

April 20, 2020
(2018-047.019)

Mr. David Lin
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

Subject: 2020 Protected Species Preconstruction Surveys for the Devil's Gate Reservoir Restoration Project, in the City of Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Lin,

This letter report has been prepared to present the results of preconstruction surveys for protected species conducted by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) for Los Angeles County Public Works' (LACPW) Devil's Gate Reservoir Restoration Project in the City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California. The preconstruction surveys for protected species were conducted to comply with Condition 2.10 in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) 1600-2015-0263-R5 that was issued for the Devil's Gate Sediment Removal and Management Project (Project) on March 21, 2017.

According to the SAA, protected species are defined as "a species fully protected under state law; a species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.) and/or Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.); a species identified by CDFW as a species of special concern; or any other species for which take is prohibited under state or federal law". The protected species in the SAA are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Protected Species in SAA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special-Status Designation*
Plants		
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Fed: END CA: END
Reptiles and Amphibians		
Two-striped garter snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Coast range newt	<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Western pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Birds		
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special-Status Designation*
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Fed: END CA: END
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Fed: END CA: END
Yellow breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Bats		
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC

* END – endangered; SSC – Species of Special Concern

Site Description

The Project is located within the City of Pasadena in the upper portion of the Arroyo Seco Watershed and within the City's Hahamongna Watershed Park. Downtown Los Angeles is approximately 14 miles to the south of the Project, the San Gabriel Mountains are located just north of the Project, and the City of La Cañada Flintridge and the unincorporated community of Altadena are located to the west and east, respectively (Figure 1. Project Vicinity, Figure 2. Project Location). The Project is located within the "Pasadena, California" 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The topography in the vicinity of the Project consists of rolling terrain with a decline into the Arroyo Seco basin. The San Gabriel Mountains are located to the north of the Project and are characterized by both the foothills and steep slopes associated with mountainous terrain. Vegetation within the initial sediment removal area of the Project site was cleared during the first year of Project activities in 2018-2019. The initial sediment removal area is now composed primarily of bare ground and emergent non-native vegetation that has regrown since the initial vegetation removal efforts and includes wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), and poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). The areas surrounding the initial sediment removal area include on-site habitat restoration areas that are composed primarily of black willow thickets (*Salix gooddingii* Woodland Alliance) and mulefat thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance) towards the southern end, and scalebroom scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum* Shrubland Alliance) towards the northern end.

METHODS

Preconstruction surveys for each protected species group were conducted following the survey techniques described in the Protected Species Survey Techniques Report submitted to CDFW on October 16, 2018 and approved by CDFW on October 18, 2018. (Attachment A).

