3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 INTRODUCTION

This discussion provides an evaluation of K Line Northern Extension (KNE) as it relates to biological resources (e.g., plants, animals, and microorganisms). It includes descriptions of the federal, state, and local regulatory setting, existing conditions, and the impacts from construction and operation of the proposed alignments and stations, design option, and the maintenance and storage facility (MSF), as well as mitigation measures where applicable. For more detailed information, refer to the KNE Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix 3.4-A).

3.4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.4.2.1 FEDERAL

The following federal laws and regulations are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Clean Water Act

3.4.2.2 STATE

The following state laws and regulations are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

3.4.2.3 REGIONAL

No regional regulations are applicable to the project regarding biological resources.

3.4.2.4 LOCAL

The City of Los Angeles and City of West Hollywood have codes, ordinances, and general plans that regulate permitting, design, construction, and operational activities as they pertain to biological resources. The following local regulations are relevant to construction and operation of the project:

- Significant Ecological Area Program
- City of Los Angeles Native Tree Protection Ordinance
- City of West Hollywood Street Trees and Other Plants Protection Ordinance

- Los Angeles Metro Tree Policy
- Habitat Conservation Planning

3.4.3 METHODOLOGY

3.4.3.1 CEQA METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the project against CEQA thresholds of significance as the basis for determining the level of impacts related to biological resources. The evaluation of biological resources associated with the project was primarily based on the following activities:

- A resource study area (RSA) was established for the project in order evaluate the biological resources present and/or with potential to occur within and immediately surrounding the project, as further defined in Section 3.4.4.
- The evaluation of existing biological resources included special-status species and vegetation communities; wetlands and riparian habitat; and wildlife corridors. For the purpose of this analysis, special-status species are defined as follows:
  - Plant species designated by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" (California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1B and 2B[1] CNPS 2022)
  - Wildlife species designated as endangered, threatened, or a candidate for listing under FESA
  - Wildlife species designated as endangered, threatened, a candidate for listing, or a Species of Special Concern under CESA
  - Bat species defined by the Western Bat Working Group [WBWG] as Medium or High Priority Species
- A search of database inventories, including the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2022, 2023) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online Information for Planning and Consultation environmental review program (USFWS 2022b), was conducted to identify special-status plants and animals with the potential to occur in the RSA.
- A desktop review was conducted in December 2022 using web-based aerial map layers of parks and other public open spaces within the RSA. This work included using Google Earth (2022) to compare past and current biological condition as well as web-based research and the review of reports and local planning documents relevant to the RSA (such as watershed plans and city and county general plans).
- Visual surveys were conducted in May 2023 by method of a windshield survey (from a vehicle) and pedestrian survey (on foot).

[1] CRPRs are a ranking system developed by the California Native Plant Society to define and categorize rarity in California flora. The CRPRs range from presumed extinct species (CRPR 1A) to limited distribution/watchlist species (CRPR 4).

3.4.3.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

In accordance with Appendix G of the 2022 CEQA Guidelines, the project would have a significant impact related to biological resources if it would:

- Impact BIO-1: Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or USFWS.
- Impact BIO-2: Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Impact BIO-3: Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Impact BIO-4: Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Impact BIO-5: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Impact BIO-6: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

3.4.4 RESOURCE STUDY AREA

The RSA for the biological resources analysis is delineated as a 500-foot radius around features associated with the alignments and stations, the design option, and the MSF that have potential to result in surface-level disturbance (both permanent and temporary) (Figure 3.4-1 and Figure 3.4-2), which is considered a standard buffer size used to account for potential indirect impacts on predominantly underground Metro rail projects. The project RSA includes Los Angeles County areas of South Los Angeles, the Los Angeles International Airport area, Mid-City, Central Los Angeles, West Hollywood, and Hollywood.

