



Memorandum

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

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Harrison Kirner, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

Date: August 24, 2015

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

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on August 24, 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 Harrison Kirner, SWCA biologist, beginning at 7:00 am and ending at 4:15 p.m. Weather conditions during the day were mostly cloudy, with temperatures ranging from 68°F in the morning to a high of 75°F. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with debris cleanup and transport, water pump repair, fence post removal, and concrete removal. 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

7:00 am. Biological monitor arrives on site. CDM Smith biologist and SWCA biologist were already present on site.

7:15 am The C.S Legacy crew arrived to open the gate for all crew members.

7:55 am. The Anderson Environmental VOC safety monitor began the safety meeting; the biological monitor then gave the bio-awareness training to the site superintendent and his crew of seven workers. Two SWCA fish relocation biologists, three CDM Smith fish relocation crew members, the SoCal Storm-water Solutions Monitor, and the Inspector of Record attended the training and all workers signed the sign-in sheet. According to the C.S. legacy Foreman, work for the day would consist of removing fencing, concrete, and contaminated soil from the banks of the Basin and

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implementing road safety measures for removal of soil. Additionally, the fish relocation biologist would begin relocating fish from the Basin to the nearest body of water.

8:20 am. Trainings and safety tailboards were completed. The following species individuals were observed at the site: eight Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the Basin, one Mallard flying west to east through the Basin, and Double-crested Cormorants swimming in the center of the Basin.

8:30 am. C.S. Legacy crew began removing fencing along Admiralty Way and watering the soil just north of Admiralty Way for dust control. An American Crow was observed flying from pine trees to eucalyptus trees near the northeast portion of the Basin.

9:00 am. Ten Snowy Egrets were observed foraging throughout the banks of the Basin. Three Black-crowned Night-Herons were observed perched within storm water inlets in the northeast and southeast sections of the Basin.

9:15 am. Using a water truck and hand held hoses, the C.S. Legacy crew continued turning up and watering the soil within the Basin. Additionally, old fence posts and foundations were removed. Twelve Snowy Egrets were observed foraging within the central area of the Basin, one Double-crested Cormorant was observed hunting in the center of the Basin, and one American crow was observed flying northwest to southeast over the basin.

9:25 am. The C.S Legacy crew blocked off northernmost lane of Admiralty Way and set out a black tarp to prevent contaminated soil from entering the storm drain. Three Snowy Egrets were observed foraging on southern bank of the Basin near the construction area.

9:40 am. The excavator began loading soil into trucks that arrived on Admiralty Way.

10:10 am. A fork lift was used to restart a water pump in the southwest corner of the Basin. One cormorant continued foraging in the center of the Basin while twelve Snowy Egrets foraged along the banks of the Basin. One Mourning Dove was observed perched on the power lines in the northern section of the Basin.

10:35 am. A Double-crested Cormorant was observed leaving the Basin to the southwest.

10:45 am. Four Mourning Doves were observed flying north over the Basin.

11:30 am. Two swallow tail butterflies were observed in the pine trees in the southern portion of the Basin. A Double-crested Cormorant was observed entering the Basin from the southwest; the cormorant left the site at 11:35am and returned at 11:45 am.

11:50 am. A Double-crested Cormorant was observed hunting in the southwest corner of the Basin while one Snowy Egret scavenged nearby.

12:00 pm. All crew members began their lunch break.

12:45 pm. The fish relocation biologist began relocating sting rays caught using hand nets along the southwestern banks of the Basin.

12:50 pm. The C.S. Legacy crew began installing chain link to already installed poles along Admiralty Way. One Least Sandpiper, one Semipalmated Plover, and one Western Sandpiper were observed on the northwestern shore of the Basin.

1:15 pm. C.S. Legacy crewmembers removed the black tarp set up on Admiralty Way and cleaned any soil using a bobcat equipped with a spinning brush.

1:30 pm. The fish relocation biologist entered the Basin using inflatable rafts and kayak paddles. Ten Snowy Egrets were observed foraging in the center of the Basin.

1:40 pm. C.S. Legacy crewmembers began jackhammering the Admiralty Way sidewalk using a bobcat, air compressor, and excavator.

2:20 pm. A Killdeer was observed on northeast bank of the Basin. C.S. Legacy crewmembers removed concrete from recently removed fence posts using a bobcat jackhammer.