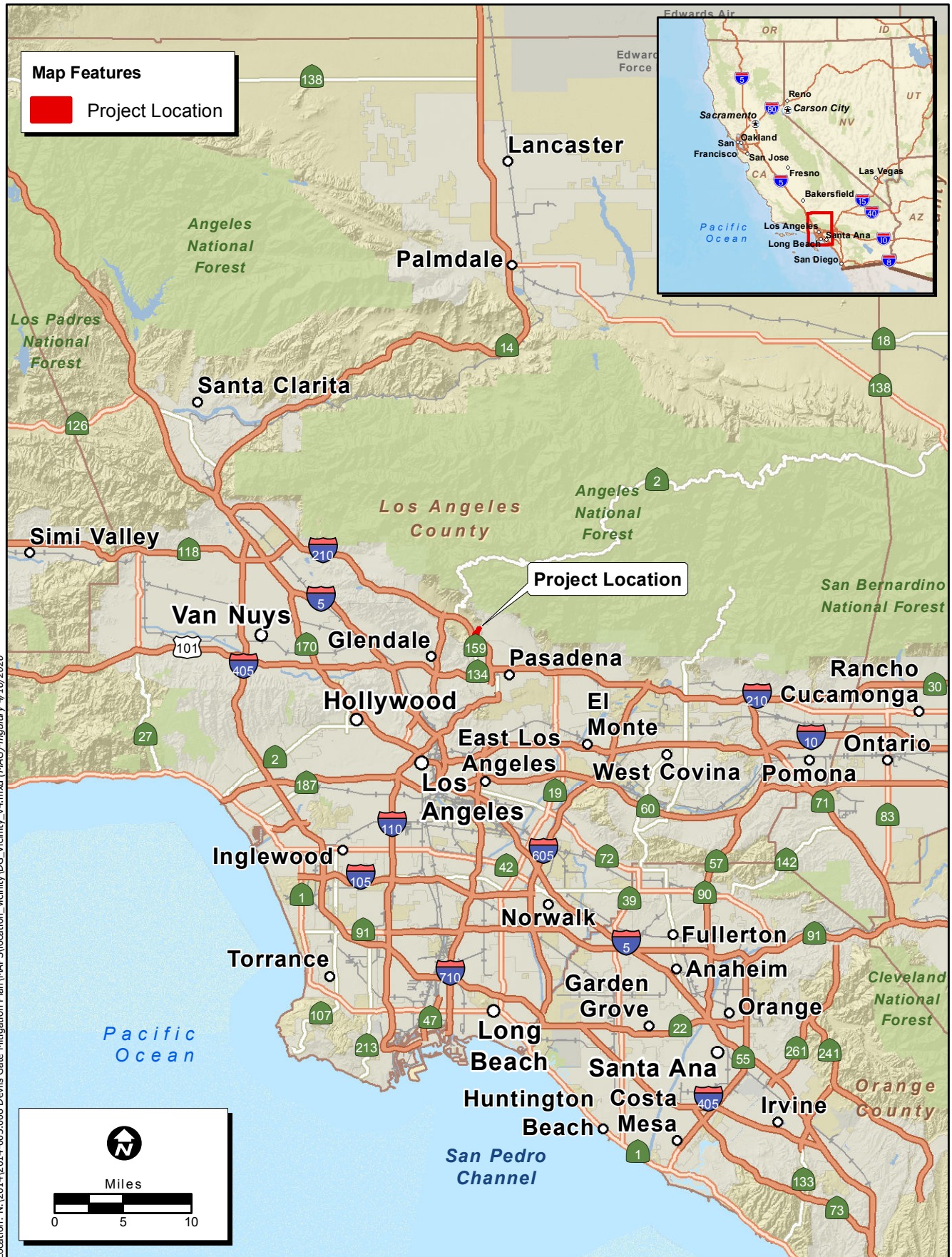
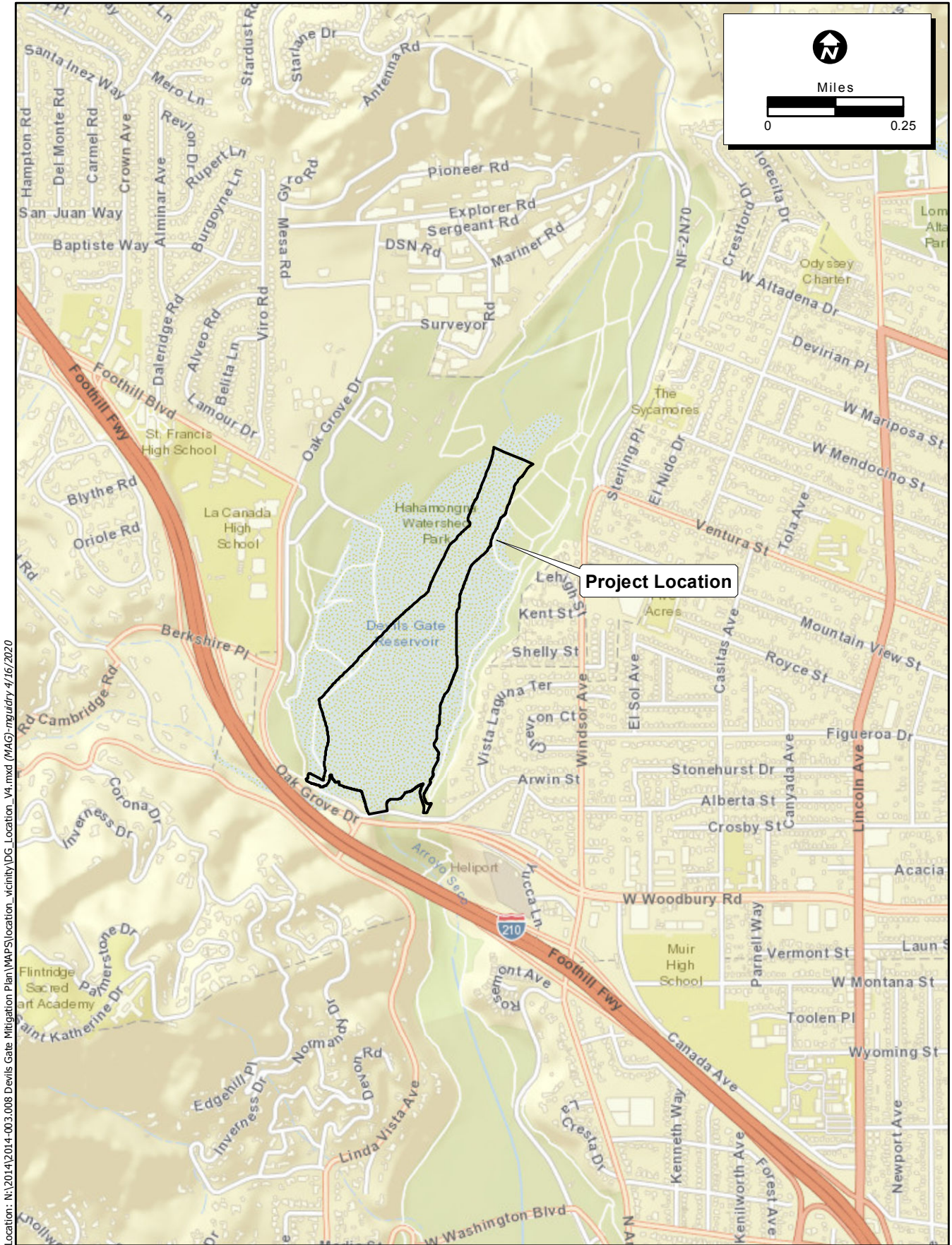


Figure 1. Project Vicinity



Location: N:\2014\2014-003\008 Devils Gate Mitigation Plan\WAPS\location_vicinity\DG_Location_V4.mxd (MAG) nguidry 4/16/2020

Map Date: 4/16/2020
Source: ESRI

Figure 2. Project Location

RESULTS

The preconstruction surveys for protected species were each led by CDFW-approved Designated Biologists for each appropriate species group. The dates, survey focus, personnel, and weather conditions for each survey are presented in Table 1. Representative photographs of the project site during surveys are provided in Attachment B, and field survey datasheets are provided in Attachment C.

Table 1. Weather Conditions during Surveys

Date	Survey Focus	Surveyors*	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
			start	end	start	end	start	end	start	end
4/10/2020	Birds	CT	0710	1340	51	64	100	100	0-1	1-2
4/10/2020	Plants	CL	0715	1400	48	59	100	100	0-3	2-4
4/13/2020	Birds	TD	0645	1300	59	61	35	100	0-1	0-1
4/13/2020	Reptiles & Amphibians	AS, AD	0810	1420	54	59	100	100	0-2	0-2
4/14/2020	Reptiles & Amphibians	AS, AD	0810	1400	52	77	0	5	0-2	2-5

*CT = Christine Tischer, CL = Carley Lancaster, TD = Taylor Dee, AD = Alexandra Dorough, AS = Adam Schroeder

Plants

Slender-horned spineflower was not identified during the preconstruction surveys for protected species. A complete list of all plant species observed during the preconstruction surveys is provided in Attachment D.

