Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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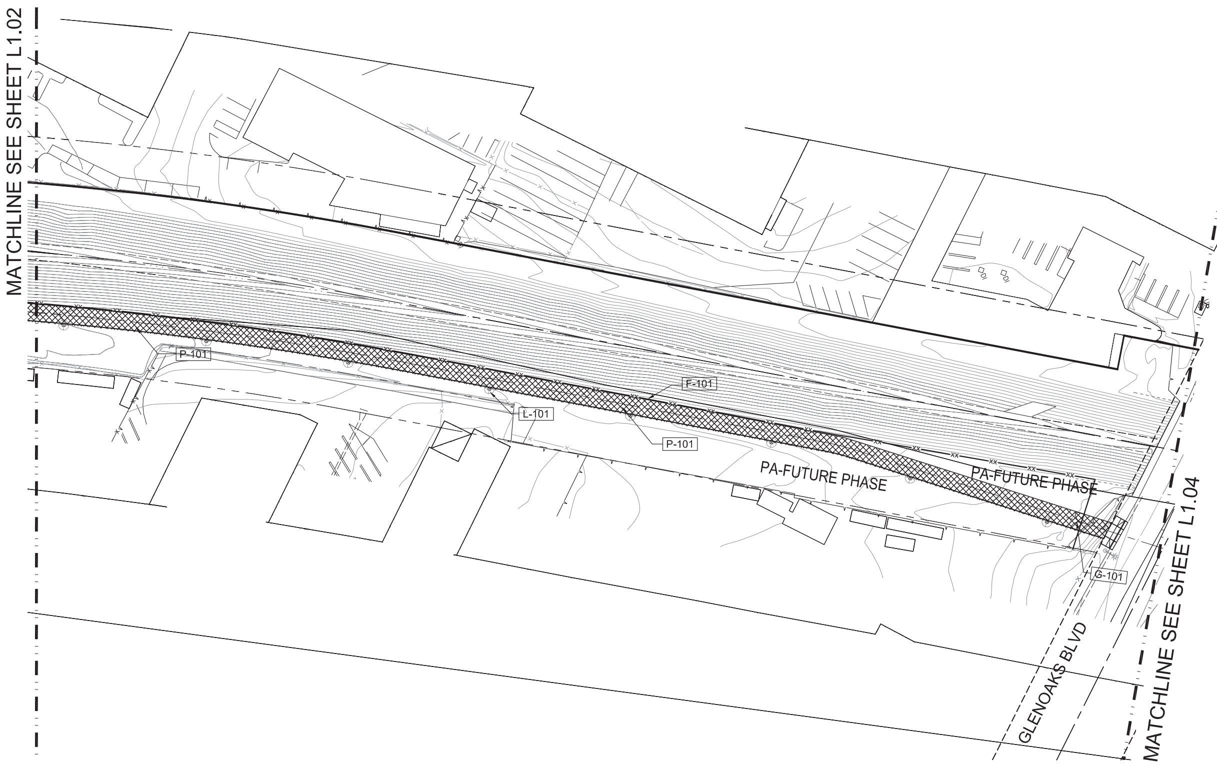

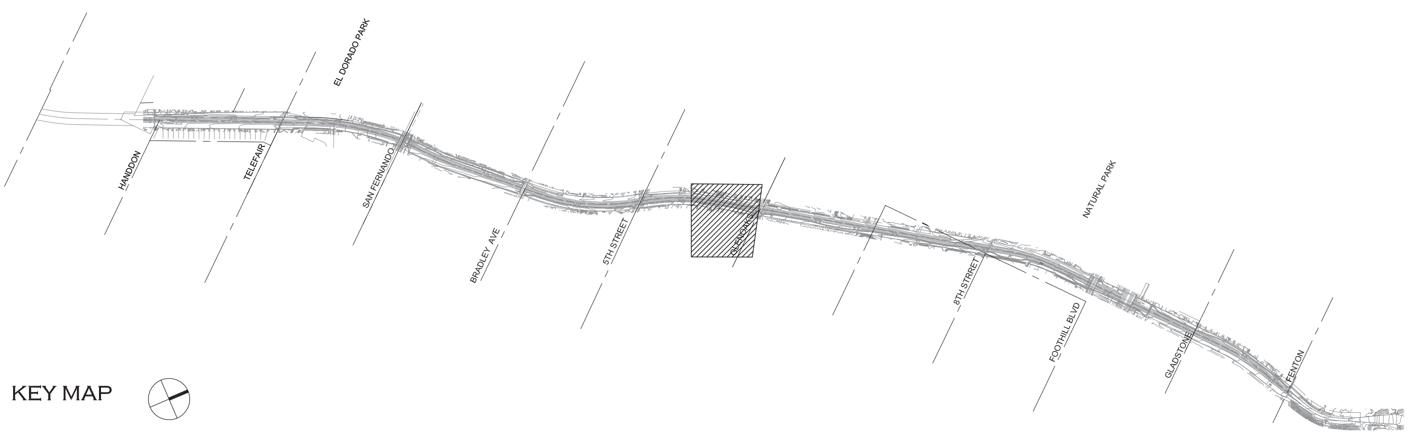

KEY MAP

Project Title:
Pacoima Wash Bikeway

BRADLEY AVE TO PACOIMA WASH NATURAL PARK

ML | A
landscape architecture | urban design | planning

MIA LEHRER + ASSOCIATES
185 S. Myers St., Los Angeles, CA 90033
www.mlagreen.com

Project Team:
TETRA TECH
17885 Von Karman, Ste. 500
Irvine, CA 92614
tel: 949.809.5198
fax: 949.809.5010
email: Joe.Dietz@tetratech.com

REVISIONS:

WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SHALL HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS. CONTRACTORS SHALL VERIFY AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS ON THE JOB AND THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IS TO BE INFORMED OF ANY VARIATIONS FROM THE DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. EXISTING CONDITIONS AND LOCATIONS OF UTILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED INDEPENDENTLY. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE BEGINNING WORK TO DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EASEMENTS AND EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING ALL PERMITS AND ENGINEERING REQUIRED NOT INCLUDED IN THESE DRAWINGS. CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BY OTHERS. GRADING AND DRAINAGE BY OTHERS.

SHOP DRAWINGS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR REVIEW BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH FABRICATION.

Sheet Title:
CONSTRUCTON PLAN

Date:
02/16/16

Project No:
PAC2014

File Name:

Sheet Number:
L-1.03

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MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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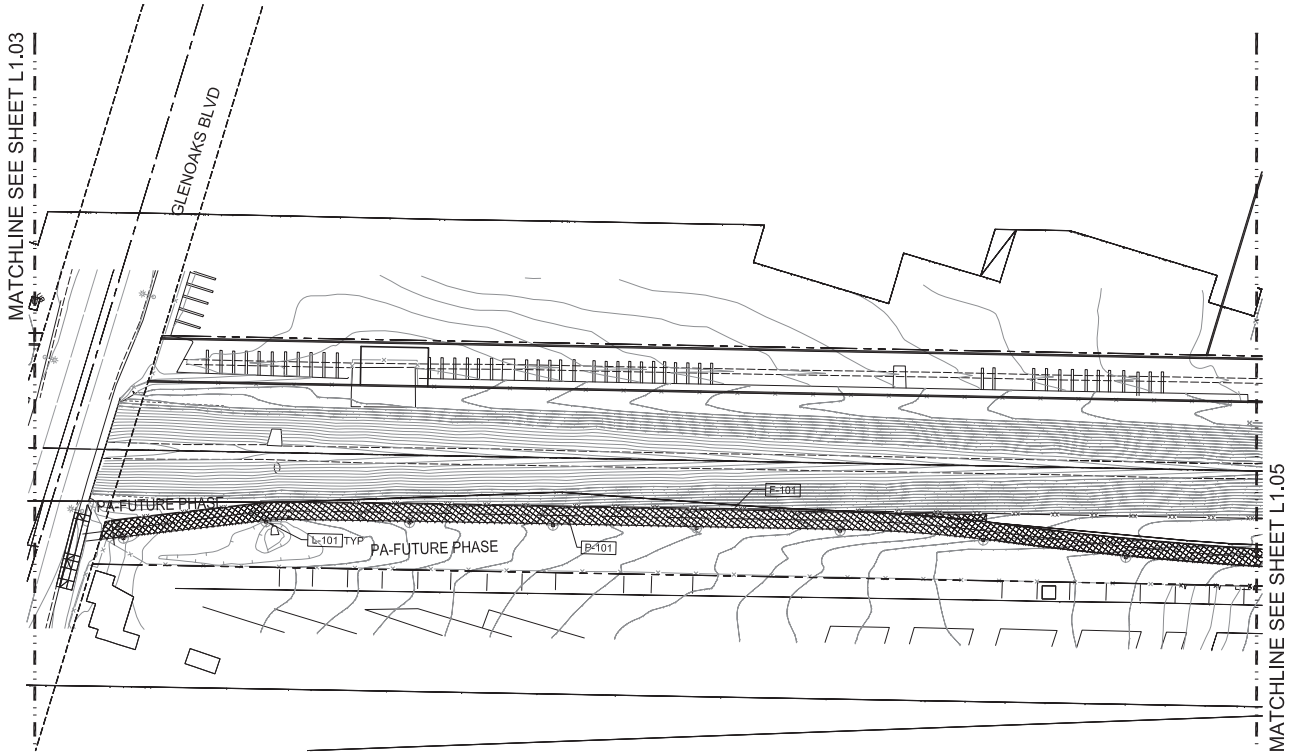

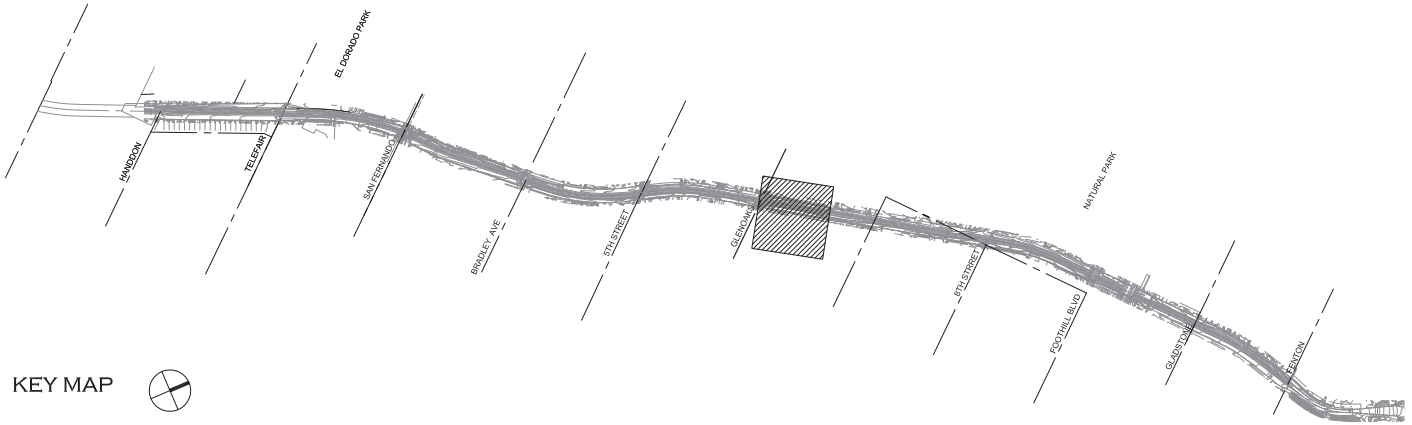

KEY MAP

0 20' 40' 80'
1" = 40'

N

Project Title:
Pacoima Wash Bikeway

BRADLEY AVE TO PACOIMA WASH NATURAL PARK

MLA
landscape architecture | urban design | planning

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02/16/16

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File Name:

Sheet Number:
L-1.04

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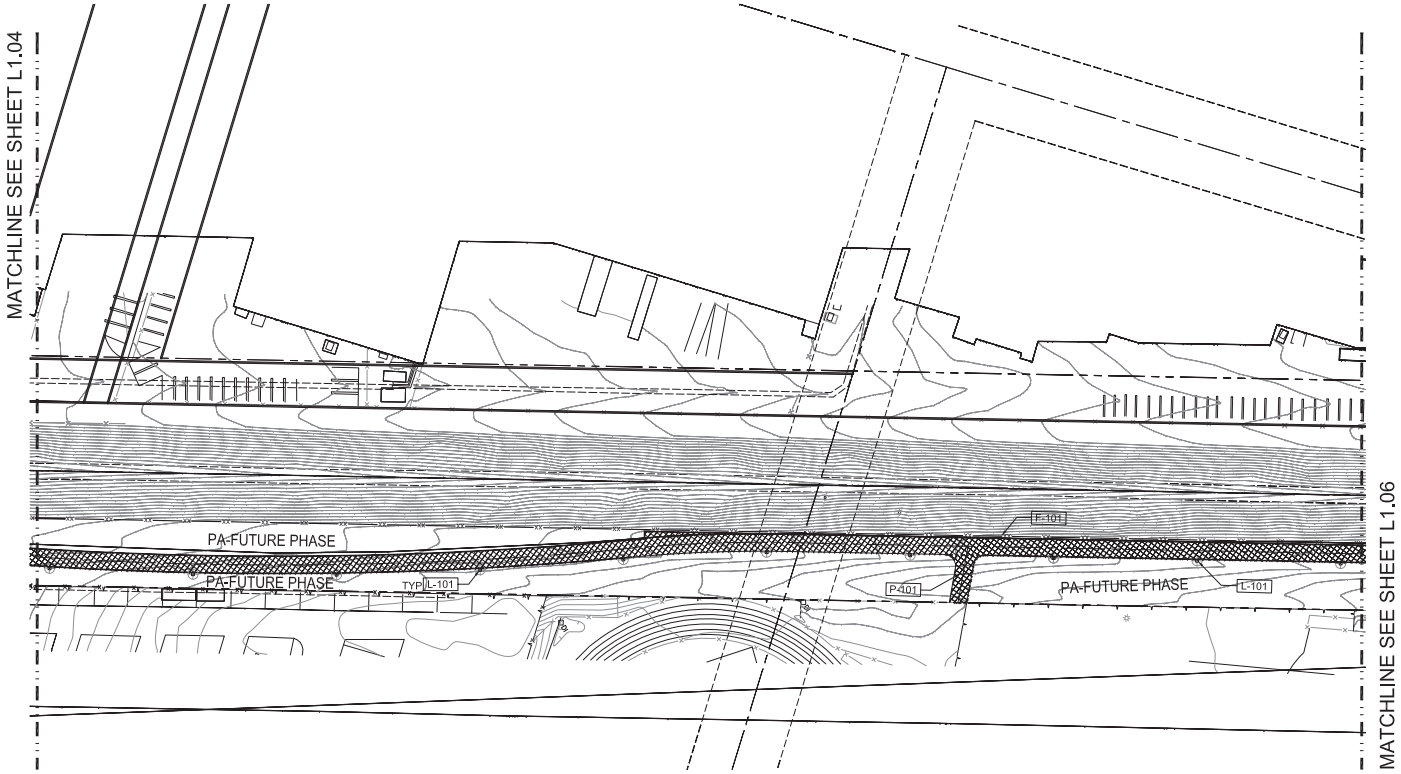

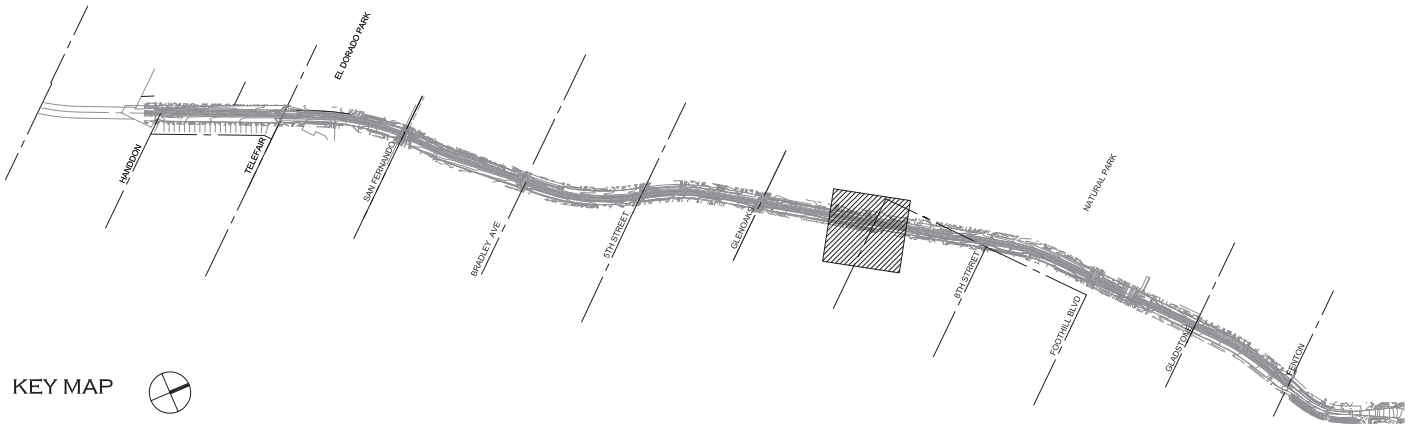

KEY MAP

0 20' 40' 80'
1" = 40'

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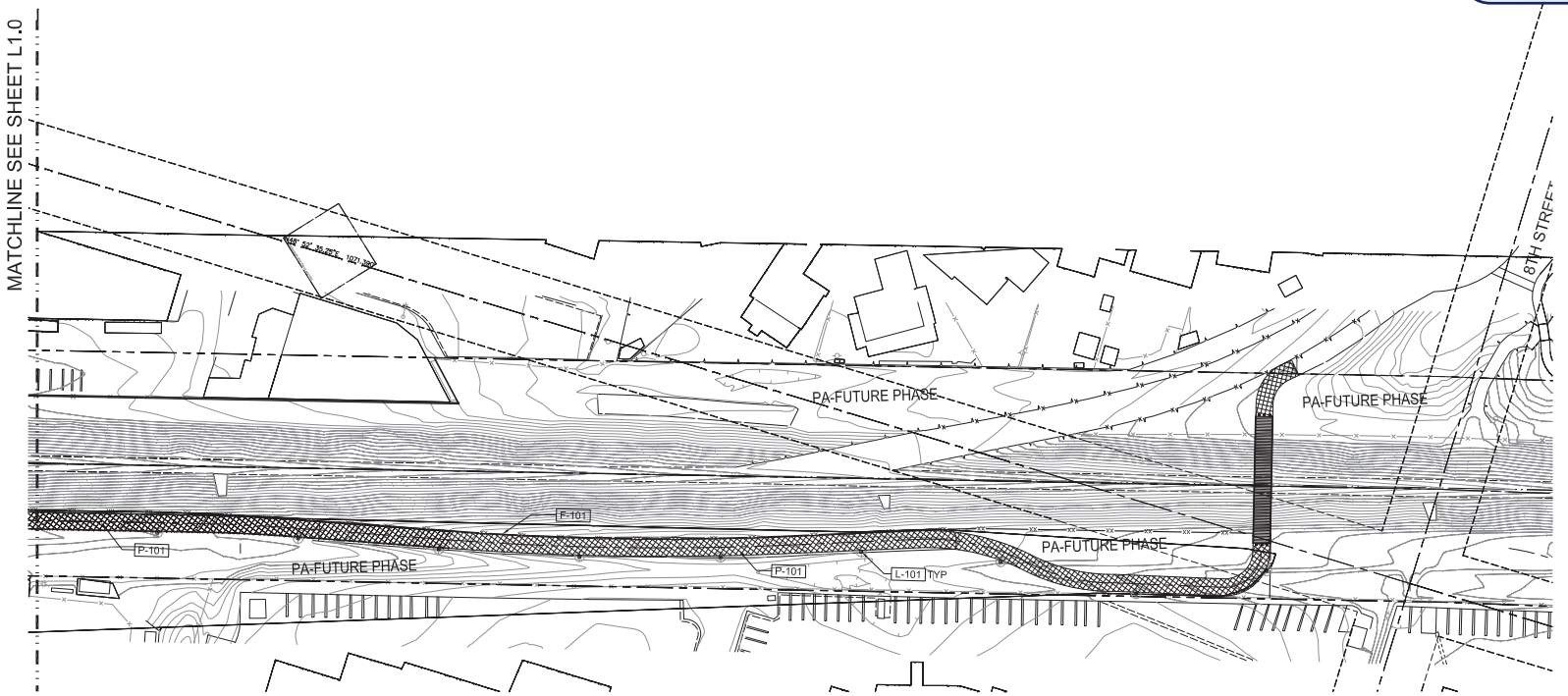

