



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
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January 25, 2024

Jocelyn Swain
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Lancaster, CA 93534
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SUBJECT: SITE PLAN REVIEW NO. 22-14/ LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. 23-004 (PROJECT); MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (MND); SCH #2023120648

Dear Jocelyn Swain:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Notice of Intent to Adopt an MND from the City of Lancaster (City) for the 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'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

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.

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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.

Project Description Summary

Proponent: L4 Industrial 10, LLC

Objective: The Project proposes the construction and operation of one building for light industrial and general warehouse uses with a total building area of 217,700 square feet. The building would consist of 215,200 square feet of warehouse space, 2,500 square feet of ground floor office space, and 28 dock doors installed along the western portion of the building. The Project encompasses two parcels, and a line adjustment to the lot would be required to merge the two lots. Additionally, West Avenue L-4, an existing road at the eastern boundary of the site, would be extended approximately 0.57 acre to the western boundary of the Project site. Access to the site would be provided via two gated entrances along West Avenue L-4. In addition to parking, a detention basin is proposed along the western portion of the Project site. Other physical features that would be installed on site include drive aisles, truck courts, access gates, landscaping, lighting, screening walls, fencing, and signage. Operational activity is anticipated to occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, with vehicle movements in the drive aisles and parking areas, employee, and visitor activity, and loading and unloading of trailers at the loading docks.

Location: The 10.56-acre Project site is located west of the intersection of Wall Street and West Avenue L-4 in the City of Lancaster, California. The Project site is immediately bound by West Avenue L-4 and development to the east, vacant land with partial development to the north, and vacant land to the west and south. The Assessor’s Parcel Numbers associated with the Project site are 3128-007-015 and 3128-007-024.

Biological Setting: The Project site is currently vacant and undeveloped. Beyond the immediate borders of the Project site lies Sierra Highway to the east and undeveloped land to the west, north, and south. Signs of human disturbance, litter, and off-road activity are exhibited throughout the entire Project site and its surrounding area.

A general biological survey and habitat assessment was conducted in June 2022, with findings compiled in a Biological Technical Report (BTR). In addition to a general biological survey, protocol-level focused surveys were conducted from May 2022 through August 2022 for the following species: rare plants, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; California Species of Special Concern (SSC)), desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*; CESA listed-threatened; Endangered Species Act listed-threatened), and Mohave ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus mohavensis*; CESA listed-threatened).

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The Project site supports approximately 9.31 acres of disturbed rubber rabbitbrush scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa*) with two mature western Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*; CESA candidate species) located in the southern extent. Aside from western Joshua tree, no special-status plant species were observed during the focused botanical survey. Regarding wildlife species, no special-status species were observed during the general biological survey. Moreover, no observation or evidence of desert tortoise or Mohave ground squirrel were detected during their respective focused surveys. Although no observations or evidence of burrowing owl was detected during the focused surveys, several suitable burrows were detected throughout the Project site.

Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers comments and recommendations below to assist the City in adequately identifying the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on wildlife (i.e., biological, including botanical) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions are also included to improve the environmental document. CDFW recommends the measures or revisions below are included in a science-based monitoring program that contains adaptive management strategies as part of the Project's CEQA mitigation, monitoring, and reporting program (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097).

Specific Comments

Comment #1: Impact on Western Joshua Tree

Issue: The Project will impact western Joshua tree.

Specific impacts: The Project will result in vegetation removal and grading of the entire Project site, which will result in direct removal of two mature western Joshua trees.

