State Endangered
 ST – State Threatened
 SSC- California Species of Concern
 CFP – California Fully-Protected Species

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats identified in the April 2013 CNDDDB as occurring (either currently or historically) within the Whittier and surrounding quadrangles include: California Walnut Woodland, Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern California Salt Marsh, and Walnut Forest. No special-status habitats occur on the site.

Critical Habitat

The Project site does not occur within areas designated by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as critical habitat for any federally listed species.

Jurisdiction

There are no blue-line drainages or other aquatic environments associated with the Project site. No areas subject to the jurisdiction of the Corps or CDFW are associated with the site.

Raptor and Owl Use

The Project site supports suitable nesting (large trees, light posts, and abandoned buildings) and limited foraging habitat (open fields) for raptors on site. One active red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and several inactive raptor/corvid nests were identified on the Project site; however, none of the nests were occupied by special-status or sensitive species.⁶ Although not detected on site, it is expected that owl species including barn owls (*Tyto alba*) and great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*) have the potential to breed on site due to the presence of tree species including Mexican fan palms, unoccupied raptor nest (which great horned owls will use), and unoccupied/abandoned buildings.

The open fields provide limited foraging opportunities to several raptor species due to the height of the weedy species and general absence of small mammal burrows. Botta's pocket gopher constitutes the main prey item for raptors on site.

Burrowing owls are not expected to occur on site in the open fields due to the general absence of ground squirrel burrows, combined with the height of weedy species, which precludes unobstructed visibility.⁷ In addition, the open fields are in close proximity to dozens of tall trees and lamp posts which are utilized by other raptor species including red-tailed hawks, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) barn owls, and great horned owls, all of which will predate on burrowing owls.

⁶ All active nesting bird species (excluding several non-native species) are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

⁷ Several California ground squirrels were detected on site in 2010, but were not detected in 2013.

Wildlife Corridor

As previously stated, the Project site is comprised almost entirely of developed and disturbed habitats. The Project site is enclosed by a chain link fence that is surrounded by residential housing, commercial and industrial buildings, and major vehicular thoroughfares. Therefore, no potential movement areas are associated with the Project site.

V. IMPACTS

The following discussion examines the potential impacts to plant and wildlife resources that may occur as a result of implementation of the Nelles Specific Plan Project. Project-related impacts can occur in two forms, direct and indirect. Direct impacts are considered to be those that involve the loss, modification or disturbance of plant communities, which in turn, directly affect the flora and fauna of those habitats. Direct impacts also include the destruction of individual plants or wildlife, which may also directly affect regional population numbers of a species or result in the physical isolation of populations thereby reducing genetic diversity and population stability.

Other impacts, such as loss of foraging habitat, can occur although these areas or habitats are not directly removed by project development; i.e., indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can also involve the effects of increases in ambient levels of noise or light, unnatural predators (i.e., domestic cats and other non-native animals), competition with exotic plants and animals, and increased human disturbance such as hiking and dumping of green waste on site. Indirect impacts may be associated with the subsequent day-to-day activities associated with project build-out, such as increased traffic use, permanent concrete barrier walls or chain-link fences, exotic ornamental plantings that provide a local source of seed, etc., which may be both short-term and long-term in their duration. These impacts are commonly referred to as “edge effects” and may result in a slow replacement of native plants by exotics, and changes in the behavioral patterns of wildlife and reduced wildlife diversity and abundance in habitats adjacent to project sites.

Potential significant adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any special-status plant, animal, or habitat that could occur as a result of project development have been evaluated under CEQA and CDFG guidelines.

The Nelles Specific Plan Project site does not support native habitat and supports low-quality raptor foraging habitat. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts to native plants or wildlife species, with the possible exception of impacts to nesting birds and bats on maternity roosts; however with the proposed mitigation, any potential impacts to nesting birds or roosting bats would be reduced to less-than-significant.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Thresholds of Significance

Environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which reflect the policy statement contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the State Legislature has established it to be the policy of the State of California:

“Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man’s activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities...”