Reptiles and Amphibians

No protected reptile or amphibian species listed in the SAA were identified during the preconstruction surveys for protected species. A complete list of all reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife species observed during the preconstruction surveys is provided in Attachment E.

Birds

One protected bird species, yellow warbler, was detected during both preconstruction sensitive bird surveys and during the preconstruction sensitive herpetofauna survey. A total of five individuals were either visually observed or heard singing in the riparian forest to the west of the Project area within the 500-foot buffer (Table 2). A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) California Native Species Field Survey Form will be prepared and submitted for the observations.

Table 2. Yellow Warbler Observations

Date	Time	Number of individuals	Behavior	Latitude	Longitude
4/10/2020	1045	1	Singing	34.18867191	-118.1771716
4/13/2020	1017	1	Singing	34.18847186	-118.1770176
4/13/2020	1048	2	Singing, one chased off another	34.188242	-118.1776037
4/13/2020	1056	1	Singing	34.18865377	-118.1770845

Additional observations included two unidentified *Empidonax* flycatchers, both of which were silent when they were observed. A complete list of all birds and other wildlife observed during the preconstruction surveys is provided in Attachment E. Three additional preconstruction surveys for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo pusillus belli*) will be conducted on three separate days within one week prior to project initiation.

Bats

Preconstruction bat surveys were not conducted ahead of Project Initiation in 2020 because Project activities during 2020 will not affect existing trees and/or structures that may provide roosting habitat per condition 2.14 of the SAA.

Discussion

One protected species listed in the SAA was observed during the preconstruction surveys. Based on the negative findings during the pre-construction presence/absence surveys for the remaining 13 protected species listed in the SAA, it was determined that they were not present on the Project site and the commencement of Project activities will not affect these protected species at this time. Measures implemented during the year two sediment removal activities will include biological monitoring and any additional measures necessary to provide adequate protection to avoid impacts to yellow warbler during all Project activities.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter report, please contact me at (714) 648-0630 or lsimpson@ecorpconsulting.com.

SIGNED: 

Lauren Simpson
 Staff Biologist
 ECORP Consulting, Inc.
 2861 Pullman Street
 Santa Ana, CA 92705

DATE: April 20, 2020

Attachments:

Attachment A: Devil's Gate Protected Species Survey Techniques

Attachment B: Representative Site Photos

Attachment C: Field Datasheets

Attachment D: Plant Compendium

Attachment E: Wildlife Compendium

ATTACHMENT A

Devil's Gate Protected Species Survey Techniques

October 16, 2018
(2018-047.006)

Mr. Steve Gibson
Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

Subject: Protected Species Survey Techniques for the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project, in the City of Pasadena, California.

Dear Mr. Gibson,

This letter report has been prepared to provide survey techniques for protected species in accordance with Condition 2.10 in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) 1600-2015-0263-R5 that was issued for the Devil's Gate Sediment Removal and Management Project (Project) on March 21, 2017.

ECORP is proposing the following survey techniques for approval by the CDFW for the protected species listed in the SAA. According to the SAA, protected species are defined as "a species fully protected under state law; a species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.) and/or Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.); a species identified by CDFW as a species of special concern; or any other species for which take is prohibited under state or federal law". The protected species found in the SAA are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Protected Species in SAA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special-Status Designation*
Plants		
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Fed: END CA: END
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Birds		
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Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC
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Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Fed: none CA: SSC

* END – endangered; SSC – Species of Special Concern

Survey Techniques

Plants

Survey techniques for slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) will include pedestrian transect surveys spaced approximately 30 feet apart within areas of suitable habitat in the project impact areas and 100-foot buffer. Survey techniques will be consistent with the accepted methodologies outlined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996)¹, CDFW (CDFW 2018)², and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001)³, but the timeframe will be altered to adhere to the project schedule and conditions of Project permits.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Survey techniques for the three protected reptile species (two-striped garter snake [*Thamnophis hammondi*], western pond turtle [*Actinemys marmorata*], and coast patch-nosed snake [*Salvadora hexalepis*]), and one protected amphibian species (coast range newt [*Taricha tarosa tarosa*]) will include visual encounter surveys to be conducted within the proposed work areas and a 500-foot buffer.

¹ United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1996. Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants. Available at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Survey-Protocols-Guidelines/Documents/Listed_plant_survey_guidelines.pdf

² California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. State of California, California Natural Resources Agency Department of Fish and Wildlife, March 20, 2018.

³ California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2001. CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. December 9, 1983. Revised June 2, 2001. Available at http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/pdf/cnps_survey_guidelines.pdf.

In accordance with Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-3 for the Project (Chambers Group 2014⁴) and SAA 2.10, qualified biologists will conduct a survey for sensitive wildlife within 90 days prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. In general, visual encounter techniques for protected herpetofauna will follow accepted methodologies for western pond turtle by Holland (1991, 1994)^{5,6} and the United States Geological Society (2006)⁷. Two surveys will be conducted by CDFW-approved designated biologists familiar with the identification, life history, and behaviors of each species. Each survey will be conducted on a separate day and will be conducted when weather conditions are favorable. The habitat requirements for each species, as described on CaliforniaHerps.com⁸ and Stebbins (2003)⁹ will be reviewed prior to conducting surveys.

Surveys will focus on searching all potential habitats using binoculars and/or spotting scopes, as well as looking under various natural or artificial cover objects. Biologists will scan areas ahead of them, searching from a distance, before proceeding in a slow and quiet manner. When turning cover objects, biologists will carefully return each cover object to its original location in an attempt to keep potential impacts to a minimum. All open water habitats, including potential basking or haul-out sites, will be searched. Survey transects performed during the survey will be captured with the tracking on a handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit. Documentation of the transects completed will be provided as an appendix to the preconstruction survey report.