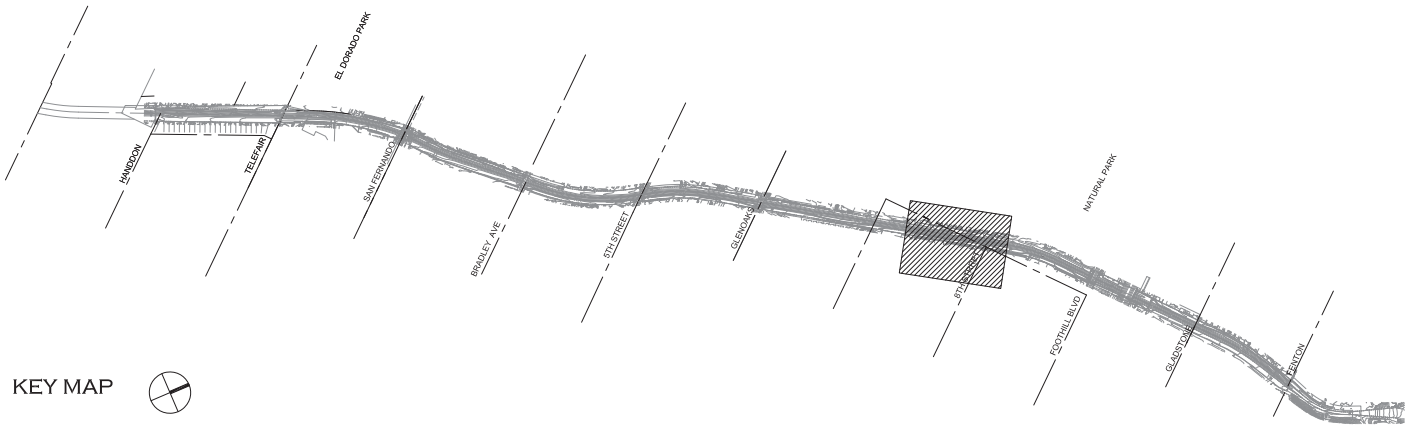

KEY MAP

0 20' 40' 80'
1" = 40'

N

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Pacoima Wash Bikeway

BRADLEY AVE TO PACOIMA WASH NATURAL PARK

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02/16/16

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File Name:

Sheet Number:
L-1.06

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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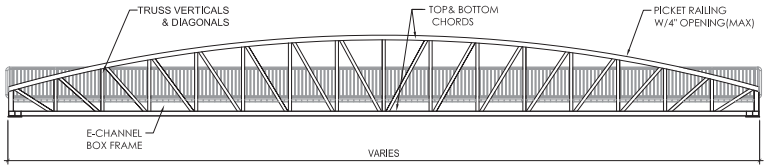
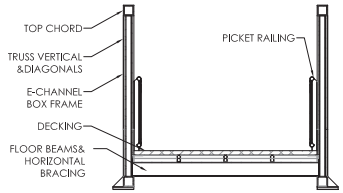
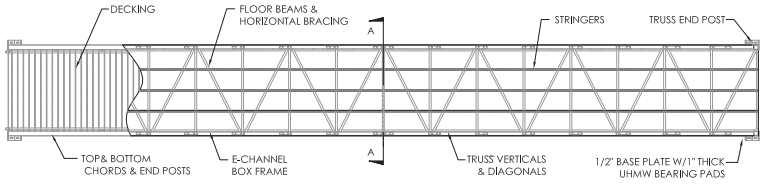


ELEVATION VIEW

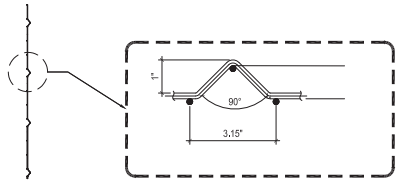


SECTION A-A



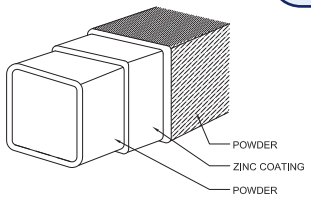
PLAN VIEW

3 FAUX BOW BRIDGE
1/8" = 1'-0"
P-PA1-323400-47

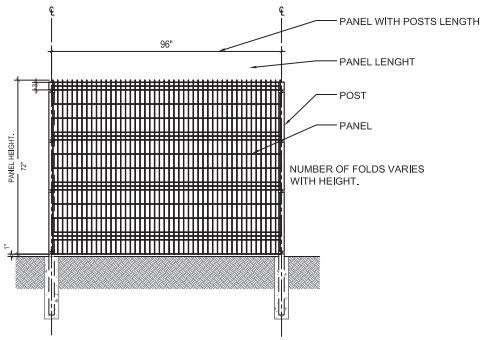


PANEL SIDE VIEW

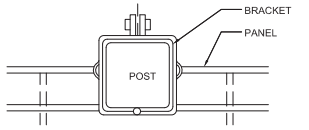
FOLD DETAIL



FENCE POST



FRONT VIEW

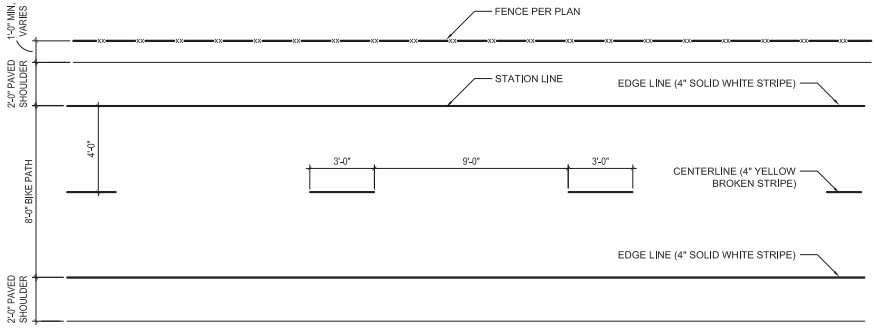


BRACKET IS LOCKED WITH 1 $\frac{3}{4}$"X1 $\frac{1}{4}$" STAINLESS STEEL NUT AND BOLT.
USING A REGULAR $\frac{7}{16}$" WRENCH.
BRACKET DESIGN ALLOWS ATTACHING THE PANEL TO DIERENT POSTS AREAS AND POSITIONS.

BRACKET

NOTE:
VALUES SHOWN ARE NOMINAL AND NOT TO BE USED FOR INSTALLATION PURPOSES.
DO NOT TO SCALE.
CHECK, KNOW AND RESPECT LOCAL BUILDING CODES WHERE APPLICABLE
OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY BUILDING PERMITS.
THERE ARE BASIC AND GENERAL SPECIFICATION AND THEY DO NOT COVER ALL POSSIBLE
INSTALLATION SCENARIOS.

1 WELDED WIRE METAL FENCE
1/2" = 1'-0"
P-PA1-323119-04



NOTES:

1. STRIPING
   A BROKEN 4-INCH WIDE, 3-FOOT LONG, WITH 9-FOOT SPACING YELLOW STRIPE SHALL BE APPLIED ALONG THE CENTER OF THE BIKE PATH, AND 4-INCH WIDE SOLID WHITE STRIPE (EDGE LINE) SHALL BE APPLIED ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE BIKE PATH POSITIONED AS SHOWN ON DETAIL.
2. PAINT MATERIAL
   HOT ALKYD THERMOPLASTIC IN CONFORMANCE WITH CALTRANS STANDARD SPECIFICATION NO. 84-2 SHALL BE USED FOR ALL BIKE PATH STRIPING AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS. APPLICATION OF THE PAINT SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALTRANS STARDARD SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 84.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY LADOT, BIKEWAYS SECTION, (213) 972-4970, FIVE (5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO MARK OUT FOR INSPECTION. NO INSTALLATION OF STRIPING, PAVEMENT MARKINGS, OR SIGNS SHALL START PRIOR TO INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY LADOT AND THE CITY INSPECTOR. UPON COMPLETION OF FINAL STRIPING, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL AGAIN NOTIFY THE BIKEWAYS SECTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

2 BIKEWAY STRIPING
3/8" = 1'-0"
P-PA1-324123-01

Project Title:
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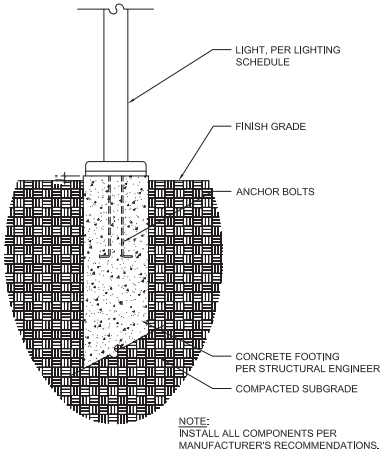
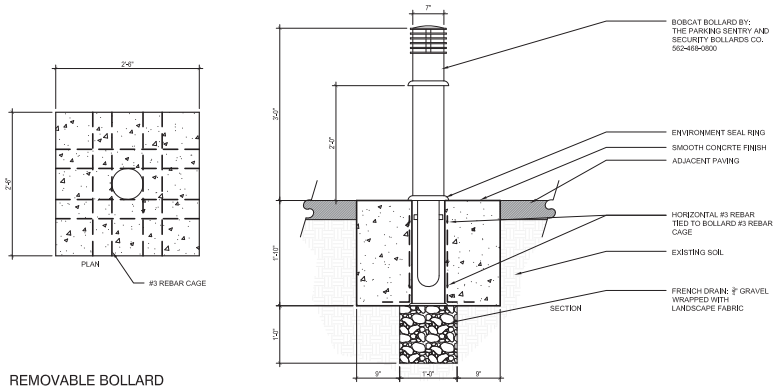
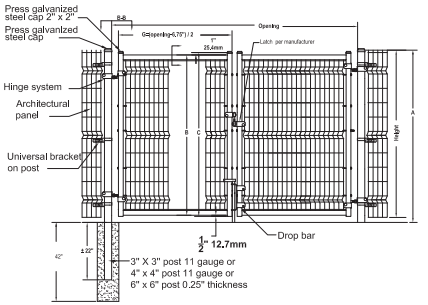


3 PATH LIGHT POLE
1" = 1'-0" P-PA1-265613-04



1 REMOVABLE BOLLARD
1" = 1'-0" P-PA1-129363-04



Double swing gate; Custom openings available

Horizontal dimensions		Gate posts	
Opening	G	Omega	Elite or Secur
6'-0"	32 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
7'-0"	38 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
8'-0"	44 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
10'-0"	56 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
12'-0"	68 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
14'-0"	80 5/8"	3" x 3"	3" x 3"
16'-0"	92 5/8"	3" x 3"	4" x 4"
18'-0"	104 5/8"	4" x 4"	4" x 4"
Custom	Custom	Custom	Custom

Vertical dimensions			
Height	A	B	C
4'-1"	4'-3½"	45-½"	47"
5'-1"	5'-3½"	57-½"	59"
5'-10"	6'-0"	69-½"	68"
6'-1"	6'-3½"	93-½"	95"
Custom	H + 2½"	C-1½"	A - 4½"

All double gates have identical frames
Model 20 complete with Omega panels

2 SWING GATE
1/2" = 1'-0" P-PA1-323126-04

Project Title:
Pacoima Wash Bikeway

BRADLEY AVE TO PACOIMA WASH NATURAL PARK

MLA
landscape architecture | urban design | planning

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CONSTRUCTON DETAILS

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02/16/16

Project No:
PAC2014

File Name:

Sheet Number:
L-2.02

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Attachment B. Natural Environment Study

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Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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Natural Environment Study

(Minimal Impacts)

Pacoima Wash Bikeway

7- LA - Pacoima Wash

DEM05L-6115(008)

June 2016

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority

Prepared By: _____ Date: June 17, 2016
Marieka Schrader, Senior Biologist
GPA Consulting
231 California Street, El Segundo, CA 90245
(310) 792-2690

Prepared By: _____ Date: 6/17/16
Liz Jennings, Project Manager
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority
570 West Avenue 26, Suite 100, Los Angeles, California 90065
(323) 221-9944

Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____
Michael Klima, Associate Biologist
California Department of Transportation, Environmental Planning Division
100 South Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 897-2597

Approved By: _____ Date: _____
Paul Caron, Senior District Biologist
California Department of Transportation, Environmental Planning Division
100 South Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 897-0610

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Summary

The Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA) proposes to create a bikeway along the Pacoima Wash (wash) within the City of Los Angeles and City of San Fernando. The purpose of the project is to create a continuous path along the wash, increase crossings over the wash, and improve access to the wash. This Minimal Impact Natural Environment Study (NES(MI)) discusses the existing biological setting, potential project impacts, and measures that would be implemented to either avoid or minimize these impacts.

The biological study area (BSA) is an estimated 67.8 acres and includes approximately 75 feet on both sides of the wash between Lopez Dam and Haddon Avenue. The BSA is in an urban area of Los Angeles County, and surrounding land uses include residential, commercial, industrial, and park uses. The BSA is mostly developed by the wash and paved right of way at the top of the banks. Vegetation along the top of the banks consists mostly of ruderal vegetation with ornamental plantings at the edge of the right of way associated with the residences and businesses adjacent to the wash. There is no vegetation within the wash. There is a small area (approximately 0.58 acre) of coastal sage scrub at the northeastern end of the BSA near Lopez Dam. There are several invasive plant species in the BSA; however, the project would not be expected to result in the spread of invasive species with the implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP).

Several state and federally threatened or endangered species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution; however, no special status species were detected within the BSA during a biological survey conducted on March 25, 2016. The coastal sage scrub at the northeastern end of the BSA near Lopez Dam could provide suitable habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), a federally listed species. However, the coastal sage scrub habitat is disturbed, and is on the opposite side of the wash from the proposed project. With implementation of proposed avoidance and minimization measures, the project would be expected to have no effect on federally listed species; therefore, consultation under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) would not be required. There are no state listed species with the potential to be in the BSA.

Construction activities, including grading, paving, installation of bridge overcrossings, and landscaping could result in direct impacts on existing vegetation and wildlife; however, with implementation of proposed avoidance and minimization, adverse impacts are not anticipated. Construction activities could also result in temporary, indirect impacts on existing wildlife associated with noise, vibration, and dust; however, appropriate measures would be implemented to avoid or substantially minimize these impacts, and no adverse impacts are anticipated.

There are no wetlands within the BSA. There are waters of the United States (U.S.) within the ordinary high water mark of the wash channel, and waters of the state within the banks of the wash channel. The new bridges would be constructed using pre-fabricated structures that would be placed from outside of the channel banks; therefore, the project would not require work within waters of the U.S. or state. Permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) would not be required; however,

because new structures would be placed over the wash channel, submittal of a 1602 Streambed Alteration Notification to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) would be required, and a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) may be required.

1. Introduction

1.1 History

The MRCA proposes to create a bikeway along the wash. The Pacoima Wash Bikeway (bikeway) is included in the City of Los Angeles Bicycle Master Plan and the County of Los Angeles Master Plan as a recommended project. The bikeway was also recommended in the 2010 Pacoima Wash Vision Plan.

1.2 Project Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to create a continuous path along the wash, increase crossings over the wash, and improve access to the wash. The future Class I Bikeway would be located within some of the most densely populated areas of the San Fernando Valley, along the eastern edge of the City of San Fernando and the Pacoima area of the City of Los Angeles. There is a need for additional access to current and future urban parklands including MRCA's Pacoima Wash Natural Park and El Dorado Park (in planning), and the bikeway would help provide this access. The bikeway would also increase opportunities for active and passive recreation and create a community focal point that promotes healthy lifestyles. The project would also enhance the area by re-introducing native plants.

1.3 Project Description

The project alignment is in the Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando in northeastern San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The project is located within Sections 2, 3, and 10 of Township 2N, Range 15W, Sections 35 and 36 of Township 3N, Range 15W, and is within the San Fernando United States Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (see **Figure 3**). The bikeway would be a 3.25-mile long Class 1 bikeway stretching from Lopez Dam to the existing pedestrian and bicycle bridge at Haddon Avenue. The existing wash is mainly an engineered V-shape channel with concreted rock; however, the portion of the channel near the northeastern end of the project has vertical concrete walls. The area at the top of the channel banks is fairly flat on both sides. The bikeway would be constructed along the existing dirt and asphalt embankments.

The proposed bikeway would include a 12-foot wide paved bikeway; fencing along the channel; additional access points; mileage markers; interpretive signage; solar powered lighting; pedestrian amenities such as seating, trash receptacles, and water fountains; erosion control measures; and native landscape plantings. The project is not anticipated to require acquiring easements or utility relocations.

