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Sent via e-mail

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**CUP 23-0034, LLA0036, IS23-0040, Duggins Construction Inc. (PROJECT)
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (MND)
SCH# 2024060974**

Dear Jim Minnick and Rocio Yee:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Notice of Intent to Adopt an MND from Imperial County 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 ROLE

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

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's 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.), the project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Duggins Construction Inc.

Objective: The objective of the Project is to adjust a lot line and construct a 10,000 square foot facility for warehousing and office use. The applicant is soliciting a lot line adjustment because the proposed Project will not be able to meet its requirements due to the lot's square footage if it is located in Assessor's Parcel Number 059-363-024-000. Therefore, it would be necessary to move the property line to provide the total square footage for the proposed warehouse, parking lot, and site improvements. The building will be mostly

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.

occupied by Kudos Transportation (owner) for warehousing with a portion of floor space for office use. The remainder of the main building will be available for lease for future tenants.

Trucks will have 24-hour access to the premises while the office hours of operation are from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm for the public. This site will provide 24 automobile parking stalls as required by the County of Imperial zoning ordinance. The building will have 2 access driveways from Lach Road. The East side of the main building will serve as a truck docking area for unloading/unloading and will provide 80 truck parking stalls for their shipping business. The Project will provide 18,305.71 square feet of landscaped area throughout the property. The proposed building will be constructed using a pre-engineered metal building, and the office area will be structural wood frame. Primary Project activities include site preparation, grading, building construction, and paving.

Location: The Project will be located at 1622 Lach Road, City of Calexico, County of Imperial, State of California, 92251; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 059-363-023-000 and 059-363-024-000; near the intersection of Hwy 98 and Hwy 7. The parcels are 8 acres and 1.6 acres in size, respectively. The Alamo River is approximately 1 mile east of the Project area and the South Alamo Canal is approximately 0.25 miles west of the Project area.

Timeframe: The MND does not provide any information regarding the timeframe for the proposed Project.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (i.e., biological resources). CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist Imperial County in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the document. The MND has not adequately identified and disclosed the Project's impacts (i.e., direct, indirect, and cumulative) to biological resources and whether those impacts are less than significant.

I. Project Description and Related Impact Shortcoming

COMMENT #1: Incomplete Project Description

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), Section #I and #IV, Pages #15-17

Issue: CDFW is concerned that the MND does not provide a complete description of the Project.

Specific impact: The MND (p.15) states that "the proposed project site is located within the Gateway of the Americas Specific Plan." It appears that the MND has been tiered from the Environmental Impact Report adopted for the Gateway of the Americas Specific Plan, which was not provided with the documents circulated for review of the MND. The MND also contains no Initial Study.

The MND (p. 15) states, "The proposed project may create an additional source of light or glare for security purposes, but all lighting shall be shielded into the property to avoid affecting neighboring parcels." The MND (p. 17) also states, "The FEIR found uncontrolled project lighting from implementation of the Gateway Specific Plan would indirectly impact sensitive wildlife and biological [resources] near the Alamo River." However, no further information regarding artificial lighting to be used during the construction and operation of the Project is provided in the MND. Without a complete Project description regarding the use of artificial nighttime lighting, CDFW cannot accurately assess the impacts to biological resources that have potential to occur.

The MND does not include any information regarding a construction schedule for the Project; the MND lacks information regarding Project construction start and end dates, daily hours of construction activities, and if the Project will be completed in phases. If the Project site is left vacant or left graded and inactive in the interim period between construction phases, environmental conditions may change. Grading and leaving a site inactive may result in the area becoming occupied by wildlife that utilize disturbed areas (e.g., ground squirrels and burrowing owls). Burrowing owls frequently move into disturbed areas prior to and during construction since they are adapted to highly modified habitats (Chipman et al. 2008; Coulombe 1971). Without a complete Project description regarding the construction schedule, CDFW cannot accurately assess the impacts to biological resources that have potential to occur.