3:00 pm. C.S. Legacy crewmembers continued watering soil along Admiralty Way. Twelve Snowy Egrets were observed foraging in the same area in the center of the Basin.

3:45 pm. The C.S. Legacy crew finished the excavation activities and began clean-up activities in the project layout yard. The fish relocation biologist packed up their gear to wait until more water is drained from the Basin.

4:15 pm. All crews completed work for the day and leave site.

Additional Observations

No black skimmers, osprey, monarch butterflies, or California least terns were observed today.

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. Wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am. Wildlife activity increases slightly in the late afternoon.
3. The low level of the water throughout the day made a difference in the number of birds foraging in the Basin. There were many individuals and greater species diversity.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on August 24, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on August 24, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	2 individuals observed within pine trees; common flying overhead and outside of site
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	3 individual observed within storm water inlets
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2 individuals flying overhead
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	2 individuals observed swimming in the Central Basin
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	4 individuals observed foraging, sitting on power lines and flying overhead
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	12 individuals observed foraging in the Basin; several observed flying overhead
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south of Basin
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	4 individuals observed foraging on the northwestern bank of the Basin
Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northwestern bank of the Basin
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northwestern bank of the Basin
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northeastern bank of the Basin



Figure 1. Photo facing northeast of excavator loading soil from the southeast portion of the Basin into trucks.



Figure 2. Photo facing west of Bobcat breaking concrete along Admiralty Way in eastern portion of the Basin.



Figure 3. Photo facing northeast of watering of Basin soil.



Figure 4. Photo facing southwest of Oxford Basin.



Memorandum

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

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Harrison Kirner, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

Date: August 25, 2015

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

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on August 25, 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 Harrison Kirner, SWCA biologist, beginning at 7:00 am and ending at 5:40 p.m. Weather conditions during the day were mostly cloudy, with temperatures ranging from 68°F in the morning to a high of 79°F. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with debris cleanup and transport, soil cleanup and transport, water pump repair, fence post removal, and concrete removal. 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

6:30 am. Biological monitor arrives on site. Water had been pumped from the Basin overnight and water remained only in the southwestern most portion of the Basin. Upon arrival, four Double-Crested Cormorants, four Black-Crowned Night-Herons, two Great Blue Herons, one Great Egret, twenty-two Snowy Egrets, and one American Crow were observed in the southwest portion of the Basin.

6:45 am. The C.S. Legacy crewmembers arrived to the layout yard.

6:55 am. SWCA biologist started the water pump located at the tidal gate to remove additional water from the Basin.

8:00 am. The biological monitor gave the bio-awareness training to the site superintendent and his crew of seven workers. The Anderson Environmental VOC safety monitor gave the safety meeting. Two SWCA fish relocation biologists, the SoCal Storm-water Solutions Monitor and the Inspector of Record attended the training and all workers signed the sign-in sheet. According to the C.S. Legacy Foreman, work for the day would consist of removing fencing, concrete, and contaminated soil from the banks of the Basin and implementing road safety measures for removal of soil. Additionally, the fish relocation biologist would begin relocating fish from the Basin to the nearest body of water

8:15 am. Trainings and safety tailboards were completed. The following species individuals were observed within the Basin: Eleven Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the basin, five Mallards foraging in the center of the Basin, five Double-crested Cormorants swimming in the southwest portion of the basin, one Great Egret in the center of the Basin, two Great Blue Herons fishing in the Southwest portion of the Basin, and one Black-Crowned Night-Heron in a pine tree in the Southern portion of the Basin.

8:20 am. Thirteen Snowy Egrets were observed in the eastern finger of the Basin. Five Black-Crowned Night-Herons were perched on the flood inlet. One Dark-Eyed Junco was observed foraging near the outer fence in the eastern portion of the Basin.

8:40 am. The C.S. Legacy crew began removing fencing along Admiralty Way, wetting the soil just north and west of Admiralty Way for dust control, and hand digging around utility boxes to find underground conduit and pipes. An Anna's Hummingbird was observed flying among pine trees in the southern portion of the basin. Additionally, the fish relocation biologists began hand netting fish near the tide gates for transport to the Marina.

9:00 am. The C.S Legacy crew blocked off northern lane of Admiralty Way and set out a black tarp to prevent contaminated soil from entering the storm drain.

