



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Bay Delta Region
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
(707) 428-2002
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Governor's Office of Planning & Research

August 4, 2020

Aug 05 2020

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Ms. Catherine Keylon, Senior Planner
City of Burlingame
Planning Division
501 Primrose Road
Burlingame, CA 94010
ckeylon@burlingame.org

Subject: 1868 Ogden Drive Project, Notice of Preparation, SCH No. 2020070230,
City of Burlingame, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Keylon:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) personnel have reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the 1868 Ogden Drive Project (Project). CDFW is submitting comments on the NOP to inform the City of Burlingame, as the Lead Agency, of our concerns regarding potentially significant impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed Project.

CDFW is a Trustee Agency with responsibility under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15386 for commenting on projects that could impact fish, plant, and wildlife resources (e.g., biological resources). CDFW is also considered a Responsible Agency if a project would require discretionary approval, such as permits issued under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Native Plant Protection Act, the Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program, and other provisions of the Fish and Game Code that afford protection to the state's fish and wildlife trust resources.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located on a single parcel located on the east side of Ogden Drive at the cross streets of Ogden Drive and Murchison Drive in northern Burlingame, San Mateo County.

The Project site is bounded by urban development, which includes office buildings, parking lots, a residential apartment building, and Mills High School.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project includes the removal of all existing infrastructure and features within the Project site, including a one-story office building, to construct a six-story residential building with 120 residential units and a 150-parking space parking structure.

Ms. Catherine Keylon
City of Burlingame
August 4, 2020
Page 2

COMMENTS

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations to assist the City of Burlingame in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on biological resources.

COMMENT 1: Artificial Lighting

Issue: The Project could increase artificial lighting. Artificial lighting often results in light pollution, which has the potential to significantly and adversely affect biological resources.

Evidence the impact would be significant: Night lighting can disrupt the circadian rhythms of many wildlife species. Many species use photoperiod cues for communication (e.g., bird song; Miller 2006), determining when to begin foraging (Stone et al. 2009), behavior thermoregulation (Beiswenger 1977), and migration (Longcore and Rich 2004). Aquatic species can also be affected, for example, salmonids migration can be slowed or stopped by the presence of artificial lighting (Tabor et al. 2004, Nightingale et al. 2006).

Recommendations to minimize significant impacts: CDFW recommends eliminating all non-essential artificial lighting. If artificial lighting is necessary, CDFW recommends avoiding or limiting the use of artificial lights during the hours of dawn and dusk, when many wildlife species are most active. CDFW also recommends that outdoor lighting be shielded, cast downward, and does not spill over onto other properties or upwards into the night sky (see the International Dark-Sky Association standards at <http://darksky.org/>).

COMMENT 2: Exterior Windows

Issue: The glass used for exterior building windows could result in bird collisions, which can cause bird injury and mortality.

Evidence the impact would be significant: Birds, typically, do not see clear or reflective glass, and can collide with glass (e.g., windows) that reflect surrounding landscape and/or habitat features (Klem and Saenger 2013, Sheppard 2019). When birds collide with glass, they can be injured or killed. In the United States, the estimated annual bird mortality is between 365-988 million birds (Loss et al. 2014).

Recommendations to minimize significant impacts: CDFW recommends incorporating visual signals or cues to exterior windows to prevent bird collisions. Visual signals or cues include, but are not limited to, patterns to break up reflective areas, external window films and coverings, ultraviolet patterned glass, and screens. For best practices on how to reduce bird collisions with windows, please go to the United States

Ms. Catherine Keylon
City of Burlingame
August 4, 2020
Page 3

Fish and Wildlife Service's website for Buildings and Glass
(<https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds/collisions/buildings-and-glass.php>).

COMMENT 3: Nesting Birds

Issue: Project construction could result in disturbance of nesting birds.

Evidence the impact would be significant: Noise can impact bird behavior by masking signals used for bird communication, mating, and hunting (Bottalico et al. 2015). Birds hearing can also be damaged from noise and impair the ability of birds to find or attract a mate and prevent parents from hearing calling young (Ortega 2012).

Recommendations to minimize significant impacts: If ground-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities occur during the bird breeding season (February through early-September), the Project applicant is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Project does not result in violation of Fish and Game Codes.