Evidence impact would be significant: CEQA is predicated on a complete and accurate description of the proposed Project. Without a complete and accurate Project description, the MND likely provides an incomplete assessment of Project-related impacts to biological resources. CDFW has identified gaps in information related to the Project description.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: CDFW recommends that Imperial County recirculate a revised MND that includes a complete Project description with all the relevant documents, including the FEIR for the Gateway of the Americas Specific Plan, the details regarding the timeline for all Project activities, and information regarding plans for artificial nighttime lighting use throughout the duration of construction activities and operations. The revised MND should also include the timing of Project activities and should analyze impacts to biological resources resulting from an extended timeline for Project activities and pauses in construction.

II. Environmental Setting and Related Impact Shortcoming

COMMENT #2: Incomplete Environmental Setting

IS/MND, Section #IV, Page #17

Issue: CDFW is concerned that the existing environmental setting with respect to biological resources has not been adequately analyzed in the MND. CDFW is concerned that without a complete and accurate description of the existing environmental setting, the MND likely provides an incomplete or inaccurate analysis of Project-related environmental impacts and whether those impacts have been mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Specific impact: The MND (p. 17) states that “the site and its habitat and wildlife species have been reviewed previously within the FEIR.” CDFW generally considers 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. CDFW is concerned that no recent biological field assessment and no recent focused or protocol-level surveys were performed for the detection of special-status species on the Project site and in the surrounding area.

CDFW is concerned about the potential for special-status species to occur on or near the Project site. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) indicate that occurrences of ESA-listed, CESA-listed, or other special-status species have been reported within a 3-mile radius of the Project area, including, but not limited to, the following: **Birds:** burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), crissal thrasher (*Toxostoma crissale*), Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), Yuma Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*); **Amphibians:** lowland leopard frog (*Lithobates yavapaiensis*); **Reptiles:** Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard (*Uma notata*); **Mammals:** American badger (*Taxidea taxus*),

pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*).

Recent surveys during the appropriate times of the year are needed to identify potential impacts to biological resources; inform appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures; and determine whether impacts to biological resources have been mitigated to a level that is less than significant. Additionally, the MND should acknowledge that if the Project site is left vacant or left graded and inactive in the interim period between construction phases, environmental conditions may change. Grading and leaving a site inactive may result in the area becoming occupied by wildlife that utilize disturbed areas (e.g., ground squirrels and burrowing owls).

Evidence impact would be significant: Compliance with CEQA is predicated on a complete and accurate description of the environmental setting that may be affected by the proposed Project. CDFW is concerned that the assessment of the existing environmental setting with respect to biological resources has not been adequately analyzed in the MND. CDFW is concerned that without a complete and accurate description of the existing environmental setting, the MND likely provides an incomplete or inaccurate analysis of Project-related environmental impacts and whether those impacts have been mitigated to a level that is less than significant. Section 15125(c) of the CEQA Guidelines states that knowledge of the regional setting of a Project is critical to the assessment of environmental impacts, that special emphasis should be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region, and that significant environmental impacts of the proposed Project are adequately investigated and discussed.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: To establish the existing environmental setting with respect to biological resources, CDFW recommends that a revised MND include the results of recent biological surveys as described in the following mitigation measure, as well as mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-[A]: Assessment of Biological Resources

Prior to Project construction activities, a complete and recent inventory of rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species located within the Project footprint and within off-site areas with the potential to be affected, including California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) and California Fully Protected Species (Fish and Game Code § 3511), will be completed. Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (CEQA Guidelines § 15380). The inventory should address seasonal variations in use of the Project area and should not be limited to resident species. Focused species-specific surveys, completed by a qualified biologist and conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where necessary. Note that 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 the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the Project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, section 15097(f), CDFW has prepared a draft mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) for CDFW-recommended MM BIO-[A] through MM BIO-[E].

III. Mitigation Measure or Alternative and Related Impact Shortcoming

COMMENT #3: Burrowing Owl

IS/MND, Section #IV, Page #17

Issue: CDFW is concerned that the MND does not sufficiently identify Project impacts to burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) or ensure that impacts are reduced to a level less than significant.

