



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Inland Deserts Region
3602 Inland Empire Boulevard, Suite C-220
Ontario, CA 91764
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



December 23, 2021
Sent via email

Governor's Office of Planning & Research

Dec 29 2021

Ms. Alexis Vaughn
City of Ontario Planning Department
303 East "B" St
Ontario, CA 91761
avaughn@ontarioca.gov

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Report for the South Ontario Logistics Center Specific Plan Project (PSP19-001/PGPA19-004) - SCH 2021010318

Dear Ms. Vaughn:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) from the City of Ontario (City) for the South Ontario Logistics Center Specific Plan Project (Project) pursuant the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; CEQA Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a).) CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. (*Id.*, § 1802.) Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed,

¹ CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

for example, the Project may be subject to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in “take” as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), the Project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Project includes the development of 23 parcels that currently have various agricultural uses, including a dairy farm, row crops, six owner and worker residents, and vacant land. The Project will consist of the construction of eight warehouse buildings (maximum of 5,333,518 square feet of warehouse and office uses) on 219.39 acres. The location is in the southwest portion of the City of Ontario and is bound by Eucalyptus Avenue to the north, Campus Avenue to the west, Merrill Avenue to the south, and Grove Avenue to the east.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the City in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project’s significant, or potentially significant, impacts on state special-status fish and wildlife (biological) resources.

State Special-Status Reptiles

According to the DEIR, a mitigation measure (MM BIO-1) will be implemented to lessen the impacts to special-status reptile species (western pond turtle) that have the potential to occur within the Project as follows:

MM BIO-1 *Within 14 days prior to the onset of construction activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for western pond turtle within all areas that fall within 100 feet of any suitable aquatic and upland nesting habitat for this species (stock/retention ponds). If western pond turtles are observed during the pre-construction survey, the CDFW shall be contacted. If no western pond turtles are observed during the preconstruction survey, then construction activities may begin. If construction is delayed or halted for more than 30 days, another pre-construction survey for western pond turtle shall be conducted. Within seven days of the pre-construction survey, a report of findings from the survey shall be submitted to the CDFW.*

During construction, a qualified biological monitor who has been approved by the CDFW to relocate western pond turtles shall be on-site to ensure that no western pond turtles are harmed. If western pond turtles are observed in the construction area at any time during construction, the on-site biological monitor shall be notified and construction in the vicinity of the sighting shall be halted until such a time as a turtle has been removed from the construction zone and relocated by an

approved biologist. If a sighting occurs during construction, the biologist shall prepare a report of the event and submit it to CDFW.

CDFW agrees that surveys should be performed for western pond turtles; however, it is not clear on what a “preconstruction survey” for nearly 19.0 acres of stock/retention ponds and channels entails (e.g., seining, water withdrawal) and how this will ensure individuals are avoided. Also, CDFW would like to understand more regarding the relocation effort (e.g., location, type of habitat, species baseline data for the proposed relocation site, granted landowner permission). If western pond turtles are present on site, then, as currently designed, the Project would remove habitat for the species and therefore impact the species. Relocation alone may not be sufficient to offset the potentially remaining significant impact. Based on the status of the species and continuing loss of habitat in the vicinity, CDFW considers mitigation appropriate to ensure potentially significant impacts are mitigated to less than significant. CDFW recommends that the City include the following measures within the FEIR prior to certification.

MM BIO-X (Added) *Within the breeding season (May-July) prior to the onset of construction activities, a CDFW-approved qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction trapping surveys, following U.S. Geological Survey trapping protocol, for western pond turtle within all areas of any suitable aquatic habitat for this species (e.g., retention and treatment ponds). If western pond turtles are observed or trapped during the pre-construction survey, the Project Proponent shall either avoid impacts to western pond turtle aquatic and terrestrial habitat or shall prepare for CDFW review and approval, a translocation plan identifying proposed protocol for trapping and relocating turtles, including identifying potential, appropriate receiver sites to relocate western pond turtles to. If no western pond turtles are observed during the pre-construction survey, then construction activities may begin. If construction is delayed or halted for more than 30 days, another pre-construction survey for western pond turtle shall be conducted. Within seven days of the pre-construction survey, a report of findings from the survey shall be submitted to the CDFW. During construction, a qualified biological monitor who has been approved by the CDFW to relocate western pond turtles shall be onsite to ensure that no western pond turtles are harmed. If western pond turtles are observed in the construction area at any time during construction, the onsite biological monitor shall be notified and construction in the vicinity of the sighting shall be halted until such a time as a turtle has been removed from the construction zone and relocated by an approved biologist. If a sighting occurs during construction, the biologist shall prepare a report of the event and submit it to CDFW.*

