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March 7, 2025

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**SUBJECT: ADDENDUM TO THE FINAL MASTER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT FOR MASTER PLAN OF RECREATION USES FOR CENTRAL
PARK, CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA – SYMPHONY OF
THE FLOWERS PROJECT, SCH NO. 97091007, ORANGE COUNTY, CA**

Dear Jennifer Villaseñor:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) reviewed the Addendum to the Final Master Environmental Impact Report (Addendum) from the City of Huntington Beach (City) for the Symphony of the Flowers Project (Project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines¹.

CDFW is providing comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife as well as 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 (Fish & G. Code, § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological

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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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 may also act 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. For example, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in “take” as defined by State law² of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code, §1900 et seq.), the Project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Flowers of the Sky Entertainment, LLC (Proponent)

Objective: The objective of the Project is to create a large-scale multi-media show containing over 100,000 luminous artificial flowers, over 500,000 light-emitting diode (LED) lights, and a musical symphony played through 12 speakers and viewed from bleachers. An eight-foot-wide walking path made with removable interlocking tiles will be incorporated through the artificial flowers, designed for a self-guided walking tour; an additional 64 speakers will be dispersed throughout the flower fields around the pathway to play low-bass symphony music. Primary Project activities include construction of temporary structures such as bleachers, a box office, concessions, restrooms, pathways, lighting and sound equipment, and installation of luminous flowers. A large 180-foot-long by 50-foot-wide water feature will be installed on the grass, surrounded by large concrete blocks, and using projected light to create a water screen effect. The Addendum states that the Project is anticipated to draw an average of 900 visitors per show, which is about half of the maximum seating capacity.

Location: The Project site is located within the northeastern corner of Huntington Central Park East, in Huntington Beach, Orange County.

Timeframe: The Addendum does not include specific dates for Project installation and operation but indicates that a flexible schedule will be maintained to accommodate demand and weather. The show will operate in the evenings only, from dusk to 11 p.m., with 4 shows per evening. The Project will operate from Thursday through Sunday, with up to 20 days of operation per month, for approximately 6 months. The show requires 4-

² “Take” is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.”

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6 weeks of set up and up to 4 weeks of breakdown, requiring between 20 to 50 daily staff.

Biological Setting: The 6.29-acre Project site is located within Huntington Central Park East (Attachment B). Talbert Lake is immediately adjacent to the southwestern portion of the Project site, within the Biological Study Area (BSA). A reconnaissance-level biological survey was conducted on October 25, 2024, including the Project area and a 500-foot buffer. Habitats within the Project area and surrounding buffer include arroyo willow thicket, cattail marsh, duckweed bloom, eucalyptus grove, Fremont cottonwood woodland, Himalayan blackberry patch, open water, ornamental, and disturbed. A developed concrete path meanders through the Project site. Three special-status plants have a low potential to occur within the BSA: southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*; California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.1), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*; CRPR 1B.1), and Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*; CRPR 1B.2). The Addendum states that special-status plants are not anticipated to occur in the Project area, due to a lack of suitable habitat.

The Addendum indicates that based on available habitat, there is high potential for two special-status wildlife species to occur within the Project area and BSA: monarch – California overwintering population (*Danaus plexippus plexippus* pop. 1; Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)-proposed threatened; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) endangered) and yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; California Species of Special Concern (SSC)). There is a moderate potential for three special-status wildlife species to occur within the BSA: tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*; CESA threatened), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*; SSC) and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; ESA endangered; CESA endangered). The Addendum indicates that an additional 14 species have a low potential to occur within the BSA due to limited or marginal habitat, including: southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*; ESA-proposed threatened), Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*; CESA-candidate endangered), American bumble bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*; ESA threatened; SSC), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*; State fully protected (FP)), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*; CESA endangered; ESA endangered), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*; SSC), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*; SSC), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), wandering skipper (*Panoquina errans*), Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*; CESA endangered), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; ESA threatened; SSC), light-footed Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*; CESA endangered; ESA endangered; FP), and California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*; CESA endangered; ESA endangered; FP). Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; CESA endangered; FP; Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act) were not mentioned in the Addendum but have been recently observed utilizing habitat within 0.25 mile of the Project site.

