



State of California – Natural Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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March 8, 2023

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Subject: Mitigated Negative Declaration for Tentative Tract Map No. 83553 Zone Change No. 21-03, SCH #2023020219, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Campaña:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the Tentative Tract Map No. 83553 Zone Change No. 21-03 (Project) Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) from the City of Lancaster (City). The Project is proposed from Civil Design and Drafting, Inc. (Project Applicant). Supporting documentation for the Project includes *Biological Resources Assessment of APNs 3204-006-036 and 037, Lancaster, California* (BRA) dated September 17, 2021. CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding aspects of the Project that could affect fish and wildlife resources and be subject to CDFW's 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 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 proposed Project consists of a subdivision of approximately 10 acres into 28 single-family residential lots. Access to the subdivision would be provided from 52nd Street West. The entire Project site would be graded prior to construction activities. Development would include installation of access roads and utilities (e.g., water, sewer, and electric).

Location: The Project is located on approximately 10 acres on the northwest corner of 52nd Street West and Avenue L (Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 3204-006-036 and 3204-006-037), Lancaster, California.

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. The MND should provide adequate and complete disclosure of the Project's potential impacts on biological resources [Pub. Resources Code, § 21061; CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15003(i), 15151].

Specific Comments

Comment #1: Impacts to Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

Issue: The Project may impact foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk. Swainson's hawk are also regularly observed foraging throughout the Palmdale and Lancaster area.

Specific impacts: The Project may potentially result in the loss of foraging habitat for a CESA-listed raptor species.

Why impact would occur: The BRA states, "No Swainson's hawk have been observed nesting within 5 miles of the study site (eBird 2021). The study area is not considered suitable foraging habitat given the small patch size, adjacent urban uses, and high level of habitat disturbance. No protection measures are recommended for Swainson's hawks and other migratory birds." However, a review of eBird indicates a record of Swainson's hawk observed approximately 1.3 miles southwest (eBird 2020). Additionally, despite the small patch size, the Project site is near larger areas of open space, which may be more suitable foraging habitat. Moreover, the proximity to these large open space areas may also allow an individual to reach smaller patches, such as the Project site.

Based on aerial imagery and site photographs, the Project site is an open space with sparse vegetation and provides potential foraging habitat. Although there is a potential for Swainson's hawk to be observed within or near the Project site, the MND does not provide avoidance measures to minimize the impacts to Swainson's hawk. Aside from no avoidance measures in the MND, no protocol-level focused survey was conducted for Swainson's hawk presence. If a protocol-level Swainson's hawk survey was conducted, there is potential that species presence may be observed. Project activities without pre-construction surveys could result in injury or mortality of unidentified Swainson's hawk. Lastly, Project construction activities will result in loss of habitat if Swainson's hawk are present and foraging.

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Evidence impact would be significant: Consistent with CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380, the status of the Swainson's hawk as a threatened species under CESA qualifies it as an endangered, rare, or threatened species under CEQA. The estimated historical population of Swainson's hawk was nearly 17,000 pairs; however, in the late 20th century, Bloom (1980) estimated a population of only 375 pairs. The decline was primarily a result of habitat loss from development (CDFW 2016). The most recent survey conducted in 2009 estimated the population at 941 breeding pairs. The species is currently threatened by loss of nesting and foraging habitat (e.g., from agricultural shifts to less crops that provide less suitable habitat), urban development, environmental contaminants (e.g., pesticides), and climate change (CDFW 2016). CDFW considers a Swainson's hawk nest site to be active if it was used at least once within the past five years and impacts to suitable habitat or individual birds within a five-mile radius of an active nest as significant. Based on the foregoing, Project impacts would potentially reduce the number and/or restrict the range of Swainson's hawk or contribute to the abandonment of an active nest and/or the loss of significant foraging habitat for a given nest territory and thus result in "take" as defined under CESA.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: CDFW released guidance for this species entitled [Swainson's Hawk Survey Protocols, Impact Avoidance, and Minimization Measures for Renewable Energy Projects in the Antelope Valley of Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California](#) (2010). CDFW recommends conducting focused surveys for Swainson's hawk following the 2010 guidance and disclosing the results in the Project's environmental documentation. If "take" of Swainson's hawk would occur from Project construction or operation, CESA authorization [(i.e., incidental take permit (ITP))] would be required for the Project. CDFW may consider the Lead Agency's CEQA documentation for its CESA-related actions if it adequately analyzes/discloses impacts and mitigation to CESA-listed species. Additional documentation may be required as part of an ITP application for the Project in order for CDFW to adequately develop an accurate take analysis and identify measures that would fully mitigate for take of CESA-listed species.