FIGURE 3.4-1. RESOURCE STUDY AREA FOR THE ALIGNMENTS AND DESIGN OPTION

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

FIGURE 3.4-2. RESOURCE STUDY AREA OF THE MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

The RSA was defined and delineated based on the proposed physical configuration of the project's alignments and stations, the design option, and the MSF, as well as on reviews of project plans, Google Earth imagery, and an evaluation of potential construction limits. The RSA includes project features that could affect the biological resources identified and discussed below. The RSA extends 500 feet from the perimeter of each applicable feature to account for potential indirect impacts resulting from project construction activities and operations. Features defined as "subsurface" (including the underground alignments) are not anticipated to have impacts on biological resources at surface level; therefore, they were not included in the RSA nor were they evaluated.

More specifically, the RSA includes a 500-foot radius around all features specific to the alignments and stations, the design option, and MSF.

3.4.5 EXISTING SETTING

This existing setting discussion summarizes current conditions related to biological resources within and near the KNE RSA.

3.4.5.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The regional setting associated with the project vicinity includes a variety of land uses, including single-family and multifamily residential neighborhoods and dense commercial and retail corridors. The character of communities changes from the Metro E Line in the south to Hollywood in the north. The southern portion of the project vicinity (south of Wilshire Boulevard) consists of low-rise but fairly dense housing with small-scale commercial uses, while the northern portion of the project vicinity (north of Wilshire Boulevard) is characterized by regional activity centers, dense retail development, hotels, and significant employment centers and tourist attractions, as well as high-density, multifamily residential development.

3.4.5.1.1 ALIGNMENTS AND STATIONS

The landscape and general regional setting for each alignment and station is fairly uniform throughout the RSA as a result of heavy urbanization; therefore, the biological resources and existing conditions discussed in detail below are applicable to the RSA associated with all stations and other ancillary facilities associated with each alignment, unless otherwise specified.

3.4.5.1.2 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

The existing conditions associated with the Hollywood Bowl Design Option are generally consistent with the alignments and stations. The construction footprint overlaps predominantly with existing roadways and areas of development and/or disturbance; however, there is a naturally vegetated hillslope that is less developed within the northwestern-most portion of the construction footprint that was evaluated during the field survey.

3.4.5.1.3 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

The landscape and general regional setting of the MSF is fairly uniform throughout the project vicinity as a result of heavy urbanization, and specifically, commercial development.

3.4.5.1.4 SURROUNDING LAND USE

The entirety of the RSA is located in a metropolitan setting that consists of a highly urbanized landscape that includes both commercial and residential communities. The landscape within both the RSA and in the immediate vicinity is also composed of housing developments, high-density residential buildings, commercial and retail buildings, and roads and highways. Development and improvements continue to occur within the RSA and immediate vicinity relating to infrastructure improvement, new housing developments, and commercial development. In general, natural habitats within the RSA are highly fragmented and rare; however, biological resources have the potential to occur in areas of urban landscaping, open spaces, community parks, and vacant lots within the RSA.

3.4.5.1.5 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The topography of the RSA ranges between approximately 100 to 580 feet above the average height of the ocean surface, or mean sea level. Higher elevations are mainly found in the northern part of the project vicinity near the Hollywood Bowl and Hollywood Hills, while lower elevations occur in the southern and central portions of the project vicinity.

A number of different soil types are present within the RSA and serve as a reservoir for water and nutrients essential for the success of biological resources such as plants and wildlife. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Report for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part, 10 soil types are within the RSA (USDA NRCS 2022):

- Osito-Kawenga association, 20 to 65 percent slopes
- Urban land-Anthraltic Xerothents, loamy substratum-Grommet complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Azuvina-Montebello complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Ballona-Typic Xerorthents, fine substratum complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Urban land-Grommet-Ballona, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga, gravelly complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- Urban land-Thums-Pierview complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Xerothents, landscaped complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Urban land-Windfetch-typic Haplozerolls complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

3.4.5.1.6 CLIMATE

Average precipitation for the City of Los Angeles and the City of West Hollywood is approximately 14.75 inches per year (Los Angeles Almanac 2024). The wettest month for the two cities is February, which averages 5.07 inches, and the driest month is July, which averages zero inches. The average annual low temperature for both cities is approximately 56 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and is lowest in December through March, and the average annual high temperature is approximately 72 degrees F and is highest in August with temperatures that can reach over 100 degrees. The climate is generally categorized as Köppen Csa Mediterranean, which is characterized by hot, dry summers, and mild to warm winters, with increased precipitation (CDFW 2022).