Project History: CDFW and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (collectively, the Wildlife Agencies) submitted a joint comment letter in response to the Draft Master

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Environmental Impact Report for Master Plan of Recreation Uses for Central Park (CDFW and US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1999). CDFW did not comment on the Addendum in December, as the City did not engage for Wildlife Agency feedback, and Addendums do not circulate for public review. The City Council held a public hearing on February 18, 2025 and unanimously approved the Addendum and authorized the Mayor and City Clerk to execute a License Agreement with the Project Proponent.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

COMMENT # 1: CEQA Document Selection. The City selected an Addendum for Project CEQA analysis, tiered off of the 1999 Final Master Environmental Impact Report (FMEIR) for Master Plan of Recreation Uses for Central Park, City of Huntington Beach, California (Certified 1999 FMEIR 1999). The Addendum states:

Although the Symphony of the Flowers wasn't originally contemplated in the Certified 1999 FMEIR, none of the conditions described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163 requiring a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR would occur. Additionally, there are no known mitigation measures or Project alternatives that were previously considered infeasible but are now considered feasible that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment identified in the Certified 1999 FMEIR. Therefore, implementation of the Symphony of the Flowers would not create any potential adverse impacts beyond those evaluated in the Certified 1999 FMEIR. As such, the preparation of an Addendum for the Project is appropriate and fully complies with the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162, 15163, and 15164.

CEQA permits the use of an Addendum only under narrow and limited circumstances. Under CEQA Guidelines § 15164(a), an Addendum is appropriate only if the proposed Project does not require major revisions to the original FMEIR due to new or substantially increased environmental impacts. The Addendum process is not a substitute for a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR when there are substantial changes in the Project that result in new significant environmental effects or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects (CEQA Guidelines § 15162). The 1999 FMEIR predates numerous regulatory changes including, but not limited to: the ESA candidacy of the monarch butterfly (USFWS, 2024), listing of tricolored blackbird as a CESA threatened species (CDFW, 2019), and Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) CESA candidacy (CDFW, 2022). Furthermore, there have been several studies and advancements in understanding of biological impacts from artificial lighting, noise, and climate change that could not have been known at the time of the original 1999 FMEIR. CEQA

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Guidelines § 15162(a)(2) states that a Lead Agency shall prepare a Subsequent EIR if, “[s]ubstantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.”

Regulatory changes pertaining to species with the potential to occur on the Project site demonstrate a change in biological baseline conditions, which could not have been known at the time of the 1999 FMEIR, and which were not analyzed. Additionally, tiering off of a 1999 document may not reflect a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis (CEQA Guidelines § 15130). Twenty-six years of urban expansion, habitat fragmentation, and climate change have reduced available habitat for special-status species in Huntington Beach, making the remaining habitat in Central Park East more ecologically valuable.

Recommendation #1: To ensure that biological conditions are adequately analyzed and mitigated for, CDFW recommends that the City issue a Subsequent EIR for Project analysis.

COMMENT # 2: Light-footed Ridgway’s Rail. The Addendum does not adequately evaluate potential impacts to light-footed Ridgway’s rail (rail). The Biological Assessment indicates that the species has a low potential to occur within the BSA due to limited and/or marginal suitable habitat and lack of connectivity; however, recent observations of the species in the area contradict this assessment. Part of the BSA encompasses the eastern portion of Talbert Lake, which contains suitable marsh habitat for rail. Observations with Research Grade photo documentation of rail in the eastern portion of Talbert Lake have been submitted to citizen science sites iNaturalist and eBird, as recently as February 16, 2025 (iNaturalist; eBird). There are also nesting pairs annually documented at nearby Huntington Beach Wetlands and Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve. In addition to being both CESA- and ESA-listed endangered, rail is also fully protected under FGC section 3511(b)(6). A fully protected species may not be taken at any time and any impacts to rail would be considered significant. No license or permits may be issued for take of fully protected species except as follows:

- Take is for necessary scientific research,
- Efforts to recover a fully protected, endangered, or threatened species,
- Live capture and relocation of a bird species for the protection of livestock, or
- They are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515).
- Specified types of infrastructure projects—including transportation projects—may be eligible for a permit for take of fully protected species for unavoidable impacts to fully protected species if certain conditions are met (see Fish & G. Code §2081.15).