To help prevent the spread of disease, fungus, and invasive species, all field equipment will be free of weeds and when entering aquatic habitats will go through the CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols. Areas of suitable habitat and capture and transport techniques for each Protected Species shall be identified prior to conducting the survey to allow any Protected herpetofauna observed during the surveys to be captured and relocated effectively.

Birds

Survey techniques for the six protected bird species (burrowing owl [*Athene cunicularia*], yellow warbler [*Dendroica petechia*], southwestern willow flycatcher [*Empidonax traillii extimus*], least Bell's vireo [*Vireo bellii pusillus*], yellow breasted chat [*Icteria virens*], and loggerhead shrike

⁴ Chambers Group, Inc. 2014. Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), Los Angeles County, California. Submitted to Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Water Resources Division, October 2014.

⁵ Holland, D. C. 1991. A synopsis of the ecology and status of the western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) in 1991. Prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Ecology Research Center, San Simeon, CA.

⁶ Holland, D. C. 1994. The western pond turtle: Habitat and history. Prepared for: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration. Portland, OR. 303 pp.

⁷ United States Geological Survey. 2006. DRAFT Western Pond Turtle Visual Survey Protocol for the Southcoast Ecoregion. Western Ecological Research Center, US Department of Interior, Sacramento, CA. 60 pp.

⁸ CaliforniaHerps.com: A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. [web application] Accessed: September 27, 2018.

⁹ Stebbins, R. C. 2003. A field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3rd Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 533 pp.

[*Lanius ludovicianus*]) will include visual and auditory encounter surveys to be conducted within the proposed work areas and a 500-foot buffer.

Surveys for protected birds will begin at dawn and will continue until weather conditions become unfavorable for bird activity or until the bird activity level ceases. Surveys will focus on all potential habitats using binoculars and/or spotting scopes as necessary. Biologists will walk through the entire Project site and scan areas ahead of them, searching and listening from a distance, before proceeding in a slow and quiet manner. All birds observed both visually and audibly will be recorded and GPS points will be taken at all protected bird species observation locations. The surveys will be conducted by CDFW-approved designated biologists with experience surveying for sensitive riparian and upland bird species.

In addition to the surveys for protected bird species, three preconstruction surveys for least Bell's vireo will be conducted within seven days prior to Project initiation. These preconstruction surveys will be consistent with the methodologies in the least Bell's vireo survey protocol (USFWS 2001¹⁰) but the timeframe will be altered to adhere to the project schedule and conditions of Project permits (e.g. the three surveys will be conducted outside of the breeding season). The surveys will be conducted by a CDFW-approved designated biologist familiar with the identification, vocalizations, and behaviors of the species to determine the presence/absence of the species. Each survey will be conducted on a separate day and will be conducted between dawn and 11:00 a.m. when weather conditions are favorable.

Bats

Survey techniques for the three protected bat species (western mastiff bat [*Eumops perotis californicus*], western yellow bat [*Lasiurus xanthinus*], and pallid bat [*Antrozous pallidus*]) will include a daytime habitat and roost assessment and nighttime acoustic and emergence surveys to be conducted within the proposed work areas and a 300-foot buffer.

In accordance with MM BIO-5 and Condition 2.14 of the SAA, preconstruction bat surveys will be performed within 30 days prior to the commencement of vegetation or structure removal activities to avoid the direct loss of bats that could result from removal of trees and/or structures that may provide day or night roost habitat. CDFW-approved designated biologists will survey the project site, 300-foot buffer, and all trees and manmade structures (i.e. bridges, utility poles, kiosks, etc.) proposed to be directly impacted or removed to identify potential roost sites.

The initial bat survey will be performed in two parts, daytime surveys to identify potential roost sites within the impact area and evening surveys to perform emergence counts and acoustical monitoring of the potential roost sites. The diurnal portion of the survey will be done by a thorough visual inspection of the trees and structures within the impact areas to look for larger openings, cavities, crevices, loose bark, and other features that may provide roosting habitat.

⁹ US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2001. Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines. Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, CA. 3 pp.

The biologists will document any bat individuals or roosting colonies that are observed during the survey. Locations of potential roost trees will be recorded using a GPS unit in the field and discretely marked for biologists to revisit during the evening survey portion. Survey transects performed during the survey will be captured with the tracking on a handheld GPS unit. Documentation of the transects completed will be provided as an appendix to the bat survey report.

During the following evenings biologists will observe the potential roost trees using night-vision equipment to determine if the emergence of bats from the tree(s) occurs. Echometer Touch 2 PRO detectors will be used next to the trees during emergence to determine the species emerging, where possible. ECORP biologists will also collect acoustic data using passive Anabat™ detectors at various spots throughout the survey areas. Although these data will be imprecise as to the origin of detected bat species, the information will be useful as a tool to identify bat species that are foraging and may be roosting in the project site.

A second survey will be performed no later than seven days prior to construction activities. Designated biologists will conduct an exit survey with night vision equipment for any previously identified day-roosts (if applicable). Any occupied day roosts will be recorded and CDFW will be notified immediately to determine the next course of action and appropriate avoidance and minimization measures.

The surveys for protected bat species will be conducted separately from the other protected species surveys and a separate bat survey report will be generated and transmitted to CDFW prior to Project initiation.

General Survey Provisions

All surveys for protected wildlife will be conducted under favorable weather conditions. Surveys will not be conducted during extreme temperatures, sustained high winds, or heavy rain. All surveys for protected wildlife will be led by designated biologists that have been pre-approved by CDFW to survey for the appropriate species groups. Prior to conducting surveys, areas of suitable habitat and capture and transport techniques for each protected species shall be identified so capture and relocation can occur to keep protected species out of harm's way.