3.4.5.1.7 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND COVER CLASSES

Vegetation communities found within the majority of the RSA consist largely of ornamental trees, grasses, and shrubs. A fragmented area of naturally vegetated habitat identified as disturbed buckwheat scrub is located in the northernmost portion of the RSA near the Hollywood Bowl Design Option. This area occurs adjacent to the station box/crossover and overlaps with the associated construction staging area. A description of the vegetation community cover classes identified during the desktop analysis is provided below based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009).

3.4.5.1.7.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

This category includes vegetated areas with species generally native to California:

- Ornamental: Areas classified as ornamental landscape are generally associated with developed areas with significant landscape plantings of non-native and/or native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species that originate from a plant nursery, as shown in Figure 3.4-3. The dominant species typically observed include oleander (*Nerium oleander*), eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*).

FIGURE 3.4-3. CHINESE ELMS AND TUCKEROOS ON N LA BREA AVENUE, WEST HOLLYWOOD

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

- Disturbed buckwheat scrub: This vegetation community is dominated by species indicative of buckwheat scrub such as California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), as shown in Figure 3.4-4. Numerous non-native plant species, including brome grasses (*Bromus* ssp.), are also found within this vegetation community.

FIGURE 3.4-4. NORTHWEST-FACING VIEW OF VEGETATION ALONG CAHUENGA BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

3.4.5.1.7.2 COVER CLASSES

This category includes non-vegetated or sparsely vegetated areas with species generally not native to California:

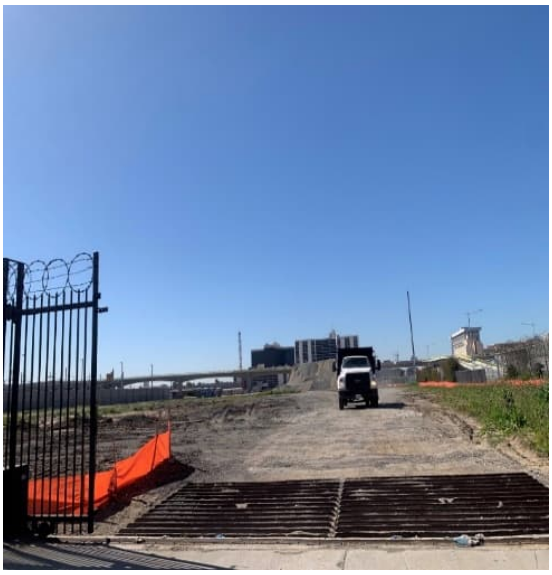
- Developed: The developed cover class consists of areas of paved roads, residential areas, industrial buildings, commercial developments, bridges, and other structures that contain no vegetation or some ornamental landscaping, as shown in Figure 3.4-5. The RSA is mainly composed of this cover class.

FIGURE 3.4-5. MEXICAN FAN PALMS ON N HIGHLAND AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

- Unvegetated: Unvegetated cover class consists of vacant lots with little to no vegetation due to human disturbance, as shown in Figure 3.4-6.

FIGURE 3.4-6. NO-ACCESS AREA WITH ALL VEGETATION CLEARED ON ARBOR VITAE STREET, LOS ANGELES



Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024

3.4.5.1.8 SPECIAL-STATUS NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Special-status natural communities are those that are designated as rare in the region by CDFW, support special-status plant or wildlife species, or receive regulatory protection (i.e., Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Sections 1600 et seq. of the CFGC). No special-status natural communities were found in the RSA.