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The Project has the potential to impact rail through visual or auditory disturbances that exceed ambient levels. Impacts may include nest abandonment, loss of eggs, or loss of young. Should rail nests be disturbed by operation of the Project, the impact may result in a substantial reduction in the number of a threatened or endangered species, which is considered a Mandatory Finding of Significance pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, subdivision (a)(1).

To fully avoid potential impacts to light-footed Ridgway's rail, CDFW recommends including the following mitigation measure into the Project CEQA document:

Mitigation Measure #1: Light-footed Ridgway's Rail. A Wildlife Agency-approved biologist shall survey the suitable habitat on the project site and within a 500' buffer for light-footed Ridgway's rail during nesting season. If the Project is planning to operate during nesting season (March 14-September 16), activities shall not occur within 500 feet of rail-occupied habitat. Noise within the occupied habitat during nesting season shall be monitored hourly during operations, to ensure that levels do not exceed 60 decibels (dB), measuring from the edge of the buffer. If a nest is detected, a qualified biologist shall regularly monitor for disturbance during all project construction and ongoing operations. If any change in species behavior is observed, Project activities shall immediately halt and CDFW shall be notified.

COMMENT # 3: Bald Eagle. Bald eagle was not identified in the Addendum; however, there have been recent citizen observations of two bald eagles utilizing habitat in the adjacent Central Park West, approximately ¼ mile from the Project site (Attachment C). The most recent observation on iNaturalist was in February 2025. Bald eagle is a CESA endangered and FP species, and protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; 16 U.S.C. § 668-668d) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712). The BGEPA prohibits anyone without a permit from taking either species, including their parts, nests, or eggs. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends buffer zones of no disturbance, which vary depending on the type of Project or disturbance (USFWS, 2017). Non-motorized recreation and human entry (e.g. hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, birdwatching, kayaking, and canoeing) require a 330-foot buffer, while blasting and other loud, intermittent noises require a buffer of ½ mile. Though no nests have been reported, the biological reconnaissance survey was conducted in October, outside of nesting season. Pre-construction surveys should include surveying for bald eagle nests within the Project area and surrounding habitat. CDFW recommends discussing bald eagle in the final Project CEQA document, and incorporating the below enforceable mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure #2: Bald Eagle. To ensure avoidance of bald eagle impacts, if a bald eagle or other raptor nest is detected during nesting bird surveys or incidentally observed on or near the Project site, the City shall coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies to determine appropriate buffer distances for Project activities. Additional avoidance measures will be implemented in coordination with the Wildlife

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Agencies, which may include biological monitoring and noise monitoring within the buffer, at a minimum.

COMMENT # 4: Least Bell's Vireo. The BSA contains suitable nesting and foraging habitat for least Bell's vireo, a CESA- and ESA-listed endangered species. The Addendum incorporates **Implementing Measure for Biological Resources-1**, which indicates that species-specific surveys for least Bell's vireo will be conducted using similar methodology to the 2001 Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS, 2001), with 10 surveys being conducted starting in mid-March. If least Bell's vireo is observed within 500 feet of the Project site, the measure indicates that noise levels will be maintained at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater. Additional measures may include no activity buffers of up to 500 feet, biological monitoring, modifying the Project, or temporarily halting the Project if needed to avoid disturbance. The measure is carried over from the 1999 FMEIR (City of Huntington Beach, 1999), which originally states:

Directed surveys for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher will be conducted prior to commencing any construction activities near disturbed riparian habitats. Directed surveys for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher will be conducted in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game published protocols for such surveys at the time that such surveys are undertaken. If the presence of either species is confirmed, construction and design plans will be modified to avoid impacts to these species.

The Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS, 2001) instruct that all riparian and other potential vireo habitats should be surveyed at least 8 times during the period from April 10 to July 31, when the species is most likely to be detected. The Addendum indicates that surveys will begin in mid-March, which falls outside of the survey window provided in the guidelines. It is not clear from the Addendum how far into the recommended survey window the surveys will extend, if at all. CDFW recommends updating the language in **Implementing Measure for Biological Resources-1** to accurately reflect the guidelines and to be consistent with the 1999 FMEIR from which it is tiering.

Consistent with CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380, the status of the least Bell's vireo as an endangered species pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.) and the California Endangered Species Act (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) qualifies it as an endangered, rare, or threatened species under CEQA. CESA prohibits the take of any species of wildlife designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as endangered, threatened, or candidate species. CDFW may authorize the take of any such species if certain conditions are met. If the Project may result in take of least Bell's vireo or lead to potential nest abandonment, a CESA permit will be needed. Authorization from CDFW may

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include an ITP or a consistency determination (CD)(Fish and Game Code §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b),(c)). Requirements to meet the CESA 'fully mitigated standard' may differ from federal requirements, so early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a Project and mitigation measures may be required to obtain a CESA Permit.

As discussed in Comment #1, CDFW recommends an updated CEQA document (i.e. Subsequent EIR), which incorporates the updated Implementing Measure for Biological Resources-1 as an enforceable mitigation measure ((CEQA Guidelines, § 15097; Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). To avoid impacts or incidental take of least Bell's vireo, CDFW recommends the following revisions, indicated in ~~strikeout~~ and **bold**:

Mitigation Measure #3: Least Bell's Vireo. ~~Implementing Measure for Biological Resources-1:~~ Directed surveys for the federally and state endangered least Bell's vireo will be conducted using ~~similar~~ methodology guidelines set forth in the 2001 USFWS Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS 2001). A total of 10 survey rounds should be conducted within suitable habitat **during the period between April 10 to July 31**, beginning in mid-March between dawn and 11:00 a.m. within all potentially suitable habitat within the BSA. **Surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist with extensive experience surveying for least Bell's vireo, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. A final report shall be prepared in accordance with the Survey Guidelines, and the final report shall be provided to the Wildlife Agencies before Project commencement, within 45 calendar days following completion of surveys.**

If least Bell's vireo is observed within 500 feet of the Project Site, the Project shall maintain noise levels at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater, as measured at the edge of the identified least Bell's vireo territory. If ~~necessary~~ **foraging vireo are detected**, a qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of noise reduction measures, including installing noise barriers along the perimeter of the Project Site, which can also serve as visual barriers; a no activity buffer around the least Bell's vireo territory up to 500-feet; biological monitoring (e.g., weekly or more frequently as needed); and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to least Bell's vireo until either the territory has been deemed inactive or the Project is complete. **If nesting vireo are detected, a no-activity buffer of 500 feet shall be established. Noise levels within the buffer shall not exceed 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, as measured at the edge of the buffer. A biological monitor shall remain on site during all Project construction activities and ongoing operations, until the biologist confirms that the chicks have fledged, and the nest is no longer active. If take of vireo may occur as a result of Project activities, the City will consult with the Wildlife Agencies for appropriate take permits, pursuant to CESA and ESA.**

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COMMENT # 5: Monarch Butterfly. CDFW is concerned that the Project may result in significant impacts to overwintering monarch butterfly, beyond what is analyzed in the Addendum. Western migratory monarch populations have declined by more than 99 percent since the 1980's (Marcum & Darst, 2021). The Addendum indicates that there is a high potential for overwintering monarch to occur on the Project site. The eucalyptus groves within the BSA are identified by Xerces Society as verified western monarch overwintering sites (Attachment G). The eucalyptus groves are adjacent to the eastern and southern boundaries of the Project site. The installation of bright LED lighting, other project lighting, amplified sound, crowd noise, and increased human activity near these groves may disrupt monarch overwintering behavior, potentially resulting in disorientation, increased mortality, roost abandonment, and species decline.