If western pond turtle(s) is/are identified, the Project Proponent shall mitigate impacts to western pond turtle by creating suitable, breeding, and foraging habitat at a

minimum 2:1 replacement to impact ratio a CDFW-approved location within southwest San Bernardino County. Habitat shall be conserved in perpetuity via conveyance of a conservation easement to a CDFW-approved conservation entity and a management fund (endowment) shall be established by the Applicant consisting of an interest-bearing account with the amount of capital necessary to generate sufficient interest and/or income to fund all monitoring, management, and protection of the conservation area(s), including but not limited to, reasonable administrative overhead, biological monitoring, invasive species and trash removal, fencing and signage replacement and repair, law enforcement measures, long-term management reporting (as described below), and other actions designed to maintain and improve the habitat of the conserved land(s), in perpetuity. A Property Analysis Record, or substantially equivalent analysis, shall be conducted to determine the management needs and costs described above, which then will be used to calculate the capital needed for the management of the fund. Except for uses appropriate to a habitat conservation area, the public shall not have access to the mitigation area(s), and no activities shall be permitted within the site, except maintenance of habitat, including the removal of nonnative plant species, trash, and debris, and the installation of native plant materials.

State Special-Status Avian Species

Within the biological assessment report for the Project, the western boundary was delineated at Bon View Avenue; however, according to the DEIR (3.1 Project Location and Setting), the Project is bound by Campus Avenue to the west (refer to Appendices Figure 1 and Figure 2). Further, the Project is described as consisting of 23 parcels, of which the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) are listed (refer to Table 1 in the Appendices or in the DEIR as Table 3-1) along with Figure 3 in the Appendices for more details. CDFW asks that the City review the DEIR and ensure that the western boundary is consistent throughout the entire DEIR and appendices for the FEIR.

CDFW also believes that this omitted portion of the Project (e.g., the western portion between Bon View Avenue and Campus Avenue), or 74 acres, may be associated with Proposition 70 funding. The Chino Agricultural Preserve (herein referred to as the Dairy Preserve) was 17,000 acres of dairy and agriculture that encompassed portions of the Cities of Chino and Ontario. The Dairy Preserve was formed in 1968 under the auspices of the California's Williamson Act - a 1965 law that was intended to preserve California farmland. In 1988, voters passed Proposition 70, the California, Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act (Act) to fund bonds for "the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, protection, or restoration of park, wildlife, coastal, and natural lands in California, including **lands supporting unique or endangered plants and animals (emphasis added)**". San Bernardino County was awarded a \$20 million grant under

Proposition 70, to be applied towards the acquisition of dairy properties for the purpose of preserving agricultural heritage. The County of San Bernardino acquired nine dairy properties with the grant money in the early 1990s that included 366.6 acres, with approximately 201.3 acres within the City of Ontario. By 1997, half of the dairies that had been operating in the Dairy Preserve at its peak had left. In 1999, the City of Ontario annexed nearly 8,200 acres and the City of Chino claimed another 7,000 acres from the remaining acres in the Dairy Preserve.

With the economic downturn of 2007, the County of San Bernardino recognized the shifting markets within the Dairy Preserve and relocated its Proposition 70 land holdings to a more sustainable location through state legislation. SB 1124 authorized the sell or exchange of the originally acquired dairy properties purchased with Proposition 70 grant funds, under the condition that the County of San Bernardino preserve all lands and conservation easements acquired as the replacement properties in perpetuity for agricultural preservation, including agricultural and wildlife education or wildlife habitat, or for open space and conservation. Given the complexity of the funding and legislation changes, CDFW would like more information and transparency regarding how the funds are being appropriated to their intended purposes (e.g., wildlife/burrowing owl land or open space conservation) included in the FEIR.