3.4.5.1.9 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE COMMUNITIES

A total of 60 special-status species were identified from database queries and evaluated for the potential to occur; 12 of which (six special-status plant species and six special-status wildlife species) have overlapping historic occurrences within the RSA.[2] No special-status species overlap with the MSF RSA, and of the 60 special-status species identified from the database queries, all but one (the hoary bat [*Lasiurus cinereus*; WBWG Medium Priority Species]) were determined to have no potential to occur due to the lack or absence of suitable habitat within the RSA. The hoary bat has a low potential to occur in the RSA during migratory flyover events; however, it is not expected to roost (including both solitary and maternity roosts) or forage consistently within the RSA due to limited suitable resources. The only CNDDB occurrence of a hoary bat within the RSA is from 1928 (CNDDB 2022, 2023), and this area is now highly developed. The largely urbanized and developed nature of the RSA results in unfavorable conditions for foraging and breeding for these species. Common wildlife and plant species within the RSA (i.e., nonspecial-status) are likely to be tolerant of human-derived disturbances and, therefore, adapted to surviving in an urban environment.

[2] See Appendix A, Special-Status Potential to Occur Table, in Appendix 3.4-A (KNE Biological Resources Technical Report).

Although no special-status species were determined to be present or have a medium or high potential to occur, numerous avian species protected under both the MBTA (16 United States Code Section 703 et seq.) and CFGC have the potential to occur within the RSA. Portions of the RSA provide suitable breeding, foraging, and roosting habitat in the form of trees, vegetation, and man-made structures.

3.4.5.1.10 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AND MOVEMENT

A migration or wildlife corridor is a 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 to prevent habitat fragmentation typically associated with human development, which can lead to a decrease in biodiversity and ecosystem functionality.

The landscape within the RSA consists of commercial, residential, industrial, and governmental properties. According to the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System, no formally designated Essential Connectivity Areas are located within the RSA; however, there is a Natural Landscape Block, designated as such due to the presence of protected natural lands. This Natural Landscape Block is northeast of the RSA, within Griffith Park, and extends southwest, crossing the Hollywood Freeway and into the Hollywood Bowl Design Option. It provides connectivity between natural landscapes associated with the Hollywood Reservoir and Runyon Canyon Park located in the Hollywood Hills. While most of the RSA is within a developed area, the Natural Landscape Block that overlaps with the Hollywood Bowl Station has potential to be used by wildlife during migration and dispersal events; however, the existing Hollywood Freeway, additional surface streets, and scattered residential neighborhoods likely already act as restrictive barriers and a general deterrent to wildlife movement.

3.4.5.1.11 JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Based on USFWS National Wetland Inventory Web Mapper (USFWS 2022a) and Google Earth imagery, no jurisdictional resources occur within the RSA; however, three jurisdictional resources are located in the surrounding area: the Los Angeles River, the Hollywood Reservoir, and the Ballona Creek Ecological Reserve. None of these jurisdictional resources occur within an RSA, and they would not be affected by the project.

3.4.6 PROJECT MEASURES

Project measures are design features, best management practices (BMPs), or other commitments that Metro would implement as part of all proposed alignments and stations, the design option, and the MSF to reduce or avoid environmental effects associated with project construction and operation. Project measures are not the same as mitigation measures, which are used to reduce an environmental impact's significance level. Where applicable, project measures are also discussed in Section 3.4.7 as part of the evaluation of environmental impacts.

3.4.6.1 PM BIO-1: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

To ensure biological resources are generally protected during construction and operation of the project, the following BMPs are recommended as project measures:

1. Project limits shall be clearly delineated with fencing or other boundary markers prior to the start of project construction or operational activities, as applicable. Workers shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and materials to the designated project limits and staging areas. The boundaries of the access roads will be clearly delineated so that activities do not extend beyond the authorized limits of road repairs.
2. During project construction and operation, the project limits shall be kept as clean of debris as possible to avoid attracting wildlife. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and removed daily from the work zone.
3. Smoking will be prohibited in all areas except for clearly defined disturbed/developed areas where the potential to start a fire is minimal.
4. No pets, outside of approved service animals, will be permitted within the area of construction or operational activities.
5. During project construction and operation, a minimal amount of watering will be used for dust control. Water trucks will ensure that water is not running off roads and other surfaces into the environment.
6. Fueling of vehicles and equipment will be conducted only in authorized locations such as staging/laydown areas and will use secondary containment to prevent releases of fuel into the environment that could contaminate and/or degrade biological resources.
7. Spill kits will be kept readily available in project vehicles/equipment.