Specific impact: The MND (p. 17) states, “The FEIR found that direct impact on sensitive vegetation communities resulting from future development, specifically impacts on the burrowing owl due to direct habitat modification, were found to be significant and mitigable.” CDFW notes that in California, preferred habitat for burrowing owl is generally typified by short, sparse vegetation with few shrubs (Haug et al. 1993), and that burrowing owls may occur in ruderal grassy fields, vacant lots, and pastures if the vegetation structure is suitable and there are useable burrows and foraging habitat in proximity (Gervais et al. 2003). In addition, burrowing owls frequently move into disturbed areas prior to and during construction since they are adapted to highly modified habitats (Chipman et al. 2008; Coulombe 1971). In Imperial Valley, burrowing owls are highly dependent on irrigation canals for nesting habitat (Wilkerson and Siegel 2011). CNDDDB/BIOS report occurrences of burrowing owl less than 0.5 miles from the Project site.

Impacts to burrowing owls from the Project could include take of burrowing owls, their nests, or eggs or destroying nesting, foraging, or over-wintering habitat, thus impacting burrowing owl populations. Impacts can result from grading, earthmoving, burrow blockage, heavy equipment compaction and crushing of burrows, general Project disturbance that has the potential to harass owls at occupied burrows, and other activities.

CDFW notes that impacts to burrowing owls could also occur outside of the peak nesting season because burrowing owls may start breeding earlier (in January) and because young owls may still be dependent on the adults until later in the fall. In addition, because some burrowing owls are resident in burrows year-round, impacts to this species could also occur outside of the peak nesting season.

Evidence impact would be significant: Burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. 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.” Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 afford protective measures as follows: section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: Although the MND includes Mitigation Measures 5 and 6, CDFW considers these measures insufficient in scope and timing to reduce impacts to burrowing owl to less than significant. CDFW recommends including the following mitigation measure in a revised MND to ensure that impacts to burrowing owl are reduced to less than significant. If there are pauses in construction, CDFW recommends that prior to commencing Project activities for all phases of Project construction, focused surveys for burrowing owl be conducted for the entirety of the Project site by a qualified biologist in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012 or most recent version). CDFW recommends Imperial County include the following Mitigation Measure in a revised MND:

MM BIO-[B]: Focused and Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl

Suitable burrowing owl habitat has been confirmed on the site; therefore, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG, 2012 or most recent version) prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities for all phases of Project construction. If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately, and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall identify compensatory mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the “Mitigation Impacts” section of the 2012 Staff Report and shall implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The Project proponent shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval.

For all phases of Project construction, preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG, 2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be repeated when there is a pause in construction of more than 30 days. Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

COMMENT #4: Nesting Birds

IS/MND, Section #IV, Page #17

Issue: CDFW is concerned that the MND does not sufficiently identify Project impacts to nesting birds or ensure that impacts are reduced to a level less than significant.

Specific impact: The MND (p. 17) states that “the proposed project site is located within the Gateway to the Americas Specific Plan and could have a substantial effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community.” The riverine and riparian habitat associated with the Alamo River and South Alamo Canal are suitable for multiple nesting bird species. Vegetation on the Project site itself and in nearby open areas and agricultural fields may also provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat. The MND does not discuss avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for nesting birds. All nesting birds and their nests and eggs need to be protected, and mitigation

measures need to be identified in the MND for impacts to nesting birds to be reduced to less than significant.

Nesting bird species such as those listed in Comment #2 have the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed Project activities. CDFW is concerned about the impacts to nesting birds including loss of nesting/foraging habitat and potential take from ground-disturbing activities and construction. Conducting work outside the peak nesting season is an important avoidance and minimization measure. CDFW also recommends the completion of nesting bird surveys *regardless* of the time of year to ensure that impacts to nesting birds are avoided. The timing of the nesting season varies greatly depending on several factors, such as bird species, weather conditions in any given year, and long-term climate changes (e.g., drought, warming, etc.). In response to warming, birds have been reported to breed earlier, thereby reducing temperatures that nests are exposed to during breeding and tracking shifts in availability of resources (Socolar et al., 2017). CDFW staff have observed that climate change conditions may result in nesting bird season occurring earlier and later in the year than historical nesting season dates. CDFW recommends that disturbance of occupied nests of migratory birds and raptors within the Project site and surrounding area be avoided any time birds are nesting onsite. CDFW therefore recommends the completion of nesting bird surveys *regardless of the time of year* to ensure compliance with all applicable laws pertaining to nesting and migratory birds.