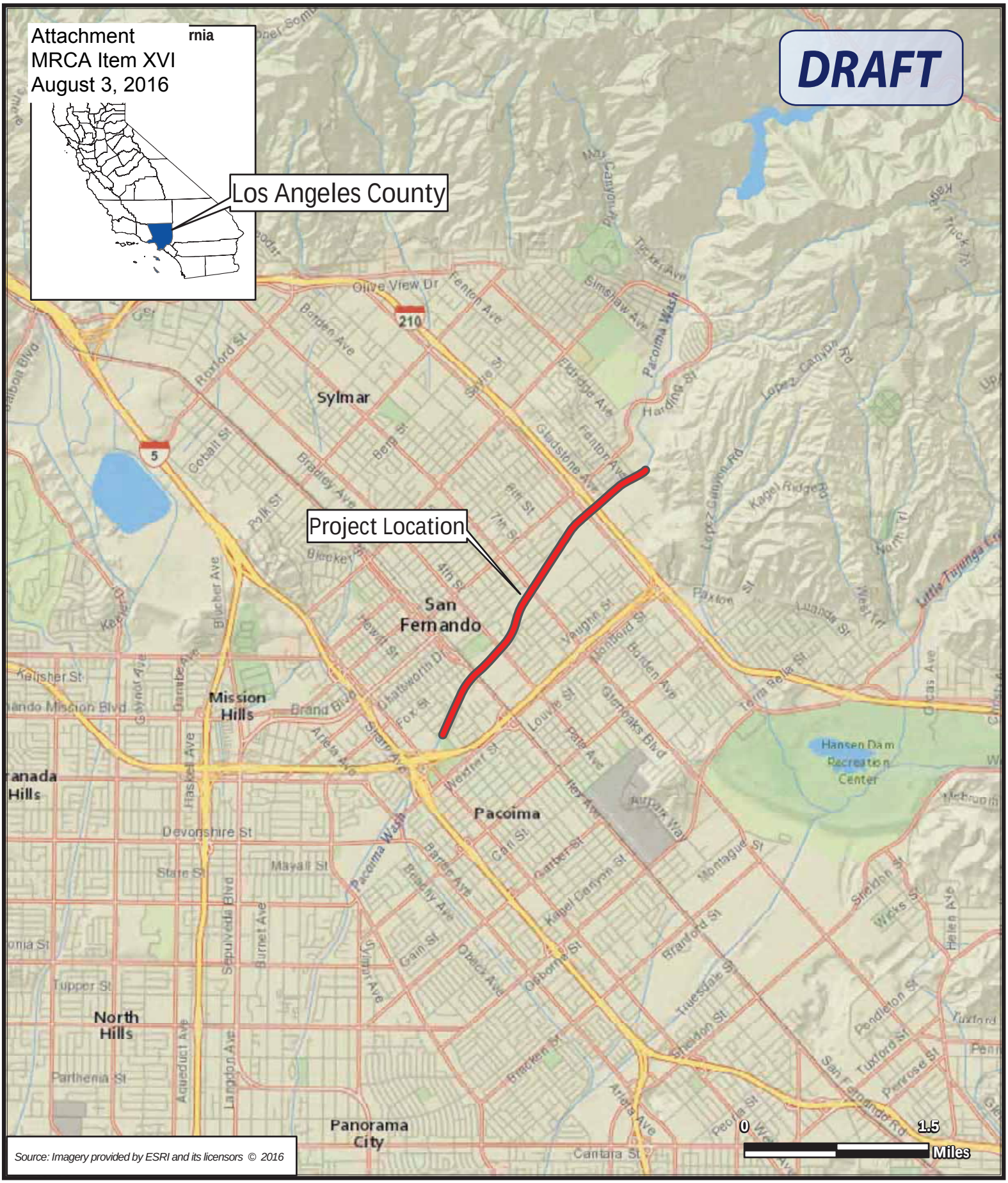

FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Z

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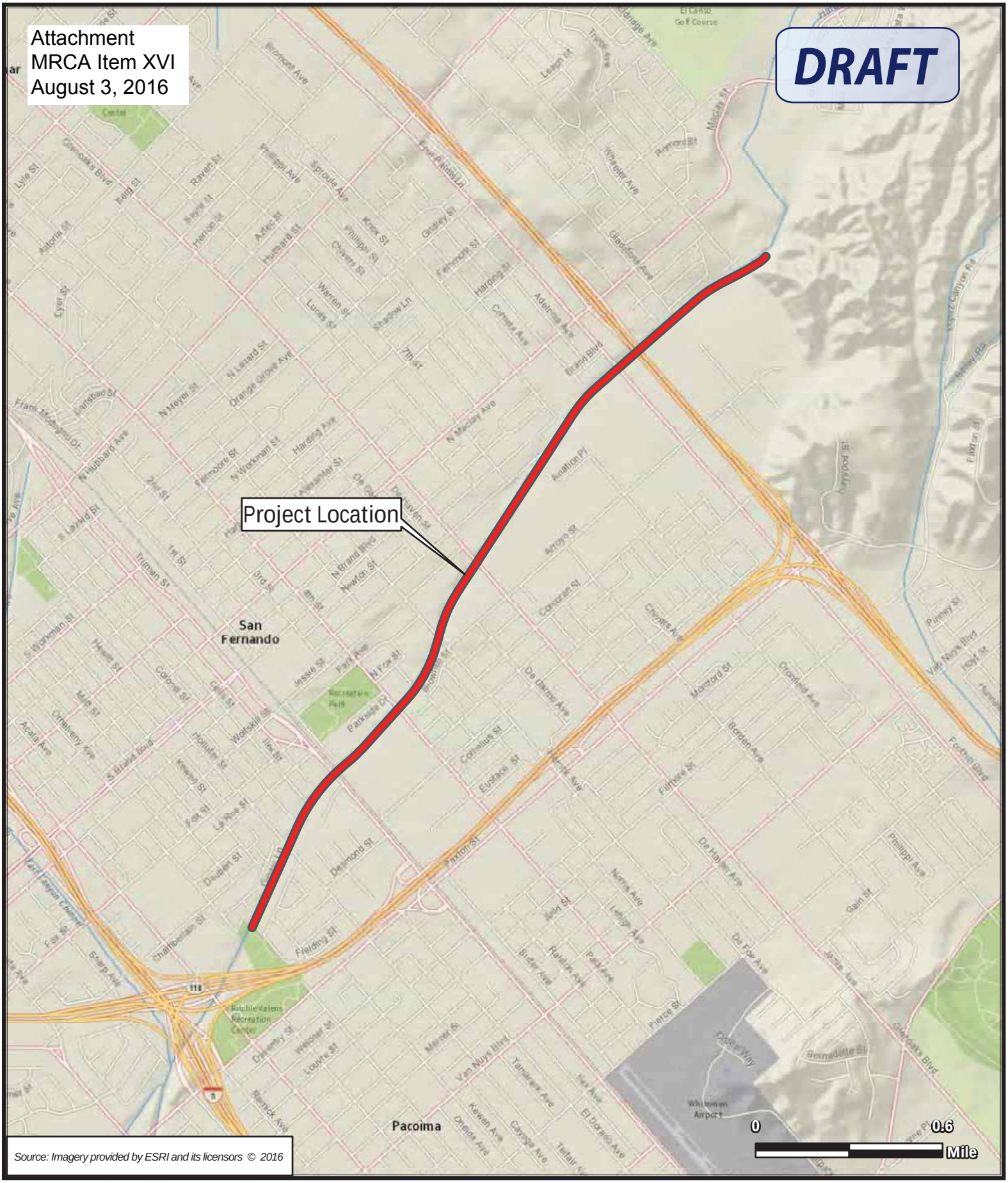

FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Z

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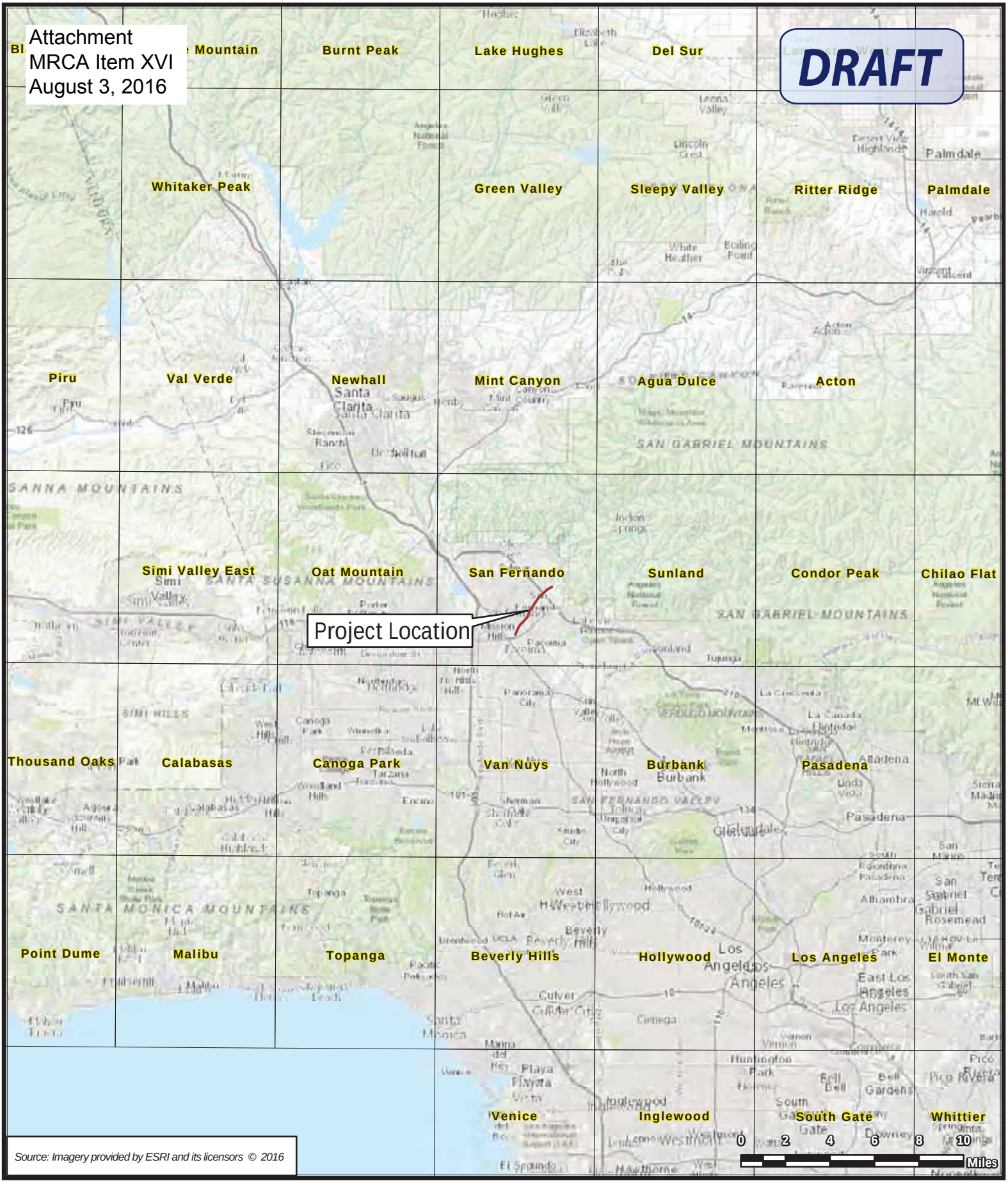

Source: Imagery provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2016

FIGURE 3. UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE MAP
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Z

PROJECT FEATURES

Street Crossings

The project would include new bicycle path on-street crossings at Glen Oaks Boulevard, 5th Street, and Bradley Avenue.

Undercrossings

The project would include a new bikeway on the existing undercrossing at the Foothill Freeway. The undercrossing at San Fernando Road would be deepened under the rail line to accommodate the bikeway.

New Channel Crossings

New channel crossings would be constructed at approximately 8th Street, Telfair Avenue, and Gladstone Avenue. The bridges would be prefabricated and would be constructed with foundations outside of the wash perimeter. The bridges would be swung into place by a crane or cranes located on top of the embankment, with the cranes placed on one or both sides of the wash.

Bike Path Connection

The project would connect with the existing bikeway on San Fernando Road.

Lighting

Solar lighting would be installed along the bike path. The light stands would include shielding to prevent light from spilling beyond the bikeway limits.

Fencing

Galvanized fencing would be installed along the wash and access to the bikeway would be controlled with fencing, locking gates, and signage.

Landscaping

Native landscaping would be incorporated into the project landscaping. The plant palette is designed to:

- Create habitat that supports local fauna;
- Sustain local and migrating bird populations;
- Ensure biodiversity to strengthen plans against pests and disease;
- Increase water infiltration;
- Improve air and water quality;
- Dampen noise pollution; and
- Lower ambient temperatures.

Construction Schedule

Project construction would be phased based on funding availability. It is anticipated that the first phase would be from Bradley Avenue/Fourth Street to Foothill Boulevard, with subsequent phases to extend from Bradley Avenue/Fourth Street to Haddon Avenue, and from Foothill Boulevard to Lopez Dam.

2. Study Methods

The following discussion provides a summary of state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the project, environmental permits that are required for the project, and study methods that were undertaken as required by resource agencies and environmental laws. Biological studies for the project included a literature search and field review. Available literature was reviewed to identify any special status plants, wildlife, and/or sensitive habitats previously recorded within or near the BSA. A biological survey of the BSA was conducted on foot by associate biologists Sheri Mayta and Katherine Warner on March 25, 2016 to inventory existing biological resources and identify the potential for special-status or otherwise protected plant and wildlife species and/or their habitat to be within the project area, and to identify the need for avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

CLEAN WATER ACT

The USACE regulates the placement of dredged and fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The limits of USACE jurisdiction extend to the ordinary high water mark of waters. No discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional features is permitted unless authorized under an USACE Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit. For all work subject to a USACE Section 404 permit, project proponents must obtain a Water Quality Certification from the applicable RWQCB under CWA Section 401 stating that the project would comply with applicable water quality regulations.

FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Section 7 of FESA requires federal agencies to ensure that actions they engage in, permit, or fund do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for these species.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 CFR Part 10 and Part 21) protects 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*).

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13112

Executive Order 13112 directs all federal agencies to refrain from authorizing, funding, or carrying out actions or projects that may spread invasive species. This order further directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, control and monitor existing invasive species populations, restore native species to invaded ecosystems, research and develop prevention and control methods for invasive species, and promote public education on invasive species. MRCA, as the project proponent, would be responsible for complying with Executive Order 13112 and ensuring that the project would not contribute to the spread of invasive species.

PORTER-COLOGNE ACT

The Porter-Cologne Act applies to surface waters, wetlands, and groundwater and to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. The Regional Water Quality Control Boards regulate discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act through the issuance of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for point source discharges and waste discharge requirements (WDR) for non-point source discharges. The WDR program also regulates point source discharges that are exempt from the CWA. Any entity discharging or proposing to discharge materials that could affect water quality must file a report of waste discharge. The Porter-Cologne Act also required adoption of water quality control plans that contain guiding policies of water pollution management in California.

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE

Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take of birds protected under the MBTA, and protects their occupied nests. Under Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code (California Endangered Species Act (CESA)), if a project would result in take of a species that is both federally and state listed, a consistency determination with the findings of the FESA determination is required. “Take” is defined as actions that “...harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Under Section 2081, if a project would result in take of a species that is state-only listed as threatened or endangered, then an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required.

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code governs construction activities that substantially divert or obstruct natural stream flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake under the jurisdiction of CDFW. Under the California Fish and Game Code, the limits of CDFW’s jurisdiction within streams and other drainages extends from the top of the stream bank to the top of the opposite bank, to the outer drip line in areas containing riparian vegetation, and/or within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river system containing fish or wildlife resources. Under Section 1602, an SAA must be issued by the CDFW prior to the initiation of construction activities that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake under CDFW’s jurisdiction.

Section 2126 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful for any person to take any mammal that are identified within Section 2118, including all species of bats.

2.2 Studies Required

LITERATURE SEARCH

Prior to conducting the biological survey, available literature was reviewed to identify any special status plants, wildlife, and/or sensitive habitats previously recorded within or near the BSA. Sources used to identify special status species and/or habitats with potential to be in or near the BSA include the following:

- The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soils Survey for the Los Angeles County, Southeastern Part; and Los Angeles County, California, West San Fernando Valley Area (NRCS, 2016).

- The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS, 2016);
- The CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW, 2016) for the Agua Dulce, Burbank, Canoga Park, Mint Canyon, Newhall, Oat Mountain, San Fernando, Sunland, and Van Nuys 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles (see **Appendix A**); and
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation Database (USFWS, 2016) (see Appendix **B**).

FIELD REVIEWS

After a review of the results of the CNDDB query and related information described above, a biological survey of the BSA was conducted by associate biologists Sheri Mayta and Katherine Warner on March 25, 2016. Weather conditions during the survey were sunny and clear with a temperature of approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

SURVEY METHODS

The BSA was visually surveyed on foot, to the extent feasible, and all plant and animal species within the BSA were identified to determine the potential for protected species to be in the BSA. Based on the existing conditions within the BSA, no focused plant or wildlife surveys were completed. Nomenclature for common, widespread plants and animals conforms to the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project, 2015) and the CNDDB. Species observed in the BSA during the March 25, 2016 biological survey are included in Appendix **C**.

2.3 Personal Survey Dates

A biological survey was conducted in the BSA by associate biologists Sheri Mayta and Katherine Warner on March 25, 2016. Representative photographs of the BSA were taken during the survey and are included in **Appendix D**.

2.4 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

No agency coordination has been conducted other than the online database literature searches. No professional inquiries beyond internal staff have been made regarding this project.

2.5 Limitations That May Influence Results

There were no limitations or constraints that might influence the results of this analysis, or the survey conducted on March 25, 2016.

3. Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions

BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

The BSA is approximately 67.8 acres and includes the wash and approximately 75 feet out from both sides of the wash between Haddon Avenue and Lopez Dam (see **Figure 4**). The northern limits of the proposed bikeway would be located just south of Lopez Dam, and the southern limits would be located at Haddon Avenue.

FIGURE 4. BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Z

The BSA is within a developed urban area and, according to the San Fernando General Plan and the City of Los Angeles General Plan, land use surrounding the wash consists of mostly industrial uses with some residential and commercial development (City of San Fernando, 2008; City of Los Angeles, 1987). Land within the BSA consists of the wash and the top of the banks on both sides of the wash.

Physical Conditions

The elevation in the BSA varies from approximately 1,245 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the northeastern end of the BSA to 1,000 feet above (msl) at the southwestern end of the BSA. The wash is a concrete-lined channel that is engineered in a V-shape with concrete rock and vertical concrete walls near the debris basin. The banks are fairly flat on both sides of the channel and consist of dirt and asphalt.

To the northeast of Foothill Boulevard soils consist of Capistrano-Urban land complex; Chualar-Urban land complex, two to nine percent slopes; Saugus loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes; and Soboba gravelly loam sand, zero to two percent slopes. These soils are well drained to excessively drained and the depth to water table is more than 80 inches. No soil data was available for the area between San Fernando Road and just southwest of Foothill Boulevard. Soils at the southwestern end of the BSA between Haddon Avenue and San Fernando Road consist of Capistrano-Urban land complex, zero to two percent slopes.

Biological Conditions

The BSA is mostly developed by the wash and paved right of way at the top of the banks. Vegetation along the top of the banks consists mostly of ruderal vegetation with ornamental plantings at the edge of the right of way associated with the residences and businesses adjacent to the wash. There are several invasive species in the BSA, including slender oat (*Avena barbata*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Native species have been planted at the MRCA Park on the northwestern side of the wash, north of 8th Street.

There is a small area (approximately 0.58 acre) of coastal sage scrub near Lopez Dam; however, this habitat is relatively disturbed (see **Figures 5A** to 5**E**). Coastal sage scrub is a community that generally is found in coastal areas below 3,000 feet or in areas where the marine layer penetrates further inland. This vegetation community is characterized by low, aromatic and drought-deciduous shrubs including black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Munz's sage (*Salvia munzii*), California sage (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonade-berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and a diverse assemblage of other shrubs, herbaceous plants, cacti, and succulents. Coastal Sage scrub provides habitat for a number of wildlife specices, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and insects.

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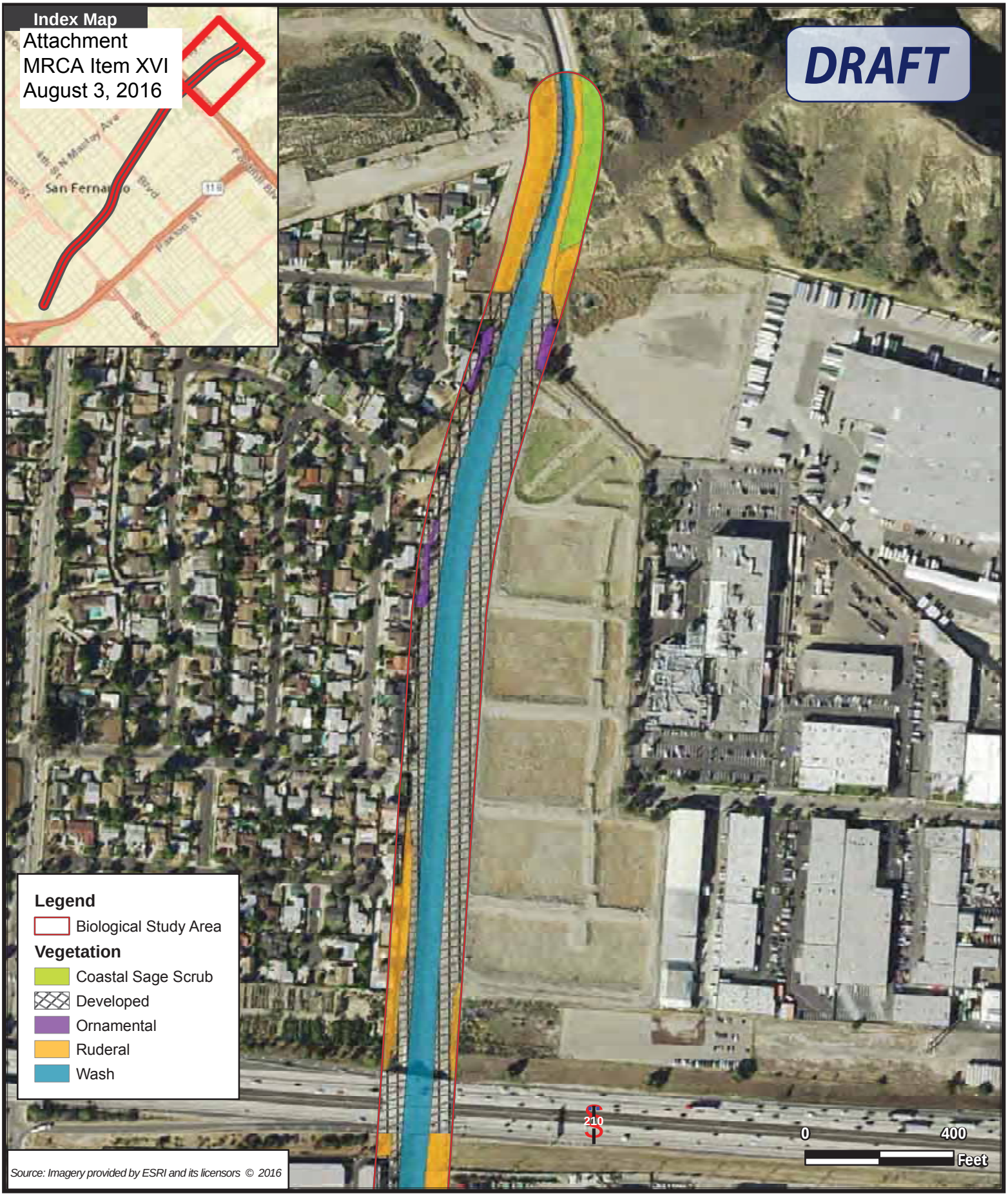

FIGURE 5A. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SHEET 1 OF 5
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