3.4.7 IMPACT EVALUATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This analysis presents the construction and operational impacts for biological resources, as well as any applicable mitigation measures associated with KNE. A summary of the impact conclusions and applicable mitigation measures is found in Table 3.4-1 in Section 3.4.7.8.

3.4.7.1 IMPACT BIO-1: IMPACT ON CANDIDATE, SENSITIVE, OR SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Impact BIO-1: Would the implementation of the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS?

3.4.7.1.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.1.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Based on habitat requirements and a desktop analysis, migratory nesting birds protected under the MBTA (hereafter referred to as “migratory nesting birds”) have the potential to

occur in the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment RSA. Construction activities (such as permanent vegetation removal resulting in a loss of breeding and/or foraging habitat and prolonged heavy equipment operation resulting in noise, dust, and vibration disturbances) associated with the alignment could therefore have an adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications on migratory nesting birds. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for a substantial adverse effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.1.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.1.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.1.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Based on habitat requirements and a desktop analysis, migratory nesting birds have the potential to occur in the KNE Fairfax Alignment RSA. Construction activities (such as permanent vegetation removal resulting in a loss of breeding and/or foraging habitat and prolonged heavy equipment operation resulting in noise, dust, and vibration disturbances) associated with the alignment could therefore have an adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications on migratory nesting birds. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for a substantial adverse effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.1.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.1.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.1.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Based on habitat requirements and a desktop analysis, migratory nesting birds have the potential to occur in the KNE La Brea Alignment RSA. Construction activities (such as permanent vegetation removal resulting in a loss of breeding and/or foraging habitat and prolonged heavy equipment operation resulting in noise, dust, and vibration disturbances) associated with the alignment could therefore have an adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications on migratory

nesting birds. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for a substantial adverse effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.1.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.1.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.1.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Based on habitat requirements and a desktop analysis, migratory nesting birds have the potential to occur in the Hollywood Bowl Design Option RSA. Construction activities (such as permanent vegetation removal resulting in a loss of breeding and/or foraging habitat and prolonged heavy equipment operation resulting in noise, dust, and vibration disturbances) associated with the design option could therefore have an adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications on migratory nesting birds. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for a substantial adverse effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.1.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.1.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.1.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Based on habitat requirements and a desktop analysis, migratory nesting birds have the potential to occur in the MSF RSA. Construction activities (such as permanent vegetation removal resulting in a loss of breeding and/or foraging habitat and prolonged heavy equipment operation resulting in noise, dust, and vibration disturbances) associated with the MSF could therefore have an adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications on migratory nesting birds. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for a substantial adverse effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the MSF would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.1.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory nesting birds. Therefore, the MSF would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.2 IMPACT BIO-2: IMPACT ON RIPARIAN OR OTHER SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITY

Impact BIO-2: Would the implementation of the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS?

3.4.7.2.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.2.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.2.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.2.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.2.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.2.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.2.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.2.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.2.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.2.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.2.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.2.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.2.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.2.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.2.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural communities occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.3 IMPACT BIO-3: IMPACT ON WETLANDS

Impact BIO-3: Would the implementation of the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

3.4.7.3.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.3.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.3.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.3.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.3.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.3.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.3.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.3.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.3.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.3.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.3.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.3.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.3.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.3.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.3.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. No state or federally protected wetlands occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.4 IMPACT BIO-4: INTERFERE WITH MOVEMENT OF NATIVE RESIDENT OR MIGRATORY FISH OR WILDLIFE SPECIES

