



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith*

Date: November 30, 2015

Subject: Draft Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on November 30, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 7:15 a.m. and ending at 3:50 p.m. Weather conditions were sunny, with temperatures ranging from 46°F in the morning to a high of 65°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with backfilling the gabion peninsula, maintenance on the tide gates, maintenance on the pump house, and grouting of pathway wall north of the Central Basin. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

7:15 am. Biological monitor arrives on site to conduct initial assessment. The construction crew has started working on the gabion peninsula.

6:20 am. The initial biological survey begins. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west. One black phoebe perches on stake at the northern limit of the West Basin. One black phoebe flies along the north of the gabion peninsula and perches in the Northeast Peninsula. One male and one female mallard are observed in the stormwater inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler flies along the north of the East Basin. One black phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler flies over the Southeast Channel and perches in a eucalyptus tree near the pump house. One American crow is observed south of the boat ramp. One Allen's

hummingbird and one Anna's hummingbird hover in and out of eucalyptus trees. One black phoebe, one yellow-rumped warbler and one dark-eyed junco are observed in the eucalyptus trees. Two rock pigeons fly over the site from west to east. At 8:00 am the two mallards are still observed in the stormwater inlet. Orange fence is up around all trees. Brown algae is present in East Basin.

8:15 am. The biological monitor gives the bio-awareness training to the construction crew and Contractor Superintendent. Emphasis was placed on protection of monarch butterflies, and black phoebes, since several monarch butterflies were observed in previous weeks and black phoebes were the most numerous birds near the gabion peninsula during the initial biological survey. Twenty four people for C.S. Legacy are present during the bio-awareness training.

8:25 am. Six American crows fly over the West Basin from north to south.

8:45 am. Two Anna's hummingbirds fly over the Northwest Peninsula and hover around the palm trees along Washington Boulevard. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on stake of the silt fence in Northwest Peninsula. One black phoebe perches on a stake of silt fence in Northeast Peninsula.

9:05 am. Two yellow-rumped warblers perch on stakes of the silt fence north of the East Basin. One black phoebe flies over the East Basin from south to north. Two Allen's hummingbirds hover along the powerlines north of the Southeast Channel. One Monarch butterfly flies along the eucalyptus trees. One Allen's hummingbird hovers around eucalyptus tree.

9:30 am. One rock pigeon flies over the East Basin from north to south. One western gull flies over the site from east to west.

9:35 am. The biological monitor checks the pump house with a Los Angeles County Department of Public Works staff after giving the bio-awareness training. A rotten smell is coming from the well. The floor hatch is opened and the interior is inspected, however due to water depths no dead animals are observed.

9:50 am. One western gull flies over the East Basin from north to south. Two black phoebes fly around the stormwater inlet. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

10:05 am. One monarch butterfly flies over the West Basin. One dragonfly is observed in the West Basin. One western gull flies over the site from east to west.

10:30 am. One monarch butterfly is observed in the West Basin. One black phoebe flies above the West Basin and perches on foot clamps on the power line pole in the Northwest Peninsula. One monarch butterfly flies near an excavator. The excavator operator stops moving until the monarch butterfly is outside of the work area.

10:50 am. One monarch butterfly flies over the Central Basin. One monarch butterfly is observed in the West Basin north of the gabion peninsula.

11:10 am. One monarch butterfly flies in the path of the excavator north of the West Basin. The operator stops until the monarch butterfly flies out of the work area. One monarch butterfly flies east to west along the north of the Central and West Basin. One western gull flies over the East Basin from north to south. One monarch butterfly flies in the Central Basin.

11:45 am. One black phoebe and one yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the West Basin.

12:10 pm. The biological monitor and crew breaks for lunch.

12:40 pm. The biological monitor returns from lunch. Half of the crew is working on the gabion peninsula.

12:50 pm. The rest of the crew breaks for lunch. The lunch truck showed up late.

1:30 pm. The biological monitor is monitoring work at the gabion peninsula.

1:40 pm. Two black phoebes are in the northern portion of the Central Basin. The biological monitor walks around the site conducting a biological survey. One male and one female mallard are in the stormwater inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler is in the Northeast Peninsula. One black phoebe perches on a stake in the East Basin. One Monarch butterfly flies over the Southeast Channel.

2:00 pm. One black phoebe perches on stake north of the boat ramp. Four monarch butterflies fly along eucalyptus trees.

2:15 pm. The pair of mallards are sleeping in the stormwater inlet. One western gull flies over the Central Basin from north to south. One rock pigeon flies over the West Basin from north to south.

2:30 pm. One red-breasted nuthatch perches in the pine east of the tide gates. One western gull flies over the West Basin.

2:50 pm. One house finch flies from the Central Basin into a palm tree along Washington Boulevard. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

3:00 pm. One ring-billed gull flies over the site from east to west. Three western gulls fly over the West Basin from north to south.

