
5.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.3.1 Environmental Setting

Biological resources within the proposed Project areas have been studied and analyzed for the purpose of determining any impacts to the environment resulting from the construction of the proposed sewer main. Resources were observed, studied, and analyzed within each of the alternative alignments to allow flexibility for construction staging, construction, and construction related activities.

This section summarizes the findings and conclusions contained in the Biological Technical Report prepared by Keane Biological Consulting (2005) and the Marine Resource report prepared by MBC Biological (2005) for the Project. The Biological Technical Report and Marine Resource Report are contained in Appendix D to this EIR. The reports were prepared to: (1) inventory, map and describe the types, current conditions, and value of existing on-site biological resources; (2) identify and evaluate the significance of all potential direct, indirect, and cumulative project impacts on existing resources; and (3) recommend mitigation measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

This section also summarizes the findings and conclusions contained in the 404 and 1603 Jurisdictional Delineation Report prepared by URS for the Project site dated 2005 (Appendix D).

Marina Del Rey is one of the largest human-made marinas in the world with more than 6,000 berths (Pondella and Allen, unpublished data). Most of the Marina is silt-bottomed with little hard substrate other than various retaining walls, floats and pilings. Basin D, located on the west side of the marina, terminates in a sandy swimming beach, and eelgrass beds (*Zostera marina*) are present in the subtidal areas of the basin. The marina connects to Santa Monica Bay through an entrance channel bound by breakwaters running perpendicular to shore with a terminal breakwall running parallel to shore that protects the entrance.

The Ballona Creek flood control channel runs parallel to the Marina Del Rey entrance channel at the mouth of the Creek, emptying into Santa Monica Bay south of the Marina Del Rey Channel. Within the Project area, Ballona Creek is riprap-lined and primarily marine, providing tidal exchange for both Del Rey Lagoon and the nearby Ballona Wetlands. Ballona Creek drains most of Culver City and the surrounding areas [Wetlands Research Associates, Inc. (WRA), 1990].

To the west of the Project area, the Marina Del Rey and Ballona Creek entrances bisect Dockweiler State Beach. The north beach is adjacent to Venice Municipal Beach, the Ballona Lagoon and Marina Del Rey to the east. A protected California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*) avian nesting vegetated area is located near the southern end of the beach. The breeding area is fenced to exclude humans and predators.

The southern extent of Dockweiler State Beach is adjacent to Del Rey Lagoon, Playa Del Rey and LAX to the south. In the Del Rey Lagoon area, several fenced, vegetated dunes front the beach. Steeper slopes backing the beach are also vegetated. Two western snowy plover critical habitat units have been proposed for Dockweiler State Beach, the northernmost west section of the airport, slightly south of the southern extent of the project. Dockweiler State Beach, particularly the upper, dry back-beach area where proposed Project activities may occur are, for the most part, groomed with developed paths and volleyball courts.

Two Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) are located close to most of the potential alignments. To the north, three proposed project alignments are in proximity to the Grand Canal/Ballona Lagoon in the Venice and Marina Del Rey area. To the south, two proposed alignments are near Del Rey Lagoon situated in Playa Del Rey.

VEGETATION

The Ballona Lagoon area supports several coastal vegetative communities including Coastal Salt Marsh, characterized by vegetation that occupies intertidal areas and is periodically inundated by rising tides, Coastal Strand, which is characterized by vegetation typical of upland, beach and dune habitats, and Coastal Sage Scrub, a habitat that includes those species typically found higher, above the Coastal Strand community (Jones, 2003).

Del Rey Lagoon is surrounded by an urban park with manicured landscaping, lawns, a sandy beach, and recreational infrastructure along the southern end of the lagoon on level parkland about 10 feet above the elevation of the lagoon (WRA, 1990). Adjacent to Del Rey Lagoon to the south, between Pacific Avenue and Dockweiler State Beach, are several fenced, vegetated dunes. The dunes support a degraded Southern Dune Scrub habitat dominated by invasive iceplant, and to a lesser extent, native beach evening primrose.