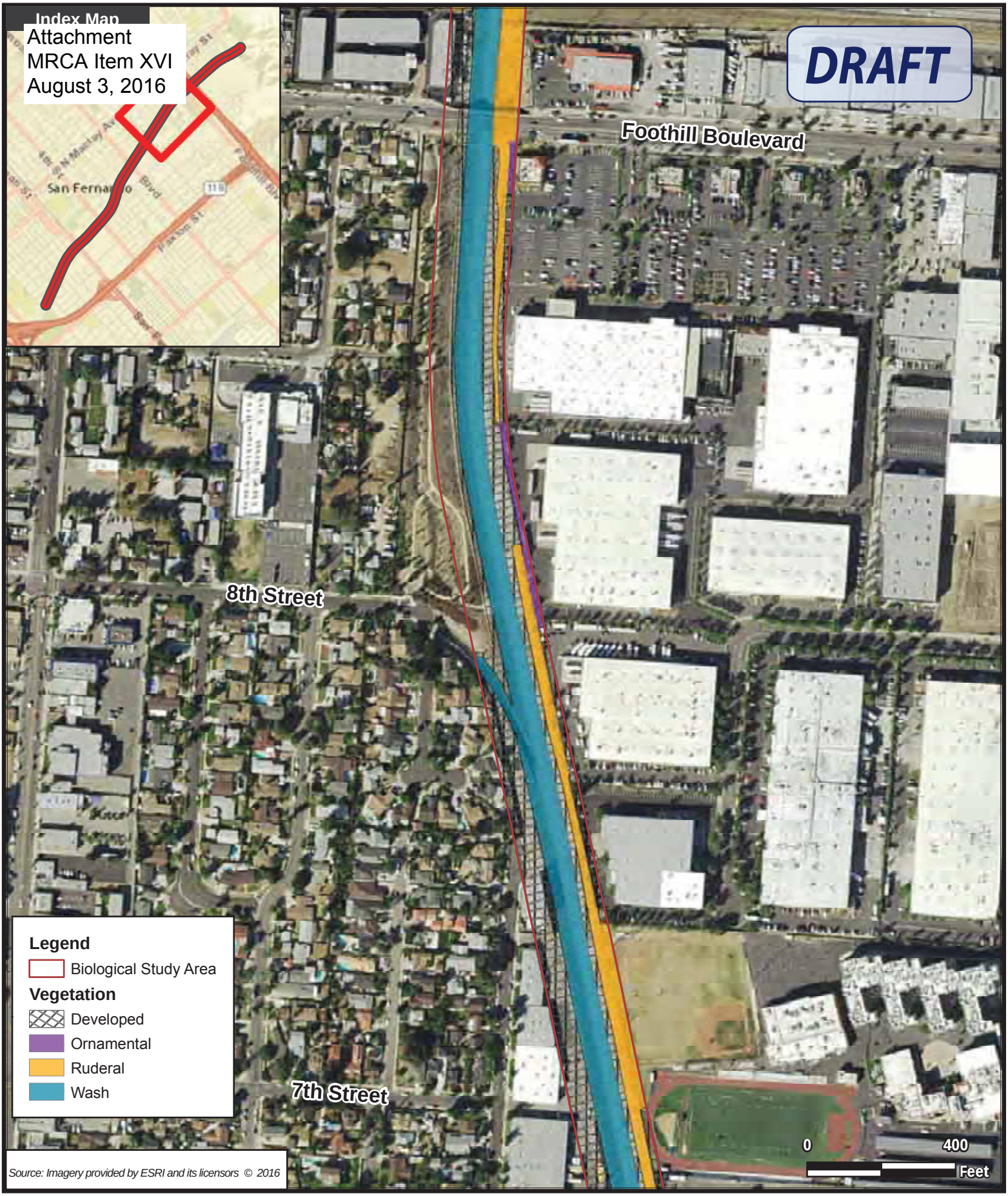

FIGURE 5B. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SHEET 2 OF 5
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

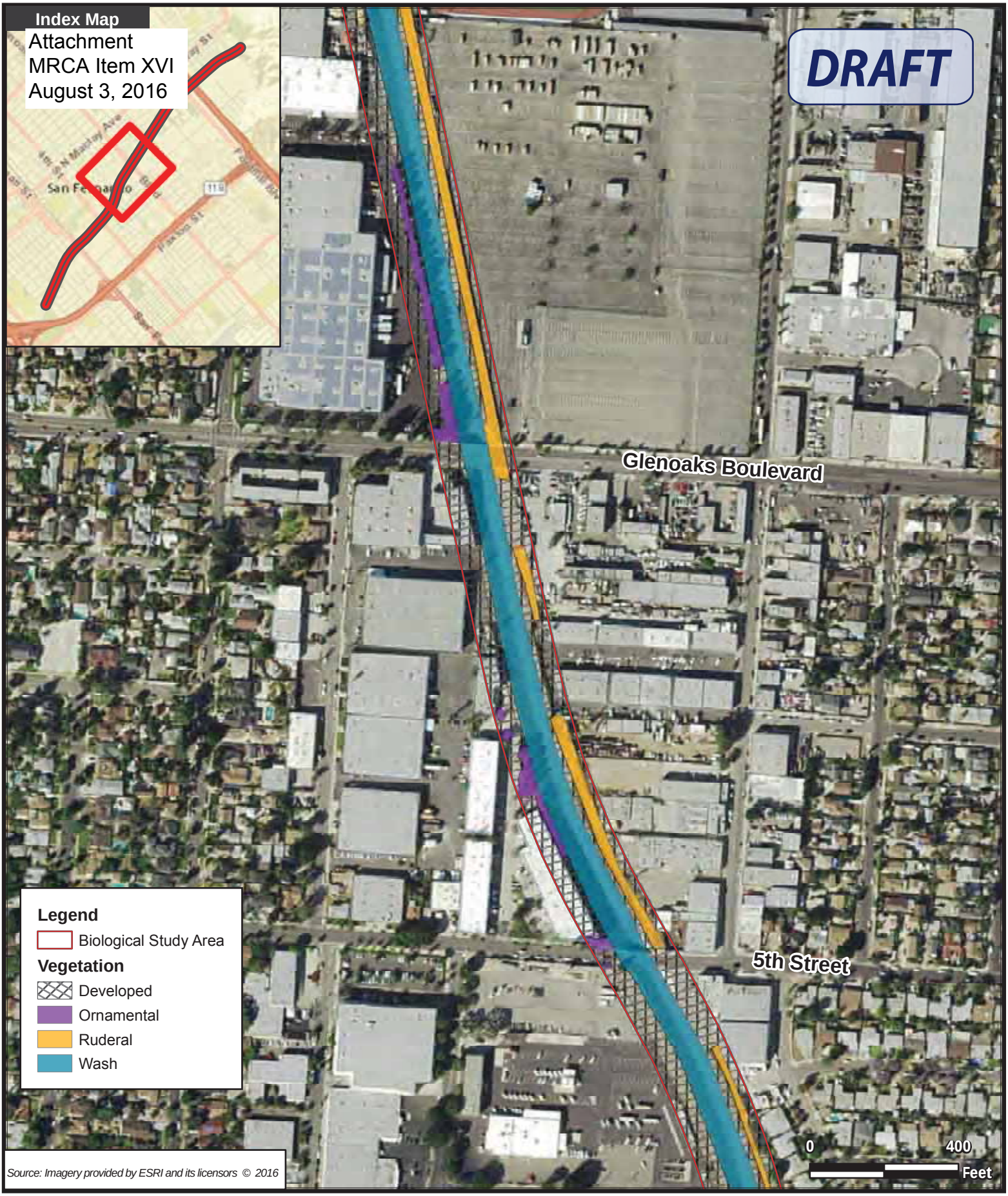

FIGURE 5C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SHEET 3 OF 5
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

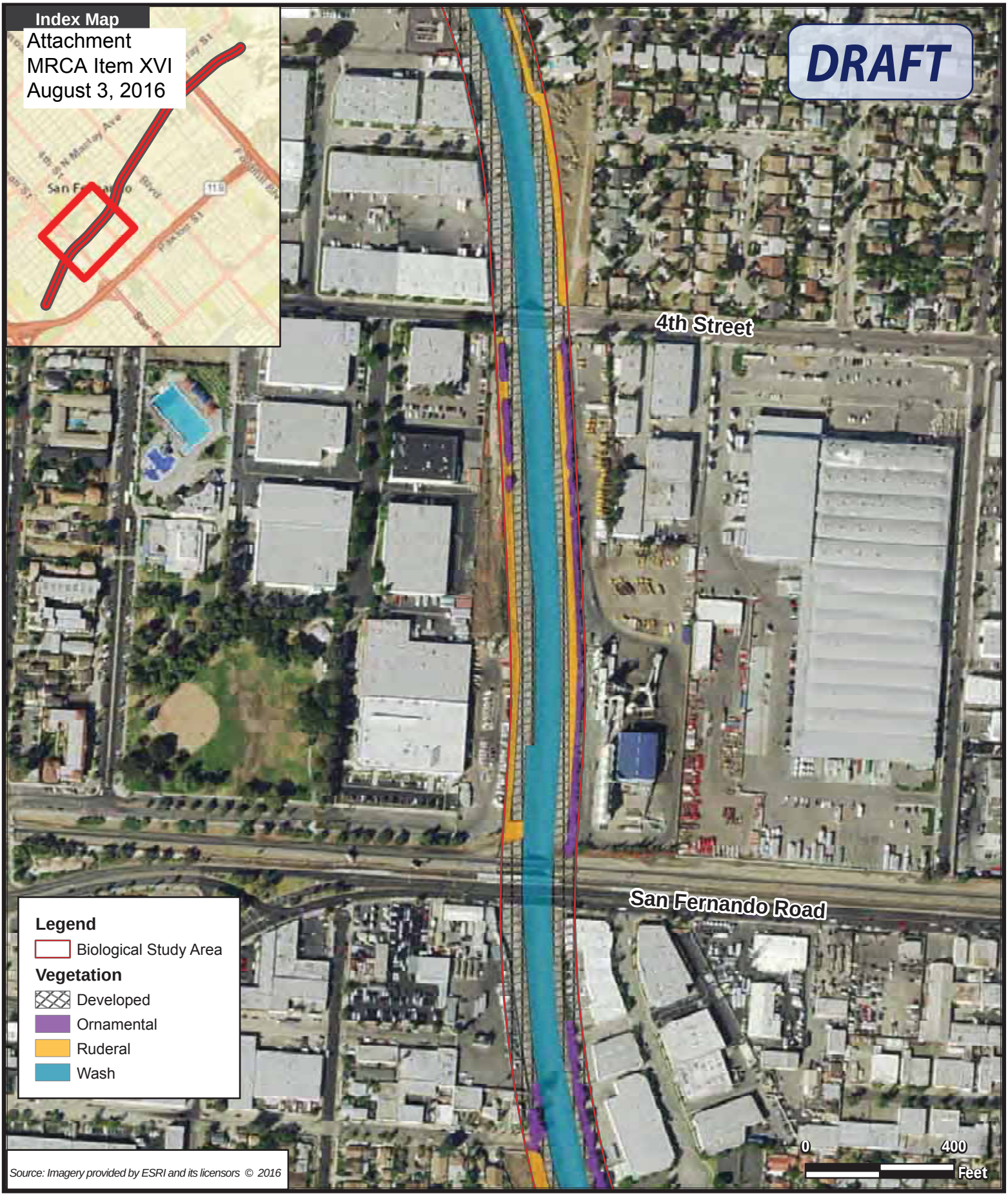

FIGURE 5D. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SHEET 4 OF 5
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

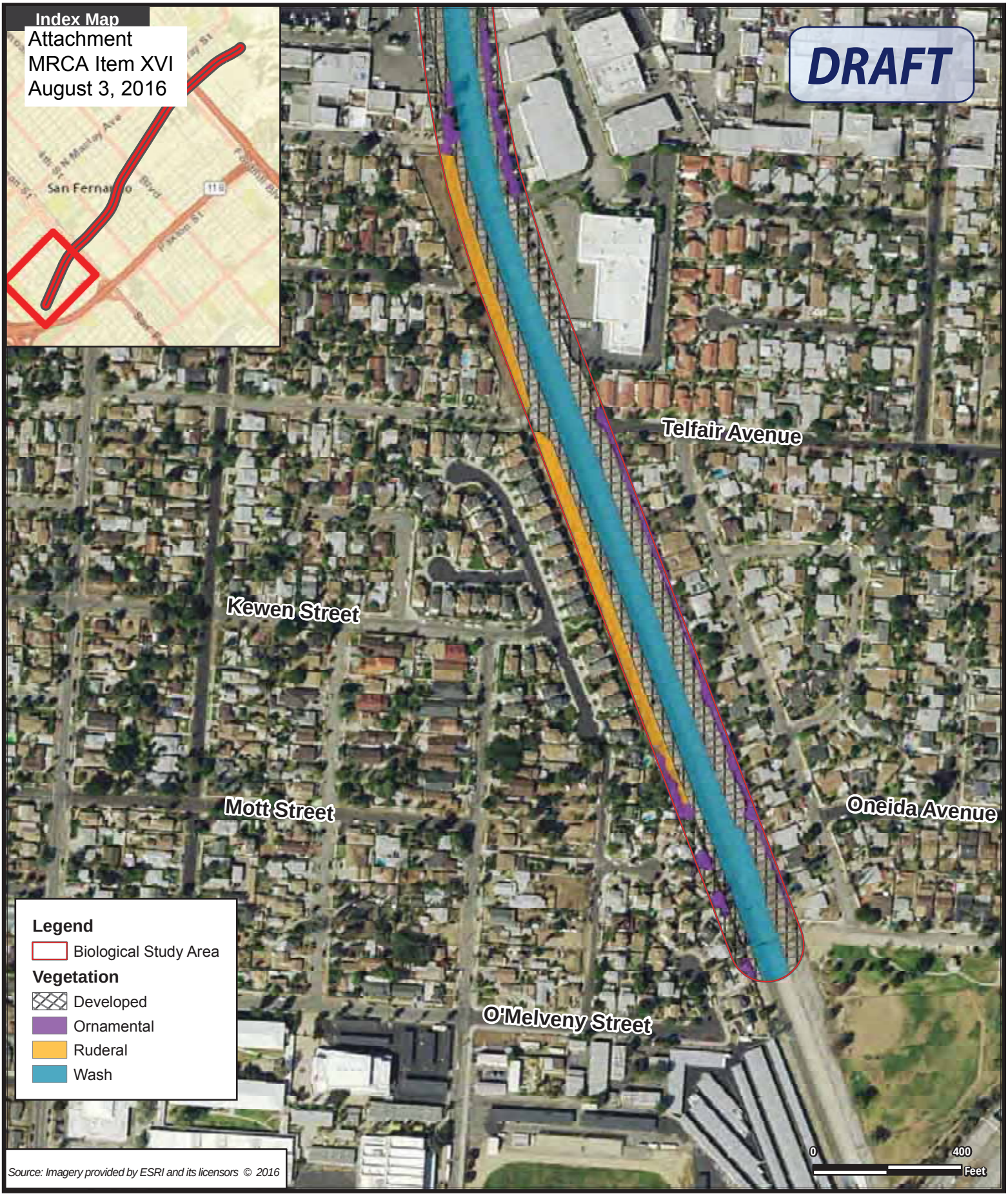

FIGURE 5E. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SHEET 5 OF 5
Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

The wash begins as Pacoima Creek at Mount Gleason in the San Gabriel Mountains. Pacoima Creek flows to Pacoima Dam Reservoir; below the Pacoima Dam, the wash is known as Pacoima Wash. The wash is then joined by several unnamed drainages, and flows to Lopez Dam. Downstream of Lopez Dam, the wash is concrete lined. Downstream of the BSA, the wash flows to several diversion channels, and Tujunga Wash, before flowing to the Los Angeles River. Within the BSA, there is no vegetation within the wash, and water flow appears to be intermittent. During the biological survey conducted on March 25, 2016, the wash was dry between 8th Street and the Lopez Dam, and there was minimal flow between 8th Street and Haddon Avenue.

Habitat Connectivity

A migration or wildlife corridor is an area of habitat that connects two or more patches of habitat that would otherwise be isolated from each other. Wildlife corridors are typically adjacent to urban areas. A functional wildlife corridor allows for ease of movement between habitat patches and is important in preventing habitat fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is typically caused by human development and can lead to a decrease in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.

The land surrounding the BSA is developed, with the exception of the northeastern end of the project area that terminates at the foothills of Kagel Mountain. Upstream dams within the wash would substantially inhibit wildlife passage along the wash corridor, and downstream segments of the wash are within urban developed areas. According to the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System, there are no essential wildlife connectivity areas or natural landscape blocks in the BSA. However, the wash may be used for local migration.

3.2 Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

No special status natural communities or habitats of concern, including vernal pools, wetlands, riparian, grassland, or woodlands, were identified within the BSA.

Vegetation

According to the CNDDB and the USFWS searches, 28 special status plant species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**); however, based on additional research regarding existing populations and required habitat, and the results of project level surveys, no special status plant species are expected to be in the project area. A full species list with a discussion on the potential for each species to be in the BSA is in **Appendix E**.

Animals

According to the CNDDB and the USFWS searches, 45 special status wildlife species have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution (see **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**). The project area is not within a marine area and the wash does not immediately connect to any marine resources; therefore, there is no potential for any species under jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to be within the BSA. There are no state listed threatened or endangered species with potential to be in the BSA. There is a small area (approximately 0.58 acre) of coastal sage scrub near Lopez Dam that could provide suitable habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus*

californicus bennettii), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*), and Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*); however, none of these species is expected to be in the project construction area. A full species list with a discussion on the potential for these species to be in the BSA is in **Appendix E**.

4. Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts and Mitigation

4.1 Special Status Animal Species

COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER

The coastal California gnatcatcher is listed as threatened under FESA and is protected under this law. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in southern California, this species requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.

Survey Results

The coastal California gnatcatcher was not observed during the biological surveys. There is a small area (approximately 0.58 acre) of coastal sage scrub in the BSA, near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat for this species in the northeastern portion of the BSA. However, the coastal sage scrub habitat is disturbed, and is only marginal habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher. In addition, the habitat is on the opposite side of the wash from where the bikeway would be constructed; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present within the project construction area.

Project Impacts

Because there is no habitat for this species within the project area, the coastal California gnatcatcher would not be directly impacted by vegetation removal or other construction activities, or indirectly impacted by loss of habitat resulting from vegetation removal. This species could be indirectly impacted if individuals were nesting within the near (typically within construction activities, and were disturbed by construction effects such as noise, vibration, or construction staff activity. However, because construction would be limited to areas on the opposite side of the wash channel from the coastal sage scrub, the potential for indirect impacts is considered low. With implementation of the proposed avoidance measures listed below, the project is expected to have no effect on coastal California gnatcatcher.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

The following measures would be implemented to avoid impacts on the coastal California gnatcatcher:

- Construction within 300 feet of the coastal sage scrub habitat would be avoided during the typical nesting season for the coastal California Gnatcatcher, which is February 15 through September 1.

- If construction within 300 feet of the coastal sage scrub habitat is scheduled to begin between February 15 and September 1, nesting surveys would be completed no more than 48 hours prior to construction to determine if there are any nesting coastal California gnatcatchers within 300 feet of the construction area. Surveys would be repeated if construction activities are suspended for three days or more. If gnatcatchers are found within 300 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers consisting of orange flagging/fencing or similar (typically 300 feet) would be installed and maintained until nesting activity has ended, as determined in coordination with the project biologist and regulatory agencies, as appropriate.

5. Conclusions and Regulatory Determination

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The project area is not within a marine area and the wash is not immediately connected to any marine resources; therefore, there is no potential for any species under jurisdiction of the NMFS to be within the BSA. A USFWS species list was obtained on March 4, 2016 to identify federally-listed species with the potential to be in the BSA (see **Appendix B**). Multiple species listed as threatened or endangered under the FESA have the potential to be in the BSA based on recorded geographical distribution; however, for the most part the BSA consists of disturbed areas where there is no potential for federally listed species.

There is a small area of disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat within the BSA, near Lopez Dam, and there is a low potential for the coastal California gnatcatcher to be in the northeastern portion of the BSA. However, because the coastal sage scrub habitat is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway, this species is not expected to be within the immediate project area, and the project would not be expected to have a direct effect on this species. With implementation of proposed avoidance measures discussed in Section 4.1, the project would not be expected to have any indirect effects on this species. Therefore, the project would have no effect on the coastal California gnatcatcher, or any other federally-listed species, and consultation with NMFS and/or USFWS is not required (see **Table 1**).