Biologists will record an inventory of searched habitats along with any species observed. All species detected during the surveys will be recorded on standardized field sheets, and when possible, photographs will be taken. Weather conditions at the start and end of the surveys will be recorded. Any protected species detected will be mapped on an aerial photo and the location will be recorded with a handheld GPS unit. The number of individuals, sex, age/size class, and any distinguishing features will be recorded for each sighting. All observations of protected species will be submitted to the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Survey transects performed during the surveys will be captured using handheld GPS units track logging to ensure 100 percent coverage of the work areas and associated buffers.

Documentation of the transects completed will be provided as an appendix to the preconstruction survey report(s).

ECORP will prepare a report that presents the findings of the protected species surveys to be transmitted to CDFW prior to project initiation. The report will include methods used to conduct the surveys, a description of the existing biological conditions, and an analysis of any protected species that were found to or have the potential to occur within the project site. The report will also contain copies of field notes, survey maps, representative photographs of the site, and CNDDDB forms for any protected special detected during the surveys.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter report, please contact me at (714) 648-0630 or lsimpson@ecorpconsulting.com.

SIGNED: 

Lauren Simpson
Staff Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
1801 Park Court Place, Building B. Ste 103.
Santa Ana, CA 92701

DATE: October 16, 2018

ATTACHMENT B
Representative Site Photos



Photo 1. View of initial sediment removal area, facing west.



Photo 2. View of initial sediment removal area, facing southeast.



Photo 3. Ponded water within the initial sediment removal area where western toad breeding had occurred.



Photo 4. View of middle section of the sediment removal area, facing south



Photo 5. View of northern section of the sediment removal area, facing south



Photo 6. View of middle section of the sediment removal area, facing southwest



Photo 7. Western fence lizard observed on the project site



Photo 8. Southern alligator lizard observed on the project site



Photo 9. Southern Pacific Rattlesnake observed on the project site



Photo 10. Western Toad observed on the project site

ATTACHMENT C
Field Datasheets

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: 2-10-2020

Surveyor Names: Christine Tischer

Location(s): E side of Basin + buffer

Targeted Species: burrowing owl, yellow warbler, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, yellow-breasted chat, and loggerhead shrike

SURVEY CONDITIONS				
	Time	Temp (F)	Wind (mph)	% Cloud Cover
START	7:10am	51°F	0-1	100
END	1:40pm	64°F	1-2	100

rain between 8:55-11:15

SUITABLE HABITAT/SPECIES OBSERVATIONS?	
TARGET SPECIES	NOTES (coordinates, photo numbers, # individuals, sex, age/size class behaviors)
YELLOW Warbler	11:45am 1 singing male in tops of willows in willow riparian habitat in SW corner by creek. -118.17717158 / 34.18867191

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: ^{CLT} 4-10-2020

ADDITIONAL NOTES:
(e.g., site description, existing disturbances, other sensitive species identified?)

Rain most of week including today. Heavy flows evident
Water ponded throughout basin.

Parking lot closed due to COVID 19 but many recreationalists
still on trails even in rain.

Gate's lower hinge was broken upon arrival. Heavy to lift +
open. SEE lock was not in daisy chain + relocked as it was found

0855 started sprinkling - bird activity still good
0910-11:15 steady rain. birds still active, but conditions
for surveying are not good.

N portion of site is relatively quiet - bird-activity wise

INCIDENTAL SPECIES OBSERVED
(include sign: tracks, carcass, feathers, scat, etc.)

ACWO	CASS	ROPI	AMCR	SAPH	PSFL
BEWR	ATFL	HOFI	KILL (between ponded basin		
ANHU	cottontail	NUWO	♀ and area to be cleared)		
CALT	SPTO	WCSP	CAGO	WEBL	CAGR. squirrel
BHGR	COYE	CAKI	MALL	YRWA	SWTH
parrots (flyover)	CATH	LISP	RNDU	LEGO	HOWR
B6GN	WREN	BUSH	AMCO	BTGW	RSHA
RCKI	ALHU	CORA	RUDU	YWAR*	OCWA

PUFI (✓)	HOOR
CAQU	NOFL
NOMD	WEKI
RTHA	EUST
	NRWS

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Surveyor Names: Carley Lancaster Date: 4/10/2020

Location(s): Devil's Gate Reservoir

Targeted Species: Slender-horned Spineflower

SURVEY CONDITIONS				
	Time	Temp (F)	Wind (mph)	% Cloud Cover
START	0715	48	0-3	100
END	1400	59	2-4	100

SUITABLE HABITAT/SPECIES OBSERVATIONS?	
TARGET SPECIES	NOTES (coordinates, photo numbers, # individuals, sex, age/size class behaviors)
	None observed

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: _____

ADDITIONAL NOTES:
(e.g., site description, existing disturbances, other sensitive species identified?)

Survey conducted during appropriate bloom period for target species. Survey conducted throughout suitable habitat for target species.

INCIDENTAL SPECIES OBSERVED
(include sign: tracks, carcass, feathers, scat, etc.)