3:15 pm. Two black phoebes are observed in the East Basin.

3:30 pm. One black phoebe perches on the wall of the boat ramp. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the vegetation along the northern bank of the Southeast Channel. Four western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

3:45 pm. One ring-billed gull flies over the West Basin.

3:50 pm. The biological monitor and the construction crew leave the site for the day.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Osprey, or California Least Terns were observed today.

Monarch butterflies were observed flying around the project site. Work was stopped for short periods of time near the gabion peninsula while monarch butterflies flew out of the work area. Construction crews were reminded to be on the lookout for any monarchs that fly into active work areas.

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
2. In general, wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 1:00 pm with the exception of western gulls and black phoebe.
3. No fish were directly observed in the remaining pools. The East Basin is drier than in the previous week that the bio-monitor was onsite (November 9-14, 2015). No wading birds were observed.
4. Insects remain relatively common, including monarch, and dragonflies. Butterflies are attracted to the moist soils and flowering plants.
5. Brown algae is present in low density in the East and West Basins where water is present.
6. Winter species have arrived including the yellow-rumped warbler, ring-billed gull, and red-breasted nuthatch. As autumn continues, it is expected that migrants and winter species will be observed at the site more frequently moving forward.
7. Wildlife activity in the work area largely consists of monarch butterflies. Wildlife activity within the project site is concentrated in along the Southeast Channel and stormwater inlet where water is present. Although water is present in the Central and West Basins along the gabion peninsula, the construction activity deters wildlife.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on November 30, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on November 30, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Seven individuals; common flying overhead and exploring the basin banks
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Two individuals observed flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Several observed perching along southeast channel, west basin and around the stormwater inlet
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Four individuals observed flying overhead
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Pair observed in stormwater inlet
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronate</i>	Several individual observed throughout site.
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	1 individual observed around palm trees on Washington Blvd
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	1 individual observed eucalyptus tree north of the boat ramp
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	1 individual observed perching in pine tree east of tide gates
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Three individuals observed in Northwest Peninsula and eucalyptus trees north of boat ramp
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sassin</i>	Four individuals observed around the Southeast Channel



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith*

Date: December 1, 2015

Subject: Draft Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on December 1, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 6:15 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions were sunny, with temperatures ranging from 47°F in the morning to a high of 69°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with backfilling the gabion peninsula, and cleaning of the rain for a day containers. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

6:15 am. Biological monitor arrives on site to conduct initial assessment. Several trucks and crew are in the staging area.

6:20 am. The initial biological survey begins. Eleven western gulls fly over the site from west to east during the biological survey and an additional four fly over the site east to west. One black phoebe perches on the chain-link fence of the stormwater inlet and calls. Two black phoebes and two yellow-rumped warblers fly and perch around the Southeast Channel. One house sparrow perches on the pump house and flies off. One Allen's hummingbird hovers around the eucalyptus trees. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on stake of silt fence south of the East Basin and flies south. Four American crows fly over the West Basin. Orange fencing is up around the trees. Some brown algae is present in pools of standing water in the East, Central, and West Basins.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gives the bio-awareness training to the construction crew and Contractor Superintendent. Emphasis was placed on protection of monarch butterflies, and black phoebes, since several monarch butterflies were observed in previous weeks and black phoebes were the most numerous birds near the gabion peninsula during the initial biological survey. The biological monitor also placed emphasis on taking trash out of the basin at the end of each work day since debris have been observed throughout the site. Twenty-three C.S. Legacy crew are present during the bio-awareness training.

7:20 am. One American crow is observed north of the East Basin. Four rock pigeons fly over the site from west to east. One western gull flies over the West Basin from south to north. Three rock pigeons fly over the Central Basin from north to south. One American crow perches on the power line north of the East Basin. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One American crow flies over the site from south to north.

7:45 am. One American crow flies over the East Basin from south to north. Two western gulls fly over the site from west to east. Two American crows fly over the East Basin from north to south. Four American crows fly over the West Basin from southwest to northeast. One rock pigeon flies over the Central and West Basins along the south of the gabion peninsula from east to west.

8:05 am. The biological monitor starts a second biological survey. One western gull flies over the West Basin from southwest to northeast. One male and one female mallard are swimming in the stormwater inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the Southeast Channel and flies to the power line to perch. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on silt fence north of the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the Southeast Channel and perches on the chain-link fence north of the Southeast Channel. One monarch butterfly flies along the eucalyptus trees. One Anna's hummingbird and one Allen's hummingbird hover around the eucalyptus trees. One black phoebe flies over the southeast channel and continues off site to the east. One monarch butterfly flies over the boat ramp from the south and lands in the eucalyptus trees. One monarch butterfly flies around the eucalyptus trees. Four yellow-rumped warblers are observed around the boat ramp and eucalyptus trees. One says phoebe perches on stake of silt fence north of the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on the silt fence south of the East Basin.