Table 1. Determination Effect for Federally-Listed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Presence	Effect Determination
Braunton's milk-vetch	*Astragalus brauntonii*	Federally Endangered	There are disturbed areas in the BSA; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect

Nevin's barberry	*Berberis nevinii*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
San Fernando Valley spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*	Federal Candidate/State Endangered	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, the survey was conducted within a week following the bloom period, and remnants of the vegetative plant parts would likely have been visible. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, the survey was conducted within a week following the bloom period, and remnants of the vegetative plant parts would likely have been visible.	No Effect

			Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.	
Gambel's watercress	*Nasturtium gambelii*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There are no freshwater or brackish marshes or swamps in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
spreading navarretia	*Navarretia fossalis*	Federally Threatened	There are no vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, or playas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
California Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia californica*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There are no vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Federally Threatened	There are no small sandstone-depression pools, grassy swales, earth slumps, or basalt-flow depressions pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	Federally Threatened	There are no streams with sand-rubble boulder bottoms in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Unarmored threespine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There are no streams with weedy pools or emergent vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Arroyo toad	*Anaxyrus californicus*	Federally Threatened/State Species of	There are no sandy riverbanks, riparian habitat, willows, sycamores, oaks, or cottonwoods in the BSA. In addition, the wash	No Effect

		Concern	is within a concrete-lined channel and does not have sandy streamsides for burrowing or vegetation for shelter; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	*Rana muscosa*	Federally Endangered/State Threatened	There are no rocky streams or chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Federally Threatened/State Threatened	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
California condor	*Gymnogyps californianus*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There is no scrubby chaparral, forested mountain, or open grassland habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	Federally Threatened	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA.	No Effect
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	Federally Endangered/State Endangered	There is no dense, willow dominated riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.	No Effect

5.2 Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

There are no wetlands within the BSA. There are waters of the U.S. within the ordinary high water mark of the wash channel, and waters of the state within the banks of the wash channel. The new bridges would be constructed using pre-fabricated structures that would be placed from outside of the channel banks; therefore, the project would not require work within waters of the U.S. or state. In addition, the following standard measures would be implemented to prevent impacts on water quality within the wash.

- Work areas would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, and staging areas would be located along the roadway or parking lot and outside of the wash channel.
- Erosion Control Best management practices (BMP), such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, straw bales, or other measures would be implemented during construction to minimize dust, dirt, and construction debris from leaving the construction area.
- Appropriate hazardous material BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for chemical spills or contaminant releases into the wash, including any non-stormwater discharge.
- All equipment refueling and maintenance would be conducted in the upland staging area away from the wash and other sensitive areas per standard specifications and regulatory permits. In addition, vehicles and equipment would be checked daily for fluid and fuel leaks, and drip pans would be placed under all equipment that is parked and not in operation.
- Non-native and invasive vegetation removed from the BSAs would be treated and disposed of in a manner following the recommendations of the California Invasive Plant Council to prevent the spread of invasive species onsite or offsite. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, identification of existing invasive species, avoidance of invasive species in erosion control, staff training, equipment cleaning, and monitoring.

With implementation of these measures, the project would be in compliance with the CWA and the Porter Cologne Act. Because no work would be conducted within the wash, permits from the USACE and RWQCB would not be required; however, because new structures would be placed over the wash channel, submittal of a 1602 Streambed Alteration Notification to CDFW would be required, and an SAA may be required. Permit applications/notifications would be submitted prior to construction.

5.3 Invasive Species

There are several invasive plant species growing in the BSA (see **Appendix C**). Soil disturbance, improper disposal of graded and excavated soils, or landscaping with invasive species could result in the spread of invasive species. However, the following standard measures would be implemented to prevent the spread of invasive species:

- Vegetation removed from the BSA would be treated and disposed of in a manner that would prevent the spread of invasive species onsite or offsite.
- New landscaping materials, including erosion control seed mixes and other plantings, would be composed of non-invasive species and would be clear of weeds, and all erosion control

and landscape planting would be conducted in a manner that would not result in the spread of invasive species.

- Plants listed in the Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed (California Department of Food and Agriculture, 2003) would not be used as part of the project.

With implementation of these measures, the project would be in compliance with the Executive Order 13112.

5.4 Migratory Birds

There is the potential for migratory birds to be in the BSA and construction area during construction. Nesting birds could be directly impacted by construction activities if they were to be nesting in structures or vegetation within the construction area. In addition, these species could be indirectly impacted by loss of habitat resulting from vegetation or structure removal. If construction is scheduled to begin during bird nesting season (typically February 15 to September 1), the following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented:

- 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.
- Trimming and removal of vegetation and trees would be minimized and performed outside of the nesting season (typically February 15 to September 1) to the extent feasible.
- 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.
- 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.
- In the event nesting birds or raptors are found within 500 feet of the construction area, appropriate buffers (typically 150 feet for songbirds and 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.

With implementation of these measures, the project would be in compliance with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code.

5.5 Bats

There is suitable roosting habitat for bats within existing bridges over the wash, and within larger trees within the BSA; therefore, there is potential for bats to be in the BSA. Direct impacts on

bats could result from construction on existing bridge structures or tree removal if individual bats were to roost within these structures. In addition, construction noise and vibration could indirectly impact bats if individual bats were to roost immediately adjacent to construction activities. Avoidance and minimization measures listed below would be implemented to reduce impacts to the extent feasible, and adverse impacts on bats are not anticipated.

To avoid and minimize potential impacts on bats, the following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented:

- Prior to construction, surveys would be conducted within 100 feet of the construction area 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 (typically October-November and February-March), any bats roosting in cavities in the area, either in trees or structures, would be safely evicted under the direction of a bat specialist and under consultation with the CDFW if warranted. 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.
- 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 100 feet of the construction area 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 construction is initiated within seven days. If removal is delayed more than seven days, additional surveys would be conducted no more than seven days prior to construction 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 construction area. 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, as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with the CDFW. No clearing and grubbing would be authorized adjacent to the roosting 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 (typically between 15 minutes prior to sunset and one hour following sunset).

With implementation of these measures, the project would be in compliance with the California Fish and Game Code.

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Appendix A CNDDB Species List

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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Query Criteria: Quad is (Agua Dulce (3411843) or Burbank (3411823) or Canoga Park (3411825) or Mint Canyon (3411844) or Newhall (3411845) or Oat Mountain (3411835) or San Fernando (3411834) or Sunland (3411833) or Van Nuys (3411824))

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S2S3	WL
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Anniella pulchra pulchra silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012	None	None	G3G4T3T4Q	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T4	S2?	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
California macrophylla round-leaved filaree	PDGER01070	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.2
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory	PDCON040A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	Candidate	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	Candidate Threatened	G3G4	S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana tarplant	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	WL
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Helianthus inexpectatus Newhall sunflower	PDAST4N250	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
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	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Mainland Cherry Forest Mainland Cherry Forest	CTT81820CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A3	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Navarretia setiloba Piute Mountains navarretia	PDPLM0C0S0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	SSC
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3?	S2	2B.2
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CARE2330CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern California Threespine Stickleback Stream Southern California Threespine Stickleback Stream	CARE2320CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Willow Scrub Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped garter snake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Valley Oak Woodland Valley Oak Woodland	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
least Bell's vireo						

Record Count: 83

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Appendix B USFWS Species List

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250
CARLSBAD, CA 92008
PHONE: (760)431-9440 FAX: (760)431-5901
URL: www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2016-SLI-0442 March 04, 2016
Event Code: 08ECAR00-2016-E-00614
Project Name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

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A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

Official Species List

Provided by:

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250
CARLSBAD, CA 92008
(760) 431-9440
http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2016-SLI-0442
Event Code: 08ECAR00-2016-E-00614

Project Type: RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE

Project Name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway
Project Description: The Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority proposes to create a bikeway along the Pacoima Wash. The project alignment would be located in the cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando in the northeastern San Fernando Valley, in Los Angeles County. The Pacoima Wash Bikeway would be a 3.25-mile long Class I bikeway stretching from the Lopez Earthern Dam and Debris Basin to the existing pedestrian and bicycle bridge at Haddon Avenue.

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

Project Location Map:

Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-118.4417152404785 34.26842432440939, -118.43948364257812 34.266580092204784, -118.4358787536621 34.27296380059998, -118.43261718749999 34.276651944546444, -118.42901229858398 34.279914398549934, -118.42609405517577 34.28502059409368, -118.42489242553711 34.28828272327636, -118.4226608276367 34.29182837223449, -118.41974258422852 34.29395568979055, -118.41459274291992 34.29792653843918, -118.41081619262694 34.30090455174585, -118.40978622436523 34.30161358697055, -118.41115951538086 34.30303163946266, -118.42283248901366 34.29395568979055, -118.43167304992676 34.28083637347223, -118.4417152404785 34.26842432440939)))

Project Counties: Los Angeles, CA

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 8 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
California condor *(Gymnogyps californianus)* Population: Entire, except where listed as an experimental population	Endangered	Final designated	
Coastal California gnatcatcher *(Polioptila californica californica)* Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)* Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Southwestern Willow flycatcher *(Empidonax traillii extimus)* Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Fishes			
Santa Ana sucker *(Catostomus santaanae)* Population: 3 CA river basins	Threatened	Final designated	
Flowering Plants			

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

Braunton's milk-vetch *(Astragalus brauntonii)*	Endangered	Final designated	
Gambel's watercress *(Rorippa gambellii)*	Endangered		
Nevin's barberry *(Berberis nevinii)*	Endangered	Final designated	

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Pacoima Wash Bikeway

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

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Appendix C Species Observed During Field Survey

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway
Species observed on March 25, 2016

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Plants

Scientific Name	*Common Name*	*Native/Non-native(nn)/Invasive*
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	nn/invasive
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	native
Arundo donax	giant reed	nn/invasive
Avena barbata	slender oat	nn/invasive
Baccharis pilularis	coyote bush	native
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	nn/invasive
Bromus madritensis	foxtail brome	nn
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	nn/invasive
Centaurea solstitialis	yellow star thistle	nn/invasive
Conyza canadensis	Canadian horseweed	native
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	nn
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye	native
Elymus triticoides	beardless wild rye	native
Encelia californica	California brittlebush	native
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	native
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	native
Euphorbia sp.	spurge	unknown
Hirschfeldia incana	summer mustard	nn/invasive
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley	nn/invasive
Hylocereus undatus	dragonfruit	nn
Hypochaeris glabra	smooth cat's ear	nn/invasive
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	native
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	nn
Lantana sp.	lantana	nn
Lepidiospartum squamatum	California broomsage	native
Lepidium spp.	peppergrass	nn
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	native
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed mallow	nn
Marah macrocarpa	chilicothe	native
Melia azedarach	chinaberry tree	nn
Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass	native
Myoporum parvifolium	creeping myoporum	nn
Nerium oleander	oleander	nn
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	nn/invasive
Opuntia sp.	prickly pear	nn
Pennisteum spp.	fountaingrass	nn
Phacelia distans	wild heliotrope	native
Photinia sp.	photinia	nn
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island pine	nn
Pinus pinea	stone pine	nn
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	nn/invasive
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	native
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey cudweed	nn
Pyracantha sp.	firethorn	nn
Quercus sp.	coast live oak hybrid	nn
Rhus ovata	sugar bush	native
Ribes aureum	golden currant	native
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	nn/invasive

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Salvia mellifera	white sage	native
Sambucus nigra	black sage	native
Schinus molle	black elderberry	nn
Schinus terebinthifolius	Peruvian pepper	nn/invasive
Senecio vulgaris	Brazilian pepper	nn/invasive
Silybum marianum	groundsel	nn
Solanum xanti	milk thistle	nn/invasive
Sonchus oleraceus	purple nightshade	native
Sorghum halepense	common sow thistle	nn
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Johnson grass	nn/invasive
Umbellularia californica	poison oak	native
Vulpia spp.	California bay	native
Washingtonia robusta	fescue	nn
Xanthium strumarium	Mexican fan palm	nn/invasive
Yucca sp.	rough cockleburr	native
	yucca	unknown

Wildlife

Aeronautes saxatalis	white-throated swift
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer
Columba livia	rock pigeon
Corvus corax	common raven
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow
Laridae family	seagull
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
Passer domesticus	house sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus	vesper sparrow
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	northern rough-winged swallow
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove

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Appendix D BSA Photographs

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 1. Southern limits of the BSA, view to the northeast

Photo 2. Pacoima Wash invert under the Metrolink crossing near San Fernando Road, view to the north

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 3. Pacoima Wash and paved right of way near Glen Oaks Boulevard, view to the northeast

Photo 4. Pacoima Wash and paved right of way near Glen Oaks Boulevard, view to the southwest

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 5. Small mammal burrows near Glen Oaks Boulevard on the south side of the wash

Photo 6. Pacoima Wash and paved right of way near MRCA Park, view to the northeast

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 7. MRCA Park southwest of the wash, view to the north

Photo 8. Pacoima Wash from Foothill Boulevard overpass, view to the northeast

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 9. Coastal sage scrub on south side of wash near Lopez Dam, view to the northeast

Photo 10. Northern limits of the BSA near Lopez Dam, view to the northeast

Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway – BSA Photographs

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Photo 11. North side of wash near Lopez Dam, view to the southwest

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Appendix E Listed and Proposed Species and Natural Communities with Potential to be in the BSA

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Listed and Proposed Species and Natural Communities with Potential to be in the BSA

Common and Scientific Names	Status			General Habitat Description*	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale for Species Presence/Absence
	Federal USFWS	State CDFW	CNPS			
Plants						
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	FE	S2	1B.1	The Braunton's milk-vetch is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. It may be found in recently burned or disturbed areas; usually in sandstone with carbonate layers. A soil specialist; it requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and also open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. Typical blooming period: January to August Elevation range: 13 to 2,100 feet	HP	There are disturbed areas in the BSA; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	--	S1	1B.1	The Parish's brittlescale is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. It is usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Typical blooming period: June to October Elevation range: 82 to 6,234 feet	A	There are no vernal pools, chenopod scrub, or playas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	The Nevin's barberry is a perennial evergreen shrub, found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. It often occurs on steep, north facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. Typical blooming period: February to June	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was

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				Elevation range: 230 to 2,707 feet		conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
California macrophylla Round-leaved filaree	--	--	1B.2	The round-leaved filaree is an annual herb found in cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grasslands in clay soils Typical blooming period: March to May Elevation range: 49 to 3,937 feet	A	There are no cismontane woodlands or valley and foothill grasslands in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period for this species. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* Slender mariposa-lily	--	--	1B.2	The slender mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. It may be found in shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. Typical blooming period: March to November Elevation range: 1,050 to 3,281 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	--	--	4.2	The Plummer's mariposa-lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb, found in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. This species is found on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material and can be very common after fire.	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the

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				Typical blooming period: May to July Elevation range: 328 to 5,577 feet		survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would have been detected (observation of stems or rosettes) during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Calystegia peirsonii Peirson's morning-glory	--	--	4.2	The Peirson's morning-glory is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. It is often found in disturbed areas or along roadsides or in grassy, open areas. Typical blooming period: April to June Elevation range: 98 to 4,921 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would have been detected (observation of stems or rosettes) during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* Southern tarplant	--	--	1B.1	The southern tarplant is an annual herb found in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. This species is often found in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges. It is also found in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Typical blooming period: May to November Elevation range: Zero to 1,378 feet	A	There are no marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, or disturbed coastal areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	FC	SE	1B.1	The San Fernando Valley spineflower is an annual herb found	HP	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez

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San Fernando Valley spineflower				in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is found in sandy soils. Typical blooming period: April to July Elevation range: 492 to 4,002 feet	(Marginal)	Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, the survey was conducted within a week following the bloom period, and remnants of the vegetative plant parts would likely have been visible. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana tarplant	--	SR	1B.2	The Santa Susana tarplant is a perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub on sandstone outcrops and crevices. Typical blooming period: July to November Elevation range: 919 to 2,493 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would be detected (observation of stems or rosettes) during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Dodecahema leptoceras Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	The slender-horned spineflower is an annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). This species is found on flood deposited	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across

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				terraces and washes on sandy soils. Typical blooming period: April to June Elevation range: 656 to 2,493 feet		the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, the survey was conducted within a week following the bloom period, and remnants of the vegetative plant parts would likely have been visible. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae* Blochman's dudleya	--	--	1B.1	The Blochman's dudleya is a perennial herb found on open, rocky slopes in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. This species is often found in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. Typical blooming period: April to June Elevation range: 16 to 1,476 feet	A	There are no open, rocky slopes or rocky areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA
Dudleya multicaulis Many-stemmed dudleya	--	--	1B.2	The many-stemmed dudleya is a perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is found in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. Typical blooming period: April to July Elevation range: 49 to 2,592 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would have been detected (observation of stems or rosettes)

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						during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2	The Palmer's grapplinghook is an annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is found on clay soils in open grassy areas within shrubland. Typical blooming period: March to May Elevation range: 66 to 3,133 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Helianthus inexpectatus Newhall sunflower	--	--	1B.1	The Newhall sunflower is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps and riparian woodland. Typical blooming period: August to October Elevation range: 1,001 feet	A	There are no marshes and swamps or riparian woodland in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* Mesa horkelia	--	--	1B.1	The mesa horkelia is a perennial herb found in chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats in sandy or gravelly soils. Typical blooming period: February to September Elevation range: 229 to 2,657 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the coastal scrub habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	--	--	1B.1	The Coulter's goldfield is an annual herb found in coastal salt marshes,	A	There are no coastal salt marshes, playas, or vernal pools in the BSA;

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Coulter's goldfields				playas, and vernal pools. This species is usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. Typical blooming period: February to June Elevation range: Three to 4,003 feet		therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	--	--	4.3	Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub. This species is found on dry soils. Typical blooming period: January to July Elevation range: Three to 2,904 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey, which was conducted during the typical blooming period. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	--	--	1B.2	Davidson's bush-mallow is a perennial deciduous shrub found in coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral and cismontane woodland. This species is found in sandy washes. Typical blooming period: June to January Elevation range: 607 to 2,805 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would have been detected (observation of stems or rosettes) during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

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Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* White-veined monardella	--	--	1B.3	The white-veined monardella is a perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Typical blooming period: April to December Elevation range: 164 to 5,003 feet	A	There is no chaparral or cismontane woodland in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's watercress	FE	SE	1B.1	Gambel's watercress is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps. Typical blooming period: April to October Elevation range: 16 to 1,082 feet	A	There are no freshwater or brackish marshes or swamps in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	FT	--	1B.1	The spreading navarretia is an annual herb found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, and playas. This species is found on San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools in swales. Typical blooming period: April to June Elevation range: 98 to 2,149 feet	A	There are no vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, or playas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Navarretia setiloba Piute Mountains navarretia	--	--	1B.1	The Piute Mountains navarretia is an annual herb found in cismontane woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is found on clay soils or on gravelly loam. Typical blooming period: April to July Elevation range: 935 to 6,890 feet	A	There is no cismontane woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, or valley and foothill grassland in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada* Short-joint beavertail	--	--	1B.2	The short-joint beavertail cactus is a perennial stem succulent found in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland. This species is found on sandy soil or coarse,	A	There is no chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, or pinyon-juniper woodland in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is

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				granitic loam. Typical blooming period: April to August. Elevation range: 1,394 to 5,906 feet.		not expected to be in the BSA.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	The California Orcutt grass is an annual herb found in vernal pools. Typical blooming period: April to August Elevation range: 49 to 2,165 feet	A	There are no vernal pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum White rabbit-tobacco	--	--	2B.2	The white rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and chaparral. This species is found on sandy, gravelly sites. Typical blooming period: July to December Elevation range: Zero to 6,890 feet	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. In addition, this species was not observed during the biological survey. Although the survey was not conducted during the typical blooming period, because this species is a perennial, it is likely that it would have been detected (observation of stems or rosettes) during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Senecio aphanactis Chaparral ragwort	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral ragwort is an annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on drying alkaline flats. Typical blooming period: January to April Elevation range: 49 to 2,625 feet	A	There are no drying alkaline flats in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Symphyotrichum greatae	--	--	1B.3	The Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved	A	There is no chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous

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Greata's aster				upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland, and mesic canyons. Typical blooming period: June to October Elevation range: 984 to 6,594 feet		forest, riparian woodland, or mesic canyons in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Invertebrates						
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	--	S1S2		The crotch bumblebee is found in open grassland and scrub habitats and nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows. This species feeds on *Antirrhinum* sp., *Phacelia* sp., *Clarkia* sp., *Dendromecon* sp., *Eschscholzia* sp., and *Erigonum* sp.	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA, but it is not likely to be in the construction area.
Danaus plexippus pop.1 Monarch butterfly – California overwintering population	--	S2S3		The monarch butterfly requires milkweed for breeding and as a food source for larvae. This species roosts in eucalyptus, Monterey pines, and Monterey cypresses in California.	A	There are no eucalyptus, Monterey pines, Monterey cypresses, or milkweed in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Crustaceans						
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	--		The vernal pool fairy shrimp is endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, and is found in astatic rain-filled pools. This species is found in small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassy swales, earth slumps, or basalt-flow depression pools.	A	There are no small sandstone-depression pools, grassy swales, earth slumps, or basalt-flow depressions pools in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Fish						

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Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	FT	S1	The Santa Ana sucker is endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. This species is a habitat generalist and prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	A	There are no streams with sand-rubble boulder bottoms in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni Unarmored threespine stickleback	FE	SE	The unarmored threespine stickleback is found in small Southern California streams in weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at stream edges. This species is found in cool (less than 24 degrees Celsius), clear water with abundant vegetation.	A	There are no streams with weedy pools or emergent vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Gila orcuttii Arroyo chub	--	SSC	The arroyo chub is native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. This species was introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. This species is found in slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms, and feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	A	There are no streams with mud or sand bottoms and aquatic vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	--	SSC	The Santa Ana speckled dace is found in perennial streams fed by cool springs that maintain summer water temperatures below 68 degrees Fahrenheit. This species is found in streams with gravel, cobble, sand, or boulder substrates. The Santa Ana speckled dace is found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers and may be	A	There are no perennial streams with gravel, cobble, sand, or boulder substrates in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

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			extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.		
Amphibians					
Anaxyrus californicus Arroyo toad	FT	SSC	The arroyo toad is found in washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, and riparian habitats with willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods. This species requires exposed sandy streamsides with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fish.	A	There are no sandy riverbanks, riparian habitat, willows, sycamores, oaks, or cottonwoods in the BSA. In addition, the wash is within a concrete-lined channel and does not have sandy streamsides for burrowing or vegetation for shelter; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Rana muscosa Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	ST	The southern mountain yellow-legged frog is found in rocky streams in narrow canyons and in chaparral habitat in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains (southern DPS). This species is always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require two to four years to complete their aquatic development.	A	There are no rocky streams or chaparral habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot toad	--	SSC	The western spadefoot is found in open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, foothills, and mountains. This species breeds and lays eggs almost exclusively in shallow, temporary pools, formed by heavy winter rains. The pool must not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish.	A	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; however, the habitat is disturbed and there are no shallow temporary pools with suitable substrate for egg-laying within in the BSA or several meters of the BSA. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.