Mitigation Measure #2: Permanent impacts to foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk should be offset by setting aside replacement acreage to be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement dedicated to a local land conservancy or other appropriate conservation methods. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, the final environmental document should include measures to protect the targeted habitat values in perpetuity from direct and indirect negative impacts. 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 provided for the long-term monitoring and management of mitigation lands. CDFW recommends that mitigation occur at a CDFW-approved bank or via an entity that has been approved to hold and manage mitigation lands pursuant to Assembly Bill 1094 (2012), which amended Government Code sections 65965-65968. Under Government Code section 65967(c), 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.

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Comment #2: Impacts to Streams

Issue: Project activities may impact ephemeral streams on the Project site.

Specific impacts: Development on the Project site may result in erosion and earth movement that could impair ephemeral streams in the southeastern area of the property.

Why impacts would occur: The MND states, “No blue line streams were noted within the study site on the USGS topographic map. No wetlands or ephemeral desert washes were observed within the study area.” However, aerial photography indicates a potential ephemeral stream flowing on the east Project boundary. Ground-disturbing activities, vegetation removal, and fuel modification could result in stream disturbance or removal of streams. The MND does not discuss any investigation or survey for streams on the Project site. Therefore, CDFW is concerned that the MND erroneously misclassified or disregarded impacts on streams and associated natural communities.

Evidence impacts would be significant: CDFW exercises its regulatory authority as provided by Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. to conserve fish and wildlife resources which includes rivers, streams, or lakes and associated natural communities. Fish and Game Code section 1602 requires any person, state or local governmental agency, or public utility to notify CDFW prior to beginning any activity that may do one or more of the following:

- Divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake;
- Use material from any river, stream, or lake; or,
- Deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake.

CDFW requires a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement when a project activity may substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources. The Project may result in significant impacts on streams and associated natural communities because of the upslope proximity to these resources. Without appropriate mitigation, the Project continues to have a substantial adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on fish and wildlife resources, including rivers, streams, or lakes and associated natural communities identified by CDFW.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure #3: If any stream may be impacted, the Project should be required to avoid impacts by implementing appropriate vegetative buffers and/or setbacks adjoining the stream feature to reduce impacts of the Project on these resources.

Mitigation Measure #4: If avoidance is not feasible, the Project applicant should be required to notify CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code 1602 and obtain an LSA Agreement from CDFW prior to obtaining a grading permit. The Project applicant should comply with the mitigation measures detailed in a LSA Agreement issued by CDFW. The Project applicant should also provide compensatory mitigation at no less than 2:1 for the impacted stream and associated natural community, or at a ratio acceptable to CDFW. Please visit CDFW’s [Lake and Streambed Alteration Program](#) webpage for more information (CDFWa 2023).

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Mitigation Measure #5: CDFW recommends the LSA Notification include a hydrology report to evaluate whether altering upslope vegetation within the Project site may impact hydrologic activity downslope and downstream of the Project site. The hydrology report should also include an analysis to determine if Project activities will impact the current hydrologic regime or change the velocity of flows entering the ephemeral streams and downstream. CDFW also requests a hydrological evaluation of any potential scour or erosion at the Project site and downstream due to a 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency storm event for existing and proposed conditions to determine how the Project activities may change the hydrology on site.