Why impact would occur: While CDFW appreciates the inclusion of BIO Mitigation Measure (MM)-1, CDFW remains concerned that the mitigation measure may not fully mitigate impacts toward western Joshua tree. BIO MM-1 proposes translocation of the existing western Joshua trees to an off-site location and planting nursery grown trees if translocation is unsuccessful. Generally, CDFW does not support translocation as a mitigation strategy. Studies have demonstrated that translocation is experimental, and the outcome is often unreliable due to unpredictable ecological conditions (e.g., climate variability, soil composition, herbivory) and improper management activities. Like translocation, there is also a high probability of mortality when planting nursery grown trees or seedlings due to varying factors (e.g., temperature, location, irrigation, invasive species, increased maintenance). The measure also proposes that the existing western Joshua trees may be preserved on site; however, based on the Project description and Project Site Plan Map in the BTR, the entire Project site would be graded with no space for avoidance of impacts to western Joshua trees. Even if design plans change to retain the existing trees, there would be a multitude of Project-related elements (e.g., infrastructure, human disturbance, heavy machinery, operational activities) that may result in long-term

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impacts on the existing western Joshua trees and their seedbank. Moreover, operations are anticipated to occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, which will result in ongoing increased human disturbance throughout the site. Under the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) and/or CESA, any trees preserved on site would be required to have an appropriate buffer to prevent encroachment on each western Joshua tree. Although preserving the existing western Joshua trees may be an option, Project activities during its operational phase should be evaluated to assess if they would result in adverse long-term impacts and potential take of western Joshua tree. Overall, a mitigation measure proposed in a CEQA document should be drafted to sufficiently mitigate all impacts to western Joshua tree.

Evidence impacts would be significant: The western Joshua tree is a species designated as candidate for listing as threatened pursuant to CESA (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 *et seq.*). The western Joshua tree is granted full protection of a threatened species under CESA. Take of any endangered, threatened, or candidate species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by State law (Fish & G. Code, §§ 86, 2062, 2067, 2068, 2080, 2085; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 786.9). Additionally, the Project proponent has the option of either obtaining an incidental take permit or any other appropriate take authorization under CESA or obtaining a take permit under the WJTCA (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1927-1927.12). Additional information pertaining to western Joshua trees and permitting is provided at [Western Joshua Tree Conservation Efforts and Permitting](#) (CDFW 2023a).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: BIO MM-1 – CDFW recommends the City revise BIO MM-1 by incorporating the underlined language and removing the language with strikethrough:

Prior to issuance of City permits and implementation of the Project ~~conducting any ground disturbance, vegetation removal or any construction related activities that could result in direct or indirect impacts to the Joshua tree,~~ the Project Applicant will obtain take authorization from CDFW through either a the CESA Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) ITP. ~~The Project Applicant shall be required to adhere to all measures and permitting process and implementation of all conditions set forth within the CESA ITP or WJTCA ITP,~~ which may include one or more of the following conditions through coordination with CDFW: a) translocation of the two Joshua trees to provide CDFW approved land that supports suitable habitat for western Joshua tree the species, which will be placed under a conservation easement, restrictive covenant, or similar protective mechanism, ~~with replacement of the tree through planting of nursery-grown tree(s) if the two trees do not survive translocation at a minimum 1:1 ratio;~~ b) preservation in perpetuity of the existing trees on at the Project site with an adequate buffer determined by CDFW; and/or c) payment of mitigation fee into the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Mitigation Fund as per the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act if CDFW has established the fund prior to the time of Project impacts.

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Comment #2: Impacts on Burrowing Owl

Issue: The Project may impact burrowing owls.

Specific impacts: Project ground-disturbing activities (i.e., grading, vegetation removal, and heavy machinery use) would result in loss of burrowing habitat, destruction of burrows, and may cause the death or injury of burrowing owl.

Why impacts would occur: The Antelope Valley Regional Conservation Investment Strategy (AVRCIS) is a guidance document that encourages conservation assessments and planning on a regional scale through identification of focal plant and wildlife species in Antelope Valley, prioritization of conservation needs, and protection of focal species by conservation goals and actions. In the AVRCIS, burrowing owl is considered a focal species with a high priority conservation level and a conservation goal of 75 percent suitable habitat is retained (DMCA 2021). During the general biological and focused surveys, no burrowing owls were detected. Multiple California ground squirrel burrows were observed throughout the Project site, which may be occupied by burrowing owls during Project activities. The MND acknowledges the potential presence of burrowing owls and incorporated BIO-MM-2 to reduce Project-related impacts and provide compensatory mitigation if burrowing owls are detected. Given that burrowing owl is designated as an SSC and a focal species under the AVRCIS, compensatory mitigation should be increased to a mitigation ratio higher than a 1:1. Providing compensatory mitigation higher than the impacted acreage alleviates the potential for an overall net loss of occupied burrowing owl habitat. Ongoing threats to suitable habitat such as land conversion and development continues to result in a constant loss of suitable habitat on a local and regional scale.