To evaluate and avoid for potential impacts to nesting bird species, CDFW recommends incorporating the following mitigation measures into the Project's draft Environmental Impact Report, and that these measures be made conditions of approval for the Project.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 1: Nesting Bird Surveys

To maximize the probability that nests are detected, CDFW recommends that a qualified avian biologist conduct pre-Project activity nesting bird surveys no more than seven days prior to the start of ground or vegetation disturbance and if there is a lapse of four days or more between construction, CDFW recommends that nesting bird surveys cover a sufficient area around the Project area to identify nests and determine their status. A sufficient area means any area potentially affected by the Project.

During nesting bird surveys, CDFW recommends that a qualified avian biologist establish behavioral baseline of all identified nests. During Project activities, CDFW recommends having the qualified avian biologist continuously monitor nests to detect behavioral changes resulting from Project activities. If behavioral changes occur, CDFW recommends stopping the activity, that is causing the behavioral change, and consulting with a qualified avian biologist on additional avoidance and minimization measures.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 2: Nesting Bird Buffers

During Project activities, if continuous monitoring of nests by a qualified avian biologist is not feasible, CDFW recommends a minimum no-disturbance buffer of

Ms. Catherine Keylon
City of Burlingame
August 4, 2020
Page 4

250 feet around active nests of non-listed bird species and a 1,000-foot no-disturbance buffer around active nests of non-listed raptors. These buffers are advised to remain in place until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified avian biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or on-site parental care for survival. Variance from these no-disturbance buffers is possible when there is compelling biological or ecological reason to do so, such as when the Project area would be concealed from a nest site by topography. CDFW recommends that a qualified avian biologist advise and support any variance from these buffers.

FILING FEES

CDFW anticipates that the Project will have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary (Fish and Game Code section 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, section 21089). Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Project's NOP. If you have any questions regarding this letter or for further coordination with CDFW, please contact Ms. Monica Oey, Environmental Scientist at (707) 428-2088 or monica.oey@wildlife.ca.gov; or Ms. Randi Adair, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory), at randi.adair@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

BE74D4C93C604EA...
Gregg Erickson
Regional Manager
Bay Delta Region

cc: State Clearinghouse

REFERENCES

- Beiswenger, R. E. 1977. Diet patterns of aggregative behavior in tadpoles of *Bufo americanus*, in relation to light and temperature. *Ecology* 58:98–108.
- Bottalico, Pasquale & Spoglianti, Dorina & Bertetti, Carlo & Falossi, Marco. 2015. Effect of noise generated by construction sites on birds, paper presented at Internoise 2015, International Congress and Exposition on Noise Control Engineering.

Ms. Catherine Keylon
City of Burlingame
August 4, 2020
Page 5

Klem, D. and P. G. Saenger. 2013. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Select Visual Signals to Prevent Bird-window Collisions. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 125(2):406-411.

Longcore, T., and C. Rich. 2004. Ecological light pollution - Review. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 2:191–198.

Loss, S.R., T. Will, S.S. Loss, and P.P. Marra. 2014. Bird-building collisions in the United States: estimates of annual mortality and species vulnerability. *Condor* 116: 8-23.

Nightingale, B., T. Longcore, and C. A. Simenstad. 2006. Artificial night lighting and fishes. Pages 257–276 in C. Rich and T. Longcore, editors. *Ecological*.

Miller, M. W. 2006. Apparent effects of light pollution on singing behavior of American robins. *The Condor* 108:130–139.

Ortega, C. P. 2012. Chapter 2: Effects of noise pollution on birds: A brief review of our knowledge. *Ornithological Monographs* 47: 6-22.

Sheppard, C. D. 2019. Evaluating the relative effectiveness of patterns on glass as deterrents of bird collisions with glass. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 20:e00795.

Stone, E. L., G. Jones, and S. Harris. 2009. Street lighting disturbs commuting bats. *Current Biology* 19:1123–1127. Elsevier Ltd.

Tabor, R. A., G. S. Brown, and V. T. Luiting. 2004. The effect of light intensity on sockeye salmon fry migratory behavior and predation by cottids in the Cedar River, Washington. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 24:128–145.