9:45 am. One monarch butterfly flies around the tide gates. One black phoebe is observed in the Northwest Peninsula.

10:00 am. One says phoebe perches on the powerline west of the West Basin. One worker informs the biological monitor of a fish in the Rain-for-Rent container. The biological monitor retrieves a bucket and fills it with water from the marina south of the Killer Shrimp restaurant. The fish was transferred into the bucket at 10:35 am. **Once the fish was clean enough to identify it was identified as a longjaw mudsucker (*Gillichthys mirabilis*). It was transferred to the marina south of the Killer Shrimp restaurant.**

12:00 pm. One western gull flies over Central Basin. One sulfur butterfly is observed on the west bank of the West Basin. One monarch butterfly is observed in the West Basin.

12:15 pm. The biological monitor and crew breaks for lunch.

1:00 pm. The biological monitor and crew return from lunch. The largest crew works on the gabion peninsula.

1:15 pm. Two western gulls fly over the West Basin. One Anna's hummingbird flies over the West Basin from east to west.

1:30 pm. One red-tailed hawk flies over the East Basin. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One western gull flies over the Central Basin from northeast to southwest. One snowy egret flies into the site from the west flying over the West Basin before turning around and flying out of the site continuing west. One black phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence in the Northwest Peninsula.

1:45 pm. The biological monitor conducts a biological survey of the site. One black phoebe is observed in the Central Basin. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One black phoebe perches on stake of silt fence north of the East Basin. One black phoebe perches on the coffer dam in the Southeast Channel. One western gull flies over the Southeast Channel from south to north. Three monarch butterflies fly around the eucalyptus trees. One says phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler flies along the Southeast Channel from east to west. One black phoebe perches on stake of silt fence south of the East Basin. One western gull flies over the East Basin from north to south.

2:30 pm. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west. Two black phoebes fly south out of the Northwest Peninsula.

2:45 pm. The biological monitor is informed of a dead butterfly along the fence of the bike path approximately 200 to 300 feet west of the pump house. Briefly in the morning the path was flattened and watered south of the fence along the bike path. The biological monitor searches the area and does not find a dead butterfly. The biological monitor will stress the need to be careful when wetting soil of butterflies during tomorrow's bio-awareness training.

2:50 pm. One says phoebe perches on stake of silt fence south of the Central Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the Central Basin. Two black phoebes fly and perch in the Central Basin.

3:00 pm. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

3:30 pm. The biological monitor and the construction crew leave the site for the day.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Osprey, or California Least Terns were observed today.

Monarch butterflies were observed flying around the project site. The biological monitor was informed of a dead butterfly north of the Southeast Channel along the bike path however, it was no longer there when the biological monitor inspected the area. Construction crews were reminded to be on the lookout for any monarchs that fly into active work areas.

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
2. In general, wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 1:00 pm with the exception of western gulls and black phoebe.
3. **One longjaw mudsucker was observed in the Rain-for-Rent container and released in nearby marina.** No fish were directly observed in the remaining pools of the basin. No wading birds were observed wading in the basin.
4. Insects remain relatively common, including monarch butterflies. Butterflies are attracted to the moist soils and flowering plants.
5. Brown algae is present in low density in the East, Central, and West Basins where water is present.
6. Winter species have arrived including the yellow-rumped warbler. As autumn continues, it is expected that migrants and winter species will be observed at the site more frequently moving forward.
7. Wildlife activity in the work area largely consists of monarch butterflies. Wildlife activity within the project site is concentrated in along the Southeast Channel and stormwater inlet where water is present. Although water is present in the Central and West Basins along the gabion peninsula, the construction activity deters wildlife.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on December 1, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on December 1, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; common flying overhead and exploring the basin banks
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Several observed perching along southeast channel, west basin and around the stormwater inlet
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Eight individuals observed flying overhead
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Pair observed in stormwater inlet
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronate</i>	Several individual observed throughout site
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1 individual observed perching on pump house
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Two individuals, one observed hovering around the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp and one flying over the West Basin
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sassin</i>	Two individuals observed around the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	One individual observed flying over the East Basin
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	One individual observed flying over the West Basin



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith*

Date: December 2, 2015

Subject: Draft Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on December 2, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 6:25 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions were sunny, with temperatures ranging from 54°F in the morning to a high of 78°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with backfilling the gabion peninsula, and cleaning of the rain for a day containers. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

6:25 am. Biological monitor arrives on site to conduct initial assessment. Several trucks and crew are in the staging area.