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			Egg masses are attached to plant material or the upper surfaces of submerged rocks. Adults remain in underground burrows during most of the year, but will travel up to several meters on rainy nights.		
Reptiles					
Anniella pulchra pulchra Silvery legless lizard	--	SSC	The silvery legless lizard is found in moist, warm loose soils with plant cover, and moisture is essential. This species is found in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. This species is also found in Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub.	A	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; however the habitat is disturbed, there are no moist, loose soils in this area, and vegetation is sparse. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri Coastal whiptail	--	S2S3	The coastal whiptail is found primarily in hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. This species is also found in woodland and riparian areas where the ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	A	There are no chaparral, woodland, or riparian areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	--	SSC	The western pond turtle is found in slow moving rivers, streams, lakes ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, and brackish estuarine waters. This species prefers areas that provide logs, algae, or vegetation for cover, and boulders for basking, and is found below 6,000 feet elevation.	A	The wash is concrete lined and does not support vegetation, algae, logs, or boulders for basking. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be within the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	--	SSC	The coast horned lizard is found in open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and	A	There are no grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, chaparral, or open areas of loose, sandy soil in

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			semiarid mountains. This species is also found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Key habitat elements for this species are the presence of loose, fine soils, with a high sand content; an abundance of native ants; open areas for basking; and areas with low dense shrubs for refuge.		the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped garter snake	--	SSC	The two-striped garter snake is found in coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. This species is highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. This species is often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth, and has an elevational range from sea level to about 7,000 feet.	A	There are no streams with rocky beds and riparian vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	--	WL	The Cooper's hawk is found in mature forests, open woodlands, wood edges, and river groves. This species nests in coniferous, deciduous, and mixed woods, typically those with tall trees.	A	There are no mature forests, open woodlands, wood edges, or river groves in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	--	SSC	The tricolored blackbird is found in cattail or tule marshes and forages in fields and farms. This species breeds in large freshwater marshes, in dense strands of cattails or bulrushes.	A	There are no cattail or tule marshes in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens Southern California rufous-crowned	--	WL	The California rufous-crowned sparrow is a resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. This species	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the

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sparrow			frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.		habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA, but it is not likely to be in the project construction area.
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow	--	SSC	The grasshopper sparrow is found in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Loosely colonial when nesting, this species favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. This species breeds in dry fields and prairies and builds cup nests on the ground with grass stems and blades. The grasshopper sparrow feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.	A	There are no dense grasslands, dry fields, or prairies in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	--	WL	The Bell's sage sparrow nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. This species is found in coastal sage scrub in the southern end of their range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to 18 inches above ground with territories about 50 yards apart.	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA, but it is not likely to be in the project construction area.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	--	SSC	The burrowing owl is found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species is a subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. Also common in disturbed	HP (Marginal)	There are small areas of vacant land adjacent to the wash and ground squirrel burrows were observed during the biological survey; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the burrows were in an area surrounded on all sides by urban development, and there is likely no prey base for this species.

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			areas, including roadsides, and may develop burrows in debris piles.		Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--	ST	The Swainson's hawk forages in prairies, grasslands, and agricultural fields that support rodent populations. This species nests in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	A	There are no prairies, grasslands, agricultural fields, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, or savannahs in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	ST	The Western yellow-billed cuckoo breeds in large blocks, or contiguous areas of riparian habitat, primarily cottonwood-willow riparian woodlands. Optimum patches are greater than 200 acres in size and wider than 1,950 feet. Sites smaller than 50 to 100 acres in size and 325 to 65 feet wide are not suitable. This species forages on caterpillars and large insects, and occasionally on small lizards, frogs, eggs, and young birds.	A	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	--	FP	The white-tailed kite is found in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. This species favors open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	A	There are no foothills or valley margins with scattered oaks, marshes, deciduous woodlands, grasslands, or meadows in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	The southwestern willow flycatcher is found in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands with vegetation for nesting and foraging.	A	There is no riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.

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Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	--	WL	The California horned lark is found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. This species is also found in the main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. The California horned lark may be found in short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	A	There are no short-grass prairies, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, or alkali flats in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Falco mexicanus Prairie falcon	--	WL	The prairie falcon is found in grasslands, shrubby deserts, shrub-steppe (a low rainfall grassland) and other open areas up to about 10,000 feet elevation. In the winter, the majority of this species are found in the Great Plains and Great Basin, where they feed mostly on other birds such as horned larks and meadowlarks. In the summer, this species eats mostly small mammals, such as ground squirrels, pikas, birds and insects. The prairie falcon nests on ledges, cavities, and crevices of cliff faces, or uses abandoned nests of eagles, hawks, or ravens.	A	There are no grasslands, shrubby deserts, shrub-steppe, ledges, cavities, or cliffs in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE	SE	California condors have been reintroduced to mountains of southern and central California, Arizona, Utah, and Baja California. Nesting habitats range from scrubby chaparral to forested mountain regions up to about 6,000 feet elevation. This species forages in open grasslands and can be far from primary nesting sites.	A	There is no scrubby chaparral, forested mountain, or open grassland habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. This species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike	--	SSC	The loggerhead shrike is found in semi-open country with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility	A	There is no semi-open country, or thorny trees or shrubs, or brush piles in the BSA; therefore, there is no

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			lines, or other perches. This species builds nests in dense and often thorny trees or shrubs usually five to 30 feet above the ground. In the absence of trees or shrubs, they sometimes nest in brush piles or tumbleweeds. The loggerhead shrike eats insects and other arthropods, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and birds.		suitable habitat and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Polioptila californica californica Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	--	The coastal California gnatcatcher is found in chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas near sage scrub. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California, this species requires variable amounts of semi-open sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush on shallow slope gradients.	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA, but it is not likely to be in the project construction area.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	The least Bell's vireo is found in dense, willow dominated riparian habitat with lush understory vegetation. This species is a summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet Least Bell's vireo nests are placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, and mesquite.	A	There is no dense, willow dominated riparian habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat and this species is not expected to be in the BSA and the project would have no effect on this species.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	SSC	The pallid bat is found in arid locations in rocky, mountainous areas near water or open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. This species roosts in bridges, attics, rock cracks, buildings, and caves and forages one	HP (Marginal)	There are bridges within the BSA that have crevices that could provide potential roosting habitat; therefore, there is suitable roosting habitat present. However, this species is highly sensitive to disturbance, and

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			to three miles from the roost. This species is highly sensitive to disturbance. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures.		the bridges within the BSA are within developed, urban areas with high levels of disturbance both above and beneath the bridges. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	--	CT/SSC	The Townsend's big-eared bat is found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, most commonly in mesic sites. This species roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings and is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	HP (Marginal)	There are bridges within the BSA that have structural elements that could provide potential roosting habitat. However, this species typically roosts in caves and cave-like structures, which are not present in the BSA; therefore, roosting habitat is marginal. In addition, this species is highly sensitive to disturbance, and the bridges within the BSA are within developed, urban areas with high levels of disturbance both above and beneath the bridges. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Euderma maculatum Spotted bat	--	SSC	The spotted bat requires rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting. The spotted bat occupies a variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. This species feeds over water and along washes, feeding almost entirely on moths. This species prefers open areas.	A	There are no rocky crevices in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Eumops perotis californicus Western mastiff bat	--	SSC	The western mastiff bat is a cliff dwelling species that generally roosts under rock slabs or crevices on high vertical cliffs or surfaces (including buildings). Because of their large size, they require a larger drop distance from roosting sites	A	There bridges in the BSA; however, the abutments are generally low, and there are no crevices on high vertical surfaces from which to drop. In addition, crevices are relatively narrow. Therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and

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			(referenced distances vary by source). Roosting crevices are typically at least 12 inches in depth and entrances are at least two inches wide. This species forages in dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, grassland, agricultural, and urban areas.		this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	S3S4	The silver haired bat is a solitary tree-roosting species that is found in forested areas. This species roosts in small tree hollows, beneath tree bark, in buildings, rock crevices, in wood piles, and on cliff faces. The silver-haired bat feeds over streams, ponds and open brushy areas. This species requires drinking water.	A	There are no forested areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lasiurus cinereus Hoary bat	--	S4	The hoary bat is found in woodlands and forests and roosts in medium to large trees and dense foliage. This species forages primarily on moths.	A	There are no woodlands or forests in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lasiurus xanthinus Western yellow bat	--	SSC	The western yellow bat roosts in trees, particularly palm oases and riparian habitats. This species forages over water and among trees, and is not often found in urban areas.	A	There are no palm oases or riparian habitats in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	--	SSC	The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is generally found in grasslands, agricultural fields, or areas of sparse coastal scrub. This species is not typically found in high grass or dense brush. The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit uses shallow depressions under bushes or shrubs and does not construct burrows or dens.	HP (Marginal)	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; therefore, there is suitable habitat present. However, the coastal scrub habitat is disturbed, and is across the wash channel from the proposed bikeway. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to be in the BSA, but it is not likely to be in the project construction area.

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Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	--	SSC	The California leaf-nosed bat is found in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats. This species requires rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting.	A	There is no desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub, or palm oasis habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	--	SSC	The San Diego desert woodrat is found in Joshua tree woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and desert habitats in Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. This species prefers moderate to dense canopies and is particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs and slopes. The San Diego desert woodrat builds dens using sticks, leaves, and other assorted materials.	A	There are no Joshua tree woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, rocky areas, or desert habitat in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. In addition, no nests or evidence of this species were observed during the biological survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	--	SSC	The big-free tailed bat is found in low-lying arid areas in southern California. This species requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites and feeds principally on large moths.	A	There are no cliffs or rocky outcrops in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable roosting habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Onychomys torridus ramona Southern grasshopper mouse	--	SSC	The southern grasshopper mouse is found in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. This species prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	A	There are no desert areas in the BSA; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present and this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	--	SSC	The Los Angeles pocket mouse is found in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. This species favors open ground with fine sandy soils and may not dig extensive burrows, hiding under	A	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA near Lopez Dam; however, there are no fine, sandy soils in the BSA. Therefore, there is no suitable habitat. In addition, the BSA is outside of the current known range of this species.

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			weeds and dead leaves instead. This species historically was found in the coastal basins of southern California. The current range of this species does not include the urban areas of the San Fernando Valley; however, this species may be found in the canyons of the San Fernando Valley.		Therefore, this species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Taxidea taxus American badger	--	SSC	The American badger is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. This species needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. The American badger feeds on burrowing rodents, reptiles, and insects and digs burrows.	A	There are no friable soils in open, uncultivated ground in the BSA. In addition; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present. In addition, no badger burrows were observed during the biological survey. This species is not expected to be in the BSA.
Natural Communities					
California Walnut Woodland	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)		California Walnut Woodlands are comprised of open tree canopies locally dominated by the California black walnut (*Juglans californica*).	A	There are several California black walnut trees in the BSA, but they were planted as part of a park development; therefore, there is no California Walnut Woodland in the BSA.
Mainland Cherry Forest	S1.1 = very threatened (less than 2,000 acres)		Mainland Cherry Forest is comprised of broadleaved upland forest with hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*) most often seen as shrubs.	A	There are no hollyleaf cherry shrubs or trees in the BSA; therefore, there is no Mainland Cherry Forest in the BSA.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	S1.1 = very threatened (less than 2,000 acres)		Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub communities are found in washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. This community is made up of predominantly drought tolerant soft-leaved shrubs, but includes a significant number of larger perennial species typically found in chaparral in its mature phases. California	A	There is a small area of coastal sage scrub in the BSA; however, there are no alluvial fans or riverwash soils in the BSA and this area would not be considered Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub.

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		buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and white sage (*Salvia apiana*) are equally important in this community. This community is typically found on course particle riverwash soils near flood channels or areas that are frequently inundated.		
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	SNR	The arroyo chub and Santa Ana sucker prefers streams with rocky or sandy substrate, clear, cool, water, and vegetation cover on the sides. Flow must be present within the stream, but it can vary from slight to swift. Native streams frequently have large flows due to flood events, and the sucker seems capable of coping with the increase flow and turbidity.	A	There are no streams with rocky or sandy substrate in the BSA; therefore, there are no Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Streams in the BSA.
Southern California Threespine Stickleback Stream	SNR	Southern California threespine stickleback streams are small southern California streams that have cool (less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit), clear water with abundant vegetation. The streams are generally shallow and slow moving.	A	There are no streams with abundant vegetation in the BSA; therefore, there are no Southern California Threespine Stickleback Streams in the BSA.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	S4 = secure within California	The Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest community consists of open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodlands dominated by *Quercus agrifolia*. This type of community appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. This community is similar to and questionably distinct from Central Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest. This community occurs in canyons and valleys of	A	There are no coast live oak dominated communities in the BSA; therefore, there is no Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest in the BSA.

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		coastal southern California, mostly south of Point Conception.		
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	S3.2 = threatened (10,000 to 50,000 acre)	The Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest community consists of tall, open, broadleafed winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by *Populus fremontii*, *P. trichocarpa*, and several tree willows. Similar to Central Coast Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest, although apparently with less *Quercus agrifolia* or *Alnus rhombifolia*. Understories usually are shrubby willows. This community occurs along perennially wet stream reaches of the Transverse and Penninsular ranges, from Santa Barbara County south to Baja California Norte and east to the edge of the deserts.	A	There are no riparian forests dominated by cottonwood trees in the BSA; therefore, there is no Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest in the BSA.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	Southern Mixed Riparian Forests are dominated by tall cottonwoods and medium sized arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black willow (*Salix gooddingii*). The mid-story canopy layer consists of medium sized trees and tall shrubs such as sycamores and box elder. The understory consists of small shrubs.	A	There are no riparian forests dominated by cottonwoods or willows in the BSA; therefore, there is no Southern Mixed Riparian Forest in the BSA.
Southern Riparian Scrub	S3.2 = threatened (10,000 to 50,000 acre)	Streamside thickets dominated by one or more willows, as well as by other fast-growing shrubs and vines. Most plants recolonize following flood disturbance.	A	There are no streamside thickets in the BSA; therefore, there is no Southern Riparian Scrub in the BSA.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	S4 = secure within California	The Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland community consists of tall, open, broadleafed, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by *Platanus*	A	There are no streamside woodlands dominated by sycamores in the BSA; therefore, there are no Southern Alder Riparian Woodlands

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		racemosa (and often also *Alnus rhombifolia*). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species. Lianas include *Rubus ursinus* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum*.		in the BSA.
Southern Willow Scrub	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	The Southern Willow Scrub community consists of dense, broadleafed, winter-deciduous riparian thickets dominated by several Salix species, with scattered emergent *Populus fremontii* and *Platanus racemosa*. Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development.	A	There are no dense riparian thickets dominated by willows in the BSA; therefore, there is no Southern Willow Scrub in the BSA.
Valley Oak Woodland	S2.1 = very threatened (2,000 to 10,000 acres)	Valley Oak Woodland is an open woodland with a grassy-understoried savannah where valley oak (*Quercus lobate)* is usually the only tree species. Most stands consist of open-canopy growth form trees and seldom exceed 40-40 percent absolute cover. The community is found on deep, well-drained soils, usually in valley bottoms.	A	There are no valley oaks in the BSA; therefore, there is no Valley Oak Woodland in the BSA.

Table Key: Absent [A] - no habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present [HP] -habitat is, or may be present. The species may be present. Present [P] - the species is present. Status: Federal Endangered (FE); Federal Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); Fully Protected (FP); Federally Delisted (FD); Watch List (WL); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); California Native Plant Society (CNPS), etc. 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare, or extinct elsewhere;1B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B= Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are more common elsewhere; 3= Plants about which we need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution;0.1=seriously threatened in California; 0.2 = moderately threatened in California; 0.3 = Not very threatened in California; S1 = critically imperiled, less than 1,000 individuals; S2 = imperiled, 1,000 to 3,000 individuals; S3 = vulnerable, 3,000 to 10,000 individuals; S4 = apparently secure within California, there is narrow habitat.

**Information for the habitat requirements was obtained from CNPS Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory, developed and maintained by the CNPS Rare Plant Program; the California Natural Diversity Database species habitat descriptions, updated and maintained by the CDFW; California Herps online database; Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds; Audubon Guide to North American Birds; iNaturalist.org, and Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California by Robert F. Holland (1986) were consulted during preparation of the species table and area listed in the references.*

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Attachment C. Visual Analysis

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Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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MOUNTAINS RECREATION & CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
Los Angeles River Center & Gardens
570 West Avenue Twenty-Six, Suite 100
Los Angeles, California 90065
Phone (323) 221-9944 Fax (323) 221-9934

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 18, 2015

TO: **Steve Novotny, Caltrans District 7**
Local Assistance

FROM: **Liz Jennings, ASLA**
Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority
Phone: (323) 221-9944, Ext 185

RE: **Federal Project No.: DEML05-6115(008) - Pacoima Wash Bikeway**

Scenic Resource Evaluation and Visual Impact Assessment

The creation of a bikeway along the Pacoima Wash was recommended in the Pacoima Wash Vision Plan, which was generated in 2011. The Pacoima Wash Vision Plan seeks to revitalize the Pacoima Wash as a vital community asset that will improve wildlife habitat, provide access to new recreational amenities and create a healthier, more sustainable community.

The recommendations in the Vision Plan resulted from a highly collaborative process between residents, stakeholders and a Technical Advisory Group. The design of the Pacoima Wash Bikeway will be based off of the Vision Plan and other relevant reports and guidelines. The Bikeway will help transform Pacoima Wash into a natural and recreational amenity that:

- Provides connections to neighborhoods, green and open spaces, schools, existing trails and pathways.
- Refocuses neighborhoods around a vital new public space that promotes use and enjoyment of the Wash as a place to relax, recreate, and commute.
- Increases navigability to, along, across the Wash.
- Expands open and green space opportunities.
- Improves community health.