Mitigation Measure #6: CDFW recommends that any Best Management Practice (BMPs) infrastructure that are installed should be monitored and repaired, if necessary, to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. The Project proponent should prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within stream areas. All fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site should be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh should be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.

Recommendation #1: CDFW's issuance of an LSA Agreement for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document from the lead agency/project applicant for the project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. and/or under CEQA, a project's CEQA 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. To compensate for any on- and off-site impacts to aquatic and riparian resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any LSA Agreement may include the following: erosion and pollution control measures; avoidance of resources; protective measures for downstream resources; on- and/or off-site habitat creation; enhancement or restoration; and/or protection and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity.

Comment #3: Impacts on Species of Special Concern – Reptiles

Issue: The Project may impact California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), a species designated as California Species of Special Concern (SSC).

Specific impacts: Project construction and activities, directly or through habitat modification, may result in direct injury or mortality (trampling, crushing), reduced reproductive capacity, population declines, or local extirpation of an SSC. Also, loss of foraging, breeding, or nursery habitat for an SSC may occur.

Why impacts would occur: A review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), has shown occurrences of California legless lizard within the Project vicinity. However, reptile SSC were not discussed in the BRA or the MND. As such, there is potential for the Project to impact SSC. Without appropriate avoidance or minimization measures, impacts to an SSC could result from ground-disturbing activities and vegetation removal. Wildlife may be trapped or crushed under structures. Large equipment, equipment and material staging, and vehicle and

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foot traffic could trample or bury wildlife. SSC could be injured or killed. Impacts on these SSC are more likely to occur because these are cryptic species that are less mobile and seek refuge under structures.

Evidence impacts would be significant: A [California Species of Special Concern](#) is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, is extirpated in its primary season or breeding role;

- is listed as ESA-, but not CESA-, threatened, or endangered; meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed;
- is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; and/or
- has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for CESA threatened or endangered status (CDFWb 2023).

CEQA provides protection not only for CESA-listed species, but for any species including but not limited to SSC that can be shown to meet the criteria for State listing. These SSC meet the CEQA definition of rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Therefore, take of SSC could require a mandatory finding of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065).

Impacts to any sensitive or special status species should be considered significant under CEQA unless they are clearly mitigated below a level of significance. The MND does not provide mitigation for potential impacts on SSC. Inadequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for impacts to sensitive or special status species will result in the Project continuing to have a substantial adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species by CDFW.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #7: Biological Monitor – To avoid direct injury and mortality of any SSC, CDFW recommends the City require the Project Applicant to have a qualified biologist on site to move out of harm's way wildlife of low mobility that would be injured or killed. Wildlife should be protected, allowed to move away on its own (non-invasive, passive relocation), or relocated to suitable habitat adjacent to the Project site. In areas where any SSC was found, work may only occur in these areas after a qualified biologist has determined it is safe to do so. Even so, the qualified biologist should advise workers to proceed with caution near flagged areas. A qualified biologist should be on site daily during initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal. Then, the qualified biologist should be on site weekly or bi-weekly (once every two weeks) for the remainder of Project until the cessation of all ground disturbing activities to ensure that no wildlife of any kind is harmed.

Mitigation Measure #8: Scientific Collecting Permit – CDFW recommends the City require the Project Applicant retain a qualified biologist with appropriate handling permits, or should obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to

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avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities. CDFW has the authority to issue permits for the take or possession of wildlife, including mammals; birds, nests, and eggs; reptiles, amphibians, fish, plants; and invertebrates (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1002, 1002.5, 1003). Effective October 1, 2018, a Scientific Collecting Permit is required to monitor project impacts on wildlife resources, as required by environmental documents, permits, or other legal authorizations; and, to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with otherwise lawful activities (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 650). Please visit CDFW's [Scientific Collection Permits](#) webpage for information (CDFWc 2023). Pursuant to the [California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 650](#), the Project Applicant/qualified biologist must obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities. The LSA Agreement may provide similar take or possession of species as described in the conditions of the agreement (see Comment #2 Impacts on Streams).