9:45 am The following species individuals were observed within the Basin: Eighteen Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the southwest portion of the basin, one Double-crested Cormorant swimming in the southwest portion of the basin, one Great Egret in the center of the Basin, two Great Blue Herons fishing in the Southwest portion of the Basin, and four American Crows foraging near a pine tree in the southern portion of the Basin.

9:55 am. C.S. Legacy crewmembers began jackhammering concrete foundations of removed fence posts using bobcat tractor with a jackhammer attachment.

10:25 am. Four Least Sandpipers and one Western Sandpiper were observed foraging along the southwest banks of the Basin

10:35 am. The Excavator began loading soil into dump trucks that arrived on Admiralty Way.

11:00 am. Two mourning doves were observed flying north over the Basin. The excavator continued to fill up dump trucks with soil from the Basin. Dump trucks began delivering material to the layout yard.

11:40 am. The crew finished filling up four trucks with soil from the Basin. Twenty-three Snowy Egrets, one Great Egret, three Lesser Sandpipers, and one Western Sandpiper, were observed in the Basin.

11:50 am. The C.S. Legacy Crew compacted remaining soil within the Basin along Admiralty Way and removed the tarp from Admiralty Way. Any soil left on Admiralty Way was removed and placed back with the soil in the Basin.

12:00 pm. Crew members began lunch break.

1:00 pm. C.S. Legacy crew began reinstalling chain link to already installed poles along Admiralty Way. The following species were observed within the Basin after the lunch break: Twenty-three Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the basin, two Double-crested Cormorants swimming in the southwest portion of the Basin, one Great Egret in the center of the Basin, and one Great Blue Heron fishing in the Southwest portion of the Basin.

1:25 pm. Dump truck continued to deliver material to the layout yard. Three American Crows were observed foraging under transmission poles in the western portion of the Basin.

1:30 pm. Light showers were observed but no measurable rain was recorded.

1:50 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew began removing concrete along Admiralty Way using an excavator.

2:25 pm The C.S. Legacy Crew continued removing concrete along Admiralty Way using an excavator. A section of the fence along Admiralty Way was reinstalled. No wildlife was observed in the eastern portion of the Basin.

2:40 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew continued removing concrete along Admiralty Way using an excavator, and re-opened the northern lane of Admiralty Way.

3:00 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew finished excavation and fence reinstallation activities.

3:20 pm. The following species were observed within the Basin at this time: Twenty-eight Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the Basin, one Black-crowned Night-Heron, one Great Egret in the center of the Basin, four Lesser Sandpipers, and one western sandpiper. The C.S. Legacy Crew inspected a manhole located adjacent to Admiralty Way in the southern portion of the Basin.

3:30 pm. The hand dug holes near the utility boxes in the southern portion of the Basin were widened by C.S. legacy crew members and then covered using plywood.

3:50 pm. The fish relocation biologists strategized with the C.S. Legacy crew on the best method to drain the remaining water from the Basin.

4:00 pm. A Belted Kingfisher was observed flying over the Basin.

4:20 pm. A forklift was used to lift the water pump hose out of the water in order to change the head of the hose to accommodate shallower waters. Half of the C.S. Legacy crew left from the project site.

4:40 pm. The following species were observed within the Basin. Twenty-four Mallards, twenty nine Snowy Egrets, one Black-crowned Night-Heron, seven Least Sandpipers, one Western Sandpiper, and three Semipalmated Plovers.

5:00 pm. The fish relocation biologists continued removing fish and setting up nets to keep fish away from the water pump.

5:40 pm. The remainder of C.S. Legacy crewmembers departed from the project site.

Additional Observations

No black skimmers, monarch butterflies, osprey, or California least terns were observed today.

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. Wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am. Wildlife activity increases slightly in the late afternoon.
3. The low level of the water throughout the day made a difference in the number of birds foraging in the Basin. There were many individuals and greater species diversity.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on August 25, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on August 25, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	3 individuals observed within pine trees; common flying overhead and outside of site, and foraging on banks
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	5 individual observed within storm water inlets
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	24 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	5 individuals observed swimming in the Central Basin
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	4 individuals observed foraging, sitting on power lines and flying overhead
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	29 individuals observed foraging in the Basin; several observed flying overhead
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1 individual observed foraging in the Central Basin
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south of Basin
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	7 individuals observed foraging on the banks of the Basin
Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	3 individuals observed foraging on the banks of the Basin
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northwestern bank of the Basin
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2 individuals observed foraging throughout the Basin
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northeastern bank of the Basin



Figure 1. Photo facing northeast of excavator loading soil from the southeast portion of the Basin into trucks.