6:30 am. The initial biological survey begins. Five western gulls fly over the site from west to east. One black phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the Southeast Channel. One Anna's hummingbird hovers around the eucalyptus trees. Two yellow-rumped warblers fly into the eucalyptus trees. One black phoebe and one yellow-rumped warbler flies out of the southeast channel north beyond the bike path. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the vegetation on the north bank of the East Basin. One American crow flies over the West Basin from south to north. The orange fences are up around the trees on site. Brown algae is present in standing water pools in the East, Central and West Basin.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gives the bio-awareness training to the construction crew and Contractor Superintendent. Emphasis was placed on protection of monarch butterflies, since several monarch butterflies were observed in previous weeks. The biological monitor also placed emphasis on taking trash out of the Basin at the end of each work day since debris have been observed throughout the site.

7:15 am. Quiet work starts including working by hand on top of the gabion peninsula, cleaning Rain-for-Rent containers and picking up trash around the Basin.

7:25 am. Three western gulls fly over the West Basin from southwest to northeast. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

7:45 am. Two rock pigeons fly over the site from west to east. One rock pigeon flies over the West Basin from southwest to northeast.

8:00 am. Excavators start working.

8:10 am. One great blue heron flies over the East Basin from south to north.

8:20 am. One American crow flies over the West Basin from north to south. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. One American crow flies over the West Basin from south to north.

8:30 am. The biological monitor conducts a second biological survey. Two dark-eyed juncos fly out of vegetation north of the East Basin and perch in pine tree north of the East Basin. One Allen's hummingbird hovers around the power lines, pine tree and eucalyptus tree north of the East Basin. Five monarch butterflies fly along eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. One Allen's hummingbird hovers and perches in eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. One say's phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the Southeast channel. One black phoebe perches on rock in Southeast Channel. One says phoebe is observed north of the southeast channel. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed on the north bank of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler drinks from the Southeast Channel from the southern bank.

9:30 am. **The Inspector of Record informs the biological monitor of three dead monarch butterflies that the biological monitor was not able to locate the previous day. The three monarch butterflies are located in the vicinity of the third power line pole west of the pump house. The previous day two workers were flattening a path adjacent to the bike path with a roller and using a hose to wet the soil. These activities occurred for a short period late in the morning on December 1, 2015. The butterflies do not appear to have been rolled over with the roller since they are mostly intact and not flattened. One monarch has one wing separated from the body and other wing. The two workers were asked if they knew of anything about the three dead monarch butterflies and neither worker had seen them while performing work in the area on the previous day.**

9:45 am. One black phoebe perches on stake of silt fence in Northeast Peninsula. One stop and start of work occurs with the excavator due to the proximity of a monarch butterfly in the work area. The operator started working after the monarch butterfly was outside of the work area. One American crow flies over the Central Basin from south to north. One monarch butterfly flies in the Central Basin. One sulfur butterfly flies in the Central Basin.

10:00 am. One stop and start of work occurs with excavator due to a monarch butterfly flying into the work area. Once the monarch butterfly flies out of the work area the operator continues to work. One dragonfly flies in the Central Basin. Two western gulls fly over the site from west to east.

10:30 am. One snowy egret flies above the West Basin from west and out to the south. One black phoebe flies in the Western Basin. One sulfur butterfly flies in the West Basin.

10:45 am. One black phoebe flies from west into pine tree east of the tide gates. One monarch flies in the Central Basin. One Say's phoebe flies from the Central Basin and perches on power lines west of the West Basin. One American crow flies over the East Basin from south to north. One sulfur butterfly flies in the West Basin.

11:10 am. One black phoebe flies and perches on stake near tide gates. A second black phoebe chases the first and both fly west off the site. One black phoebe perches on the gabion peninsula. One American crow flies over the East Basin from north to south.

11:20 am. Fifteen American crows fly over the West Basin from the southwest, turn around and fly out of the site to the southwest. One monarch butterfly flies in the West Basin.

11:25 am. Biological monitor attends meeting with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

11:45 am. Meeting ends and crew is on lunch break.

12:40 pm. The biological monitor returns from lunch and the crew is working.

12:45 pm. Two rock pigeons fly over the Central and West Basin from southeast to northwest.

1:05 pm. One rock pigeon flies southeast over the Stormwater Inlet and continues beyond the East Basin. Four American crows fly over the Southeast Channel from the north.

1:20 pm. One stop and start of work occurs due to a monarch flying near an excavator. The operator stops work until the monarch butterfly flies out of the work area.

1:30 pm. One black phoebe flies east along the gabion peninsula. One western gull flies over the site from east to west.

1:30 pm. The biological monitor starts a third biological survey. One black phoebe flies north of the Stormwater Inlet. One black phoebe perches in the Stormwater Inlet. One say's phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the vegetation on the southern bank of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler flies west in the Southeast Channel and lands in the vegetation on the southern bank of the Southeast Channel. One black phoebe perches on a rock in the Southeast Channel. One monarch butterfly flies west along the Southeast Channel. The perched black phoebe flies east and continues off site. Four monarch butterflies fly above the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. Three monarch butterflies fly along the eucalyptus trees. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on the riprap south of the pump house. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a straw wattle south of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed south of the Stormwater Inlet.