ARTDRA	BACSAI	CONMAC	SCHBAR	NICOLA	SILMAR	AVEFAT
COT AUS	SALGOO	SONASP	CIROCC	LOBMAR	SOLXAN	RHACAL
SENVUL	SALLAS	HETARYB	MARVUL	AMAALB	AMBACA	Cuscuta sp.
MALAPA	SALLAE	MALSAX	MALPAR	URTURE	LEPSQU	PLARAC
	SAMNIG	SAMMIK	SALMEL	URTDIO	ROSCAL	CAMAMP
	RUBURS	LACSER	MALLAU	SISIRI	RIBAUR	POPTRE
CLAPAR	RAPSAT	POLMON	ANAARV	XANSTR	ARGMUN	SYAROM
EUPPEP	BRANIG	DATWRI	BACPIL	HELCUR	AMBPSI	Tree of heaven
PECPEN	LEPLAT	ERIFAS	TOXDIV	Euphorbia sp.	MELIMP	AMSMEN
PECLIN	PSECAL	ARTCAL	ENCFAR	Typha sp.	LUPBIC	ENCCAL
EPDID	MATDIS	ACMGLA	SALAPI	ERYGUT	SALCOL	ADEFAS
EPPLAS	CHEALB	PHACIC	CRYINT	CARAYC	KORFIL	ISO MEN
	EDOCIC	PHAMIN	RUMORI	LUXEXC	HESWHI	Eucalyptus
	BROTEC	ESCCAL	DPULIT	ERICAL	Beepif	
	BROMAB	ARTDOU	DIPAUR			
	WEAGK	MELIND				

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: 4/13/2020

Surveyor Names: Taylor Dee

Location(s): Project site (sediment removal area + 500-foot buffer)

Targeted Species: burrowing owl, yellow warbler, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, yellow-breasted chat, loggerhead shrike

SURVEY CONDITIONS				
	Time	Temp (F)	Wind (mph)	% Cloud Cover
START	0645	59	0-1	35
END	1300	61	0-1	100

SUITABLE HABITAT/SPECIES OBSERVATIONS?	
TARGET SPECIES	NOTES (coordinates, photo numbers, # individuals, sex, age/size class behaviors)
Burrowing owl	<p>Limited, marginal, low-quality burrowing owl habitat exists in the 500-ft buffer where multiple basins are present east of the northern half of the sediment removal area. California ground squirrel activity and burrows were present in the two southern-most basins and along the basin slopes. This habitat is marginal and low quality due to multiple disturbances and high human traffic in the area that overlooks these basins. These basins are primarily vegetated by nonnative herbaceous species that grow tall and are subject to periodic mowing. Human activity includes City crews and their vehicles as well as recreational use including horseback riders, walkers, and off-lease dogs.</p> <p>No burrowing owls or their sign were detected</p>
Yellow warbler	<p>Nesting habitat exists in the riparian forest present in the west and southwestern portions of the 500-ft buffer. A narrow strip of riparian forest exists along the middle eastern portion of the 500-ft buffer that may provide suitable nesting habitat; however, this area offers less canopy and is more exposed to adjacent human activity.</p> <p>Multiple yellow warblers were detected during the survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1017 1 heard singing in canopy of riparian forest in western portion of 500-ft buffer at 34. 18847186, -118.17701763 • 1048 2 heard singing in canopy of riparian forest in western portion of 500-ft buffer at 34.18824200, -118.17760370. One was observed chasing what appeared to be another adult yellow warbler. One perched in an ash tree above the drainage. One of these may have been the individual detected earlier.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<p>Nesting habitat exists in the riparian forest present in the west and southwestern portions of the 500-ft buffer. A narrow strip of riparian forest exists along the middle eastern portion of the 500-ft buffer that may provide suitable nesting habitat; however, this area offers less canopy and is more exposed to adjacent human activity. Most of the riparian forest lack a dense understory.</p> <p>No southwestern willow flycatchers were detected however, two silent unidentified empidonax flycatcher sp. were observed foraging within the 500-ft buffer during the survey in two separate locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0715 One unidentified empidonax flycatcher sp. was observed in the riparian habitat within the mining pit in the western portion of the 500-ft buffer approximately at 34.19271167, -118.17443500. • 1125 One unidentified empidonax flycatcher sp. was observed along the

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: 4/13/2020

	slope in an oak north of the middle access road/trail at approximately 34.18737691, -118.17283170
Least Bell's vireo	Nesting habitat exists in the riparian forest present in the west and southwestern portions of the 500-ft buffer. A narrow strip of riparian forest exists along the middle eastern portion of the 500-ft buffer that may provide suitable nesting habitat; however, this area offers less canopy and is more exposed to adjacent human activity. Most of the riparian forest lack a dense understory. No least Bell's vireos were detected
Yellow-breasted chat	Nesting habitat exists in the riparian forest present in the west and southwestern portions of the 500-ft buffer. A narrow strip of riparian forest exists along the middle eastern portion of the 500-ft buffer that may provide suitable nesting habitat; however, this area offers less canopy and is more exposed to adjacent human activity. Most of the riparian forest lack a dense understory. No yellow-breasted chats were detected
Loggerhead shrike	Limited nesting habitat exists in the narrow strips of upland habitat in the northern half of the 500-foot buffer, particularly on the west and east side. Large shrubs including scalebroom, buckwheat, ceanothus and oak trees provide suitable nest sites. Multiple disturbances exist including high flows from storm events in the adjacent drainage, human traffic from City vehicles and recreational activities including horseback riders, walkers, and off-leash dogs. No loggerhead shrikes were detected

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(e.g., site description, existing disturbances, other sensitive species identified?)

No nesting habitat exists in the sediment removal area which had emergent herbaceous vegetation, emergent nonnatives (perennial pepperweed & tree tobacco) and multiple smaller emergent willows and short scattered willows that had been washed into the area by flows associated with past storm events. Disturbances: high flows from past storm events in sediment removal area. Regular recreational activity in the sediment removal area and within 500-ft buffer: horseback riding, walkers, bikers, off-leash dogs.

INCIDENTAL SPECIES OBSERVED (include sign: tracks, carcass, feathers, scat, etc.)