Evidence impacts would be significant: Take of individual burrowing owls and their nests is defined by Fish and Game Code section 86 and prohibited by sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. Take is defined in Fish and Game Code section 86 as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill.” Burrowing owl qualifies for enhanced consideration afforded to species under CEQA, that can be shown to meet the criteria for listing as endangered, rare, or threatened (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380(d)). 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 species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #2: BIO-MM-2 - CDFW recommends the City revise BIO-MM-2 by incorporating the underlined language and removing the language with strikethrough:

A pre-construction survey for the burrowing owl shall be conducted by a qualified biologist adhering to protocol outlined in CDFW’s Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation within 14 to 30 days prior to conducting any ~~ground-disturbing~~ Project activities to ensure that no mortality of the species occurs (CDFW 2012). If time lapses of greater than 30 days occur

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during construction in a particular portion of the work area, an additional survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 24 hours prior to vegetation clearing and/or ground disturbance in that area.

- If burrowing owls are not detected, no further action is required, and grading can commence.
- If burrowing owls are detected, the following shall apply:
 - Coordination with CDFW shall occur and the burrowing owl shall be passively excluded from the burrow following accepted CDFW protocols to avoid direct take of burrowing owl. If owls are detected in a breeding role, coordination with CDFW and the exclusion process described above will be subject to CDFW approval and shall take place once the Biologist has determined that nesting has concluded and that the young have dispersed from the site.
 - Compensation for the loss of occupied burrowing owl breeding habitat shall occur at a 2:1 ~~4:1~~ ratio such that the habitat acreage, ~~number of burrows and burrowing owls impacted~~ are replaced. As required by CDFW (2012), the Burrowing Owl Relocation Plan shall be approved by CDFW and will ensure that lands used to compensate for the loss of habitat, burrows, and burrowing owls ~~will be~~ shall be approved by CDFW and placed into a Conservation Easement or similar protective mechanism and a Property Analysis Record analysis is included to determine the amount of necessary funding and ensure the endowment is established to provide funding managed in perpetuity.

Additional Recommendations

Nesting Birds and Raptors. CDFW recommends the City revise BIO-MM-3 by incorporating the underlined language and removing the language with strikethrough:

The project applicant shall conduct preconstruction nesting birds and raptors surveys prior to ground disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilizing, grading, vegetation removal) within the Project site. ~~to the issuance of any construction-related permits.~~

- If Project activities occur between January 1 through September 15, the project applicant or its designee shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a preconstruction survey for nesting birds and raptors. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 7 days prior to the beginning of any Project-related activity during the appropriate nesting times and concentrate on potential roosting or perch sites. If Project activities are delayed or suspended for more than 7 days during the breeding season, the nesting bird and raptor survey shall be repeated. ~~within 30 days prior to vegetation clearing.~~ The preconstruction nesting bird survey area shall include the project impact area (i.e., disturbance footprint) plus a 500 ~~250~~-foot buffer to search for nesting birds and a ~~500-foot buffer to search for nesting raptors.~~ If no active nests are found, no further mitigation would be required.