2:25 pm. One black phoebe perches on the gabion peninsula. One yellow-rumped warbler flies south from the Stormwater Inlet landing in the vegetation along the southern bank of the Central Basin. One American crow perches on the power line pole at the northwestern limit of the site. One western gull flies over the Western Basin from southwest to northeast.

2:35 pm. One stop and start of work occurs as a monarch butterfly flies near an excavator. The operator stops until the monarch butterfly is outside the work area. One western gull flies over the Central Basin from south to north. Two American crows fly over the site from east to west. One western gull flies over the West Basin from north to south.

3:00 pm. One mourning dove perches on the power line along the western limit of the site. One western gull flies over the East Basin from south to north.

3:30 pm. The biological monitor and the construction crew leave the site for the day.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Osprey, or California Least Terns were observed today.

Monarch butterflies were observed flying around the project site. Work stopped several times to prevent injury to monarch butterflies until they were safely outside of the work area. **The biological monitor was informed of three dead monarch butterflies north of the Southeast Channel along the bike path. Although it was in an area where work occurred the previous day it cannot be determined that the deaths were caused from construction activities.** Construction crews were reminded to be on the lookout for any monarchs that fly into active work areas.

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away

from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.

2. In general, monarch butterflies are the most concerning wildlife since they don't avoid noisy areas and will often go near construction equipment.
3. No fish were directly observed in the remaining pools of the Basin. No wading birds were observed wading in the Basin.
4. Insects remain relatively common, including monarch butterflies. Butterflies are attracted to the moist soils and flowering plants.
5. Brown algae is present in low density in the East, Central, and West Basins where standing water is present.
6. Winter species have arrived including the yellow-rumped warbler. As autumn continues, it is expected that migrants and winter species will be observed at the site more frequently moving forward.
7. Wildlife activity in the work area largely consists of monarch butterflies. Wildlife activity within the project site is concentrated in along the Southeast Channel and stormwater inlet where water is present. Although water is present in the Central and West Basins along the gabion peninsula, the construction activity deters wildlife.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on December 2, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on December 2, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; common flying overhead and exploring the Basin banks
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Several observed perching along southeast channel, west Basin and around the stormwater inlet
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Six individuals observed flying overhead
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronate</i>	Several individual observed throughout site
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	One individual, one observed hovering around the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sassin</i>	Two individuals observed, one around the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp and one north of the East Basin
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	One individual observed flying over the West Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea alba</i>	One individual observed flying over the East

		Basin
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	One individual observed perching on a powerline west of the West Basin
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Two individuals observed north of the East Basin



Photo 1: First dead monarch north of the Southeast Channel along the bike path. One monarch has one wing separated from the body and other wing. The butterfly does not appear to have been rolled over with the roller since the wings are not crushed or flattened (roller activity occurred in the vicinity the day prior).



Photo 2: Second dead monarch north of the Southeast Channel along the bike path. The butterfly does not appear to have been rolled over with the roller since it is mostly intact and not flattened (roller activity occurred in the vicinity the day prior).



Photo 3: Third dead monarch north of the Southeast Channel along the bike path. The butterfly does not appear to have been rolled over with the roller since it is mostly intact and not flattened (roller activity occurred in the vicinity the day prior).



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith*

Date: December 3, 2015

Subject: Draft Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on December 3, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 6:15 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions were sunny, with temperatures ranging from 53°F in the morning to a high of 73°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with backfilling the gabion peninsula, filling of path along the north of the Basin and cleaning of the Rain-for-Rent containers. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

6:15 am. Biological monitor arrives on site to conduct initial assessment. Several trucks and crew are in the staging area.

6:20 am. The initial biological survey begins. Five western gulls fly over the site from west to east. One black phoebe perches on the wall of the Stormwater Inlet. One black phoebe perches on the coffer dam in the Stormwater Inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in vegetation north of the Stormwater Inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on straw wattles south of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the northern bank to the southern bank of the Southeast Channel. One black phoebe perches on stake in Southeast Channel. Two yellow-rumped warblers perch in eucalyptus tree north of the Southeast Channel. One American robin perches in the eucalyptus tree north of the Southeast Channel. Two Anna's hummingbirds perch and hover in

the eucalyptus trees north of the Southeast Channel. One American crow flies over the Southeast Channel from south to north. One black phoebe is observed in the vegetation north of the Southeast Channel and flies into the eucalyptus trees along the bike path. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the Southeast Channel. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. One American crow flies over the site from east to west. One double-crested cormorant flies over the West Basin from south to north.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gives the bio-awareness training to the construction crew. Emphasis was placed on protection of monarch butterflies, since three were observed dead the previous day.

7:20 am. One black phoebe perches in the West Basin. One mourning dove flies over the site from east to west.

7:35 am. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. The biological monitor oversees one excavator delivering fill to the gabion peninsula in the Central Basin. One western gull flies over the West Basin from north to south.