Mitigation Measure #9: Wildlife Relocation Plan – Prior to initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal, CDFW recommends the Project Applicant retain a qualified biologist to prepare a Wildlife Relocation Plan. The Wildlife Relocation Plan should describe all wildlife species that could occur within the Project site and proper handling and relocation protocols. The Wildlife Relocation Plan should include species-specific relocation areas, at least 200 feet outside of the Project site and in suitable and safe relocation areas. The Project Applicant should submit a copy of a Wildlife Relocation Plan to the City prior to initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal. No wildlife nests, eggs, or nestlings may be removed or relocated at any time.

Mitigation Measure #10: Injured or Dead Wildlife – If any SSC are harmed during relocation or a dead or injured animal is found, work in the immediate area should stop immediately, the qualified biologist should be notified, and dead or injured wildlife documented immediately. A formal report should be sent to CDFW and the City within three calendar days of the incident or finding. The report should include the date, time of the finding or incident (if known), and location of the carcass or injured animal and circumstances of its death or injury (if known). Work in the immediate area may only resume once the proper notifications have been made and additional mitigation measures have been identified to prevent additional injury or death.

Comment #4: Inadequate Disclosure of Adequacy of Biological Impact Fee

Issue: The MND does not provide sufficient information for CDFW to evaluate the adequacy of the Biological Impact Fee to offset the cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley.

Specific Impacts: The Project would develop approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land. This would result in permanent loss of habitat that may support rare plants and/or SSCs.

Why impacts would occur: According to page 20 in the MND, the Project's cumulative impacts on biological resources in the Antelope Valley would be mitigated through payment of a \$770/acre Biological Impact Fee. The Biological Impact Fee would "offset the cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley as a result of development." The MND concludes that "no impacts would occur" with payment of the Biological Impact Fee. The MND does not explain or make a connection as to why payment of the Biological Impact Fee is adequate to offset Project impacts so that the Project would not have a cumulative impact on biological

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resources in the Antelope Valley. The MND does not discuss or provide the following information:

- 1) Whether the Biological Impact Fee is going towards an established program;
- 2) How that program is designed to (and will) mitigate the effects at issue at a level meaningful for purposes of CEQA;
- 3) What the Biological Impact Fee would acquire. It is unclear if the Biological Impact Fee would be used to acquire land for preservation, enhancement, and/or restoration purposes, or if the Biological Impact Fee would be used to purchase credits at a mitigation bank, or none of the above;
- 4) What biological resources would the Biological Impact Fee protect/conserve;
- 5) Why the Biological Impact Fee is appropriate for mitigating cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley;
- 6) How \$770/acre is sufficient to purchase land or credits at a mitigation bank;
- 7) Where the City may acquire land or purchase credits at a mitigation bank so that the Biological Impact Fee would offset Project impacts on biological resources in the Antelope Valley;
- 8) When the City would use the Biological Impact Fee. Mitigation payment does not equate to mitigation if the funds are not being used. Also, temporal impacts on biological resources may occur as long as the City fails to implement its proposed mitigation;
- 9) How the City would commit the Project to paying the Biological Impact Fee. For example, when would the City require payment, how long would the Project Applicant have to pay the fee, and what mechanisms would the City implement to ensure the fee is paid? Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4).
- 10) What performance measures the proposed mitigation would achieve (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4);
- 11) What type(s) of potential action(s) that can feasibly achieve those performance standards (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4); and
- 12) How the Biological Impact Fee would be adequate such that the Project would not have a cumulative impact on biological resources in the Antelope Valley.