Impact BIO-4: Would the implementation of the project interfere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

3.4.7.4.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.4.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment RSA. Migratory nesting birds could occur within the RSA. Construction activities (such as vegetation removal resulting in a loss of foraging, resting, or sheltering habitat used during migration events) associated with the alignment could therefore interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for the project to substantially affect migratory bird species, which would be considered a significant impact. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.4.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment RSA. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory birds. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.4.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.4.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE Fairfax Alignment RSA. Migratory nesting birds could occur within the RSA. Construction activities (such as vegetation removal resulting in a loss of foraging, resting, or sheltering habitat used during migration events) associated with the alignment could therefore interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for the project to substantially affect migratory bird species, which would be considered a significant impact. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.4.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE Fairfax Alignment RSA. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory birds. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.4.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE La Brea Alignment RSA. Migratory nesting birds could occur within the RSA. Construction activities (such as vegetation removal resulting in a loss of foraging, resting, or sheltering habitat used during migration events) associated with the alignment could therefore interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for the project to substantially affect migratory bird species, which would be considered a significant impact. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.4.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the KNE La Brea Alignment RSA. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory birds. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.4.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.4.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the Hollywood Bowl Design Option RSA. There is a CDFW-designated Natural Landscape Block within the RSA. While vegetation removal during construction could have an impact on the Natural Landscape Block, it is not anticipated to affect its overall function. Migratory nesting birds could occur within the RSA, and construction activities (such as vegetation removal resulting in a loss of foraging, resting, or sheltering habitat used during migration events) associated with the design option could therefore interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for the project to substantially affect migratory bird species, which would be

considered a significant impact. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.4.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the Hollywood Bowl Design Option RSA. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory birds. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.4.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.4.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the MSF RSA. Migratory nesting birds could occur within the RSA. Construction activities (such as vegetation removal resulting in a loss of foraging, resting, or sheltering habitat used during migration events) associated with the MSF could therefore interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species. Project measure PM BIO-1 would include construction BMPs, such as clearly delineating the project limits, to avoid or reduce the level of impacts. However, even with implementation of these BMPs, the potential exists for the project to substantially affect migratory bird species, which would be considered a significant impact. Therefore, the MSF would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.4.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. No native resident or migratory fish with established native resident corridors or migration routes are present within the MSF RSA. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no effect on migratory birds. Therefore, the MSF would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.5 IMPACT BIO-5: CONFLICT WITH LOCAL POLICIES OR ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impact BIO-5: Would the implementation of the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

3.4.7.5.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.5.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Tree and vegetation removal may occur within the City of Los Angeles and the City of West Hollywood. Each city's tree protection ordinance would require coordination, a tree inventory survey, and permits related to potential impacts to native and/or ornamental trees along city streets.

Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.5.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no conflict with local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.5.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.5.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Tree and vegetation removal may occur within the City of Los Angeles and the City of West Hollywood. Each city's tree protection ordinance would require coordination, a tree inventory survey, and permits related to potential impacts to native and/or ornamental trees along city streets. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.5.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no conflict with local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.5.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.5.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Tree and vegetation removal may occur within the City of Los Angeles and the City of West Hollywood. Each city's tree protection ordinance would require coordination, a tree inventory survey, and permits related to potential impacts to native and/or ornamental trees along city streets. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.5.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no conflict with local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.5.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.5.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Tree and vegetation removal may occur within the City of Los Angeles. The city's tree protection ordinance would require coordination, a tree inventory survey, and permits related to potential impacts to native and/or ornamental trees along city streets. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.5.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no conflict with local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.5.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.5.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Significant Impact. Tree and vegetation removal may occur within the City of Los Angeles. The city's tree protection ordinance would require coordination, a tree inventory survey, and permits related to potential impacts to native and/or ornamental trees along city streets. Therefore, the MSF would have a significant impact during construction, and mitigation would be required.