Determining whether a project may have a significant effect or impact, plays a critical role in the CEQA process. According to CEQA, Section 15064.7 (Thresholds of Significance), each public agency is encouraged to develop and adopt (by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation) thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant. In the development of thresholds of significance for impacts to biological resources CEQA provides guidance primarily in Section 15065, Mandatory Findings of Significance, and the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form. Section 15065(a) states that a project may have a significant effect where:

“The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or wildlife community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, ...”

Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis, impacts to biological resources are considered potentially significant (before considering offsetting mitigation measures) if one or more of the following criteria discussed below would result from implementation of the proposed project.

Criteria for Determining Significance Pursuant to CEQA

Appendix G of the 1998 State CEQA guidelines indicate that a project may be deemed to have a significant effect on the environment if the project is likely to:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

VI. MITIGATION MEASURES

Migratory Bird Treaty Act Considerations

Due to the potential for impacts to nesting bird species, including raptors, it is recommended that vegetation removal and structure demolition associated with the Project be conducted outside of the nesting bird season, which can begin as early as December for barn owls and extend to August 31 for most passerines. If this is not possible, then a qualified biologist must conduct nesting bird surveys within three days of vegetation removal and structure demolition during the nesting season in order to prevent a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. With implementation of such measures, potential impacts to nesting raptors, owls, and passerines would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

VII. CONCLUSION

The 76-acre area proposed for development does not provide suitable habitat for special status plant or animal species. The Project site does not lie within Critical Habitat for any Federally Threatened or Endangered species and does not support Waters of the United States or Waters of the State subject to the jurisdiction of Corps or CDFW. The Project site does support suitable nesting habitat (including trees, shrubs, buildings, and open areas) for passerine and raptor species, however raptor foraging habitat is limited.

Given the suitable habitat for nesting birds including raptors, it is recommended that vegetation removal and structure demolition occur outside the nesting bird season including, raptors and

passerines. If this is not possible, then it is recommended that a qualified biologist conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds prior to demolition.

No substantial adverse effect, either directly or indirectly, to any endangered or threatened species, or any other special-status plant, animal, or sensitive habitat would occur as a result of project development. Potential impacts to nesting raptors and general nesting birds would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through the mitigation measures set forth above.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. W. Ahrens", is written over a horizontal line.

Date: May 3, 2013

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Appendix A

Floral Compendium

APPENDIX A

FLORAL COMPENDIUM

The floral compendium lists species identified on the project site. Taxonomy follows the Jepson Manual Second Edition (Baldwin et. al. 2012) and, for sensitive species, the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Inventory, Online Edition v8-01a (CNPS 2013). Common plant names are taken from Munz (1974) and Roberts (1998). An asterisk (*) denotes a non-native species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
GYMNOSPERMS	
Pinaceae	Pine Family
* <i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine
* <i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pines
ANGIOSPERMS-DICOTS	
Altingiaceae	Sweet gum Family
* <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweet gum
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
* <i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbleweed
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
* <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
* <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Common horseweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow-thistle
Bignoniaceae	Trumpet-Creeper Family
* <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda tree
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
* <i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish
* <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket

Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Big saltbush
* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
* <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
Fabaceae	Legume Family
* <i>Acacia redolens</i>	Acacia
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
* <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beaked filaree
* <i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Greenstem filaree
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia Family
* <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia tree
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
* <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
Myoporaceae	Myoporum Family
* <i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Myoporum
Myrsinaceae	Myrsine Family
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
* <i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson bottlebrush
* <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Gum tree
* <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red ironbark
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
Simaroubaceae	Simarouba Family
* <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
ANGIOSPERMS-MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae	Century Plant Family
* <i>Agave</i> spp.	Agave
Areaceae	Palm Family
* <i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm

Poaceae	Grass Family
* <i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass
* <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Foxtail chess
* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
* <i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i>	Hare barley