Evidence impact would be significant: It is the Project proponent's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws related to nesting birds and birds of prey. Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 afford protective measures as follows: section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: Although the MND includes Mitigation Measure 5 for a pre-construction survey, CDFW considers this insufficient in scope and timing to reduce impacts to nesting birds to less than significant. CDFW recommends the revised MND include specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to nesting birds do not occur. Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures may include, but are not limited to, Project phasing and timing, monitoring of Project-related noise (where applicable), sound walls, and buffers, where appropriate. CDFW recommends that disturbance of occupied nests of migratory birds and raptors within the Project site be avoided any time birds are nesting onsite. CDFW recommends Imperial County add the following measure for nesting birds in a revised MND to ensure that impacts to nesting birds are reduced to less than significant:

MM BIO-[C]: Nesting Birds

Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities for all phases of Project construction. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If active nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the

nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Construction activities may not occur inside the established buffers, which shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.

COMMENT #5: Landscaping

IS/MND, Section #II Page #8

Issue: The IS/MND indicates that landscaping will be incorporated in the Project; however, details are not provided.

Specific impact: The MND (p. 8) states, “The project will provide 18,305.71 square feet of landscaped area throughout the property.” No other details are provided in the MND on the Project’s proposed landscaping plans.

Evidence impact would be significant: CEQA is predicated on a complete and accurate description of the proposed Project. Without a complete and accurate Project description, the MND likely provides an incomplete assessment of Project-related impacts to biological resources.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: To ameliorate the water demands of this Project, CDFW recommends incorporation of water-wise concepts in any Project landscape design plans. In particular, CDFW recommends xeriscaping with locally native California species and installing water-efficient and targeted irrigation systems (such as drip irrigation). Native plants support butterflies, birds, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, bees, and other pollinators that evolved with those plants, more information on native plants suitable for the Project location and nearby nurseries is available at CALSCAPE: <https://calscape.org/>. Local water agencies/districts and resource conservation districts in your area may be able to provide information on plant nurseries that carry locally native species, and some facilities display drought-tolerant locally native species demonstration gardens. Information on drought-tolerant landscaping and water-efficient irrigation systems is available on California’s Save our Water website: <https://saveourwater.com/>.

COMMENT #6: Artificial Nighttime Lighting

IS/MND, Section #II, Page #8 and Section #IV, Page #15-17

Issue: The MND does not analyze impacts to biological resources from artificial nighttime lighting and includes no mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts to biological resources to a level less than significant.

Specific impact: The proposed Project will result in new sources of artificial nighttime lighting adjacent to riverine/riparian habitat and open agricultural land. The MND (p. 8) states, “Trucks have 24-hour access to the premises.” The MND (p. 15) states “The proposed project may create an additional source of light or glare for security purposes, but all lighting shall be shielded into the property to avoid affecting neighboring parcels.” The MND (p. 17) states, “The FEIR found uncontrolled project lighting from implementation of the Gateway Specific Plan would indirectly impact sensitive wildlife and biological [resources] near the Alamo River.” However, no further information regarding impacts of artificial lighting on biological resources and no mitigation measures to reduce impacts to biological resources to less than significant are included in the MND.

Impacts to biological resources resulting from the use of artificial nighttime lighting during construction and during 24-hour operation of the Project are not analyzed, and

no mitigation measures are proposed. Designs for lighting to be used during operation of the Project should be included in a revised MND, along with details of artificial nighttime lighting to be used during construction. The direct and indirect impacts of artificial nighttime lighting on biological resources including migratory birds that fly at night, bats, and other nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife should be analyzed, and appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to less than significant should be included in a revised MND.