The DEIR (Section 4.3.5 Project Impacts and Mitigation Section *Burrowing Owl Survey*) states that burrowing owl surveys were conducted during the breeding season in 2019 (Ecological Sciences, Inc.) by “walking parallel transects (where feasible) through suitable habitat over the entire survey area [i.e., the Project site and within a 150-meter (500 feet) buffer area where feasible or at least by visual means]”. No burrowing owl or their sign were detected.

Regardless, a mitigation measure (MM BIO-2) was included to lessen the impacts to burrowing owl as follows:

MM BIO-2 *The Project Applicant shall complete an initial BUOW take avoidance survey no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures (e.g., eliminating actions that reduce burrowing owl forage and burrowing surrogates (e.g., ground squirrel), or introduce/ facilitate burrowing owl predators) would be triggered by positive owl presence on the site where Project activities would occur. The development of avoidance and minimization approaches would be evaluated by monitoring burrowing owls (if present on-site). BUOW may re-colonize a site after only a few days. Time lapses between Project activities trigger subsequent take avoidance surveys including but not limited to a final survey conducted within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance.*

In southern California, burrowing owls are partial migrants, with some individuals migrating in winter, while others within the same breeding population remaining relatively sedentary. Conservation of migratory birds requires an understanding of habitat, behavior and threats faced by birds during breeding, wintering, and migration. However, although migratory birds are protected under international treaties, the distribution of stopovers and pathways used by migrating birds is poorly understood.

CDFW believes that burrowing owl(s) may use the Project for breeding, wintering, foraging, and/or migration stopovers. Because burrowing owls detected may be year-round residents, breeding adults, young from the previous breeding season, pre-breeding territorial adults, winter residents, dispersing juveniles, migrants, transients or new colonizers, burrowing owl residency status can be difficult to ascertain. Further, disease, predation, drought, high rainfall or site disturbance may preclude presence of burrowing owls in any given year. Thus, CDFW recommends that additional focused burrowing owl surveys of the Project site and appropriate buffer are warranted given the following: 1) the entire site was not surveyed; 2) it has been over two years since surveys were performed; 3) non-breeding season surveys should be conducted if exclusion methods are contemplated; and 4) the Project contains suitable habitat with known occurrences adjacent or within close proximity. Once more comprehensive and current data is gathered, CDFW recommends it be used to assess not only breeding, but wintering and migratory stopover habitat for burrowing owls within the Project.

While CDFW appreciates the inclusion of minimization measures specific to burrowing owls that are directly referenced from the suggested buffers contained within the Burrowing Owl 2012 Staff Report (Table 4.3-2 CDFW Recommended Restricted Activity Dates and Setback Distances by Level of Disturbance for burrowing owl), the DEIR should also discuss site-specific and regionally significant and cumulative impacts, as well as mitigation. If habitat on the Project site is occupied by burrowing owls, CDFW considers impact to the habitat to be a substantial adverse and potentially significant impact based on location and species status in the area and limited remaining habitat for burrowing owls. CDFW recommends permanent conservation of occupied burrowing owl habitat that provides for nesting, foraging, wintering, and/or dispersal (i.e., during breeding and non-breeding seasons) comparable to, or better than, that of the Project.

Finally, CDFW has provided comments to the City on several projects where impacts to burrowing owls have occurred or potentially occurred. Specifically, the City prepared a master plan for the Dairy Preserve that spans over 20 years (was formerly known as the New Model Colony (NMC) and is currently referred to as the Ontario Ranch). The General Plan Amendment and associated Final DEIR for the Sphere of Influence for the NMC (January 1998) assessed the impacts on biological resources of the conversion of the NMC from agricultural uses to develop urban and suburban uses. Subsequent to the

adoption of the DEIR, a lawsuit was filed against the City by the Endangered Habitats League, Inc. and Sierra Club challenging the City's CEQA compliance and approval of the General Plan Amendment. A settlement agreement was reached and agreed to by all parties that set forth revised mitigation measures for potential impacts in the NMC (referred to as Annexation Area 163). Because state law requires that local jurisdictions update the DEIR General Plans every 10 years, an Ontario Plan Draft DEIR (DEIR SCH # 2008101140) was prepared by the Planning Center (April 2009) and finalized in July 2009. Measures from the settlement agreement were detailed within the Ontario Plan DEIR Section 5 *Environmental Analysis*. To date, CDFW is not aware of any lands that have been set aside, managed, and/or conserved for the benefit of burrowing owls that have been, and continue to be, impacted by development.

While the Project is just adjacent to the NMC boundary, under Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines, cumulative effects refers to "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts". Physical changes caused by a project can contribute incrementally to cumulative effects that are significant, even if individual changes resulting from a project are limited. The City must determine whether the cumulative impact is significant, as well as whether an individual effect is "cumulatively considerable." This means "the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects" (Guidelines Section 15064(h)(1)). This is particularly true when past and continual impacts are not adequately mitigated for. Therefore, CDFW is once again strongly advising the City to maintain an interactive mapping and current inventory of burrowing owl occurrences, ensure adequate land is available and conserved **before** owls are passively relocated, and provide compensation for loss of all aspects of habitat types used (e.g., foraging, wintering, migratory stopovers, and breeding).

CDFW requests that the following mitigation measure be added to the burrowing owl section of the FEIR as follows:

MM BIO-X (Added) *The Project Proponent shall conduct surveys for burrowing owls across all suitable breeding, wintering, and foraging habitat with the Project area. If burrowing owls are identified, the Project Proponent shall either avoid all impacts on-site or conserve non-impacted occupied habitat onsite and/or conserve occupied burrowing owl habitat off-site at a minimum total 2:1 ratio of conserved to impacted habitat. Coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) shall occur to mitigate for the loss of habitat through the acquisition, conservation, and management of in-kind habitat. Lands conserved shall include 1) sufficiently large acreage with fossorial mammals present; 2) permanent protection through a conservation easement for the purpose of conserving burrowing owl habitat and*

prohibiting activities incompatible with burrowing owl use; 3) development and implementation of a mitigation land management plan to address long-term ecological sustainability and maintenance of the site for burrowing owls; and 4) funding for the maintenance and management of mitigation land through the establishment of a long-term funding mechanism such as an endowment (CDFW, 2012).

For other state special-status avian species that have been identified as having the potential to occur within the Project (tricolored blackbird, grasshopper sparrow, great blue heron, Swainson's hawk, yellow rail, California horned lark, and merlin), CDFW recommends implementation of a mitigation measure (MM BIO-1) to lessen Project related impacts as stated below.

MM BIO-1 *Prior to commencement of ground disturbance, establish the following:*

- *Vegetation removal is recommended to be conducted outside of the nesting season for migratory birds to avoid direct impacts.*
- *If vegetation removal will occur during the migratory bird nesting season, between February 1 and September 15, pre-construction nesting bird surveys shall be performed within three days prior to vegetation removal.*
- *If active nests are found during nesting bird surveys, they shall be flagged. A 250-foot buffer shall be fenced around songbird nests and a 500-foot buffer shall be fenced around raptor nests.*
- *A biological monitor shall visit the site once a week during ground disturbing activities to ensure all fencing is in place and no special-status species are being impacted.*

While this avoidance measure may benefit certain special-status species (e.g., horned larks, grasshopper sparrow), many of the other potential special-status species listed are not known to nest within the type of habitat within the Project (Swainson's hawk, great blue heron) and/or are seasonal migrants that because of geographical range or habitat requirements would not be expected to reproduce (e.g., merlin). Conversely, these same species, as well as others (bald eagle, golden eagle, and American peregrine falcon) have the potential to forage within the Project.

The Ontario Ranch DEIR concluded that the loss of farmland would only become less than significant with the collection of mitigation fees to fund replacement habitat and must have long-term conservation value for raptors. Similarly, the City of Chino concluded that impacts within the Preserve Specific Plan could not be mitigated for the cumulative loss of agricultural and open space below a level of significance for the direct loss of raptor foraging and migratory habitat (Preserve Specific Plan Statement of Overriding Conditions).

CDFW is concerned that similar projects that have undergone prior environmental review could come to substantially different conclusions regarding the significance of impacts related to the loss of raptor foraging habitat. CDFW believes the loss of these areas for foraging, individually and cumulatively, is significant and should be mitigated. Thus, CDFW recommends the DEIR reassess its findings for the continued loss of raptor habitat and provide appropriate mitigation in the form of habitat acquisition and preservation. CDFW recommends the City integrate into the DEIR the following measure:

MM BIO-X (Added) *If surveys determine that the Project supports special-status raptors, the Project Proponent shall mitigate the loss through the perpetual conservation and management of foraging habitat, approved by CDFW, at a minimum 1:1 ratio.*

The tricolored blackbird, a state threatened species, has been documented within the vicinity of the Project (ebird, California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDDB]). Nesting tricolored blackbirds are known to prefer marsh (emergent cattails [*Typha* spp.] and bulrush [*Scirpus* spp.]) habitat but will also use upland breeding substrates (e.g., milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), mustard (*Brassica* spp.), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), as well as cultivated fields of triticale and fava beans (*Vicia fava*) (Beedy and Hamilton 1999). Tricolored blackbirds also forage in agricultural landscapes known to support large insect populations, including alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), and rice (*Oryza sativa*). These areas can sustain nearby tricolored blackbird colonies, and individuals have been observed to travel up to 5 km between their nests and suitable foraging substrates even in highly urbanized environments (e.g., a colony in Riverside County in 2014). Further, most tricolored blackbirds forage over a wide area, possibly due to an inability to acquire sufficient resources at one colony site for the entire breeding season, prospecting among colonies to assess availability of nesting and foraging resources or access to mates, and/or the availability of multiple proximate nesting locations allows the species to compensate for early-season nesting failures and variation in habitat and forage conditions over time (Beedy and Hamilton 1997).

Given the Project and the adjacent lands contains suitable foraging and breeding habitat for tricolored blackbirds, CDFW recommends the DEIR include the following measure to require focused surveys and should tricolored blackbirds be observed nesting or foraging, appropriate mitigation.

MM BIO-X (Added) *The Project Proponent shall conduct surveys for tricolored blackbird across all suitable breeding and foraging habitat with the Project area. If tricolored blackbirds are identified, the Project Proponent shall avoid all occupied habitat onsite. If onsite avoidance is infeasible, the Project Proponent shall apply for an incidental take permit (ITP) with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and shall mitigate for the loss of all habitat through the acquisition, conservation, and*

management of in-kind habitat at a minimum 3:1 ratio, or as approved by the final ITP. Habitat shall be conserved in perpetuity via conveyance of a conservation easement to a CDFW-approved conservation entity and a management fund (endowment) shall be established by the Project Proponent consisting of an interest-bearing account with the amount of capital necessary to generate sufficient interest and/or income to fund all monitoring, management, and protection of the conservation area(s), including but not limited to, reasonable administrative overhead, biological monitoring, invasive species and trash removal, fencing and signage replacement and repair, law enforcement measures, long-term management reporting, and other actions designed to maintain and improve the habitat of the conserved land(s), in perpetuity. A Property Analysis Record, or substantially equivalent analysis, shall be conducted to determine the management needs and costs described above, which then will be used to calculate the capital needed for the management of the fund. Except for uses appropriate to a habitat conservation area, the public shall not have access to the mitigation area(s), and no activities shall be permitted within the site, except maintenance of habitat, including the removal of nonnative plant species, trash, and debris, and the installation of native plant materials.

California Endangered Species Act

CDFW is responsible for ensuring appropriate conservation of fish and wildlife resources including threatened, endangered, and/or candidate plant and animal species, pursuant to the CESA. CDFW recommends that a CESA ITP be obtained if the Project has the potential to result in “take” (California Fish and Game Code Section 86 defines “take” as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”) of State-listed CESA species, either through construction or over the life of the project. It is the policy of the state to conserve, protect, enhance, and restore State-listed CESA species and their habitats.

CDFW encourages early consultation, as significant modification to the proposed Project and avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures may be necessary to obtain a CESA ITP. The California Fish and Game Code requires that CDFW comply with CEQA for issuance of a CESA ITP. CDFW therefore recommends that the DEIR addresses all Project impacts to listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of CESA.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e).) Accordingly, please report any special status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database. Information can be submitted online or via completion of the CNDDDB field survey form at the following link:

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDDB at the following email address: CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. 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. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.).

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEIR for the South Ontario Logistics Center Specific Plan Project (SCH No. 2021010318) and recommends that the City address the CDFW's comments prior to certifying the DEIR. If you should have any questions pertaining to the comments provided in this letter, please contact Kim Romich, Senior Environmental Scientist, at Kimberly.Romich@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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Scott Wilson
Environmental Program Manager

Attachments

ec: Kim Freeburn, Senior Environmental Scientist, Supervisor
Inland Deserts Region
kim.freeburn@wildlife.ca.gov

Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento
state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

REFERENCES

Beedy, E. C. and W. J. Hamilton III. 1997. Tricolored blackbird status update and management guidelines. Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. (JSA 97-099.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.

———. 1999. Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 423 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Sacramento, CA, USA.

Meese, R.J. and E.C. Beedy. 2015. Managing nesting and foraging habitats to benefit breeding Tricolored Blackbirds. *Central Valley Bird Club Bulletin* 17:79-96.

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map (see DEIR Figure 3-1)

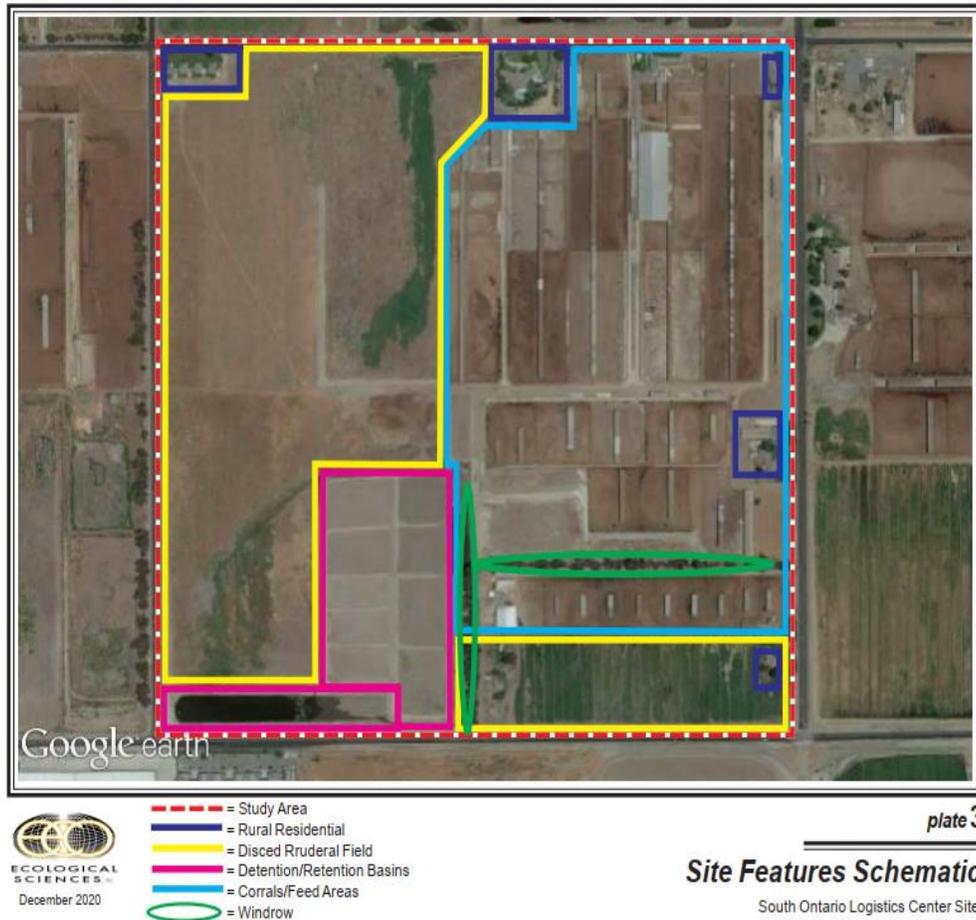


Figure 2

Aerial Vicinity Map (refer to DEIR Figure 3-2)

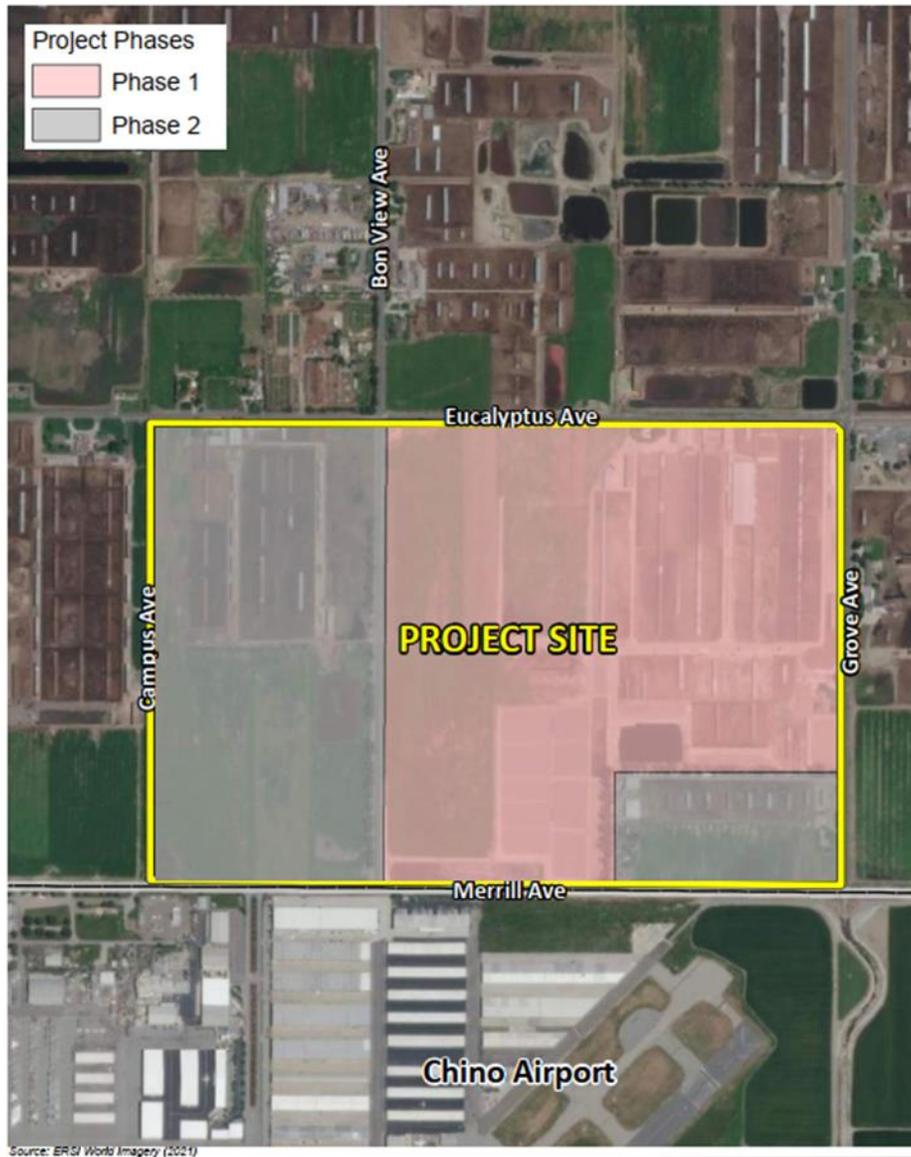


Table 1 (refer to DEIR Table 3-1).
Assessor Parcel Numbers

1054-071-01	1054-071-02	1054-081-03	1054-091-01	1054-091-02
1054-101-01	1054-101-02	1054-231-01	1054-231-02	1054-241-01
1054-241-02	1054-321-01	1054-321-02	1054-311-01	1054-311-02
1054-051-01	1054-051-02	1054-061-01	1054-061-02	1054-251-01
1054-251-02	1054-301-01	1054-301-02		

Figure 3.

A map of the corresponding APNs not included within the DEIR Biological Resources