Special-Status Species – For purposes of this EIR, a species is considered “special status” or “sensitive” if it is included in one of the following categories:

- Federal listing as threatened or endangered;
- State listing as rare, threatened, or endangered;
- Proposed for federal or state listing as threatened or endangered;
- Candidates for federal or state listing as threatened or endangered;
- Federal species of concern;
- Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;
- Designated by the CDFG as a Species of Special Concern; and
- Included in the sixth edition of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventory of rare and endangered plants in California [California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), 2005].

Several species of plants or wildlife that occur (or could potentially occur) within Ballona and Del Rey Lagoons are listed by the federal and/or state governments as threatened or endangered. Additionally, some species are listed by government agencies and other entities as being of concern for various reasons. All marine mammals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, native birds by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and endangered plants and animals by the California Endangered Species Act.

Marina Del Rey Area – Sensitive insect species known to occur in the Marina Del Rey area, and that may potentially be found in the project area, include two species of butterflies, the federally listed endangered El Segundo blue butterfly (*Euphilotes battoides allyni*) and the wandering or saltmarsh skipper (*Panoquina errans*). Both butterflies are associated with host plant species that are known to occur in the Ballona Lagoon plant community. Historically three sensitive insect species, Dorothy’s El Segundo dune weevil (*Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea*), Belkin’s dune tabanid fly (*Brenmania belkini*),

and globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*), were reported to occur on the dunes of South Dockweiler State Beach (CNDDDB, 2005). Recent occurrence of these species in the area has not been corroborated.

Venice Area – Several species of sensitive native plants were noted in the Ballona Lagoon area, including: red sand-verbena (*Abronia maritima*), southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii*), and woolly sea-blight (*Suaeda taxifolia*), which are sensitive species found in small populations of limited distribution. Three other plants, south coast saltbush (*Atriplex pacifica*), pink sand-verbena (*Abronia umbellata*), and California sea-blight (*Suaeda californica*) are considered to be rare, threatened or endangered in California.

Among avian species, the California least tern occurs in the Project area. It nests in a protected breeding site on North Dockweiler State Beach and feeding in shallow waters throughout the area. The Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), another beach nesting species, is known to occur in the Project area in winter, feeding on lower beaches and tidal flats.

Playa Del Rey Area – Summer nesting in the Project area is not reported, but critical nesting habitat designation is proposed for Dockweiler State Beach south of the proposed Project area. Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*) requires pickleweed habitat and is known to occur in the Marina Del Rey area. Belding's savannah sparrow could potentially be found foraging in or nesting near Del Rey Lagoon.

5.3.2 Thresholds of Significance

Direct impacts occur when sensitive biological resources are altered or destroyed as a result of project implementation. Examples of such impacts include removal of sensitive vegetation, filling of wetland habitats, or severing or physically restricting the width of wildlife corridors. Other direct impacts may include loss of foraging or nesting habitat and take of federal and state protected plant or animal species. Indirect impacts may occur due to elevated levels of noise or lighting, change in surface water hydrology within a floodplain, and increased erosion or sedimentation. These types of indirect impacts can affect vegetation communities or their potential use by sensitive wildlife species.

The CEQA Guidelines define "significant effect on the environment" as a "substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment." The CEQA Guidelines further indicate that there may be a significant effect on biological resources if the project will:

- a. Substantially affect an endangered, rare, or threatened species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species;
- b. Interfere substantially with the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species to the extent that it adversely affects the population dynamics of the species;
- c. Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants; or
- d. Affect a substantial portion of the distribution of plant communities defined as threatened or very threatened by the Nature Conservancy Heritage Program or as designated in the CNDDDB maintained by the CDFG.

5.3.3 Impact Analysis

MARINA DEL REY

Marquesas Way/Via Marina Way Alignment – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the Grand Canal, although the proposed Project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the Project area are anticipated from this alignment.

Temporary turbidity in the canal could occur with certain tunneling methods, and turbidity may affect least tern foraging either by reducing local prey availability and/or by compromising visibility of prey in the vicinity. However, in general, tunneling would occur below the bottom of the canal, and tunneling generally has no effect on the surface (Justin Brown, pers. comm.). Thus, no turbidity is expected in the canal near Hurricane and Marquesas Way where tunneling will occur.