Figure 2. Photo facing east of excavator breaking concrete along Admiralty Way in eastern portion of the Basin.



Figure 3. Photo facing northeast of C.S. Legacy crew installing potholing utility heads along Admiralty Way.



Figure 4. Photo facing northeast of Oxford Basin.



Memorandum

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

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Harrison Kirner, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

Date: August 26, 2015

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

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on August 26, 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 Harrison Kirner, SWCA biologist, beginning at 7:00 am and ending at 5:40 p.m. Weather conditions during the day were mostly cloudy in the morning and clear in the afternoon, with temperatures ranging from 70°F in the morning to a high of 84°F. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with debris cleanup and transport, soil cleanup and transport, fence post removal, and concrete removal. 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

6:45 am. Biological monitor arrives on site. Water had seeped back into the Basin overnight and water remained only in the southwestern most portion of the Basin. Upon arrival, five Double-Crested Cormorants, seven Black-Crowned Night-Herons, two Great Blue Herons, one Great Egret, fifteen Snowy Egrets, three Mallards, two Mourning Doves, one Belted Kingfisher and one American Crow were observed in the southwest portion of the Basin. A large amount of bird activity was observed near the tide gates including Snow Egrets fighting over territory and Double-crested Cormorants fishing in the Basin water.

6:50 am. The C.S. Legacy crewmembers arrived to the layout yard.

7:15 am. SWCA fish relocation biologist arrived and opened the gate to the layout yard.

8:00 am. The biological monitor gave the bio-awareness training to crew of seven workers. The Anderson Environmental VOC safety monitor gave the safety meeting. Two SWCA fish relocation biologists, three CDM Smith fish relocation crew members, the SoCal Storm-water Solutions Monitor and the Inspector of Record attended the training and all workers signed the sign-in sheet. Work for the day would consist of removing fencing, concrete, and contaminated soil from the banks of the Basin and implementing road safety measures for removal of soil. Additionally, the fish relocation biologist would continue relocating fish from the Basin to the nearest body of water

8:15 am. Trainings and safety tailboards were complete. The following species individuals were observed within the Basin at this time: fifteen Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, and one Great Blue Heron in the southwest portion of the Basin. Twenty Snowy Egrets, One Great Egret, two Black-crowned Night-Herons, were observed in the eastern finger of the Basin. Additionally, nine Least Sandpipers, and three Killdeer were observed in the northern portion of the Basin near a flood inlet.

8:30 am. C.S. Legacy contractors, CMB Construction, began moving rebar by foot and laying out the rebar in the southwestern portion of the Basin.

8:45 am. The C.S. Legacy crew began removing concrete in the eastern portion of the Basin along Admiralty Way using an excavator, and hoses with water for dust control.

9:00 am. The C.S Legacy crew blocked off the northern lane of Admiralty Way.

9:10 am. The C.S. Legacy crew moved from the Eastern portion of the Basin to the southern portion of the Basin and set out a black tarp in the northern Lane of Admiralty Way to prevent contaminated soil from entering the storm drain.

9:30 am. Soil from the Basin was loaded into trucks using the excavator. The following species individuals were observed within the Basin at this time: Thirty-five Snowy Egrets, one Black-Crowned Night-Heron.

10:00 am. The weather in Marina Del Rey went from cloudy to sunny.

10:30 am. The Excavator finished loading soil into a total of four trucks and C.S. Legacy crewmembers began watering and turning up soil near the utility heads along Admiralty Way.

11:20 am. C.S. Legacy crewmembers continued watering and turning up soil near the utility heads along Admiralty Way.

11:40 am. The following species individuals were observed within the Basin at this time: Thirty-one Snowy Egrets, near the tide gates in the southern portion of the Basin.

12:00 pm. Crew members began lunch break.