Evidence impacts would be significant: The basic purpose of an environmental document is to provide public agencies and the public in general with detailed information about the effect a proposed project is likely to have on the environment, and ways and manners in which the significant effects of such a project might be minimized (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21002.1, 21061). The MND is insufficient as an informational document because it fails to discuss the ways and manners in which the Biological Impact Fee would mitigate for the Project's cumulative impacts on biological resources in the Antelope Valley. Mitigation measures should be adequately discussed and the basis for setting a particular measure should be identified [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4(a)(1)(B)]. The MND does not provide enough information to facilitate meaningful public review and comment on the appropriateness of the Biological Impact Fee at mitigating for impacts on biological resources. This Project may have a significant effect on the environment because the Project may reduce habitat for rare plants or wildlife; cause rare plants or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; and substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species [CEQA Guidelines, § 15065(a)(1)]. Furthermore, the Project may contribute to the ongoing loss of sensitive, special status, threatened, and/or

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endangered plants, wildlife, and natural communities in the Antelope Valley. The Project may have possible environmental effects that are cumulatively considerable [CEQA Guidelines, § 15065(a)(3)]. The City is acknowledging that the Project would contribute to the cumulative loss of biological resource in the Antelope Valley because the City is proposing a Biological Impact Fee as compensatory mitigation. The Biological Impact Fee may be inadequate mitigation absent commitment, specific performance standards, and actions to achieve performance standards. Inadequate avoidance and mitigation measures will result in the Project continuing to have a substantial adverse direct and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Recommendation #2: CDFW recommends the City revise the MND to provide adequate, complete, and good-faith disclosure of information that would address the following in relation to the Project:

- 1) Whether the Biological Impact Fee is going towards an established program;
- 2) How the Biological Impact Fee/program is designed to (and will) mitigate the effects at issue at a level meaningful for purposes of CEQA;
- 3) What the Biological Impact Fee would acquire;
- 4) What biological resources would the Biological Impact Fee protect/conservate;
- 5) Why the Biological Impact Fee is appropriate for mitigating the cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley;
- 6) Why the Biological Impact Fee is sufficient to purchase land or credits at a mitigation bank;
- 7) Where land would be acquired or where the mitigation bank is located;
- 8) When the Biological Impact Fee would be used; and,
- 9) How the Biological Impact Fee would be adequate such that the Project would not have a cumulative impact on biological resources in the Antelope Valley. The MND should provide any technical data, maps, plot plans, diagrams, and similar relevant information in addressing these concerns (CEQA Guidelines, § 15147).

Recommendation #3: The MND should include a discussion describing commitment to mitigation via the Biological Impact Fee. For example, the MND should provide specifics as to when the City would pay the Biological Impact Fee; what mechanisms the City would implement to ensure the Biological Impact Fee is paid; and when and where the Biological Impact Fee would be used to offset the Project's impacts. Also, the MND should provide specific performance standards as well as actions to achieve those performance standards.

Additional Recommendations

Recommendation #4: CDFW recommends modifying Mitigation Measure #3 on page 20 of the MND to include underlined language and remove language with strikethrough.

"To protect nesting birds that may occur within and in areas adjacent to the Project site, Project construction should occur between September 1 through January 31, outside of the nesting bird season or to the greatest extent possible. The Project Applicant should not remove or disturb trees or vegetation during the bird nesting season, which generally

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runs from February 15 through September 15 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds, raptors, or their nests, eggs, or nestlings. If Project construction and activities must occur during the bird nesting season, the Project Applicant should retain a qualified biologist to conduct a nesting bird survey. A nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within ~~30~~ 7 days prior to the start of construction/ground disturbing activities. If active bird nests are identified during the survey, all work shall cease until either the young birds have fledged. If special status species are found. The applicant shall contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the appropriate mitigation/management requirements. Impacts to nesting birds will be avoided by delay of work or establishing a buffer of 500 feet around active raptor nests and 50 feet around other migratory bird species. ”

Please be advised that CDFW does not issue permits for take of bird and raptor nests, eggs, or nestlings.

Recommendation #5: CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database [i.e., CNDDDB] which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations [Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)]. Information on special status species should be submitted to the CNDDDB by completing and submitting [CNDDDB Field Survey Forms](#) (CDFWd 2023). Information on special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities, the [Combined Rapid Assessment and Relevé Form](#) should be completed and submitted to CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (CDFWe 2023).