8:00 am. One black phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence in the Northeast Peninsula. Two rock pigeons fly over the Southeast Channel from south to north. Two American crows perch on the power lines west of the West Basin.

8:10 am. A second excavator is delivering fill to the gabion peninsula in the Central Basin. One western gull flies over the site from east to west.

8:15 am. The biological monitor starts a second biological survey. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the Southeast Channel to a palm tree on Washington Boulevard. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the vegetation on the northern bank of the East Basin. Two Allen's hummingbirds chase each other and hover around the pine tree and eucalyptus tree (along bike path) north of the East Basin. One American crow flies and lands on the southern bank of the Southeast Channel. One Allen's hummingbird hovers around the eucalyptus tree east of the pump house. One dark-eyed junco perches on the chain link fence near the boat ramp. One Anna's hummingbird hovers around the Southeast Channel and perches on a shrub on the northern bank of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on the silt fence north of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the Southeast Channel. One American crow is observed on the southern bank of the East Basin. One Allen's hummingbird hovers around the pine trees south of the Central Basin.

9:00 am. Three excavators working north of the gabion peninsula.

9:20 am. One double-crested cormorant flies over the West and Central Basin from southwest to northeast. One American crow perches in the power line pole east of the Stormwater Inlet. One American crow flies over the Central Basin north to south and perches in the pine tree south of the Central Basin. Two rock pigeons fly southeast to northwest over the Central and West Basin. One black phoebe flies onto and perches on a stake of the silt fence in the Northeast Peninsula.

9:45 am. One black phoebe flies over the northwest corner of the site from southwest to northeast. Two yellow-rumped warblers chase each other around the Central Basin.

9:50 am. Two rain for rent workers enter the site. The biological monitor provides bio-awareness training and has them sign in. One western gull flies over the site from west to east.

10:10 am. One dragonfly flies in the Central Basin. One monarch butterfly flies in the Central Basin. The biological monitor informs the excavator and bulldozer operators that the first monarch butterfly was observed so to be on the lookout for more monarch butterflies. One honey bee flies in the Central Basin.

10:45 AM. The biological monitor provides bio-awareness training to a bulldozer operator and has him sign in.

11:00 am. One monarch butterfly flies west in the Central Basin away from excavator activity. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the Central Basin toward the Stormwater Inlet.

11:20 am. One monarch butterfly flies north in the Northeast Peninsula. One western gull flies over the Central Basin from north to south. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the East Basin. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. Two rock pigeons fly over the site from west to east. One black phoebe perches on the wall of the Stormwater Inlet. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed between the Northeast Peninsula and the Stormwater Inlet.

11:40 am. The biological monitor and crew break for lunch.

12:40 pm. The biological monitor returns from lunch and the crew is working. Three American crows perch on the chain link fence and power lines along the west of the West Basin.

1:00 pm. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One western gull flies over the West Basin from north to south. One American crow flies in from the north and perches on the power line pole at the northwest project limit.

1:15 pm. The biological monitor starts a third biological survey. One black phoebe flies out of the Stormwater Inlet and perches on a stake in the East Basin. One great blue heron stands on the northern bank near where the Southeast Channel and the East Basin meet and eventually flies southwest. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on stake in the Northeast Peninsula. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on stake in the East Basin. Raccoon tracks are observed on the southern bank of the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler is observed in the vegetation on the southern bank of the East Basin. One house sparrow perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the Southeast Channel and flies east. One black phoebe perches on the coffer dam in the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the eucalyptus tree east of the pump house to the vegetation on the northern bank of the Southeast Channel. Five monarch butterflies fly around the eucalyptus trees north of the Southeast Channel. One Allen's hummingbird flies and hovers over the East Basin from north to south.

2:10 pm. Four American crows fly over the West Basin from southwest to northeast. One western gull flies over the site from west to east.

2:30 pm. Two western gulls fly over the site from west to east. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. One monarch butterfly flies in the East Basin. One black phoebe is observed in the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the pine tree north of the East Basin into the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler flies along the south of the gabion peninsula from east to west.

2:55 pm. One black phoebe is observed in the East Basin. Three American crows fly over the West and Central Basin from southwest to northeast. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west.

3:20 pm. One western gull flies over the site from east to west.

3:30 pm. The biological monitor and the construction crew leave the site for the day.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Osprey, or California Least Terns were observed today.

There were few wildlife sightings within the work area. Significantly less monarch butterflies were observed in the West and Central Basin than previous days this week. Construction crews were reminded to be on the lookout for any monarchs that fly into active work areas.

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
2. In general, monarch butterflies, yellow-rumped warblers and black phoebes were the most frequent wildlife sightings in the work area. Yellow-rumped warblers and black phoebes generally stay clear of construction activities.
3. No fish were directly observed in the remaining pools of the Basin. One great blue heron was observed along the bank of the East Basin and Southeast Channel before flying out of the site.
4. Insects were less common today. Observed insects include monarch butterflies, dragonflies and honey bees. Butterflies are attracted to the moist soils and flowering plants.