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12:45 pm. The following species were observed within the Basin after the lunch break: Thirty Snowy Egrets, and one Double-crested Cormorant. The C.S. Legacy Crew compacted the soil in the southern portion of the work area and moved to the eastern portion of the Basin to continue removing the concrete adjacent to the northern side of Admiralty Way. No wildlife was observed in the eastern portion of the Basin.

1:20 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew continued removing the concrete adjacent to the northern side of Admiralty Way using an excavator.

2:00 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew continued removing the concrete adjacent to the northern side of Admiralty Way using an excavator. No wildlife was observed in the area.

2:20 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew reinstalled the chain-link fence along Admiralty Way and moved the excavator to the southern portion of the Basin still adjacent to Admiralty Way.

2:45 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew re-opened the northern lane of Admiralty Way. The following species were observed within the Basin at this time: Thirty-eight Snowy Egrets foraging throughout the basin, one Black-crowned Night-Heron, and two Great Blue Herons in now very small pool of water near the tide gates in the southern portion of the Basin.

3:00 pm. The C.S. Legacy Crew finished excavation and fence reinstallation activities and moved to the northwestern portion of the Basin to aid the CMB Construction crew in installing rebar within a trench running parallel to Washington Boulevard.

3:40 pm. Most of the C.S. Legacy Crew continued helping the CMB Construction crew installing rebar within a trench running parallel to Washington Boulevard. Two crewmembers returned to the Admiralty Way side of the Basin and watered the soil in preparation for removal the next day.

3:55 pm. C.S. Legacy crewmembers departed from the project site while the CMB Construction crew began cleaning up rebar and tools.

4:15 pm. The CMB Construction crew departed from the project site.

Additional Observations

No black skimmers, monarch butterflies, osprey, or California least terns were observed today.

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. Wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am. Wildlife activity increases slightly in the late afternoon.
3. The low level of the water throughout the day made a difference in the number of birds foraging in the Basin. There were many individuals and greater species diversity.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on August 26, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on August 26, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	2 individuals observed within pine trees; common flying overhead and outside of site, and foraging on banks
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	7 individual observed within storm water inlets
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3 individuals observed within the tide gate in the southern portion of the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	5 individuals observed swimming in the southern Basin
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	2 individuals observed foraging, sitting on power lines and flying overhead
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	38 individuals observed foraging in the Basin; several observed flying overhead
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1 individual observed foraging in the Central Basin
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south of Basin
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	9 individuals observed foraging on the banks of the Basin
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	1 individual observed foraging on the northwestern bank of the Basin
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2 individuals observed foraging throughout the Basin
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	3 individuals observed foraging in the northern section of the Basin



Figure 1. Photo facing northeast of excavator loading soil from the southeast portion of the Basin into trucks.



Figure 2. Photo facing west of excavator breaking concrete along Admiralty Way in eastern portion of the Basin.