Recommendation #6: Rodenticides and second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides should be prohibited both during and over the life of the Project.

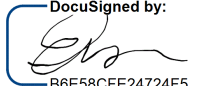
Recommendation #7: CDFW recommends the City update the Project's proposed Biological Resources Mitigation Measures and condition the environmental document to include mitigation measures recommended in this letter. CDFW provides comments to assist the City in developing mitigation measures that are specific, detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location), and clear for a measure to be fully enforceable and implemented successfully via a mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program (CEQA Guidelines, § 15097; Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). The City is welcome to coordinate with CDFW to further review and refine the Project's mitigation measures. Per Public Resources Code section 21081.6(a)(1), CDFW has provided the City with a summary of our suggested mitigation measures and recommendations in the form of an attached Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan (MMRP; Attachment A).

Conclusion

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide early comments and recommendations regarding the Project to assist the City of Lancaster in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. CDFW looks forward to reviewing an ensuing Project-related environmental document. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Felicia Silva, Environmental Scientist, at Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov or (562) 292-8105.

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Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Attachment A: Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan

CDFW recommends the following language to be incorporated into a future environmental document for the Project.

Biological Resources (BIO)			
Mitigation Measure (MM) or Recommendation (REC)		Timing	Responsible Party
MM-BIO-1-Swainson's Hawk	CDFW released guidance for this species entitled Swainson's Hawk Survey Protocols, Impact Avoidance, and Minimization Measures for Renewable Energy Projects in the Antelope Valley of Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California (2010). Focused surveys shall be conducted for Swainson's hawk following the 2010 guidance and disclosing the results in the Project's environmental documentation. If "take" of Swainson's hawk would occur from Project construction or operation, CESA authorization [(i.e., incidental take permit (ITP))] would be required for the Project. CDFW may consider the Lead Agency's CEQA documentation for its CESA-related actions if it adequately analyzes/discloses impacts and mitigation to CESA-listed species. Additional documentation may be required as part of an ITP application for the Project in order for CDFW to adequately develop an accurate take analysis and identify measures that would fully mitigate for take of CESA-listed species.	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-2-Swainson's Hawk	Permanent impacts to foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk shall be offset by setting aside replacement acreage to be protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement dedicated to a local land conservancy or other appropriate conservation methods. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, the final environmental document shall include measures to protect the targeted habitat values in perpetuity from direct and indirect negative impacts. The	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant

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	<p>objective shall be to offset the Project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of wildlife habitat values. Issues that shall 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 shall be provided for the long-term monitoring and management of mitigation lands. Mitigation shall occur at a CDFW-approved bank or via an entity that has been approved to hold and manage mitigation lands pursuant to Assembly Bill 1094 (2012), which amended Government Code sections 65965-65968. Under Government Code section 65967(c), 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.</p>		
MM-BIO-3- Impacts to Streams	<p>If any stream may be impacted, the Project should be required to avoid impacts by implementing appropriate vegetative buffers and/or setbacks adjoining the stream feature to reduce impacts of the Project on these resources.</p>	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-4- Impacts to Streams	<p>If avoidance is not feasible, the Project applicant should be required to notify CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code 1602 and obtain an LSA Agreement from CDFW prior to obtaining a grading permit. The Project applicant should comply with the mitigation measures detailed in a LSA Agreement issued by CDFW. The Project applicant should also provide compensatory mitigation at no less than 2:1 for the impacted stream and associated natural community, or at a ratio acceptable to CDFW. Please visit CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program webpage for more information (CDFWa 2023).</p>	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant

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MM-BIO-5- Impacts to Streams	CDFW recommends the LSA Notification include a hydrology report to evaluate whether altering upslope vegetation within the Project site may impact hydrologic activity downslope and downstream of the Project site. The hydrology report should also include an analysis to determine if Project activities will impact the current hydrologic regime or change the velocity of flows entering the ephemeral streams and downstream. CDFW also requests a hydrological evaluation of any potential scour or erosion at the Project site and downstream due to a 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency storm event for existing and proposed conditions to determine how the Project activities may change the hydrology on site.	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-6- Impacts to Streams	Any BMPs installed shall be monitored and repaired, if necessary, to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. The Project proponent should prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within stream areas. All fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site should be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh should be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant
REC-1-LSA Agreement	CDFW's issuance of an LSA Agreement for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document from the lead agency/project applicant for the project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. and/or under CEQA, a project's CEQA document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and	Prior to issuance of development permit	City of Lancaster (City)/Project Applicant

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	reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement. To compensate for any on- and off-site impacts to aquatic and riparian resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any LSA Agreement may include the following: erosion and pollution control measures; avoidance of resources; protective measures for downstream resources; on- and/or off-site habitat creation; enhancement or restoration; and/or protection and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity		
REC-1- Biological Surveys	CDFW recommends the City include rare plant survey results [including negative findings (i.e., no detections)] to the biological assessment report, and the report provided as an appendix to the MND. If new significant effects to rare plants are identified and mitigation measures or project revisions must be added to the MND, CDFW recommends recirculating the environmental document so CDFW may provide additional comments on avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures (CEQA Guidelines, § 15073.5).	Prior to issuance of development permit	City/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-7- Biological Monitor	To avoid direct injury and mortality of SSC, the City shall require the Project Applicant to have a qualified biologist on site to move out of harm's way wildlife of low mobility that would be injured or killed. Wildlife shall be protected, allowed to move away on its own (non-invasive, passive relocation), or relocated to suitable habitat adjacent to the Project site. In areas where SSC was found, work may only occur in these areas after a qualified biologist has determined it is safe to do so. Even so, the qualified biologist shall advise workers to proceed with caution near flagged areas. A qualified biologist shall be on site daily during initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal. Then, the qualified biologist shall be on site weekly or bi-weekly (once every two weeks) for the remainder of Project until the cessation of all ground disturbing activities to ensure that no wildlife is harmed.	Prior to Project ground disturbing activities	City/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-8- Scientific	The City shall require the Project Applicant retain a qualified biologist with appropriate handling permits, or shall obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and	Prior to Project ground	City/Project Applicant

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Collecting Permit	relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities. CDFW has the authority to issue permits for the take or possession of wildlife, including mammals; birds, nests, and eggs; reptiles, amphibians, fish, plants; and invertebrates (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1002, 1002.5, 1003). Effective October 1, 2018, a Scientific Collecting Permit is required to monitor project impacts on wildlife resources, as required by environmental documents, permits, or other legal authorizations; and, to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with otherwise lawful activities (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 650). Please visit CDFW's Scientific Collection Permits webpage for information (CDFW 2022d). Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 650 , the Project Applicant/qualified biologist must obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities. The LSA Agreement may provide similar take or possession of species as described in the conditions of the agreement.	disturbing activities	
MM-BIO-9-Wildlife Relocation Plan	Prior to initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal, CDFW recommends the Project Applicant retain a qualified biologist to prepare a Wildlife Relocation Plan. The Wildlife Relocation Plan shall describe all wildlife species that could occur within the Project site and proper handling and relocation protocols. The Wildlife Relocation Plan shall include species-specific relocation areas, at least 200 feet outside of the Project site and in suitable and safe relocation areas. The Project Applicant shall submit a copy of a Wildlife Relocation Plan to the City prior to initial ground and habitat disturbing activities and vegetation removal. No bird nests, eggs, or nestlings may be removed or relocated at any time.	Prior to Project ground disturbing activities	City/Project Applicant
MM-BIO-10-Injured or Dead Wildlife	If any SSC are harmed during relocation or a dead or injured animal is found, work in the immediate area shall stop immediately, the qualified biologist shall be notified, and dead or injured wildlife	Prior to Project ground	City/Project Applicant