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- If an active nest is in the pre-construction nesting bird survey area, the qualified biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer to protect the nest based on the sensitivity of the species. At a minimum, a protective buffer of 500 feet shall be used to protect nesting-raptors nests and a buffer of 100 feet around migratory bird nests. If appropriate, a smaller buffer may be considered based on-site topography, existing disturbance, sensitivity of the individuals (established by observing the individuals at the nest), and the type of construction activity. No construction activities shall be allowed in the designated buffer until the qualified biologist determines that nesting activity has ended. Construction may proceed within the buffer once the qualified biologist determines that nesting activity has ceased (i.e., fledglings have left the nest, or the nest has failed). The designated buffer shall be clearly marked in the field—and shall be mapped as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) on the Project's construction plans.
- Prior to the initiation of construction activities, an email summary of the results shall be submitted to the City with a map of any active nests found and their designated buffers. Construction shall be allowed to proceed if standard buffer distances are employed for any active nests. The qualified biologist shall then prepare a formal Letter Report describing methods used, results of the survey, recommended buffers, and/or justification for buffer reductions. The Letter Report shall be submitted to the City within one week of completion of the survey. If an active nest is observed during the survey, the Letter Report shall include a map showing the designated protective buffer.

Landscaping. CDFW supports the use of native plants species found in naturally occurring plant communities within or adjacent to the Project site for any Project revegetation and landscaping. CDFW strongly recommends avoiding non-native, invasive plants for landscaping, particularly any species listed as 'Moderate' or 'High' by the [California Invasive Plant Council](#) (Cal-IPC 2023).

Rodenticide. Given that small mammals such as California ground squirrel were observed throughout the Project site, rodenticides and second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides should both be prohibited during the construction and during operational phases of the Project.

Environmental Data. CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database (i.e., California Natural Diversity Database) 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 2023a). 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 2023b).

Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan. CDFW recommends the City update the Project's proposed Biological Resources Mitigation Measures and condition the

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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 reporting program (CEQA Guidelines, § 15097; Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). 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).


Environmental Document Filing Fees

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of environmental document 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 environmental document filing fee is required 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

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the City in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. CDFW requests an opportunity to review and comment on any response that the City has to our comments and to receive notification of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project [CEQA Guidelines, § 15073(e)]. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Julisa Portugal, Environmental Scientist, at Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov or (562) 330-7563.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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Victoria Tang
Environmental Program Manager
South Coast Region

ec: **California Department of Fish and Wildlife**

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REFERENCES

[CDFW] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023a. Submitting Data to the CNDDDB. Available at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>.

[CDFW] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023b. Combined Rapid Assessment and Releve Form. Available at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Submit>

[Cal-IPC] California Invasive Plant Council. 2023. Available at: <https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/>

[DMCA] Desert and Mountain Conservation Authority. 2021. Antelope Valley Regional Conservation Investment Strategies. Available at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=197234>

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Attachment A:

CDFW Draft Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan and Associated Recommendations

Recommendation	Mitigation Measures	Timing	Responsible Party
<p>MM-BIO-1 – Western Joshua Tree</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of City permits and implementation of the Project, the Project Applicant will obtain take authorization from CDFW through either a CESA Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) ITP. The Project Applicant shall be required to adhere to all measures and conditions set forth within the CESA ITP or WJTCA ITP, which may include one or more of the following conditions: a) provide CDFW approved land that supports suitable habitat for western Joshua tree, which will be placed under a conservation easement, restrictive covenant, or similar protective mechanism; b) preservation in perpetuity of the existing trees on the Project site with an adequate buffer determined by CDFW; and/or c) payment of mitigation fee into the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Fund as per the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act.</p>	<p>Prior to Project activities</p>	<p>Project proponent/ City</p>
<p>MM-BIO-2- Burrowing Owl</p>	<p>A pre-construction survey for the burrowing owl shall be conducted by a qualified biologist adhering to protocol outlined in CDFW’s Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation within 14 to 30 days prior to conducting any Project activities to ensure that no mortality of the species occurs (CDFW 2012). If</p>	<p>Prior to and during Project activities</p>	<p>Project proponent/Qualified Biologist</p>