The Bikeway will help transform Pacoima Wash into a natural and recreational amenity through the incorporation of the following design elements:

- 12' paved bikeway.
- Galvanized fencing along channel.
- Increased access points with 60" min. height fence and locking gate, and signage
- Mileage markers every 0.25 miles.

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- Interpretive signage where appropriate.
- Solar powered lighting at regular intervals along path; increased lighting at over/underpasses, intersections, and trailheads.
- Other amenities, such as seating, trash receptacles, and water fountains.
- Best Management Practices, such as bio swales, curb cuts, permeable paving.
- California Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub plants species.
- Protects and enhances the Wash as a natural area.
- Improves water and air quality.
- Creates a cohesive and attractive aesthetic for the area.

The project will improve the scenic quality of the area, will introduce complementary and aesthetic native plants and bikeway improvements, will complement and enhance the Pacoima Wash and provide a much needed recreational benefit to the nearby community. This review indicates that the project would not adversely affect any "Designated Scenic Resource" as defined by CEQA statutes or guidelines or by Caltrans policy.

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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naire to Determine Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) Level

Use the following questions and subsequent score as a guide to help determine the appropriate level of VIA documentation. This questionnaire assists the VIA preparer (i.e. Landscape Architect) in estimating the probable visual impacts of a proposed project on the environment and in understanding the degree and breadth of the possible visual issues. The goal is to develop a suitable document strategy that is thorough, concise and defensible.

Enter the project name and consider each of the ten questions below. Select the response that most closely applies to the proposed project and corresponding number on the right side of the table. Points are automatically computed at the bottom of the table and the total score should be matched to one of the five groups of scores at the end of the questionnaire that include recommended levels of VIA study and associated annotated outlines (i.e., minor, moderate, advanced/complex).

This scoring system should be used as a preliminary guide and should not be used as a substitute for objective analysis on the part of the preparer. Although the total score may recommend a certain level of VIA document, circumstances associated with any one of the ten question-areas may indicate the need to elevate the VIA to a greater level of detail. For projects done by others on the State Highway System, the District Landscape Architect should be consulted when scoping the VIA level and provide concurrence on the level of analysis used.

Calculate VIA Level Score

PROJECT NAME: Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway	
CHANGE TO VISUAL ENVIRONMENT	
1. Will the project result in a noticeable change in the physical characteristics of the existing environment? *Consider all project components and construction impacts - both permanent and temporary, including landform changes, structures, noise barriers, vegetation removal, railing, signage, and contractor activities.*	Low Level of Change (1 point)
2. Will the project complement or contrast with the visual character desired by the community? Evaluate the scale and extent of the project features compared to the surrounding scale of the community. Is the project likely to give an urban appearance to an existing rural or suburban community? Do you anticipate that the change will be viewed by the public as positive or negative? Research planning documents, or talk with local planners and community representatives to understand the type of visual environment local residents envision for their community.	High Compatibility (1 point)
	Low Concern (1 point)

of local concern is there for the ct features (e.g., bridge structures, large excavations, sound barriers, or median planting removal) and construction impacts that are proposed? Certain project improvements can be of special interest to local citizens, causing a heightened level of public concern, and requiring a more focused visual analysis.	
4. Will the project require redesign or realignment to minimize adverse change or will mitigation, such as landscape or architectural treatment, likely be necessary? Consider the type of changes caused by the project, i.e., can undesirable views be screened or will desirable views be permanently obscured so a redesign should be considered?	No Mitigation Likely (0 points)
5. Will this project, when seen collectively with other projects, result in an aggregate adverse change (cumulative impacts) in overall visual quality or character? Identify any projects (both Caltrans and local) in the area that have been constructed in recent years and those currently planned for future construction. The window of time and the extent of area applicable to possible cumulative impacts should be based on a reasonable anticipation of the viewing public's perception.	Cumulative Impacts Unlikely to Occur (1 point)
VIEWER SENSITIVITY	
1. What is the potential that the project proposal will be controversial within the community, or opposed by any organized group? This can be researched initially by talking with Caltrans and local agency management and staff familiar with the affected community's sentiments as evidenced by past projects and/or current information.	Low Potential (1 point)
2. How sensitive are potential viewer-groups likely to be regarding visible changes proposed by the project? Consider among other factors the number of viewers within the group, probable viewer expectations, activities, viewing duration, and orientation. The expected viewer sensitivity level may be scoped by applying professional judgment, and by soliciting information from other Caltrans staff, local agencies and community representatives familiar with the	Low Sensitivity (1 point)

re to Determine VIA Level

affected community's sentiments and demonstrated concerns.	
3. To what degree does the project's aesthetic approach appear to be consistent with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, policies or standards? Although the State is not always required to comply with local planning ordinances, these documents are critical in understanding the importance that communities place on aesthetic issues. The Caltrans Environmental Planning branch may have copies of the planning documents that pertain to the project. If not, this information can be obtained by contacting the local planning department. Also, many local and state planning documents can be found online at the California Land Use Planning Network.	High Compatibility (1 point)
4. Are permits going to be required by outside regulatory agencies (i.e., Federal, State, or local)? Permit requirements can have an unintended consequence on the visual environment. Anticipated permits, as well as specific permit requirements - which are defined by the permitted, may be determined by talking with the project Environmental Planner and Project Engineer. Note: coordinate with the Caltrans representative responsible for obtaining the permit prior to communicating directly with any permitting agency.	Yes (3 points)
5. Will the project sponsor or public benefit from a more detailed visual analysis in order to help reach consensus on a course of action to address potential visual impacts? Consider the proposed project features, possible visual impacts, and probable mitigation recommendations.	No (1 point)
Calculate Total It is recommended that you print a copy of these calculations for the project file.	
PROJECT SCORE: 11	

Select An Outline Based Upon Project Score

The total score will indicate the recommended VIA level for the project. In addition to considering circumstances relating to any one of the ten questions-areas that would justify elevating the VIA level, also consider any other project factors that would have an effect on level selection.

SCORE 6-9

No noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed and no further analysis is required. Print out a copy of this completed questionnaire for your project file or Preliminary Environmental Study (PES).

SCORE 10-14

Negligible visual changes to the environment are proposed. A brief **Memorandum** (see sample) addressing visual issues providing a rationale why a technical study is not required.

SCORE 15-19

Noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed. An abbreviated VIA is appropriate in this case. The assessment would briefly describe project features, impacts and any avoidance and minimization measures. Visual simulations would be optional. Go to the **Directions** for using and accessing the Minor VIA Annotated Outline.

SCORE 20-24

Noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed. A fully developed VIA is appropriate. This technical study will likely receive public review. Go to the **Directions** for using and accessing the Moderate VIA Annotated Outline.

SCORE 25-30

Noticeable visual changes to the environment are proposed. A fully developed VIA is appropriate that includes photo simulations. It is appropriate to alert the Project Development Team to the potential for highly adverse impacts and to consider project alternatives to avoid those impacts. Go to the **Directions** for using and accessing the Advanced/Complex VIA Annotated Outline.

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Attachment D. Traffic Memo

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January 14, 2016

Willdan Engineering
Mr. Dean Sherer, Director of Planning
13191 Crossroads Parkway N. Ste 405
Industry CA 91746

Subject: Evaluation of Proposed Mid-block Crosswalk on Glenoaks Boulevard, 5th Street and Bradley Avenue along the Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway

Dear Mr. Sherer:

REQUEST

Willdan Engineering (Willdan) is pleased to submit this mid-block crosswalk analyses for crossings of Glenoaks Boulevard, 5th Street and Bradley Avenue along the proposed Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway (Bikeway). The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the appropriate type of crosswalk and traffic control devices for each of these three locations. Exhibit 1 shows the location of the three crossings, which would be implemented with the completion of the 3.25-mile long Class I bike facility located along the eastern edge of the City of San Fernando and the Pacoima area of the City of Los Angeles. The Bikeway would stretch from the Lopez Earthen Dam and Debris Basin to the existing pedestrian and bicycle bridge at Haddon Avenue in one of the most densely populated areas of the San Fernando Valley.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Glenoaks Boulevard

As shown on Photo 1 (Source: Google Earth), industrial uses are adjacent to the Pacoima Wash at Glenoaks Boulevard. Glenoaks Apartments are located to the northwest at the intersection of Glenoaks Boulevard and Jessie Street. Currently, Glenoaks Boulevard has a posted speed limit of 40 mph (just north of Arroyo Street). The nearest traffic control device to the proposed crossing is the signal at Arroyo Street, located approximately 660 feet to the southeast along Glenoaks Boulevard. There is also a signal located 700 feet to the northwest at intersection of Griswold Avenue and Glenoaks Boulevard. Just southeast of the Pacoima Wash Overpass, Glenoaks Boulevard is approximately 48 feet wide with two lanes in each direction and parking is not allowed.

Photo 1: Glenoaks Blvd runs northwest-southeast, forming an "X" with the Pacoima Wash

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

4, 2016

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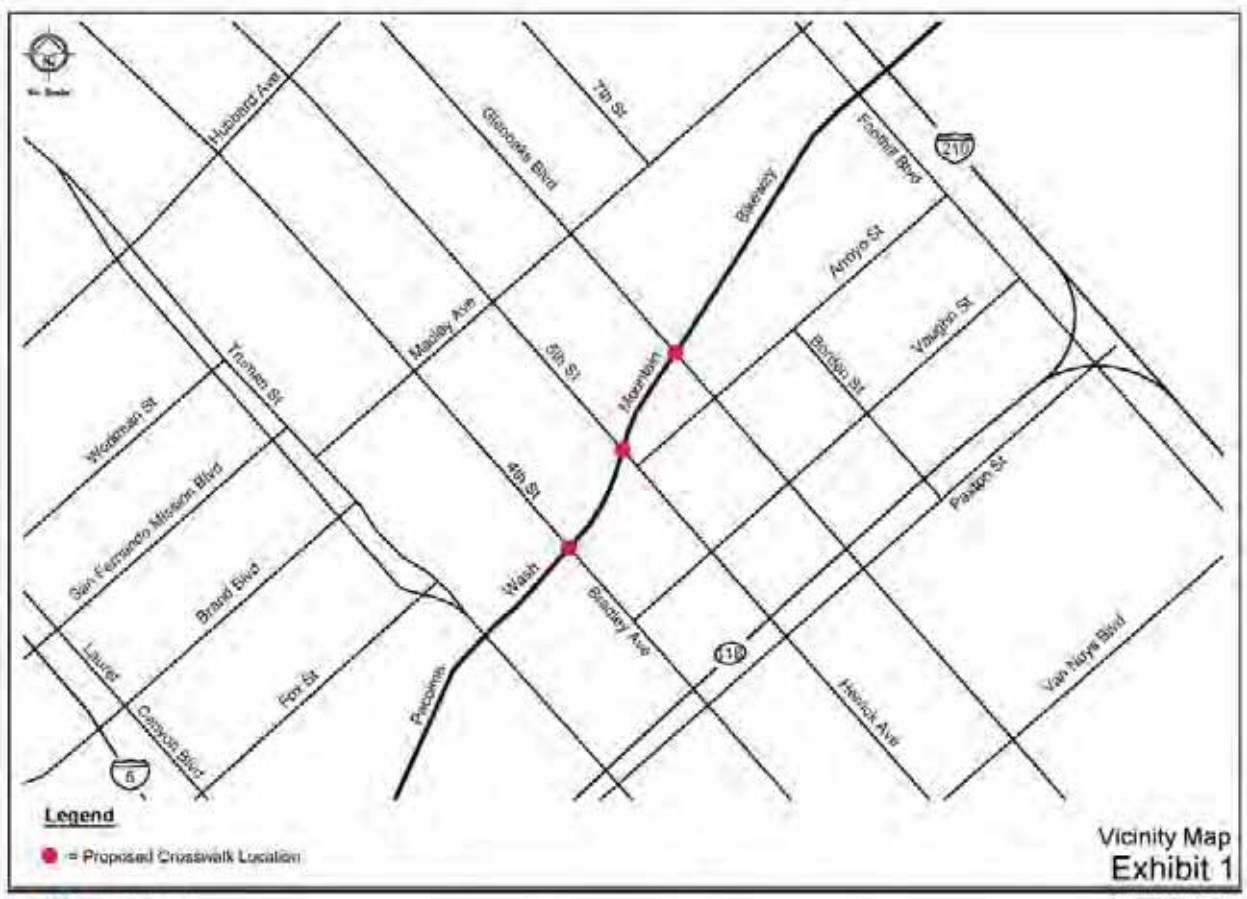

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5th Street

As shown on Photo 2 (Source: Google Earth), industrial uses are also adjacent to the Pacoima Wash at 5th Street. However, just 400 feet to the southeast, 5th Street becomes Herrick Avenue, with residential frontages on both sides of the street. 5th Street has a posted speed limit of 30 mph at the Pacoima Wash Overpass. The nearest traffic control device to the proposed crossing is the all-way Stop control at Arroyo Street, located just 250 feet to the southeast along 5th Street. Another all-way Stop intersection located ¼ mile to the northwest where 5th Street intersects Griswold Avenue. Just northwest of the Pacoima Wash Overpass, 5th Street is approximately 36 feet wide with one lane in each direction with parking allowed on both sides.

Photo 2: 5th Street runs northwest-southeast and intersects Park Avenue (top left) and Arroyo Street (bottom right)

Bradley Avenue

As shown on Photo 3 (next page), industrial uses occupy three of the quadrants where the Pacoima Wash intersects Bradley Avenue. However, just 250 feet to the southeast, Bradley Avenue has residential uses on the north side of the street. Just northwest of the Pacoima Wash Overpass, Bradley Avenue becomes 4th Street and has a posted speed limit of 30 mph. The nearest traffic control device to the proposed crossing is the all-way Stop control at Park

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Avenue, located approximately 960 feet to the northwest along 4th Street. A signalized intersection is located half mile to the southwest where Bradley Avenue intersects Paxton Street. Just northwest of the Pacoima Wash Overpass, 4th Street is approximately 30 feet wide with one lane in each direction and parking is not allowed.

Photo 3: Bradley Avenue-4th Street runs northwest-southeast, forming an "X" with the Pacoima Wash (Imagery Date: 5/1/15)

DATA

Twenty-four hour volumes ***(Exhibit A)*** were collected on Glenoaks Boulevard, 5th Street and Bradley Avenue on a typical weekday (Thursday, November 19, 2015). These counts identified the following:

Location near Pacoima Wash	***Daily Volume***	***AM Peak***	***PM Peak***
Southeast bound Glenoaks Blvd.	12,426	1,222 (7:00-8:00)	904 (4:30-5:30)
Northwest bound Glenoaks Blvd.	11,040	762 (7:30-8:30)	1,102 (4:45-5:45)
Average Daily Traffic(ADT)	**23,466**		
Southeast bound 5th Street	2,623	318 (7:15-8:15)	267 (3:45-4:45)
Northwest bound 5th Street	3,401	346 (7:00-8:00)	334 (3:45-4:45)
Average Daily Traffic(ADT)	**6,024**		
Southeast bound Bradley Avenue	4,231	374 (7:15-8:15)	427 (5:00-6:00)
Northwest bound Bradley Avenue	4,646	506 (7:15-8:15)	383 (2:30-3:30)
Average Daily Traffic (ADT)	**8,878**		

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Bicycle counts ***(Exhibit B)*** were taken along the San Fernando Road Bike Trail (Trail) at both Brand Boulevard and Polk Street on a Thursday (November 19, 2015), Saturday (December 5, 2015) and Sunday (December 6, 2015). The purpose for counting this Trail was to gain a better forecast usage of the proposed Pacoima Wash Mountain Bikeway, as the Trail is also located in the San Fernando Valley with similar demographics and population density as the Pacoima area. The highest hourly volume was at Polk Street on Thursday (11/19/15) between 4:15 PM and 5:15 PM when a total of 17 [= 7 eastbound (EB) + 10 westbound (WB)] bicyclists were counted. The San Fernando Road Bike Trail daily counts are summarized as follows:

San Fernando Road Bike Trail	***Thu, 11/19/15 Bicyclists***	***Sat, 12/5/15 Bicyclists***	***Sun, 12/6/15 Bicyclists***
Total for both Brand Boulevard approaches	103	63	64
Total for both Polk Street approaches	110	53	47

DISCUSSION

The following pedestrian actuated traffic control devices may be installed to establish right-of-way where a pedestrian-bicycle trail intersects a roadway:

- Traffic Signal (Warrant 4 in California MUTCD requires a minimum of 75 peds per hour)
- Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHB)
- Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB).

Given the forecasted daily volume on the Bikeway of 100 pedestrians-bicyclists, traffic signal Warrant 4 is not expected to be met at any of the proposed three crossings. Therefore, only the PHB and RRFB will be evaluated.

The installation of PHB is based on guidelines in the California MUTCD dated November 2014, Figure 4F-1 (for roadway speeds of 35 mph or less) and Figure 4F-2 (for speeds more than 35 mph). These guidelines consider crosswalk length, hourly traffic volumes approaching the crossing in both directions, and the number of pedestrians crossing the major street to justify the installation of PHB.

The PHB is intended to assign positive right-of-way at heavily used pedestrian crossings, often located mid-block. The minimum hourly pedestrian volume of 20 is needed to justify the installation of a PHB. Crossings that meet the California MUTCD guidelines, lend credibility to the PHB. Without credibility, voluntary compliance is poor and without voluntary compliance, traffic safety is severely compromised. The below table summarizes the California MUTCD 2014 Edition guidelines as applied to the proposed crossings at Glenoaks Boulevard, 5th Street and Bradley Avenue. From the collected data, none of the proposed crossings satisfy the guideline for the installation of a PHB.

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Glenoaks Boulevard

Guidelines for Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons	*Result*
A. Minimum Volume (speeds greater than 35 mph): ***For a crosswalk 50 feet long, with 20 pedestrians per hour (PPH) the total vehicles per hour (VPH) on both approaches must be at least 750 VPH.***	
This criteria was not satisfied at the proposed Glenoaks Boulevard (40 mph speed limit) crossing. With 868 VPH to 1,945 VPH on 11/19/15 the 750 VPH threshold was met between 6:00 AM and 9:00 PM. During this same 15 hour period, we estimate that at most 17 PPH would use this crossing. Therefore, the 20 PPH threshold was not met.	Not Satisfied

5th Street

Guidelines for Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons	*Result*
A. Minimum Volume (speeds less than 35 mph): ***For a crosswalk 34 feet long, with 20 PPH the total VPH on both approaches must be at least 1700 VPH.***	
This criteria was not satisfied at the proposed crossing on 5th Street. On 11/19/15, the maximum VPH (total for both directions) was 660 (= 318 EB + 342 WB) between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM. Furthermore, the 20 PPH threshold was not met during this same hour with only 12 PPH estimated to use this crossing.	Not Satisfied

Bradley Avenue

A. Minimum Volume (speeds less than 35 mph): ***For a crosswalk 34 feet long, with 20 PPH the total VPH on both approaches must be at least 1700 VPH.***	
This criteria was not satisfied at the proposed crossing on Bradley Avenue. On 11/19/15, the maximum VPH (total for both directions) was 880 (= 374 EB + 506 WB) between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM. Furthermore, the 20 PPH threshold was not met during this same hour with only 12 PPH estimated to use this crossing.	Not Satisfied

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the criterion from the California MUTCD is not met, PHB are not recommended at the proposed crossing on Glenoaks Boulevard, 5th Street and Bradley Avenue. Given the relatively high ADT (23,000+ vehicles per day) and high speeds (40 mph speed limit), RRFB, advance TRAIL X-ING warning signs, and high visibility crosswalk are recommended for the proposed crossing on Glenoaks Boulevard. The RRFB would be activated by pedestrians and bicyclists who push the button on the pole. Exhibit 2 shows the conceptual layout of the RRFB and associated markings and signs at the Glenoaks crossing.