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	<p>documented immediately. A formal report shall be sent to CDFW and the City within three calendar days of the incident or finding. The report shall include the date, time of the finding or incident (if known), and location of the carcass or injured animal and circumstances of its death or injury (if known). Work in the immediate area may only resume once the proper notifications have been made and additional mitigation measures have been identified to prevent additional injury or death.</p>	<p>disturbing activities</p>	
<p>REC-2-Biological Impact Fee</p>	<p>CDFW recommends the City revise the MND to provide adequate, complete, and good-faith disclosure of information that would address the following in relation to the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Whether the Biological Impact Fee is going towards an established program; 2) How the Biological Impact Fee/program is designed to (and will) mitigate the effects at issue at a level meaningful for purposes of CEQA; 3) What the Biological Impact Fee would acquire; 4) What biological resources would the Biological Impact Fee protect/conservate; 5) Why the Biological Impact Fee is appropriate for mitigating the cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley; 6) Why the Biological Impact Fee is sufficient to purchase land or credits at a mitigation bank; 7) Where land would be acquired or where the mitigation bank is located; 8) When the Biological Impact Fee would be used; and, How the Biological Impact Fee would be adequate such that the Project would not have a cumulative impact on biological resources in the Antelope Valley. The MND should provide any technical data, maps, plot plans, diagrams, and similar relevant information in addressing these concerns (CEQA Guidelines, § 15147). 	<p>Prior to finalizing CEQA document</p>	<p>City/Project Applicant</p>

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<p>REC-3- Biological Impact Fee</p>	<p>The MND should include a discussion describing commitment to mitigation via the Biological Impact Fee. For example, the MND should provide specifics as to when the City would pay the Biological Impact Fee; what mechanisms the City would implement to ensure the Biological Impact Fee is paid; and when and where the Biological Impact Fee would be used to offset the Project’s impacts. Also, the MND should provide specific performance standards as well as actions to achieve those performance standards.</p>	<p>Prior to Project ground disturbing activities</p>	<p>City/Project Applicant</p>
<p>REC-4-Nesting Birds</p>	<p>CDFW recommends modifying Mitigation Measure #3 on page 20 of the MND to include <u>underlined</u> language and remove language with strikethrough.</p> <p>“<u>To protect nesting birds that may occur within and in areas adjacent to the Project site, Project construction should occur between September 1 through January 31, outside of the nesting bird season or to the greatest extent possible. The Project Applicant should not remove or disturb trees or vegetation during the bird nesting 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 nests, eggs, or nestlings. If Project construction and activities must occur during the bird nesting season, the Project Applicant should retain a qualified biologist to conduct a nesting bird survey. A nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 7 days prior to the start of construction/ground disturbing activities. If active bird nests are identified during the survey, all work shall cease until either the young birds have fledged. If special status species are found, the applicant shall contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the appropriate mitigation/management requirements. Impacts to nesting birds will be avoided by delay of work or</u></p>	<p>Prior to Project ground disturbing activities</p>	<p>City/Project Applicant</p>

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	<p>establishing a buffer of 500 feet around active raptor nests and 50 feet around other migratory bird species.”</p> <p>”</p> <p>Please be advised that CDFW does not issue permits for take of bird and raptor nests, eggs, or nestlings.</p>		
REC-5-Plant Forms	<p>CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database [i.e., CNDDDB] which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations [Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)]. Information on special status species should be submitted to the CNDDDB by completing and submitting CNDDDB Field Survey Forms (CDFW 2022d). Information on special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities, the Combined Rapid Assessment and Relevé Form should be completed and submitted to CDFW’s Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (CDFW 2022e).</p>	<p>Prior to/During/ After Project construction and activities</p>	<p>City/Project Applicant</p>
REC-6-Rodenticides	<p>Rodenticides and second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides should be prohibited both during and over the life of the Project.</p>	<p>Prior to/During/ After Project construction and activities</p>	<p>City/Project Applicant</p>