VENICE ALIGNMENT

Pacific Avenue Alignment – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources at launching and receiving sites associated with the submarine canal erosion could occur through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment, although the proposed project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the Project area are anticipated from this alignment.

Any construction activities conducted during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, may impose significant temporary impacts in the form of noise, surface vibration, and increased human disturbance. Furthermore, those least terns using the nesting site will be affected if open-cut excavation, jacking pit, or micro-tunneling is used, within 500 feet of the nesting site. Additionally, the increased human disturbance may attract tern predators (i.e., American crow). Since this alignment would be located a minimum of 600 feet from the least tern nesting site, activity at the receptor site would not have any temporary or permanent effects on the nesting site should construction activities occur during nesting season, if proper BMPs are incorporated. No permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the Project area are expected.

Venice Beach/North Dockweiler Beach Alignment – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur along the beach at launching and receiving pits through the unintentional release of sediments and water into the local environment. The cut-and-cover construction method for this alignment, though considered, has been deemed not viable.

Portions of the alignment (between Yawl and Topsail streets) would be located within 200 feet of the least tern nesting site. If any construction activities associated with tunneling occur during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, significant temporary impacts on least terns at the nesting site may result if noisy equipment is used, or if the micro-tunneling and jacking pit and/or receiving pit are within 500 feet of the nesting site. These impacts include noise, surface vibration, and increased human disturbance, as well as potentially attracting predators to the nesting site (crows). Construction activities may result in temporary effects on least terns [see Appendix D, Biological Technical Report (Keane,

2005)]. No permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the Project area are expected.

Channel Crossings – Temporary impacts associated with construction are possible, although the proposed Project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the Project area are anticipated for any of the proposed alignment alternatives.

Continuous (Full-Length) Tunnel Alignment Alternatives; Venice Beach/Dockweiler Beach – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources at shaft points associated with methane venting along the alignment surface could occur through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment. Potential impact to the least terns exists within 600 feet of the designated least tern nesting area.

Construction Alternatives – Tunneling construction methods have the advantage of reducing impacts by limiting construction activities to the launch and receptor shaft sites, which could be positioned away from sensitive areas, although the construction technique could lead to temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources, which could occur through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment.

MINED TUNNELING/SHAFT LOCATIONS

Alt. 1 – Beach Alignment (Waterview to Hurricane) – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur at the #1 starter shaft or #9 receptor shaft locations (mined tunnel Alternative #1), through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment. However, the proposed Project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. In addition, impacts to least terns may occur at potential vent shafts. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the Project area are anticipated from this alignment.

The Dockweiler State Beach #9 receptor shaft is located within 3,000 feet of the least tern nesting site. If any construction activities occur during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, no permanent and no significant temporary impacts on least terns at the nesting site are expected. Furthermore, no permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the Project area are expected.

Alt. 2 – Beach Alignment (LAX to Hurricane) – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur at the #2 starter shaft and #9 receptor shaft locations (mined tunnel Alternative #2), through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment. However, the proposed Project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. In addition, impacts to least terns may occur at potential vent shafts. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the Project area are anticipated from this alignment.

The Dockweiler State Beach #9 receptor shaft is located within 3,000 feet of the least tern nesting site. If any construction activities occur during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, no permanent

and no significant temporary impacts on least terns at the nesting site are expected. Furthermore, no permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the Project area are expected.

Alt. 3 – Beach Alignment (LAX to VPP) – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur at the #2 starter shaft and #10 receptor shaft locations (mined tunnel Alternative #3), through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment. However, the proposed project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. In addition, impacts to least terns may occur at potential vent shafts. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the project area are anticipated from this alignment.

The Hurricane Street #10 receptor shaft is located within 3,400 feet of the least tern nesting site. If any construction activities occur during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, no permanent and no significant temporary impacts on least terns at the nesting site are expected. Furthermore, no permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the project area are expected.

Alt. 4 –Inland Alignment (LAX to VPP) – Temporary impacts to water quality and marine resources could occur at the #2 starter shaft and #11 receptor shaft locations (mined tunnel Alternative #4), through the unintentional release of excavated sediments and water into the local environment. However, the proposed Project is not likely to result in a long-term reduction in water quality or the loss of individuals or habitat in the area. In addition, impacts to least terns may occur at potential vent shafts. No permanent impacts to the water quality or marine resources in the project area are anticipated from this alignment.