5. Brown algae is present in low density in the East, Central, and West Basins where standing water is present.
6. Winter species have arrived including the yellow-rumped warbler. As autumn continues, it is expected that migrants and winter species will be observed at the site more frequently moving forward.
7. Wildlife activity in the work area largely consists of monarch butterflies. Wildlife activity within the project site is concentrated in along the Southeast Channel and stormwater inlet where water is present. Although water is present in the Central and West Basins along the gabion peninsula, the construction activity deters wildlife.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on December 3, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on December 3, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead and exploring the Basin banks
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Several individuals; very commonly observed perching along southeast channel, West Basin and around the Stormwater Inlet
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Six individuals observed flying overhead
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronate</i>	Several individual; very commonly observed throughout site
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Three individual, observed hovering around the eucalyptus trees and along the Southeast Channel
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sassin</i>	Five individuals observed, hovering and perching on the remaining trees around the site
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea alba</i>	One individual observed standing on the northern bank of the East Basin and Southeast Channel
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Two individuals observed flying overhead
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	One individual observed flying overhead
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	One individual observed near the boat ramp



Memorandum

To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith*

Date: December 4, 2015

Subject: Draft Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on December 4, 2015, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Andrew Poyant, CDM Smith biologist, beginning at 6:15 a.m. and ending at 3:15 p.m. Weather conditions were partly cloudy to sunny, with temperatures ranging from 51°F in the morning to a high of 65°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with backfilling the gabion peninsula, construction of the path along the north of the Basin and grading of the boat ramp. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent and the Inspector of Record.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

Biologist's Field Log

6:20 am. Biological monitor arrives on site to conduct initial assessment. Several trucks and crew are in the staging area.

6:25 am. The initial biological survey begins. Five western gulls fly over the site from west to east. One snowy egret wades in the Southeast Channel and flies south out of the project site. One black phoebe perches on a rock in the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler perches in the eucalyptus tree north of the pump house. One dark-eyed junco flies from the vegetation on the northern bank of the Southeast Channel to the eucalyptus trees north of the pump house. One Anna's hummingbird hovers around the eucalyptus trees east of the pump house. One black

phoebe is observed in the vegetation on the northern bank of the Southeast Channel. Two snowy egrets fly over the site from west to east.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gives the bio-awareness training to the construction crew. Emphasis was placed on protection of monarch butterflies, black phoebes, yellow-rumped warblers and raccoons since they were most frequently seen yesterday and raccoon tracks were observed yesterday.

7:15 am. Two mallards fly over the Central Basin from north to south. One double-crested cormorant flies over the Central Basin from south to north. One rock pigeon flies over the West Basin from northwest to southeast.

7:45 am. Three western gulls fly over the Central Basin from south to north. Two western gulls fly over the site from east to west. One black phoebe flies north from the Northwest Peninsula. One American crow flies over the site from west to east.

8:00 am. The biological monitor starts walking towards the boat ramp along the north of the site. One western gull flies over the East Basin from the south to the north. Two yellow-rumped warblers perch on the silt fence north of the East Basin. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. Two Anna's hummingbirds fly and hover around the pine tree, eucalyptus tree and power lines north of the East Basin. The construction crew prepares the northern path for pouring of concrete. One American crow flies over the East Basin from north to south. One black-chinned hummingbird perches on eucalyptus tree along the bike path north of the second power line pole from the west of the pump house. The black-chinned hummingbird hovers towards the Southeast Channel and flies back towards the eucalyptus tree. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the north onto the power line, perches and flies north out of the project site.

8:25 am. Three workers prepare for grading the slopes along the boat ramp. Several crows perch in the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp.

8:40 am. The biological monitor starts walking toward the tide gates along the southern project limit. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake in the Southeast Channel. One black phoebe is observed in the Southeast channel. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on a stake on the silt fence north of the East Basin. One northern mockingbird flies out of the palm trees along Washington Boulevard. One western gull flies over the site from east to west. Several yellow-rumped warblers perch on a stake of the silt fence south of the East Basin. Two groups work on the gabion peninsula, one on the eastern and one on the western limit.

9:05 am. Several American crows perch on the power lines west of the West Basin. The biological monitor oversees the two excavators delivering fill to the gabion peninsula in the West Basin.

9:25 am. One western gull flies over the West Basin from north to south. One snowy egret flies over the site from west to east. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One male and one female mallard fly over the western limit of the site from south to north.

9:40 am. One black phoebe flies from the Northwest peninsula to the south of the gabion peninsula in the West Basin.

10:10 am. Two rock pigeons fly over the southwest corner of the site. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on the gabion peninsula in the Central Basin.