Black phoebe	parrot sp.	bobcat
Pacific-slope flycatcher	California scrub jay	barn swallow
mallard	black-throated gray warbler	orange-crowned warbler
acorn woodpecker	Bewick's wren	white-crowned sparrow
oak titmouse	chipping sparrow	Nashville warbler
California towhee	wood duck	lesser goldfinch
California quail	Lincoln's sparrow	Allen's hummingbird
blue-gray gnatcatcher	northern rough-winged sparrow	yellow-rumped warbler
Nuttall's woodpecker	American crow	Canada goose
California ground squirrel	ash-throated flycatcher	Cooper's hawk
great egret	song sparrow	house finch
black-headed grosbeak	common yellow throat	killdeer
desert cottontail	bushtit	Northern flicker
California thrasher	house wren	mourning dove
spotted towhee	red-shouldered hawk	empidonax flycatcher sp.

Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: 4/13/2020

Surveyor Names: Adam Schroeder, Alexandra Dorrough

Location(s): Sediment Removal area plus 500 ft buffer

Targeted Species: Western pond turtle, Coast range newt, two striped garter snake, Coast patch nosed snake

SURVEY CONDITIONS				
	Time	Temp (F)	Wind (mph)	% Cloud Cover
START	08:10	54	0-2	100
END	14:20	59	0-2	100

SUITABLE HABITAT/SPECIES OBSERVATIONS?	
TARGET SPECIES	NOTES (coordinates, photo numbers, # individuals, sex, age/size class behaviors)
Western Pond Turtle	- Not observed - Recent rain has resulted in flowing water within the sediment removal area. Several areas w/ ponding water, but most are temporary.
Coast Range Newt	- Not observed - Recent rain has resulted in flowing water within sediment removal area. Some areas provide adequate habitat, but flowing water is exposed in the middle of the wash. Very little ground cover between upland and stream channel.
Two-striped Garter snake	- Not observed - Recent rain has resulted in flowing water w/in sediment removal area. Some areas w/ adequate habitat. Some temporary ponded areas provide additional habitat.
Coast patch nosed snake	- Not observed - Habitat is marginal for the species. They could potentially occur on site.


Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey
Date: 4/13/2020
ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(e.g., site description, existing disturbances, other sensitive species identified?)

No sensitive herp species were observed during the survey. One YWAR was heard calling on the west end, and a point was taken in collector. Herp species observed included Western fence lizard, common side blotted lizard, and Southern alligator lizard. Recent rains have left the entire site completely saturated. The creek in the wash is flowing, but the lack of habitat, or side pools, or slow moving water make it less than ideal for the target species. There are several areas with standing water that has ponded, but these ~~are~~ likely won't last very long.

Disturbances included unauthorized trails, trash, equestrian use, dogs, shelters built w/ dead wood.

INCIDENTAL SPECIES OBSERVED

(include sign: tracks, carcass, feathers, scat, etc.)

CAQU, COYE, ANHU, ALHU, NRWS, CLSW, RCKE, CALT, ALPA, SPTO, CATH, ~~KILL~~, CAST, MODO, WKSP, HOPI, ~~NUWO~~ NUWO, ACWO, SOSP, ROPE, YAWA, BTGW, OCWA, CANG, LEGO, MALL, RNDU, BLPH, YWAR, WEBL, GREG, PTHA, BUSH, Western Fence Lizard, common side-blotted lizard, Southern alligator lizard, Coyote, Desert cottontail, CA ground squirrel, CA Gopher, Broad Footed mole,



Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey

Date: 4/14/2020

Surveyor Names: Adam Schroeder

Location(s): Sediment Removed Area plus 500ft buffer

Targeted Species: Western pond turtle, Coast Range newt, two striped garter snake, Coast Patch-nosed snake

SURVEY CONDITIONS				
	Time	Temp (F)	Wind (mph)	% Cloud Cover
START	08:10	52	0-2	0
END	14:00	77	2-5	5

SUITABLE HABITAT/SPECIES OBSERVATIONS?	
TARGET SPECIES	NOTES (coordinates, photo numbers, # individuals, sex, age/size class behaviors)
Western Pond Turtle	- Not observed - Majority of ponded areas identified on previous day have dried. Few remaining are temporary. Minimal adequate habitat identified on site
Coast Range Newt	- Not observed - Water still flowing in wash, but few areas with slower moving water to act as breeding pools. Very little ground cover between water and upland.
Two-striped garter snake	- Not observed - Remaining ponded areas offer the adequate habitat for two-striped garter snake, but food resources are limited. Only observed western toad tadpoles in one location. Most ponded areas and flowing water lack in stream vegetation.
Coast Patch-nosed snake	- Not observed Marginal habitat observed on site with potential for the species to occur.


Devil's Gate Reservoir Project Protected Species Preconstruction Survey
Date: 4/14/2020
ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(e.g., site description, existing disturbances, other sensitive species identified?)

No sensitive species were identified during the survey. Two new nests were identified, a cliff swallow (CLSW-2) and a common raven (CORA-2). Both nests were located on the dam on the northern side. The CLSW-2 nest appeared to be in the building phase, and the CORA-2 nest was incubating. Herp species identified included western fence lizard, common side blotted lizard, western toad (adults and tadpoles), southern pacific rattlesnake, CA kingsnake (mortality). The kingsnake observed only included the tail, and it's unclear what ~~the~~ was the cause of the mortality. Based on location it didn't appear to be project related. Several of the ponded areas identified the previous day have dried. Better weather today resulted in many more observations of herps, mostly fence lizards and side-blotched lizards.

INCIDENTAL SPECIES OBSERVED

(include sign: tracks, carcass, feathers, scat, etc.)

CORA, HOFI, CLSW, BEWA, SOSP, COYE, RLPA, CAST, MALL, KILL, RCKI, IPTO, CALT, CANG, GBHE, GREG, CATH, NUWO, CAQU, YRWA, WCSP, ANHU, ALHU, ACWO, WEKI, ATFL, RSHA, MODO, LEGO, AMWP, Desert cottontail, raccoon (mortality), CA king snake (mortality - back half of snake), western fence lizard, common side-blotched lizard, southern pacific rattlesnake, western toad (tadpoles + adults), CA ground squirrel, bobcat.