Evidence impact would be significant: There is habitat within the Project site that provides suitable nesting, roosting, foraging and refugia habitat for birds, migratory birds that fly at night, bats, and other nocturnal and crepuscular wildlife. In addition, the Project is surrounded by agricultural land that may also support wildlife. Artificial nighttime lighting often results in light pollution, which has the potential to significantly and adversely affect fish and wildlife. Artificial lighting alters ecological processes including, but not limited to, the temporal niches of species; the repair and recovery of physiological function; the measurement of time through interference with the detection of circadian and lunar and seasonal cycles; the detection of resources and natural enemies; and navigation (Gatson et al. 2013). Many species use photoperiod cues for communication (e.g., bird song; Miller 2006), determining when to begin foraging (Stone et al. 2009), behavior thermoregulation (Beiswenger 1977), and migration (Longcore and Rich 2004). Phototaxis, a phenomenon which results in attraction and movement towards light, can disorient, entrap, and temporarily blind wildlife species that experience it (Longcore and Rich 2004).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: Because of the potential for artificial nighttime light to negatively impact wildlife, CDFW recommends a revised MND include details of the use of artificial nighttime lighting proposed for construction and operation of the Project and an analysis of impacts to biological resources, as well as specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to wildlife are reduced to less than significant. CDFW recommends Imperial County include the following mitigation measure in a revised MND:

MM BIO-[D]: Artificial Nighttime Light

During Project construction and the lifetime operations of the Project, the County and Project proponent shall eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light at during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. The County and Project proponent shall ensure that lighting for Project activities is shielded, cast downward and directed away from surrounding open-space and agricultural areas, reduced in intensity to the greatest extent possible, and does not result in lighting trespass including glare into surrounding areas or upward into the night sky (see the International Dark-Sky Association standards at <http://darksky.org/>). The County and Project proponent shall ensure use of LED lighting with a correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, proper disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling of lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.

COMMENT #7: Construction Noise

IS/MND, Section #XIII, Page #24

Issue: The MND does not include an assessment of the impacts of construction noise on biological resources. Additionally, the MND does not include mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts to biological resources from construction noise to a level less than significant.

Specific impact: The MND (p. 24) states, “The proposed project is not expected to generate of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels, during the construction.” However, no details are provided regarding specific decibels levels expected from construction activities. CDFW is concerned that the MND does not

acknowledge or assess impacts to biological resources that have potential to occur due to construction noise. Direct and indirect impacts may occur to nesting birds and other wildlife using habitat within and near the Project site and agricultural land in proximity to the Project site.

Evidence impact would be significant: Construction may result in substantial noise through road use, equipment, and other Project-related activities. This may adversely affect wildlife species in several ways as wildlife responses to noise can occur at exposure levels of only 55 to 60 dB (Barber et al. 2009). Anthropogenic noise can disrupt the communication of many wildlife species including frogs, birds, and bats (Sun and Narins 2005, Patricelli and Blickley 2006, Gillam and McCracken 2007, Slabbekoorn and Ripmeester 2008). Noise can also affect predator-prey relationships as many nocturnal animals such as bats and owls primarily use auditory cues (i.e., hearing) to hunt. Additionally, many prey species increase their vigilance behavior when exposed to noise because they need to rely more on visual detection of predators when auditory cues may be masked by noise (Rabin et al. 2006, Quinn et al. 2017). Noise has also been shown to reduce the density of nesting birds (Francis et al. 2009) and cause increased stress that results in decreased immune responses (Kight and Swaddle 2011).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure: Because of the potential for construction noise to negatively impact wildlife, CDFW recommends a revised MND include a noise impact assessment and an analysis of impacts to biological resources accompanied by specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to wildlife are avoided or reduced to less than significant. CDFW recommends adding the following mitigation measure to a revised MND:

MM BIO-[E]: Construction Noise

During all Project construction, the County shall restrict use of equipment to hours least likely to disrupt wildlife (e.g., not at night or in early morning) and restrict use of generators except for temporary use in emergencies. Power to sites can be provided by solar PV (photovoltaic) systems, cogeneration systems (natural gas generator), small micro-hydroelectric systems, or small wind turbine systems. The County shall ensure the use of noise suppression devices such as mufflers or enclosures for generators. Sounds generated from any means must be below the 55-60 dB range within 50-feet from the source.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e).) Accordingly, please report any special status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The CNDDDB field survey form can be filled out and submitted online at the following link: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

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 in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.)