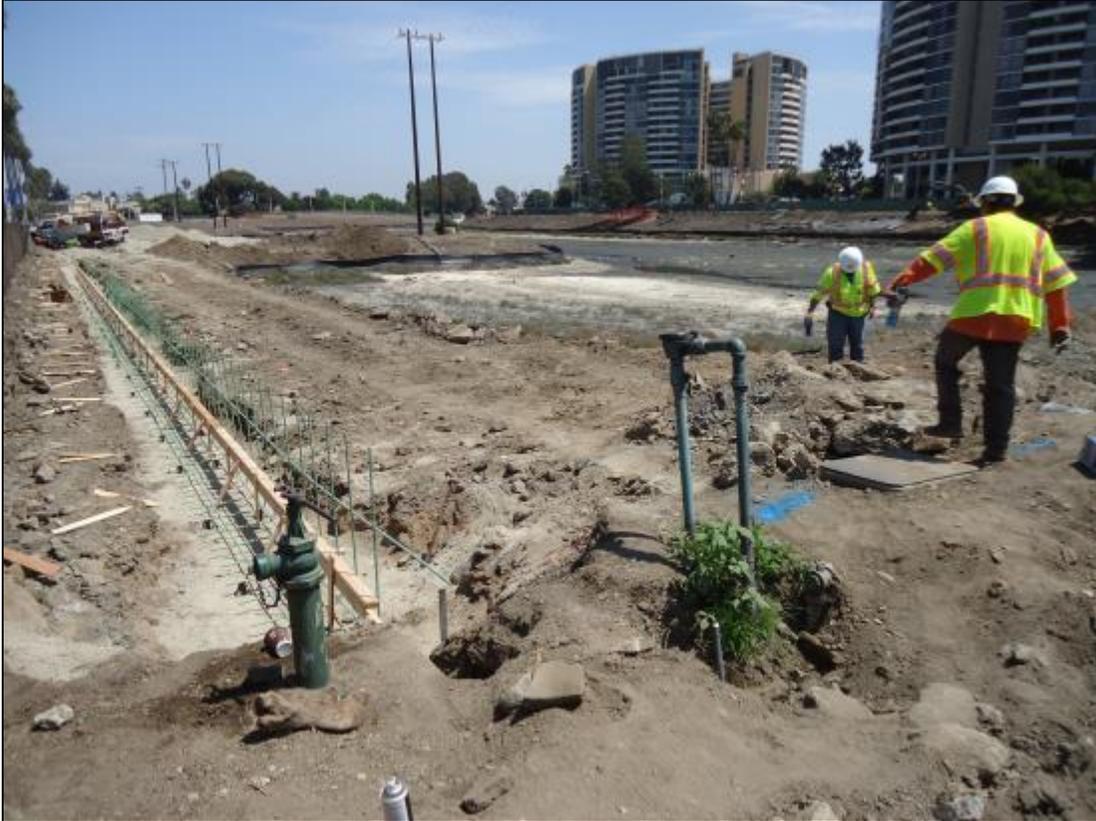


Figure 3. Photo facing east of CMB Construction crew installing rebar along Washington Avenue.



Figure 4. Photo facing northeast of Oxford Basin.



Memorandum

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

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Linda Nguyen, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

Date: August 27, 2015

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

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on August 27, 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 Linda Nguyen, SWCA biologist, beginning at 8:00 am and ending at 4:20 p.m. Weather conditions during the day were mostly sunny, with temperatures ranging from 70°F in the morning to a high of 83°F. No measurable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with debris cleanup and transport, soil cleanup and transport, sand import, and trench backfill and compaction. 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. Only a small amount of water remains in the southwestern most portion of the Basin. Upon arrival, one Double-Crested Cormorant, two Black-Crowned Night-Herons, four Great Blue Herons, thirty-six Snowy Egrets, one Belted Kingfisher, and one American Crow were observed in the southwest portion of the Basin. The Belted Kingfisher and American Crow appeared to be quarreling by chasing each other and making alarmed calls.

7:40 am. The C.S. Legacy crew members arrived to the layout yard.

8:10 am. The biological monitor gave the bio-awareness training to the site superintendent and his crew of seven workers. The Anderson Environmental VOC safety monitor gave the safety meeting. The SoCal Storm-water Solutions Monitor, two members of CMB construction, and the Inspector of

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Record attended the training and all workers signed the sign-in sheet. According to the C.S. Legacy Foreman, work for the day would consist of removing contaminated soil from the southern banks of the Basin and implementing road safety measures for removal of soil. Additionally, some crew members will be laying down lumber and compacting soil for the retention wall on the northern edge of the Basin.

8:15 am. Trainings and safety tailboards were completed.

8:20 am. The C.S. Legacy crew began removing soil along the southwestern bank of the Basin. A backhoe was used to dig out soil. A water hose was used to mitigate dust. A second C.S. Legacy crew began using a small excavator to backfill the trench for the retention wall on the northwest portion. A water hose was used to mitigate dust. Lumber was being laid and installed as the frame of the retention wall.

8:50 am. Thirteen Snowy Egrets, two Double-crested Cormorants, one Great Egret, and one Great Blue Heron were observed in southwest portion of the Basin. A pair of mourning doves were perched on the power line near the northwest portion of the Basin.

10:00 am. Twenty-eight Snowy Egrets, one cormorant, three Great Blue Herons, and one Great Egret were observed within the southwest portion of Basin.

10:30 am. Three dump trucks were filled with contaminated soil. A fourth truck was expected.

10:50 am. Seven Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, one Great Egret, and five Great Blue Herons were observed in southwest portion of the Basin. Twenty-four Snowy Egret individuals were observed in the middle and eastern side of the Basin.

11:40 am. A larger excavator was brought into the northern bank to help backfill. A small dump truck arrived and deposited sand on the northeast portion of the Basin. Seventeen Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, one Great Egret, and two Great Blue Herons were observed in Southwest portion of the Basin.