The Grand Canal #11 receptor shaft is located within 3,600 feet of the least tern nesting site. If any construction activities occur during the least tern nesting season when terns are present, no permanent and no significant temporary impacts on least terns at the nesting site are expected. Furthermore, no permanent impacts on least tern foraging habitat (Marina Del Rey Channel, Ballona Creek, and Grand Canal) in the project area are expected.

Other shaft locations which may be used for either method of tunneling are:

62nd Avenue – 62nd Avenue is located 1,800 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by Ballona Creek and Marina Del Rey Channel. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other short-term impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur in the project area.

The Beach at Hurricane Street – The beach at Hurricane Street is located 3,000 linear feet from the least tern nesting area. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other short-term impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur in the Project area.

The Beach at Waterview – The beach at Waterview is located 6,600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by Ballona Creek and Marina Del Rey Channel. Noise and other activities associated with Project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other short-term impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur in the project area.

Marquesas Way at Via Marina – Marquesas Way at Via Marina is located 3,600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by a housing development. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other short-term impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur in the project area.

Hurricane at the Grand Canal – Hurricane at the Grand Canal is located 3,600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by a housing development. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site.

The Beach North of the Marina Entrance Channel – The beach north of the Marina entrance channel is located less than 400 linear feet from the least tern nesting area. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located less than 1,000 linear feet from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would result in temporary (and no permanent) effects on the nesting site.

The Beach South of the Ballona Creek Channel – The beach south of the Ballona Creek Channel is located 1,800 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by Ballona Creek and Marina Del Rey Channel. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site.

Hurricane at Canal Street (for the tunnel option only) – Hurricane at Canal Street is located 3,600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by a housing development. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other temporary impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur.

The Dunes at LAX (tunnel option only) – The dunes at LAX (tunnel option only) are located 600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and are separated from the nesting area by Ballona Creek and Marina Del Rey Channel. Noise and other activities associated with project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the

nesting site. No other short-term impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur in the Project area.

Via Marina at the County Surface Parking Lot – Via Marina at the County surface parking lot is located 3,600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area and is separated from the nesting area by a housing development. Noise and other activities associated with Project construction would not affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located 1,000 linear feet or further from the least tern nesting area. Therefore, the alignment would not result in any permanent or temporary effects on the nesting site. No other temporary impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur.

Via Marina at Pacific Avenue – The Via Marina at Pacific Avenue is located 600 linear feet from the least tern nesting area. Noise and other activities associated with Project construction would affect least tern nesting if construction during the nesting season is located less than 1,000 linear feet from the least tern nesting area. However, even though this site is located less than 1,000 linear feet from the least tern nesting area, it is separated by a housing development. Therefore, the alignment would not be expected to result in temporary (and no permanent) effects on the nesting site. No other temporary impacts on least tern foraging habitat are expected to occur.

WATER QUALITY

Clean Water Act – The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 was designed to restore and maintain the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Sections of the CWA control the discharge of waste and pollutants into aquatic environments. Section 404 of the CWA established a program to regulate dredging and/or filling in U.S. waters. Under Section 404, the USACOE can issue two types of permits: a general permit or an individual permit. The general permit is a type of permit issued to the public at large on a regional or national basis and is only issued when the activities would cause only minimal direct or cumulative impacts. An individual permit is required for an applicant that wishes to conduct activities not already allowed under a general permit.

Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Act of 1899 – The Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Act of 1899 authorizes the USACOE to exercise control over all construction projects in U.S. navigable waters. The Rivers and Harbors Act was originally designed with the intent to protect navigation and navigable capacity. These objectives were later expanded to include environmental protection. The key provision to this Act is Section 13, which makes it a crime to discharge refuse into any navigable water without the permission of the USACOE.

All areas of construction must adhere to the CWA by implementing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance. The following alternative locations are subject to WQ requirements and may be subject to agency notification or review.