10:25 am. One roller and one bulldozer work on the path north of the Central Basin. Two yellow-rumped warblers are observed in the Central Basin. One black phoebe is observed in the Stormwater Inlet. A second black phoebe is observed south of the Northeast Peninsula. One black phoebe perches on a stake in the East Basin.

10:45 am. The biological monitor is at the boat ramp. One monarch butterfly flies along the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. Three American crows are observed on the southern bank of the Southeast Channel. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the power line west of the pump house to the west.

11:15 am. One western gull flies over the site from west to east. One yellow-rumped warbler flies from the eucalyptus tree north of the East Basin to perch on a stake of the silt fence north of the East Basin. A second yellow-rumped warbler perches on the silt fence north of the East Basin. A third yellow-rumped warbler calls from the pine tree north of the East Basin.

11:30 am. One black phoebe is observed south of the Stormwater Inlet. Two yellow-rumped warblers are observed in the Central Basin. One peregrine falcon flies from northwest to southeast over the West and Central Basin with a rock pigeon in its talons.

11:40 am. The biological monitor and crew break for lunch.

12:40 pm. The biological monitor returns from lunch and oversees the two excavators working in the West Basin. One monarch butterfly flies north to south over the Central Basin. One western gull flies over the southwest corner from northwest to southeast.

1:30 pm. The biological monitor walks towards the boat ramp along the northern limit. One yellow-rumped warbler perches on the power line east of the Stormwater Inlet. One black phoebe is observed in the East Basin. One Cassin's Kingbird perches on a stake in the East Basin. Two yellow-rumped warblers and one black phoebe fly out of the vegetation along the northern bank of the East Basin. One Say's phoebe perches on a stake of the silt fence south of the East Basin. One yellow-rumped warbler flies west in the Southeast Channel.

2:00 pm. The biological monitor observes the regrading at the boat ramp. One small excavator and one small bulldozer are used to regrade. Eight monarch butterflies fly along the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. One monarch butterfly flies from the eucalyptus tree east and continues flying offsite. One monarch butterfly flies south from the eucalyptus trees. One western gull flies over the East Basin from north to south. Five western gulls fly over the site from east to west. Two western gulls fly over the site from west to east. One black phoebe is observed in the Southeast Channel.

2:30 pm. Five monarch butterflies fly around the eucalyptus trees north of the boat ramp. One black phoebe flies east out of the Southeast Channel. The bulldozer stops while the monarch butterfly flies out of its path before continuing forward. One oak titmouse perches on a stake of the silt fence north of the Southeast Channel and flies into the eucalyptus tree.

3:15 pm. The biological monitor and the construction crew leave the site for the day.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Osprey, or California Least Terns were observed today.

There were few wildlife sightings within the work area. Monarch butterflies were most frequently observed near the boat ramp. Construction crews were reminded to be on the lookout for any monarchs that fly into active work areas.

Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on.
2. In general, monarch butterflies, yellow-rumped warblers and black phoebes were the most frequent wildlife sightings in the work area. Yellow-rumped warblers and black phoebes generally stay clear of construction activities.
3. No fish were directly observed in the remaining pools of the Basin. One snowy egret was observed wading in the Southeast Channel and several snowy egrets were observed flying overhead.
4. Insects were less common in the West and Central Basin. Observed the majority of the monarch butterflies near the Southeast Channel. Butterflies are attracted to the moist soils and flowering plants.
5. Brown algae is present in low density in the East, Central, and West Basins where standing water is present.
6. Winter species have arrived including the yellow-rumped warbler and say's phoebe. As autumn continues, it is expected that migrants and winter species will be observed at the site more frequently moving forward.
7. Wildlife activity in the work area largely consists of monarch butterflies, yellow-rumped

warblers and black phoebes. Wildlife activity within the project site is concentrated in along the Southeast Channel and stormwater inlet where water is present. Although water is present in the Central and West Basins along the gabion peninsula, the construction activity deters wildlife.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on December 4, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on December 4, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead and exploring the Basin banks
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	One individual observed flying overhead with a rock pigeon in its talons
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Several individuals; very common flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Several individuals; very commonly observed perching along Southeast Channel, West Basin and around the Stormwater Inlet
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	One individual observed perching on stake in East Basin
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	One individual observed perching on stake in East Basin
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Three individuals observed flying overhead
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronate</i>	Several individual; very commonly observed throughout site
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	One individual observed perching near the Southeast Channel on a stake and in a eucalyptus tree
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Three individual, observed hovering around the eucalyptus trees and along the Southeast Channel and East Basin
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	One individual observed hovering north of the Southeast Channel
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Four individuals observed; one was observed wading in the Southeast channel and three were observed flying overhead.
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	One individual observed flying overhead
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Four individuals observed flying overhead
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	One individual observed north of the Central Basin
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	One individual observed on the northern bank of the Southeast Channel