3.4.7.5.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Less than Significant Impact. There would be little to no tree and vegetation removal expected during operational activities. As a result, there would be no conflict with local policies or ordinances. Therefore, the MSF would have a less than significant impact during operation.

3.4.7.6 IMPACT BIO-6: CONFLICT WITH PROVISIONS OF A HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN OR NATURAL COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN

Impact BIO-6: Would the implementation of the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP?

3.4.7.6.1 KNE SAN VICENTE–FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.6.1.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.6.1.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE San Vicente–Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.6.2 KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.6.2.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.6.2.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE Fairfax Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.6.3 KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT

3.4.7.6.3.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.6.3.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the KNE La Brea Alignment would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.6.4 HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION

3.4.7.6.4.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.6.4.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the Hollywood Bowl Design Option would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.6.5 MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY

3.4.7.6.5.1 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during construction.

3.4.7.6.5.2 OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

No Impact. There are no adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved HCPs that occur within the RSA. Therefore, the MSF would have no impact during operation.

3.4.7.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures described below are provided to reduce significant biological resources impacts. Section 3.4.7.7.3 discusses the impact significance after mitigation.

3.4.7.7.1 MM BIO-1: AVOID AND MINIMIZE PROJECT-RELATED IMPACTS TO MIGRATORY NESTING BIRDS

The clearance of any vegetation shall occur outside of the nesting bird season (nesting bird season is generally defined as January 1 through September 30). If vegetation removal outside this time period is not feasible, the following additional measures shall be employed to avoid and minimize impacts to special-status bird species and migratory nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC:

- A nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a Qualified Biologist no more than seven days, and preferably within 72 hours, prior to start of construction or operational activities that will remove or disturb suitable nesting habitat (including vegetation and structures). All observations of avian breeding behavior and nests found shall be recorded. If project activities are delayed past the 72 hours, then another nesting bird survey should be completed within 24 hours.
- If project activities must occur within a nest avoidance zone, then a buffer shall be established around each active nest. A 200-foot-radius buffer for nesting birds and a 500-foot-radius buffer for raptor nests shall be implemented. The Qualified Biologist may adjust the buffer distance based on construction activities occurring within the vicinity of the bird nest and the bird's tolerance to the construction activities. A Qualified Biologist shall monitor each nest on a biweekly basis, and project activities shall be postponed until the Qualified Biologist determines that the nest is no longer active (either by fledgling or failing naturally). If a bird nests while active construction is in progress, it is assumed that the bird is tolerant of that level of disturbance and project activities shall not be postponed unless the individual is later observed to be in a distressed state by the Qualified Biologist during the biweekly checks.
- If the recommended nest avoidance buffer is not feasible, a buffer reduction is possible, taking into consideration the location of work and type of activity, distance of nest from work area, surrounding vegetation and line-of-sight between the nest and work areas, tolerance of species to disturbance, and observations of the nesting bird's reaction to project activities. If a Qualified Biologist determines nesting activities may fail as a result of work activities, all project work would cease within the recommended no-disturbance buffer (defined as a 200-foot radius for nesting birds and 500-foot radius for raptors) until a Qualified Biologist determines the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site.
- Buffers shall be delineated on-site by the Qualified Biologist for easy identification by project staff. Project staff shall be informed by the Qualified Biologist of any active nests to ensure project activities do not cause disturbance. Project staff shall be updated weekly of nest status and when avoidance buffers are no longer necessary.
- If night-time lighting is determined to be necessary, it shall be shielded and directed away from adjacent native habitats.
- A summary of nesting bird surveys, monitoring efforts, and any no-disturbance buffers that were installed shall be documented by the Qualified Biologist at the conclusion of each nesting season.