Water quality is discussed here, because it relates to the protection of marine/aquatic species. The following alternative locations are subject to water quality requirements as follows:

Location	Agency	Permit/Requirement	Issues of Concern
All Alignments	Los Angeles County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geotechnical/Grading/Hauling Permits ▪ Dept. of Beaches and Harbors; Right-of-Entry Permit ▪ ROW/Easements for construction and future maintenance and operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts from dewatering, tunneling ▪ Staging areas and additional easement
All Alignments	RWQCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPDES Construction SWPPP Permit ▪ 401C Section Certification 	Water quality and placement of discharges associated with dewatering activities. No permit required for discharges to sewer. General Permit saves time with RWQCB.
Launch Sections	USACOE	Section 10 or Section 404 Permit required if excavated material discharged to waters and construction permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location, placement and depth of pipeline ▪ Obstruction of navigation or other channel activities ▪ Channel safety ▪ Impacts to wildlife – right-of-entry fauna ▪ Dredging/filling activities
All Alignments	CDFG	1600 et. seq. (Streambed Alteration)	Impacts to fish habitat
All Alignments	CCC	Coastal Development Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obstruction of recreation and beachfront facilities ▪ Impacts to animal species and habitat ▪ Impacts to parking and traffic
N/A	California State Lands	Possible lease requirement	Verification of jurisdiction
All Alignments	National Marine Fisheries Service		Impacts to aquatic and marine life
All Alignments from Vista Del Mar and Northward	California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources	A construction notification form should be submitted to the Division prior to any activity.	Project is inside administrative bounds of the Playa Del Rey Oil Field containing numerous plugged and abandoned oil wells.
All Alignments	State of California Department of Health Services	Project Review for compliance with Title 22, Section 64630 (Conducted through County Environmental Services Division)	Separation of water and sewer mains
All Alignments	USFWS		Impacts to habitat (i.e., least tern)

Source: LUPIN Website, LA County Website, CERES, Website, 2005

5.3.4 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are expected to reduce the proposed Project’s potential significant adverse impacts to biological resources to less than significant levels:

BIO-1 If the Venice Beach/Dockweiler Beach alignment is selected and construction is to be above-ground, or if tunneling is used and the jacking and/or receiving pit is within 500 feet of the nesting site, and any construction activities are to occur during the least tern nesting season (April 1 through August 31), a qualified and experienced biological monitor shall be present during all construction activities within 500 feet of the nesting site to ensure that construction activities do not adversely affect least terns using the nesting site. In addition, the monitors will ensure that work crews properly dispose of all

garbage in covered containers so that work crews do not attract predators (such as crows) into the area and thus contribute indirectly to depredation of least tern eggs and chicks.

BIO-2 Construction of any of the alternative alignments includes tunneling under the Marina Del Rey Channel and Ballona Creek, and the Marquesas Way alignment includes tunneling under the Grand Canal. All of these waterways have been documented as foraging habitat for the least tern. If any tunneling activities are to occur during the least tern nesting season (April 1 through August 31), a water quality specialist or biological monitor shall conduct surveys at tunneling access shaft locations at a minimum of once daily to ensure that tunneling does not increase water turbidity. If any turbidity is discovered in these areas, the tunneling activities shall cease until the leak from the tunnel that is resulting in turbidity is repaired.

BIO-3 Existing and potential values in environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. If any habitat and of marine resources are disturbed, in accordance with the City of Venice LUP and Local Coastal Program (LCP), ESHAs would be restored as necessary to previous undisturbed condition. Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and restored, as necessary.

5.3.5 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

If the avoidance and minimization measures described in this EIR are implemented successfully, no unavoidable adverse impacts on biological resources are expected as a result of the proposed Project.

5.3.6 Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

No significant cumulative impacts have been identified to biological resources or habitats in the Project area. Assuming the avoidance and minimization measures above are implemented successfully, the project would not contribute to cumulative adverse effects on least terns in southern California or result in secondary impacts on least terns, least tern nesting sites or least tern foraging habitat. There are no other known projects in the vicinity of the proposed project that, when considered together, would result in significant adverse impacts to the wildlife and habitats in the Marina Del Rey area.