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	<p>time lapses of greater than 30 days occur during construction in a particular portion of the work area, an additional survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 24 hours prior to vegetation clearing and/or ground disturbance in that area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If burrowing owls are not detected, no further action is required, and grading can commence.• If burrowing owls are detected, the following shall apply:• Coordination with CDFW shall occur and the burrowing owl shall be passively excluded from the burrow following accepted CDFW protocols to avoid direct take of burrowing owl. If owls are detected in a breeding role, coordination with CDFW and the exclusion process described above will be subject to CDFW approval and shall take place once the Biologist has determined that nesting has concluded and that the young have dispersed from the site.• Compensation for the loss of occupied burrowing owl breeding habitat shall occur at a 2:1 ratio such that the habitat acreage impacted are replaced. As required by CDFW (2012), the		
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	<p>Burrowing Owl Relocation Plan shall be approved by CDFW and will ensure that lands used to compensate for the loss of habitat, burrows, and burrowing owls shall be approved by CDFW and placed into a Conservation Easement or similar protective mechanism and a Property Analysis Record analysis is included to determine the amount of necessary funding and ensure the endowment is established to provide funding in perpetuity.</p>		
<p>MM-BIO-3 – Nesting Birds and Raptors</p>	<p>The project applicant shall conduct preconstruction nesting birds and raptors surveys prior to ground disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilizing, grading, vegetation removal) within the Project site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Project activities occurs between January 1 through September 15, the project applicant or its designee shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a preconstruction survey for nesting birds and raptors. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 7 days prior to the beginning of any Project-related activity during the appropriate nesting times and concentrate on potential roosting or perch sites. If Project activities are 	<p>Prior to and during Project activities</p>	<p>Project proponent/ Qualified Biologist</p>

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	<p>delayed or suspended for more than 7 days during the breeding season, the nesting bird and raptor survey shall be repeated. The preconstruction nesting bird survey area shall include the project impact area (i.e., disturbance footprint) plus a 500-foot buffer to search for nesting birds and raptors. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation would be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If an active nest is located in the pre-construction nesting bird survey area, the qualified biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer to protect the nest based on the sensitivity of the species. At a minimum, a protective buffer of 500 feet shall be used to protect raptors nests and a buffer of 100 feet around migratory bird nests. If appropriate, a smaller buffer may be considered based on site topography, existing disturbance, sensitivity of the individuals (established by observing the individuals at the nest), and the type of construction activity. No construction activities shall be allowed in the designated buffer until the qualified biologist determines that nesting activity has ended.		
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	<p>Construction may proceed within the buffer once the qualified biologist determines that nesting activity has ceased (i.e., fledglings have left the nest or the nest has failed). The designated buffer shall be clearly marked in the field and shall be mapped as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) on the Project's construction plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to the initiation of construction activities, an email summary of the results shall be submitted to the City with a map of any active nests found and their designated buffers. Construction shall be allowed to proceed if standard buffer distances are employed for any active nests. The qualified biologist shall then prepare a formal Letter Report describing methods used, results of the survey, recommended buffers, and/or justification for buffer reductions. The Letter Report shall be submitted to the City within one week of completion of the survey. If an active nest is observed during the survey, the Letter Report shall include a map showing the designated protective buffer.		
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<p>REC 1- Landscaping</p>	<p>CDFW supports the use of native plants species found in naturally occurring plant communities within or adjacent to the Project site for any Project revegetation and landscaping. CDFW strongly recommends avoiding non-native, invasive plants for landscaping, particularly any species listed as 'Moderate' or 'High' by the California Invasive Plant Council.</p>	<p>Prior to Project activities</p>	<p>Project proponent</p>
<p>REC 2 – Rodenticide</p>	<p>Rodenticides and second generation anticoagulant rodenticides should both be prohibited during the construction and during operational phases of the Project.</p>	<p>Prior to Project activities</p>	<p>Project proponent</p>
<p>REC-3 – Environmental Data</p>	<p>CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database (i.e., California Natural Diversity Database) which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations. Information on special status species should be submitted to the CNDDDB by completing and submitting CNDDDB Field Survey Forms. 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.</p>	<p>Prior to Project activities</p>	<p>Qualified Biologist</p>