Appendix B

Faunal Compendium

APPENDIX B

FAUNAL COMPENDIUM

Scientific nomenclature and common names for vertebrate species referred to in this report follow Collins (1997) for amphibians and reptiles, Jones, et al. (1992) for mammals, and AOU Checklist (1998) for birds. A “*” denotes non-native. The compendium includes all species detected from GLA surveys conducted in 2005, 2010, and 2013.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
REPTILES	
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	
	Phrynosomatid Lizards
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common side-blotched lizard
BIRDS	
ACCIPITRIDAE	
	Hawks, Old World Vultures, and Harriers
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper’s hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
AEGITHALIDAE	
	Bushtit
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
APODIDAE	
	Swifts
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated swift
BOMBYCILLIDAE	
	Waxwings
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar waxwing
CARDINALIDAE	
	Cardinals, Grosebeaks, and Allies
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed grosbeak
COLUMBIDAE	
	Pigeons and Doves
* <i>Columba livia</i>	Rock pigeon
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common ground dove
* <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
CORVIDAE	
	Jays, Magpies, and Crows
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven

EMBERIZIDAE	Wood Warblers, Tanagers, Buntings, and Blackbirds
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed junco
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted towhee
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow
FRINGILLIDAE	Finches
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch
HIRUNDINIDAE	Swallows
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow
ICTERIDAE	Blackbirds, Orioles, Etcetera
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded oriole
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western meadowlark
MIMIDAE	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
PARULIDAE	Wood Warblers and Relatives
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common yellowthroat
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped warbler
PICIDAE	Woodpeckers and Wrynecks
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
PSITTACIDAE	Parrots and Allies
* <i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Yellow-chevroned parakeet
TROCHILIDAE	Hummingbirds
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird
TROGLODYTIDAE	Wrens
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House wren

TURDIDAE	Thrushes
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin
TYRANNIDAE	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western kingbird
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
MAMMALS	
FELIDAE	Cats
* <i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic cat
GEOMYIDAE	Pocket Gophers
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
LEPORIDAE	Rabbits and Hares
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush rabbit
MUSTILIDAE	Weasels and Allies
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped skunk
PROCYONIDAE	Raccoons and Allies
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon
SCIURIDAE	Squirrels, chipmunks, and marmots
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
SCIURIDAE	Squirrels
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