12:00 pm. Crew members began lunch break.

12:45 pm. Crews continued work at retention wall. More wood was delivered to staging yard. Two California Least Terns were observed flying above.

1:05 pm. Twenty-three Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, and one Great Blue Heron were observed within the Basin.

1:20 pm. Second crew began digging up more contaminated soil with the backhoe on the Southwest bank.

1:40 pm. Construction meeting with LA County Project Manager, C.S. Legacy Foreman, LA County Building Inspector, and LA County Environmental Compliance Inspector. There was discussion on plans to fix a leak in the drain blockage. The last few hundred feet of SECA 1 will be removed on

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Monday and Tuesday. There are plans to dredge 5 to 10 feet of basin sediment, then filling the base a few feet with clean sand. Retention wall footing may be unstable, so they will look into fixing that issue.

2:50 pm. Twenty-seven Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorants, one Great Blue Heron were observed foraging within the basin. A Belted Kingfisher briefly stopped by the southwest section but flew off again.

4:00 pm. Crew members finish up.

4:10 pm. Thirty-six Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorants, and one Great Blue Heron were observed foraging in the southwest portion of the Basin.

4:20 pm. Crew members leave project site. C.S. Legacy Foreman requested the tailboard meeting to start at 7:00 am tomorrow.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Mallards, Sandpipers, Plovers, monarch butterflies, or Osprey were observed today.

Conclusions

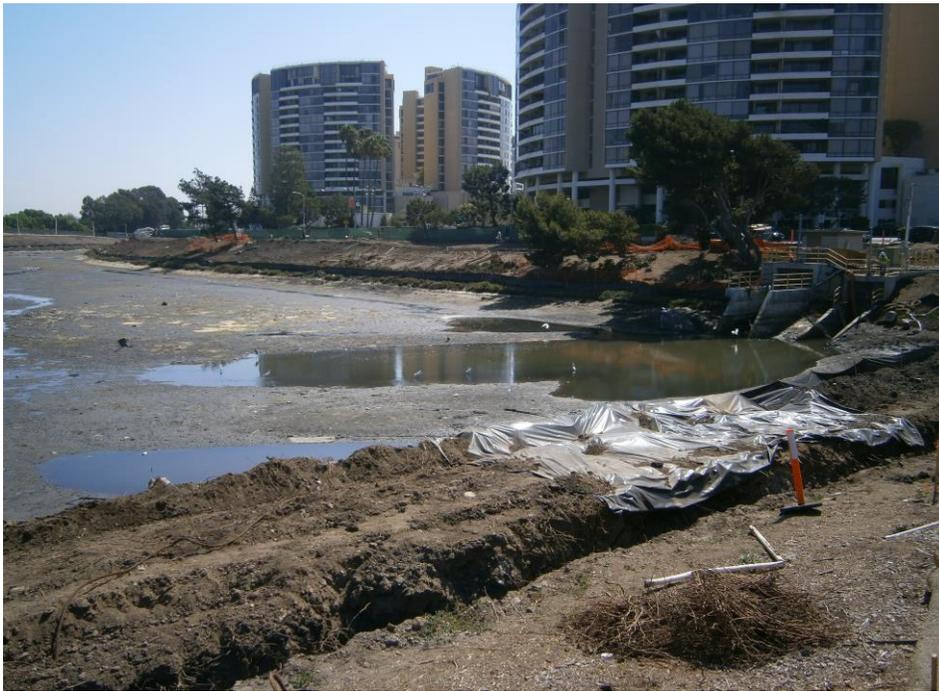
Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

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. Wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 12:00 pm. Wildlife activity increases slightly in the late afternoon.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on August 26, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on August 25, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	2 individuals observed within pine trees
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2 individual observed near storm water inlets in the morning
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	2 individuals observed swimming in the Southwest Basin
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	2 individuals observed sitting on power lines
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	40 individuals observed foraging in the Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1 individual observed foraging in the Southwest Basin
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	2 individuals perched on brush, west side of Basin
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	2 individuals observed flying past project area
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	1 individual observed perching near storm water inlet
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	5 individuals observed foraging throughout the Basin

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Remaining water and birds inside basin (12:00 pm)



Water level in basin rose a little from a leak in the storm water inlet (3:00 pm)



Memorandum

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

*From: Wendy Katagi, CDM Smith
Linda Nguyen, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

Date: August 28, 2015

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

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on August 28, 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 Linda Nguyen, SWCA biologist, beginning at 7:00 am and ending at 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions during the day were mostly sunny, with temperatures ranging from 70°F in the morning to a high of 85°F. No measurable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with concrete removal and transport, soil cleanup and transport, sand import, and trench backfill and soil compaction. All crews were overseen by the contractor superintendent and the VOC safety monitor.