3.4.7.7.2 MM BIO-2: AVOID AND MINIMIZE PROJECT-RELATED IMPACTS TO PROTECTED TREES

To avoid any impacts on protected trees resulting from project activities, the following shall be implemented:

- Prior to beginning work, a Consulting Arborist shall conduct a tree survey to identify protected trees that fall within the project's impact zones. Protected trees must be four inches or greater in diameter at 4.5 feet above ground (i.e., diameter at breast height) to be considered protected in the City of Los Angeles and City of West Hollywood.
- A Consulting Arborist shall determine if there are trees present that require additional protection in accordance with state, federal, and local laws and ordinances.
- A permit with the City of Los Angeles and/or the City of West Hollywood is required if a native or protected tree or shrub is within the city boundaries and would be affected by construction or operational activities of the project.
- Prior to construction and in accordance with the Metro Tree Policy, a tree protection plan shall be prepared identifying Tree Protection Zones for all trees designated for retention. A Tree Protection Zone shall be established by erecting temporary fences in an environmentally sensitive manner to protect trees that are determined to require preservation. Fence installation in an "environmentally sensitive manner" includes avoiding encroachment on the surrounding habitat and vegetation during construction of the fence. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed so that large trees and other significant site features would be protected from immediate damage that could occur during construction and from delayed damage associated with construction-related activities such as loss of root area due to compaction of the soil by heavy machinery. No construction-related materials shall be stored or staged within the fenced Tree Protection Zones.
- In accordance with the Metro Tree Policy, a mitigation plan shall be prepared for any damaged or removed trees in consultation with a certified arborist. Street trees removed by Metro shall be replaced at a minimum 2:1 ratio, at or near the location of removal.

3.4.7.7.3 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

As described in Sections 3.4.7.1, 3.4.7.4, and 3.4.7.5, there would be significant impacts related to effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species (Impact BIO-1), interference with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species (Impact BIO-4), and conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (Impact BIO-5). The following subsections describe the impact significance after implementation of mitigation.

IMPACT BIO-1: IMPACT ON CANDIDATE, SENSITIVE, OR SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-1 (Avoid and Minimize Project-Related Impacts to Migratory Nesting Birds) during construction of the alignments, design option, and MSF would reduce impacts on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species to a less than significant level.

IMPACT BIO-4: INTERFERE WITH MOVEMENT OF NATIVE RESIDENT OR MIGRATORY FISH OR WILDLIFE SPECIES

Implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-1 (Avoid and Minimize Project-Related Impacts to Migratory Nesting Birds) during construction of the alignments, design option, and MSF would reduce impacts on the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species to a less than significant level.

IMPACT BIO-5: CONFLICT WITH LOCAL POLICIES OR ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Implementation of mitigation measure MM BIO-2 (Avoid and Minimize Project-Related Impacts to Protected Trees) during construction of the alignments, design option, and MSF would reduce conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance, to a less than significant level.

3.4.7.8 SUMMARY OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 3.4-1 summarizes the biological resources impact significance conclusions and applicable mitigation measures.

TABLE 3.4-1. KNE SUMMARY OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES				
		KNE SAN VICENTE-FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT	HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION	MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY
Impact BIO-1: Impacts to Special-Status Species	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS
	Mitigation Measures	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS. Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS. Operation: LTS
Impact BIO-2: Impacts on Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact
	Mitigation Measures	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact
Impact BIO-3: Impacts on Protected Wetlands	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact
	Mitigation Measures	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact

IMPACT		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES				
		KNE SAN VICENTE-FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE FAIRFAX ALIGNMENT	KNE LA BREA ALIGNMENT	HOLLYWOOD BOWL DESIGN OPTION	MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE FACILITY
Impact BIO-4: Impacts on Wildlife Movement	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS
	Mitigation Measures	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-1 Operation: None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS
Impact BIO-5: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS	Construction: Significant Operation: LTS
	Mitigation Measures	Construction: MM BIO-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-2 Operation: None Required	Construction: MM BIO-2 Operation: None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS	Construction: LTS Operation: LTS
Impact BIO-6: Conflict with HCP, NCCP, or Other HCPs	Impact Before Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact
	Mitigation Measures	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required	None Required
	Impact After Mitigation	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact	Construction: No Impact Operation: No Impact

Source: Connect Los Angeles Partners 2024
LTS = less than significant impact