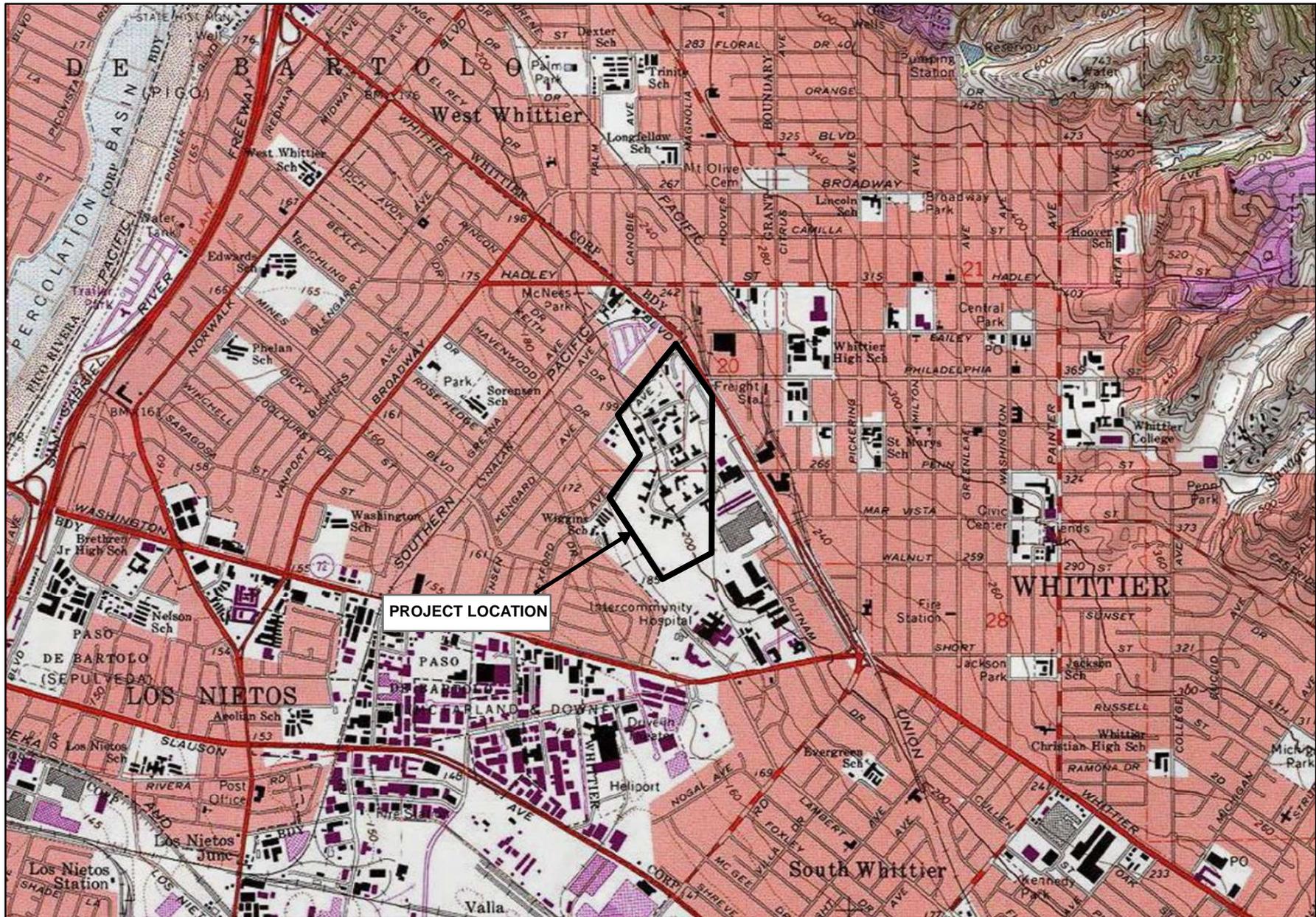
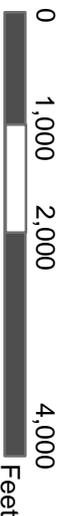
Exhibit 1

Regional Map

Exhibit 2

Vicinity Map

Adapted from USGS Whittier, CA quadrangle



NELLES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT

Vicinity Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES

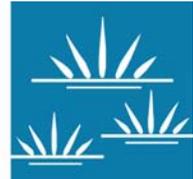


Exhibit 2

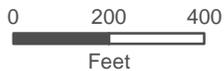
Exhibit 3

Site Plan



Legend

 Project Boundary



NELLES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT

Aerial Photo of Site

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 3

Exhibit 4

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View looking west from the northeastern section of the Project site.



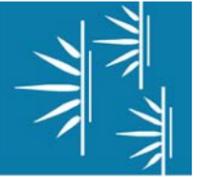
Photograph 2: View looking south along the eastern perimeter fence.



Photograph 3: View looking west from the eastern perimeter fence.



Photograph 4: View looking west from the southeastern corner of the Project site.



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Exhibit 4

NELLES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT

Site Photographs



Photograph 5: View looking south at the southwestern corner of the Project site.



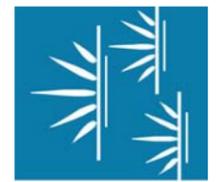
Photograph 6: View looking northwest along the southwestern section of the Project site.



Photograph 7: Close-up view of a nesting red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) at the top of an elevated light post within the southwestern corner of the Project site.



Photograph 8: View looking west along the northwestern section of the Project site.



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Exhibit 4

NELLES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT
Site Photographs