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. Only a small amount of water remains in the southwestern most portion of the Basin. Upon arrival, eight Double Crested Cormorants, one Black Crowned Night Heron, three Great Blue Herons, twenty-three Snowy Egrets, one Mallard Duck were observed in the southwest portion of the Basin. A Western Gull and a House Finch was observed flying by overhead. The C.S. Legacy crew members arrived to the layout yard.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gave the bio-awareness training to the crew of nine workers. The Anderson Environmental VOC safety monitor gave the safety meeting. All workers signed the sign-in sheet.

7:15 am. Trainings and safety tailboards were completed.

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7:20 am. The C.S. Legacy crew began removing concrete along the southeast bank of the Basin. A backhoe was used to break and dig out the concrete. A water hose was used to mitigate dust. A second C.S. Legacy crew began using a second backhoe to backfill the trench for the retention wall on the northwest portion. A water hose was used to mitigate dust. Lumber was being laid and installed as the frame of the retention wall.

7:30 am. Thirteen Snowy Egrets, three Double-crested Cormorants, one Great Egret, and one Great Blue Heron were observed in southwest portion of the Basin. Biological Monitor made contact with C.S. Legacy Foreman. According to the C.S. Legacy Foreman, work for the day would consist of removing concrete from the Southeast bank of the Basin and implementing road safety measures for removal of concrete. Additionally, some crew members will be laying down lumber and compacting soil for the retention wall on the northern edge of the Basin. The foreman was also expecting delivery of sandbags for nuisance water diversion at the storm water inlet. Rain For Rent was also expected to come install a pipe to pump out remaining water in the Basin.

8:00 am. An American Crow was observed foraging at the northeast bank of the Basin. Eight Least Sandpipers and five Semipalmated Plovers were observed foraging near the storm water inlet within the Central Basin.

8:30 am. LA County Water Quality Specialists collected some water samples.

9:20 am. Twenty-five Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, and ten Semipalmated Plovers were observed within the Basin.

10:30 am. Water pump was turned on by Rain for Rent.

10:40 am. Twelve Semipalmated Plovers, five Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, one Great Egret, and one Great Blue Heron were observed foraging within the Basin. Four American Crows were observed flying by overhead.

12:00 pm. Ten Semipalmated Plovers, six Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant were observed within the Basin.

12:15 pm. Crew members begin lunch break.

1:15 pm. Crew members continue to work on retention wall and concrete removal. Some crew members begin building a sandbag barrier for the storm water inlet.

2:00 pm. Ten Semipalmated Plovers, one Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, and one Great Blue Heron were observed within the Basin.

3:00 pm. Ten Semipalmated Plovers, fifteen Snowy Egrets, one Double-crested Cormorant, two Great Blue Herons were observed within the Basin.

3:15 pm. Crew members completed work for the day.

3:30 pm. Crews leave project site. According to the C.S. Legacy Foreman, work will begin at 7:00 am on Monday morning.

Additional Observations

No Black Skimmers, Belted Kingfisher, Osprey, monarch butterflies, or Least Terns were observed today.

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. Wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 12:00 pm. Wildlife activity increases slightly in the late afternoon.

Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on August 28, 2015.

Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on August 28, 2015		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	1 individuals observed foraging on Northeast bank, very common; observed flying overhead
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1 individual observed near Southwest portion of Basin, only seen in morning
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	8 individuals observed swimming in the Southwest Basin
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	2 individuals observed sitting on power lines
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	25 individuals observed foraging in the Basin
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2 individuals observed foraging in the Southwest Basin
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead

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Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	3 individuals observed foraging throughout the Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1 individual foraging on Southwest portion of the Basin
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	8 individuals observed foraging on the banks of the Basin
Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	12 individuals observed foraging on the banks of the Basin
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead