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Governor's Office of Planning & Research

**September 23 2021**

## STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

September 23, 2021

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**Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan and Safety Element Update, SCH #2021080394, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Ly:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) from the City of Long Beach (City; Lead Agency) for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan and Safety Element Update (Project). 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's 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, subdivision (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (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 State 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, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 *et seq.*). Likewise, 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.*), or CESA-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code, §1900 *et seq.*), CDFW recommends the Project proponent obtain appropriate authorization under the Fish and Game Code.

*Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870*

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## Project Description and Summary

**Objective:** The City's Climate Action and Adaption Plan (CAAP) and Safety Element Update will be an amendment to the General Plan. This general plan amendment aims to recognize climate impacts and incorporate climate adaption and resiliency strategies for the City of Long Beach. The proposed CAAP is a comprehensive planning document that outlines the City's approach towards climate impacts and reduction of the City's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The proposed CAAP will reduce the GHG footprint and protect from climate change impacts through the implementation of new policies, programs, incentives, requirements, and initiatives. The CAAP focuses on four climate change impacts: extreme heat, sea level rise and flooding, air quality, and drought. There are 29 climate adaptation actions the City intends to implement in an effort to reduce the City's vulnerability to climate change impacts. Some climate adaption actions include: planting of native beach vegetation, exploring opportunities for tree planting in sub-watershed areas, and planting of California native trees to enhance and expand urban forest cover and vegetation.

In regard to GHG emissions, the City plans to reduce GHG emissions 40 percent by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2045. The CAAP focuses on three sectors: building and energy, transportation, and waste. There are 21 actions in relation to the three sectors that will enable the City to achieve their targets. The proposed updates to the Safety Element will ensure compliance with State laws to allow for the incorporation of climate adaption and resilience strategies.

**Location:** The Project will encompass the City of Long Beach, approximately 50 square miles, that is located along the southern coast of the County of Los Angeles. The Project will exclude the City of Signal Hill which is surrounded by the City of Long Beach. The City is bounded by the City of Los Angeles to the west; the City of Lakewood to the north; the City of Los Alamitos to the east; and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

## Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the City in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources.

### Specific Comments

- 1) Sensitive Habitats and Open Space. Sensitive habitats/open space in the Project area is present in the form of parks and reserves, including, but not limited to, El Dorado Regional Park, Wrigley Heights Dog Park, Ramona Park, Heartwell Park, Wardlow Park, and Mothers Beach.
  - a) CDFW recommends the City analyze and discuss the Project's direct impacts on sensitive habitats/open space within the Project area. The Project could result in loss of sensitive habitats/open space due to introduction of non-native, invasive plants facilitated by the Project (collectively, indirect impacts). The EIR should disclose the acreage of sensitive habitats and open space that would be lost as a result of the

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proposed Project, including all areas subject to fuel modifications and grading to accommodate development. CDFW also recommends the City analyze and discuss the Project's potential impacts on conserved lands adjacent to the Project area.

- b) CDFW recommends the Project avoid developing and encroaching onto sensitive habitats/open space. Encroachment onto sensitive habitats/open space creates an abrupt transition between two different land uses. Encroachment onto sensitive habitats/open space could affect environmental and biological conditions and increase the magnitude of edge effects on biological resources. CDFW recommends the EIR provide alternatives to the Project that would not result in conversion of sensitive habitats/open space into developed areas. CDFW also recommends the EIR provide alternatives that would not encroach onto sensitive habitats/open space, particularly conservation easements. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6, an EIR "shall describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasible attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the project objectives." Furthermore, an EIR "shall include sufficient information about alternatives to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project" (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6) (see General Comment #6).
- c) If avoidance is not feasible, CDFW recommends the EIR provide measures to mitigate for impacts to sensitive habitats/open space. There should be no net loss of sensitive habitats/open space. CDFW recommends the EIR provide measures where any future development facilitated by the Project mitigates (avoids first if feasible) for project-level impacts on sensitive habitats/open space not previously identified in the EIR. CDFW recommends the EIR provide a measure where any future development facilitated by the Project establishes unobstructed vegetated buffers and setbacks. The EIR should provide standards for an effective buffer and setback; however, the buffer and setback distance should be increased at a project-level as needed. The EIR should provide justifications for the effectiveness of all proposed mitigation measures. The EIR should provide sufficient information and disclosure to facilitate meaningful public review, analysis, and comment on the adequacy of proposed mitigation measures to offset Project-related impacts on sensitive habitats/open space.
- 2) Monarch Butterfly. According to Xerces Society Western Monarch Count, there are several overwintering sites for the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) within the Project area. Overwintering sites were located at Livingston Park, El Dorado Regional Park and the Recreation Park adjacent to Colorado Lagoon (Xerces 2021). Furthermore, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) also supports the presence of monarch butterfly within the Project area (CDFW 2021a). The western monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*) relies on the California landscape for both breeding and overwintering habitat. The monarch butterfly occurs globally, however the subspecies that inhabits North America, western monarch butterfly, is imperiled (CDFW 2021). Western monarchs overwintering in coastal California have declined 74 percent since the late 1990s, from more than 1.2 million to less than 200,000 individuals. A recent population viability analysis of long-term California overwintering count data estimated a decline of more than 95 percent since the 1980s (Western Monarch Working Group 2019).

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- a) CDFW recommends the City assess the Project site for western monarch butterfly breeding and overwintering habitat. A habitat assessment should be performed by a qualified biologist knowledge and experience surveying for monarch butterfly. If suitable habitat is present, the qualified biologist should perform a species-specific survey at the appropriate time of year to determine presence/absence.
- 3) Jurisdictional Waters. According to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) [National Wetland Inventory](#), the Los Angeles River runs along the western boundary, and the San Gabriel River runs along the eastern boundary of the Project area (USFWS 2021).
- a) CDFW recommends the City identify and delineate all streams within the Project area and provide a discussion of the Project's potential impacts on streams. Modifications to a river, creek, or stream in one area may result in bank erosion, channel incision, or drop in water level along that stream outside of the immediate impact area. Therefore, CDFW recommends the EIR discuss whether impacts on streams within the Project area would impact those streams immediately outside of the Project area where there is hydrologic connectivity. Potential impacts such as changes to drainage pattern, runoff, and sedimentation should be discussed.
  - b) CDFW recommends the Project avoid impacting streams and associated vegetation. Herbaceous vegetation, woody vegetation, and woodlands adjacent to streams serve to protect the integrity of these resources and help maintain natural sedimentation processes. Where development may occur near a stream but may avoid impacts, the EIR should provide a justification as to why the chosen setback distance of the proposed development(s) would be effective to avoid impacts on streams and associated vegetation. Furthermore, CDFW recommends the EIR provide minimum standards for effective unobstructed vegetated buffers and setbacks adjoining streams and associated vegetation for all development facilitated by the Project. The buffer and setback distance should be increased at a project-level as needed. The EIR should provide justification for the effectiveness of chosen buffer and setback distances.
  - c) If avoidance is not feasible, the EIR should include measures where future development facilitated by the Project provides the following:
    - A stream delineation and analysis of impacts. The delineation should be conducted pursuant to the to the USFWS wetland definition adopted by CDFW (Cowardin et al. 1979). Be advised that some wetland and riparian habitats subject to CDFW's authority may extend beyond the jurisdictional limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Section 404 permit and Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Certification;
    - A Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 *et seq.* if applicable. As a Responsible Agency under CEQA, CDFW has authority over activities in streams and/or lakes that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (including vegetation associated with the stream or lake) of a river or stream or use material from a streambed. For any such activities, the Project applicant (or "entity") must notify CDFW. CDFW's issuance of a LSA Agreement for a Project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible

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Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the environmental document of the local jurisdiction (Lead Agency) for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the environmental document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement. Please visit CDFW's [Lake and Streambed Alteration Program](#) webpage for more information (CDFW 2021b); and,

- As part of the LSA Notification process, CDFW requests a hydrological evaluation of the 100-year storm event to provide information on how water and sediment is conveyed through the Project area. Additionally, the hydrological evaluation should assess the 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency flood events to evaluate existing and proposed conditions and erosion/scour potential. CDFW recommends the project-level CEQA document discuss the results and address avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures that may be necessary to reduce potential significant impacts.
- 4) Landscaping. The Project has several adaptation actions that describe tree planting, expanding the urban forest cover and vegetation, green infrastructure, and planting of native beach vegetation. CDFW recommends the DEIR provide the Project's landscaping plant palette and replacement tree species list. CDFW recommends the City use only native species found in naturally occurring vegetation communities within or adjacent to the Project site. The City should not plant, seed, or otherwise introduce non-native, invasive plant species to areas that are adjacent to and/or near native habitat areas. Accordingly, CDFW recommends the City restrict use of any species, particularly 'Moderate' or 'High' listed by the [California Invasive Plant Council](#) (Cal-IPC 2020). These species are documented to have substantial and severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure.
  - 5) Pest Management. The Project proposes the opportunity for tree planting to enhance and expand urban forest cover and vegetation as means of reducing urban heat island conditions. This Project activity may have the potential to spread tree pests and diseases through the Project area and into adjacent natural habitat not currently exposed to these stressors. This could result in expediting the loss of native trees and woodlands. As such, CDFW recommends the EIR include an infectious tree disease management plan or provide mitigation measures. The management plan or mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with an arborist and describe how the City will avoid or reduce the spread of tree insect pests and diseases.
  - 6) Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs). Alamitos Bay is located within the Project area and is considered a significant ecological area. [Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas](#) are officially designated areas within Los Angeles County identified as having irreplaceable biological resources (LACDRP 2019). These areas represent the wide-ranging biodiversity of Los Angeles County and contain some of Los Angeles County's most important biological resources. Therefore, CDFW recommends the EIR provide a discussion of Project impacts on the Alamitos Bay SEA.

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- 7) Nesting Birds. The Project may impact nesting birds and raptors as a result of enhancement of coastal dunes, expansion and enhancement of urban forest cover, and elevating riverine levees. Project activities occurring during the bird and raptor breeding and nesting season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment.
- a) Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, § 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any raptor.
  - b) CDFW recommends that measures be taken to fully avoid impacts to nesting birds and raptors. CDFW recommends the EIR include a measure where future development facilitated by the Project avoids ground-disturbing activities (e.g., mobilizing, staging, drilling, and excavating) and vegetation removal during the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 15 through September 15 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds, raptors, or their eggs.
  - c) If impacts to nesting birds and raptors cannot be avoided, CDFW recommends the EIR include measures where future development facilitated by the Project mitigates for impacts. CDFW recommends surveys by a qualified biologist with experience conducting breeding bird and raptor surveys. Surveys are needed to detect protected native birds and raptors occurring in suitable nesting habitat that may be disturbed and any other such habitat within 300 feet of the Project disturbance area, to the extent allowable and accessible. For raptors, this radius should be expanded to 500 feet and 0.5 mile for special status species, if feasible. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. Reductions in the nest buffer distance may be appropriate depending on the avian species involved, ambient levels of human activity, screening vegetation, or possibly other factors.
- 8) Bats. Numerous bat species are known to roost in trees and structures throughout Los Angeles County (Remington and Cooper 2017). In urbanized areas, bats use trees and man-made structures for daytime and nighttime roosts. According to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the presence of silver haired bat (*Lasiorycteris noctivagans*) and big free tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) have been documented within the Project area (CDFW 2021d).
- a) Bats are considered non-game mammals and are afforded protection by State law from take and/or harassment (Fish & G. Code, § 4150; Cal. Code of Regs., § 251.1). Additionally, some bats are SSC. CEQA provides protection not only for CESA-listed species, but for any species including but not limited to SSC which can be shown to meet the criteria for State listing. These SSC meet the CEQA definition of endangered, rare, or threatened species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Take of SSC could require a mandatory finding of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065).
  - b) CDFW recommends the EIR discuss whether the Project could impact bats. Project construction and activities, including (but not limited to) ground disturbance, vegetation

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removal, and any activities leading to increased noise levels may have direct and/or indirect impacts on bats and roosts. Accordingly, CDFW recommends the EIR provide measures where future development facilitated by the Project avoids potential impacts on bats. CDFW recommends the EIR provide measures where future development facilitated by the Project provides surveys for bats and roosts. The project-level environmental document should disclose and discuss potential impacts on bats/roosts. If necessary, to reduce impacts to less than significant, the project-level environmental document should provide bat-specific avoidance and/or mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4(a)(1)].

### General Comments

- 1) Disclosure. A DEIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about the effect which a proposed project is likely to have on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 20161; CEQA Guidelines, §15151). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may provide comments on the adequacy of proposed avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures, as well as to assess the significance of the specific impact relative to plant and wildlife species impacted (e.g., current range, distribution, population trends, and connectivity).
- 2) Mitigation Measures. Public agencies have a duty under CEQA to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of feasible alternatives or mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021]. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4, an environmental document “shall describe feasible measures which could mitigate for impacts below a significant level under CEQA.”
  - a) Level of Detail. Mitigation measures must be feasible, effective, implemented, and fully enforceable/imposed by the lead agency through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6(b); CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4). A public agency “shall provide the measures that are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). CDFW recommends that the City provide mitigation measures that are specific, detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location), and clear in order for a measure to be fully enforceable and implemented successfully via a mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may provide comments on the adequacy and feasibility of proposed mitigation measures.
  - b) Disclosure of Impacts. If a proposed mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects, in addition to impacts caused by the Project as proposed, the EIR should include a discussion of the effects of proposed mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4(a)(1)]. In that regard, the EIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about a project’s proposed mitigation measure(s). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may assess the potential impacts of proposed mitigation measures.
- 3) Biological Baseline Assessment. An adequate biological resources assessment should provide a complete assessment and impact analysis of the flora and fauna within and

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adjacent to a project site and where a project may result in ground disturbance. The assessment and analysis should place emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, sensitive, regionally, and locally unique species, and sensitive habitats. Impact analysis will aid in determining any direct, indirect, and cumulative biological impacts, as well as specific mitigation or avoidance measures necessary to offset those impacts. CDFW recommends avoiding any sensitive natural communities found on or adjacent to the Project site. CDFW also considers impacts to California Species of Special Concern a significant direct and cumulative adverse effect without implementing appropriate avoidance and/or mitigation measures. An environmental document should include the following information:

- a) Information on the regional setting that is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts, with special emphasis on resources that are rare or unique to the region [CEQA Guidelines, § 15125(c)]. The EIR should include measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect Sensitive Natural Communities from project-related impacts. CDFW considers these communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance. Plant communities, alliances, and associations with a state-wide ranking of S1, S2, and S3 should be considered sensitive and declining at the local and regional level. These ranks can be obtained by visiting the [Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program - Natural Communities](#) webpage (CDFW 2021c);
- b) A thorough, recent, floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities following CDFW's [Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities](#) (CDFW 2018). Adjoining habitat areas should be included where project construction and activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts off site;
- c) Floristic, alliance- and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments conducted at a project site and within the neighboring vicinity. The [Manual of California Vegetation](#) (MCV), second edition, should also be used to inform this mapping and assessment (Sawyer et al. 2009). Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment where project activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts off site. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions;
- d) A complete, recent, assessment of the biological resources associated with each habitat type on site and within adjacent areas that could also be affected by a project. CDFW's [California Natural Diversity Database](#) (CNDDDB) in Sacramento should be contacted to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat (CDFW 2021d). An assessment should include a nine-quadrangle search of the CNDDDB to determine a list of species potentially present at a project site. A lack of records in the CNDDDB does not mean that rare, threatened, or endangered plants and wildlife do not occur in the project site. Field verification for the presence or absence of sensitive species is necessary to provide a complete biological assessment for adequate CEQA review [CEQA Guidelines, § 15003(i)];
- e) A complete, recent, assessment of rare, threatened, and endangered, and other sensitive species on site and within the area of potential effect, including California Species of Special Concern and California Fully Protected Species (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515). Species to be addressed should include all those



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which meet the CEQA definition of endangered, rare, or threatened species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Seasonal variations in use of a project site should also be addressed such as wintering, roosting, nesting, and foraging habitat. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, may be required if suitable habitat is present. See CDFW's [Survey and Monitoring Protocols and Guidelines](#) for established survey protocol for select species (CDFW 2021e). Acceptable species-specific survey procedures may be developed in consultation with CDFW and the USFWS; and,

- f) A recent wildlife and rare plant survey. CDFW generally considers biological field assessments for wildlife to be valid for a one-year period, and assessments for rare plants may be considered valid for a period of up to three years. Some aspects of a proposed project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if build out could occur over a protracted time frame or in phases.
- 4) Data. CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports 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 by completing and submitting [CNDDDB Field Survey Forms](#) (CDFW 2021f). The City should ensure data collected for the preparation of the EIR be properly submitted, with all data fields applicable filled out. The data entry should also list pending development as a threat and then update this occurrence after impacts have occurred.
  - 5) Biological Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts. CDFW recommends providing a thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts. The EIR should address the following:
    - a) A discussion regarding Project-related indirect impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands [e.g., preserve lands associated with a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, § 2800 et. seq.)]. Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated in the EIR;
    - b) A discussion of both the short-term and long-term effects to species population distribution and concentration and alterations of the ecosystem supporting the species impacted [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.2(a)];
    - c) A discussion of potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, temporary and permanent human activity, and exotic species, and identification of any mitigation measures;
    - d) A discussion of Project-related changes on drainage patterns; the volume, velocity, and frequency of existing and post-Project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and post-Project fate of runoff from the Project sites. The discussion should also address the potential water extraction activities

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and the potential resulting impacts on the habitat (if any) supported by the groundwater. Mitigation measures proposed to alleviate such Project impacts should be included;

- e) An analysis of impacts from proposed changes to land use designations and zoning, and existing land use designation and zoning located nearby or adjacent to natural areas that may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be included in the EIR; and,
  - f) A cumulative effects analysis, as described under CEQA Guidelines section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant and wildlife species, habitat, and vegetation communities. If the City determines that the Project would not have a cumulative impact, the EIR should indicate why the cumulative impact is not significant. The City's conclusion should be supported by facts and analyses [CEQA Guidelines, § 15130(a)(2)].
- 6) Project Description and Alternatives. To enable CDFW to adequately review and comment on the proposed Project from the standpoint of the protection of plants, fish, and wildlife, we recommend the following information be included in the EIR:
- a) A complete discussion of the purpose and need for, and description of, the proposed Project, including all staging areas; access routes to the construction and staging areas; fuel modification footprint; and grading footprint;
  - b) Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(a), an environmental document "shall describe a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives to the Project, or to the location of the Project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Project." CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(f)(2) states if the Lead Agency concludes that no feasible alternative locations exist, it must disclose the reasons for this conclusion and should include reasons in the environmental document; and,
  - c) A range of feasible alternatives to the Project location and design features to avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts to sensitive biological resources and wildlife movement areas. CDFW recommends the City consider configuring Project construction and activities, as well as the development footprint, in such a way as to fully avoid impacts to sensitive and special status plants and wildlife species, habitat, and sensitive vegetation communities. CDFW also recommends the City consider establishing appropriate setbacks from sensitive and special status biological resources. Setbacks should not be impacted by ground disturbance or hydrological changes for the duration of the Project and from any future development. As a general rule, CDFW recommends reducing or clustering the development footprint to retain unobstructed spaces for vegetation and wildlife and provide connections for wildlife between properties and minimize obstacles to open space.

Project alternatives should be thoroughly evaluated, even if an alternative would impede, to some degree, the attainment of the Project objectives or would be more costly (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6). The EIR "shall" include sufficient information about each

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alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, public participation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed Project (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6).

- d) Where the Project may impact aquatic and riparian resources, CDFW recommends the City consider alternatives that would fully avoid impacts to such resources. CDFW also recommends alternatives that would allow not impede, alter, or otherwise modify existing surface flow; watercourse and meander; and water-dependent ecosystems and vegetation communities. Project-related designs should consider elevated crossings to avoid channelizing or narrowing of streams. Any modifications to a river, creek, or stream may cause or magnify upstream bank erosion, channel incision, and drop in water level and cause the stream to alter its course of flow.
- 7) CESA. CDFW considers adverse impacts to a species protected by CESA to be significant without mitigation under CEQA. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, candidate species, or CESA-listed plant species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish & G. Code §§ 2080, 2085; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §786.9). Consequently, if the Project or any Project-related activity will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the project. Appropriate authorization from CDFW may include an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among other options [Fish & G. Code, §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b) and (c)]. Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, may require that CDFW issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless the project CEQA document addresses all project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA ITP.
- 8) Translocation/Salvage of Plants and Animal Species. Translocation and transplantation is the process of moving an individual from a project site and permanently moving it to a new location. CDFW generally does not support the use of translocation or transplantation as the primary mitigation strategy for unavoidable impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Studies have shown that these efforts are experimental and the outcome unreliable. CDFW has found that permanent preservation and management of habitat capable of supporting these species is often a more effective long-term strategy for conserving sensitive plants and animals and their habitats.
- 9) Compensatory Mitigation. The EIR should include mitigation measures for adverse project-related direct or indirect impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of Project-related impacts. For unavoidable impacts, on-site habitat restoration or enhancement should be discussed in detail. If on-site mitigation is not feasible or would not be biologically viable and therefore not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values, off-site mitigation through habitat creation and/or acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed. Areas proposed as mitigation lands should be protected in perpetuity with a conservation easement, financial assurance and dedicated to a qualified entity for long-term management

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and monitoring. Under Government Code, section 65967, the Lead Agency must exercise due diligence in reviewing the qualifications of a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization to effectively manage and steward land, water, or natural resources on mitigation lands it approves.

- 10) Long-term Management of Mitigation Lands. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, an EIR should include measures to protect the targeted habitat values from direct and indirect negative impacts in perpetuity. The objective should be to offset the project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of wildlife habitat values. Issues that should be addressed include (but are not limited to) restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, and increased human intrusion. An appropriate non-wasting endowment should be set aside to provide for long-term management of mitigation lands.

## Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the NOP for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan and Safety Element Update to assist the City of Long Beach in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Julisa Portugal, Environmental Scientist, at [Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov) or (562) 330-7563.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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