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the MND to assist Imperial County in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources. CDFW concludes that the MND lacks sufficient information for a meaningful review of impacts to biological resources, including a complete Project description and a recent assessment of biological resources. The CEQA Guidelines indicate that recirculation is required when a new significant effect is identified and additional mitigation measures are necessary (§ 15073.5). CDFW recommends that a revised MND, including a complete Project description and a recent assessment of biological resources, be recirculated for public comment. CDFW also recommends that additional mitigation measures and analysis as described in this letter be added to a revised MND.

Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Julia Charpek, Environmental Scientist, at 909.354.0937 or Julia.Charpek@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:



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for
Kim Freeburn
Environmental Program Manager

Attachment 1: MMRP for CDFW-Proposed Mitigation Measures

ec:

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Attachment 1: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for Biological Resources

Mitigation Measure (MM) Description	Implementation Schedule	Responsible Parties
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-[A]: Assessment of Biological Resources Prior to Project construction activities, a complete and recent inventory of rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species located within the Project footprint and within off-site areas with the potential to be affected, including California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) and California Fully Protected Species (Fish and Game Code § 3511), will be completed. Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (CEQA Guidelines § 15380). The inventory should address seasonal variations in use of the Project area and should not be limited to resident species. Focused species-specific surveys, completed by a qualified biologist and conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where necessary. Note that 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 the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the Project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.</p>	<p>Prior to Project construction activities</p>	<p>Imperial County</p>
<p>MM BIO-[B]: Focused and Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl Suitable burrowing owl habitat has been confirmed on the site; therefore, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist in accordance with the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> (CDFG, 2012 or most recent version) prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities for all phases of Project construction. If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately, and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall identify compensatory mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the “Mitigation Impacts” section of the 2012 Staff Report and shall</p>	<p>Focused surveys: Prior to the start of Project-related activities Preconstruction surveys: No less than 14 days prior to start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance</p>	<p>Imperial County</p>

<p>implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The Project proponent shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval.</p> <p>For all phases of Project construction, preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> (CDFG, 2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be repeated when there is a pause in construction of more than 30 days. Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i>. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.</p>		
<p>MM BIO-[C]: Nesting Birds Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities for all phases of Project construction. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If active nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Construction activities may not occur inside the established buffers, which shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.</p>	<p>No more than 3 days prior to vegetation clearing or ground-disturbing activities</p>	<p>Imperial County</p>
<p>MM BIO-[D]: Artificial Nighttime Light During Project construction and the lifetime operations of the Project, the County and Project proponent shall eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light at during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. The County and Project proponent shall ensure that lighting for Project activities is shielded, cast downward and directed away from surrounding open-space and agricultural areas, reduced in intensity to the greatest extent possible, and does not result in lighting trespass including glare into surrounding areas or upward into the night sky (see the International Dark-Sky Association standards at http://darksky.org/). The County and Project proponent shall ensure use of LED lighting with a correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, proper disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling of lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.</p>	<p>Throughout construction and the lifetime operations of the Project</p>	<p>Imperial County</p>
<p>MM BIO-[E]: Construction Noise During all Project construction, the County shall restrict use of equipment to hours least likely to disrupt wildlife (e.g., not at night or in early morning) and restrict use of generators except for temporary use in emergencies. Power to sites can be provided by solar PV (photovoltaic) systems, cogeneration systems (natural gas generator), small micro-hydroelectric systems, or small wind turbine systems. The County shall ensure the use of noise suppression devices such as</p>	<p>During all Project construction</p>	<p>Imperial County</p>

mufflers or enclosures for generators. Sounds generated from any means must be below the 55-60 dB range within 50-feet from the source.		
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