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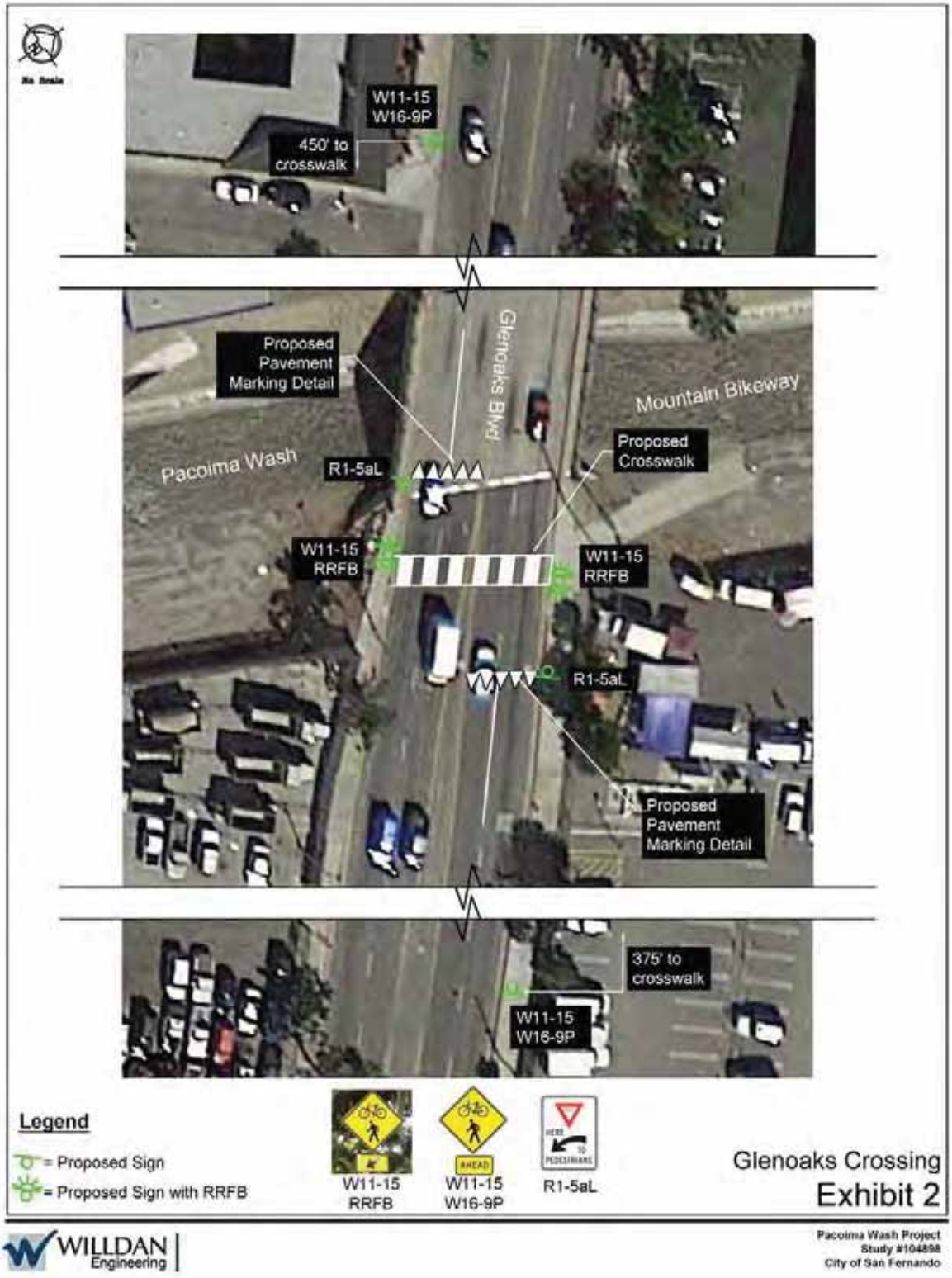
W11-15
W16-9P
450' to
crosswalk
Proposed
Pavement
Marking Detail
Glenoaks Blvd
Mountain Bikeway
Pacoima Wash
R1-5aL
Proposed
Crosswalk
W11-15
RRFB
W11-15
RRFB
R1-5aL
Proposed
Pavement
Marking Detail
375' to
crosswalk
W11-15
W16-9P
Legend
= Proposed Sign
= Proposed Sign with RRFB
W11-15
RRFB
AHEAD
W11-15
W16-9P
R1-5aL
Glenoaks Crossing
Exhibit 2
WILLDAN
Engineering
Pacoima Wash Project
Study #104858
City of San Fernando

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RRFB are not needed at the proposed crossing on 5th Street and Bradley Avenue, since both of these roadways have only one lane in each direction, relatively low ADT (less than 9,000) and low speeds (30 mph speed limit). The signing (without the RRFB) and markings shown on Exhibit 2 are also appropriate for where the Bikeway intersects a roadway with one lane in each direction. Given the lower speeds on 5th Street and Bradley Avenue, the advance trail crossing signs should be approximately 250 feet in advance of the crossing. Although RRFB are not recommended at this time, pedestrian-bicycle counts should be conducted at these two crossings a year after the Bikeway is completed. 20 PPH is a reasonable threshold for the installation of RRFB on a two-lane roadway.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these recommendations. Should you have any questions regarding this evaluation, please contact me at glum@willdan.com or (510) 695-7434.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLDAN ENGINEERING

Gordon Lum, TE
Traffic Engineer II

Enclosures:
Exhibit A-Traffic Volume Counts
Exhibit B-Bicycle Counts

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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EXHIBIT A

TRAFFIC VOLUME COUNTS

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Counts Unlimited, Inc.
PO Box 1178
Corona, CA 92878
Phone: (951) 268-6268
email.counts@countsunlimited.com

City of San Fernando
Glenoaks Boulevard
by Pacoima Wash
24 Hour Directional Volume Counts

SFDGLPW
Site Code: 007-15650

Start Time	19-Nov-15 Thu	Eastbound Morning	Eastbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Westbound Morning	Westbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Combined Totals Morning	Combined Totals Afternoon
12:00		22	159			27	154				
12:15		24	188			18	145				
12:30		16	154			15	126				
12:45		11	151	73	652	13	134	73	559	146	1211
01:00		11	139			6	149				
01:15		10	160			19	155				
01:30		11	142			8	139				
01:45		7	137	39	578	11	143	44	586	83	1164
02:00		8	149			6	127				
02:15		6	157			8	129				
02:30		11	219			9	181				
02:45		6	177	31	702	8	223	31	660	62	1362
03:00		9	201			13	217				
03:15		15	199			4	220				
03:30		19	225			17	228				
03:45		25	192	68	817	11	248	45	913	113	1730
04:00		17	209			8	217				
04:15		29	208			12	249				
04:30		53	**255**			21	257				
04:45		62	**215**	161	887	**37**	**275**	78	998	239	1885
05:00		79	**222**			29	**270**				
05:15		93	**212**			37	**282**				
05:30		176	207			72	**275**				
05:45		158	205	506	846	81	272	219	1099	725	1945
06:00		166	196			57	273				
06:15		226	206			80	240				
06:30		193	186			78	222				
06:45		239	170	824	758	111	233	326	968	1150	1726
07:00		**272**	183			88	178				
07:15		**282**	132			128	183				
07:30		**364**	121			**173**	131				
07:45		**304**	118	1222	554	**282**	141	671	633	1893	1187
08:00		260	122			**166**	128				
08:15		217	104			**141**	124				
08:30		169	109			114	105				
08:45		169	96	815	431	131	80	552	437	1367	868
09:00		154	129			106	76				
09:15		151	93			122	68				
09:30		130	70			113	74				
09:45		137	82	572	374	125	58	466	276	1038	650
10:00		133	63			133	48				
10:15		148	65			132	50				
10:30		147	34			115	54				
10:45		133	36	561	198	141	37	521	189	1082	387
11:00		158	27			145	29				
11:15		165	25			145	40				
11:30		134	77			148	41				
11:45		145	26	602	155	125	23	563	133	1165	288
Total		5474	6952	5474	6952	3589	7451	3589	7451	9063	14403
Combined Total		12426		12426		11040		11040		23466	
AM Peak	-	07:00	-	-	-	07:30	-	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	1222	-	-	-	762	-	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.		0.839				0.676					
PM Peak	-	-	04:30	-	-	-	04:45	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	-	904	-	-	-	1102	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.			0.886				0.977				
Percentage		44.1%	55.9%			32.5%	67.5%				
ADT/AADT		ADT 23,466		AADT 23,466							

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City of San Fernando
5th Street
by Pacoima Wash
24 Hour Directional Volume Counts

SFD5THPW
Site Code: 007-15650

Start Time	19-Nov-15 Thu	Eastbound Morning	Eastbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Westbound Morning	Westbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Combined Totals Morning	Combined Totals Afternoon
12:00		4	33			5	43				
12:15		1	36			4	37				
12:30		0	32			7	42				
12:45		2	39	7	140	2	47	18	169	25	309
01:00		0	37			3	53				
01:15		1	35			4	50				
01:30		2	41			2	41				
01:45		1	31	4	144	1	56	10	200	14	344
02:00		0	32			1	49				
02:15		3	55			1	53				
02:30		2	58			3	60				
02:45		1	53	6	198	2	87	7	249	13	447
03:00		0	52			2	73				
03:15		0	60			2	59				
03:30		1	69			1	83				
03:45		5	**63**	6	244	2	**101**	7	316	13	560
04:00		1	**62**			1	**72**				
04:15		0	**61**			2	**68**				
04:30		5	**81**			5	**93**				
04:45		2	50	8	254	8	80	16	313	24	567
05:00		4	70			8	74				
05:15		10	54			14	79				
05:30		9	52			22	68				
05:45		18	74	41	250	50	73	94	294	135	544
06:00		16	47			22	65				
06:15		20	40			27	59				
06:30		22	29			24	47				
06:45		25	26	83	142	37	40	110	211	193	353
07:00		38	27			**60**	42				
07:15		**81**	23			**80**	26				
07:30		**101**	21			**99**	30				
07:45		**82**	18	302	89	**107**	28	346	126	648	215
08:00		**54**	19			56	19				
08:15		52	23			63	31				
08:30		35	16			31	25				
08:45		28	10	169	68	44	21	194	96	363	164
09:00		19	15			42	25				
09:15		26	9			42	22				
09:30		22	10			42	13				
09:45		30	6	97	40	36	10	162	70	259	110
10:00		15	12			49	12				
10:15		32	12			46	16				
10:30		29	8			33	6				
10:45		38	10	114	42	33	5	161	39	275	81
11:00		38	4			44	9				
11:15		32	2			40	6				
11:30		40	19			49	5				
11:45		36	4	146	29	36	4	169	24	315	53
Total		983	1640	983	1640	1294	2107	1294	2107	2277	3747
Combined Total		2623		2623		3401		3401		6024	
AM Peak	-	07:15	-	-	-	07:00	-	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	318	-	-	-	346	-	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.		0.787				0.808					
PM Peak	-	-	03:45	-	-	-	03:45	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	-	267	-	-	-	334	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.			0.824				0.827				
Percentage		37.5%	62.5%			38.0%	62.0%				
ADT/AADT		ADT 6,024		AADT 6,024							

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24 Hour Directional Volume Counts

SFD4THPW
Site Code: 007-15650

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12:00		6	70			6	69				
12:15		11	64			8	77				
12:30		3	90			2	67				
12:45		2	67	22	291	3	79	19	292	41	583
01:00		3	59			2	74				
01:15		5	51			2	63				
01:30		0	70			4	76				
01:45		1	68	9	248	2	63	10	276	19	524
02:00		0	58			4	62				
02:15		2	69			4	70				
02:30		3	98			4	**95**				
02:45		2	61	7	286	7	**98**	19	325	26	611
03:00		2	86			1	**79**				
03:15		2	70			2	**111**				
03:30		1	71			7	77				
03:45		3	103	8	330	4	93	14	360	22	690
04:00		1	105			4	95				
04:15		2	90			4	82				
04:30		4	119			7	95				
04:45		9	74	16	388	12	84	27	356	43	744
05:00		9	**119**			13	90				
05:15		20	**107**			19	91				
05:30		16	**109**			33	86				
05:45		30	**92**	75	427	56	111	121	378	196	805
06:00		38	113			36	74				
06:15		37	82			40	84				
06:30		43	71			35	87				
06:45		51	40	169	306	64	49	175	294	344	600
07:00		71	37			75	44				
07:15		**93**	46			**118**	47				
07:30		**106**	35			**117**	45				
07:45		**100**	40	370	158	**144**	28	454	164	824	322
08:00		**75**	33			**127**	37				
08:15		69	28			70	36				
08:30		48	19			66	29				
08:45		43	39	235	119	66	20	329	122	564	241
09:00		39	31			62	24				
09:15		40	26			51	28				
09:30		37	14			58	20				
09:45		44	16	160	87	83	12	254	84	414	171
10:00		48	13			71	11				
10:15		44	12			43	7				
10:30		45	13			54	8				
10:45		52	25	189	63	70	6	238	32	427	95
11:00		60	14			50	12				
11:15		57	6			71	9				
11:30		64	5			71	3				
11:45		55	7	236	32	81	6	273	30	509	62
Total		1496	2735	1496	2735	1933	2713	1933	2713	3429	5448
Combined Total		4231		4231		4646		4646		8877	
AM Peak	-	07:15	-	-	-	07:15	-	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	374	-	-	-	506	-	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.		0.882				0.878					
PM Peak	-	-	05:00	-	-	-	02:30	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	-	427	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.			0.897				0.863				
Percentage		35.4%	64.6%			41.6%	58.4%				
ADT/AADT		ADT 8,877		AADT 8,877							

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

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EXHIBIT B

BICYCLE COUNTS

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Counts Unlimited, Inc.
PO Box 1178
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City of San Fernando
San Fernando Bike Trail
at Brand Boulevard
24 Hour Directional Volume Counts

SFDSFBTBR
Site Code: 007-15650

Start Time	19-Nov-15 Thu	Eastbound Morning	Eastbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Westbound Morning	Westbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Combined Totals Morning	Combined Totals Afternoon
12:00		0	0			0	0				
12:15		0	1			0	0				
12:30		0	2			0	1				
12:45		0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	5
01:00		0	0			0	1				
01:15		0	0			0	0				
01:30		0	0			0	0				
01:45		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
02:00		0	0			0	1				
02:15		0	2			0	1				
02:30		0	0			0	2				
02:45		0	1	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	9
03:00		0	0			0	1				
03:15		0	0			0	0				
03:30		0	1			0	0				
03:45		0	5	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
04:00		0	1			0	1				
04:15		0	0			1	0				
04:30		0	2			0	2				
04:45		0	3	0	6	0	2	1	5	1	11
05:00		0	0			1	0				
05:15		1	0			0	0				
05:30		0	2			0	3				
05:45		0	1	1	3	0	2	1	5	2	8
06:00		1	1			0	1				
06:15		1	1			1	1				
06:30		2	1			0	0				
06:45		0	0	4	3	0	0	1	2	5	5
07:00		0	2			0	3				
07:15		1	0			0	0				
07:30		3	1			1	1				
07:45		0	0	4	3	2	0	3	4	7	7
08:00		0	2			5	2				
08:15		1	1			0	1				
08:30		0	1			0	1				
08:45		0	2	1	6	4	0	9	4	10	10
09:00		0	0			0	0				
09:15		0	0			0	0				
09:30		1	0			1	0				
09:45		2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
10:00		0	0			0	0				
10:15		0	0			0	1				
10:30		2	0			0	0				
10:45		0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	3
11:00		0	0			0	1				
11:15		0	0			0	0				
11:30		0	0			0	0				
11:45		0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	4	1
Total		15	34	15	34	20	34	20	34	35	68
Combined Total		49		49		54		54		103	
AM Peak	-	05:45	-	-	-	08:00	-	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.		0.500				0.450					
PM Peak	-	-	03:45	-	-	-	05:30	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.			0.400				0.583				
Percentage		30.6%	69.4%			37.0%	63.0%				
ADT/AADT		ADT 103		AADT 103							

DRAFT

Counts Unlimited, Inc.
PO Box 1178
Corona, CA 92878
Phone: (951) 268-6268
email.counts@countsunlimited.com

City of San Fernando
San Fernando Bike Trail
at Polk Street
24 Hour Directional Volume Counts

SFDSFBTPO
Site Code: 007-15650

Start Time	19-Nov-15 Thu	Eastbound Morning	Eastbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Westbound Morning	Westbound Afternoon	Hour Totals Morning	Hour Totals Afternoon	Combined Totals Morning	Combined Totals Afternoon
12:00		0	1			0	1				
12:15		0	1			0	1				
12:30		1	0			2	0				
12:45		0	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	5
01:00		0	0			2	0				
01:15		0	1			0	0				
01:30		0	2			2	2				
01:45		0	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	4	5
02:00		0	1			0	1				
02:15		0	0			0	0				
02:30		0	0			0	0				
02:45		0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	4
03:00		0	0			0	0				
03:15		0	1			0	0				
03:30		0	0			0	0				
03:45		1	3	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	5
04:00		0	0			0	2				
04:15		0	1			0	2				
04:30		0	0			0	2				
04:45		0	2	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	10
05:00		0	4			0	5				
05:15		1	1			0	0				
05:30		0	0			0	0				
05:45		0	1	1	6	0	1	0	6	1	12
06:00		2	2			0	2				
06:15		1	1			0	1				
06:30		0	0			0	0				
06:45		4	1	7	4	3	1	3	4	10	8
07:00		3	1			2	1				
07:15		0	1			0	2				
07:30		0	1			0	2				
07:45		0	0	3	3	0	0	2	5	5	8
08:00		0	2			0	2				
08:15		1	0			1	0				
08:30		2	1			2	1				
08:45		2	0	5	3	2	0	5	3	10	6
09:00		1	0			1	0				
09:15		0	0			0	0				
09:30		1	2			1	2				
09:45		0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	6
10:00		0	0			0	0				
10:15		0	0			1	0				
10:30		1	0			0	0				
10:45		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
11:00		0	0			0	0				
11:15		1	0			0	0				
11:30		0	0			0	0				
11:45		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		22	33	22	33	19	36	19	36	41	69
Combined Total		55		55		55		55		110	
AM Peak	-	08:15	-	-	-	08:15	-	-	-	-	-
Vol.	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.		0.500				0.500					
PM Peak	-	-	04:15	-	-	-	04:15	-		-	-
Vol.	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
P.H.F.			0.438				0.500				
Percentage		40.0%	60.0%			34.5%	65.5%				
ADT/AADT		ADT 110		AADT 110							

Attachment
MRCA Item XVI
August 3, 2016

DRAFT

San Fernando Road Bike Trail at Brand Blvd
Bicycle Count
Saturday
12/5/2015

	EB	WB
0:00	0	0
0:15	0	0
0:30	0	0
0:45	0	0
1:00	0	0
1:15	0	0
1:30	0	0
1:45	0	0
2:00	0	0
2:15	0	1
2:30	0	0
2:45	0	0
3:00	0	0
3:15	0	0
3:30	0	0
3:45	0	0
4:00	0	0
4:15	0	0
4:30	0	0
4:45	0	1
5:00	0	0
5:15	1	0
5:30	0	0
5:45	0	2
6:00	0	0
6:15	0	0
6:30	1	1
6:45	0	0
7:00	0	0

Sunday
12/6/2015

	EB	WB
0:00	0	0
0:15	0	0
0:30	0	0
0:45	0	0
1:00	0	0
1:15	0	0
1:30	0	0
1:45	0	0
2:00	0	1
2:15	0	0
2:30	0	0
2:45	0	0
3:00	0	0
3:15	0	0
3:30	0	0
3:45	0	0
4:00	0	0
4:15	0	0
4:30	0	0
4:45	0	0
5:00	0	0
5:15	0	0
5:30	0	0
5:45	0	0
6:00	0	0
6:15	0	0
6:30	0	1
6:45	0	0
7:00	1	0

San Fernando Road Bike Trail at Polk Street
Bicycle Count
Saturday
12/5/2015

	EB	WB
0:00	0	1
0:15	0	0
0:30	0	0
0:45	0	0
1:00	0	0
1:15	0	0
1:30	0	0
1:45	0	0
2:00	0	1
2:15	0	0
2:30	0	0
2:45	0	1
3:00	0	0
3:15	0	1
3:30	0	0
3:45	0	1
4:00	0	0
4:15	0	0
4:30	0	0
4:45	0	0
5:00	0	0
5:15	0	0
5:30	0	1
5:45	0	0
6:00	0	0
6:15	0	0
6:30	1	0
6:45	0	1
7:00	0	1

Sunday
12/6/2015

	EB	WB
0:00	0	1
0:15	0	0
0:30	0	0
0:45	0	0
1:00	1	0
1:15	0	0
1:30	0	0
1:45	0	0
2:00	0	0
2:15	0	0
2:30	0	0
2:45	0	0
3:00	0	0
3:15	0	0
3:30	0	0
3:45	0	0
4:00	0	1
4:15	0	0
4:30	0	0
4:45	0	0
5:00	0	0
5:15	0	0
5:30	0	0
5:45	0	0
6:00	0	1
6:15	0	0
6:30	0	0
6:45	0	0
7:00	0	0