ATTACHMENT D
Plant Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name
VASCULAR PLANTS	
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)	
Adoxaceae	Elderberry Family
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea</i> (= <i>S. mexicana</i>)	blue elderberry
Agavaceae	Century Plant Family
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	tumbleweed
Anacardiaceae	Sumac or Cashew Family
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
<i>Schinus mole</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak
Apiaceae	Carrot Family
<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	poison hemlock
Areaceae	Palm Family
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	queen palm
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual bursage
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	tarragon
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	California mugwort
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	cobweb thistle
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	common sand aster
<i>Cotula australis</i> *	Australian brass buttons
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California brittlebush
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	brittlebush
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzie's goldenbush
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale broom
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i>	cliff malacothrix
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple weed
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	ladies tobacco
<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	milk thistle
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *	common groundsel
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cockleburr
Betulaceae	Birch Family

<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	white alder
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	small flowered fiddleneck
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	common cryptantha
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	salt heliotrope
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i>	sagebrush combseed
<i>Pectocarya penicillata</i>	winged combseed
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	California bluebells
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard
<i>Lepidium didymium</i> *	lesser swine cress
<i>Lepidium lasiocarpum</i>	shaggy fruit pepperweed
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> *	perennial pepperweed
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> *	sweet alyssum
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coast prickly pear
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
Convolvulaceae	Morning-Glory Family
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	dodder
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge
<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>	spurge
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean
Fabaceae	Legume Family
<i>Acmispon glaber (= Lotus scoparius)</i>	deerweed
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	bicolored lupine
<i>Lupinus excubitus</i>	grape soda lupine
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	yellow sweetclover
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree
Grossulariaceae	Gooseberry Family
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	golden currant
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> *	henbit deadnettle
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	white horehound
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed mallow

Montiaceae	Miner's Lettuce Family
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	miner's lettuce
Myrsinaceae	Myrsine Family
<i>Lysimachia arvensis*</i>	scarlet pimpernel
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis*</i>	red gum
<i>Eucalyptus globulus*</i>	blue gum
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus uhdei*</i>	shamel ash
Onagraceae	Evening Primrose Family
<i>Camissoniopsis micrantha</i>	Spencer primrose
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Argemone munita</i>	prickly poppy
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
Phrymaceae	Lopseed Family
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower
<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	yellow monkeyflower
Plantanaceae	Sycamore Family
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Rumex crispus*</i>	curly dock
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Frangula californica</i>	California coffeeberry
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	holly leaf cherry
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Galium aparine</i>	common bedstraw
Salicaceae	Willow Family
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	black willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
Simaroubaceae	Simarouba Family
<i>Ailanthus altissima*</i>	tree of heaven
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
<i>Nicotiana glauca*</i>	tree tobacco
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	chaparral nightshade
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle
<i>Urtica urens*</i>	dwarf nettle

ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)	
Juncaceae	Rush Family
<i>Juncus rugulosus</i>	wrinkled rush
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	basket rush
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oat
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> *	red brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheatgrass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	California melic
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	rabbitsfoot grass
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean grass
Typhaceae	Cattail Family
<i>Typha sp.</i>	cattail

*Nonnative species

**CDFW California Species of Special Concern/CDFW Fully Protected Species/Watch List Species

***Federally endangered or threatened/State endangered or threatened

ATTACHMENT E
Wildlife Compendium

Scientific Name	Common Name
REPTILES	
Anguidae	Alligator Lizards
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	southern alligator lizard
Colubridae	Colubrid Snakes
<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>	California kingsnake
Phrynosomatidae	Spiny Lizards
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard
Viperidae	Rattlesnakes
<i>Crotalus oreganus helleri</i>	southern pacific rattlesnake
AMPHIBIANS	
Bufo	True Toads
<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	western toad
BIRDS	
Accipitridae	Hawks
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> **	Cooper's hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
Aegithalidae	Bushtits
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
Anatidae	Geese, Ducks, Swans
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	wood duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	ring-necked duck
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	ruddy duck
Ardeidae	Hérons and Egrets
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron
Cardinalidae	Cardinals and Allies
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	black-headed grosbeak
Charadriidae	Plovers and Lapwings
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove
Corvidae	Jays and Crows
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub-jay
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow

Fringillidae	Finches
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	purple finch
Hirundinidae	Swallows
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow
Icteridae	Blackbirds and Orioles
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher
Odontophoridae	New World Quail
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
Paradoxornithidae	Wrentits
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit
Paridae	Titmice
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	oak titmouse
Parulidae	New World Warblers
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	black-throated gray warbler
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler
Passerellidae (previously Emberizidae)	Sparrows and Towhees
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	chipping sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
Pelecanidae	Pelicans
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American white pelican
Picidae	Woodpeckers
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
<i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker
Polioptilidae	Gnatcatchers
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher
Psittacidae	Old World Parrots
<i>Amazona</i> sp.	parrot sp.
Regulidae	Kinglets
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet
Sturnidae	Starlings

<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	European starling
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird
Troglodytidae	Wrens
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren
Turdidae	Thrushes
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	pacific-slope flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
MAMMALS	
Canidae	Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote (scat and vocalizations)
Cricetidae	New World Rats and Mice
<i>Neotoma sp.</i>	woodrat sp. (midden)
Equidae	Horses and Allies
<i>Equus caballus</i>	domestic horse
Felidae	Cats
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat
Geomyidae	Pocket Gophers
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
Leporidae	Hares and Rabbits
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail
Procyonidae	Raccoons
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	common raccoon
Sciuridae	Squirrels
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
Talpidae	Moles
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	broad-footed mole

*Nonnative species

**CDFW California Species of Special Concern/CDFW Fully Protected Species/Watch List Species

***Federally endangered or threatened/State endangered or threatened