The Site Plan (Attachment H) illustrates that the bleachers will be immediately adjacent to one of the monarch overwintering locations, with the stacks of 12 speakers pointed toward the habitat. The noise model (Attachment F) models noise levels around 58 dB(A) at the edge of the eucalyptus habitat. However, the Project anticipates crowds averaging 900 people per show, but does not include analysis of noise output from a large crowd gathering, or disruptive noise like clapping and cheering (discussed further in Comment #9). Project lighting near the eucalyptus groves may also adversely impact overwintering monarchs; lights that are proposed over the bleachers, path, and VIP terrace are immediately adjacent to the eastern eucalyptus grove. The Addendum includes a provision for potential noise barriers or visual barriers, but does not include any success criteria or parameters, or plans to redesign the site layout if it is determined that impacts are unavoidable.

The Addendum incorporates several Project Features which are aimed at reducing impacts to sensitive species, including monarch, to less-than-significant levels: **Project Feature Biological Resources-1** states that lighting will be angled away from sensitive habitat areas, including eucalyptus groves which may be used by monarchs for overwintering. **Project Feature Biological Resources-2** states that speakers installed will be directed away from sensitive habitat, including the eucalyptus groves. **Project Feature Biological Resources-4** states, "pre-activity surveys for overwintering monarchs will be conducted prior to the start of the show during overwintering season (October-February) within suitable eucalyptus grove habitat. If overwintering monarch is observed, the Project shall maintain noise levels at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater, as measured at the edge of the identified overwintering monarch habitat. If necessary, a qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of noise reduction measures, including installing noise barriers along the perimeter of the Project Site, which can also serve as visual barriers; a no activity buffer around the overwintering monarch habitat; and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to overwintering monarchs until the end of the overwintering season."

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The Western Monarch Count³ (Xerces) depicts high variability of detected individuals during mid-season counts from year to year. Both eucalyptus groves have experienced a severe overwintering population decline since the late 1990's. Surveys of the southern grove counted 3,800 individuals in 1997, declining as low as 12 individuals in 2021, improving to 193 individuals in 2022. Surveys of the eastern eucalyptus grove counted 3,000 individuals in 1997, but only 12 individuals were detected in 2022. Depending on timing of construction and operation, CDFW is concerned that Project activity may prevent monarch from utilizing the eucalyptus groves adjacent to the Project site for overwintering habitat.

To avoid potential impacts to overwintering monarch butterfly, CDFW recommends that the Project's final CEQA document incorporate a detailed analysis of light, sound, and vibrational impacts as they pertain specifically to overwintering monarch. We also recommend amending **Project Feature Biological Resources-4** and incorporating the following species-specific enforceable mitigation measure into the Project CEQA document. Changes are denoted in ~~strikeout~~ and **bold**:

Mitigation Measure #4: Monarch Butterfly. The final CEQA document shall include an analysis of overwintering monarch impacts specific to light, noise, and vibration. Pre-activity surveys for overwintering monarchs will be conducted **by a qualified biologist with extensive experience surveying butterflies, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies**, prior to the start of the show during overwintering season (October-February) within suitable eucalyptus grove habitat. **The qualified biologist should assess habitat and conduct species-specific surveys following the Xerces Management Guidelines for Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Habitat (Xerces Society, 2017) or other protocols, with prior approval by CDFW. At least three surveys should be conducted per season, at least once per monitoring period (e.g. early, mid, and late season), though multiple visits per monitoring period is preferred. Results of the monarch surveys shall be provided to the Wildlife Agencies within 45 days of completion, or before Project construction, whichever occurs sooner.** If overwintering monarch is observed, the Project shall maintain noise levels at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater, as measured at the edge of the identified overwintering monarch habitat. **Additional avoidance measures will be implemented in coordination with the Project biologist and Wildlife Agencies, which may include:** ~~If necessary, a qualified biologist may also recommend~~ implementation of noise reduction measures, including installing noise barriers along the perimeter of the Project Site, which can also serve as visual barriers; a no activity buffer around the overwintering monarch habitat; and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to overwintering monarchs until the end of the

³ <https://westernmonarchcount.org/map-of-overwintering-sites/>

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overwintering season. **Any proposed measures will have established success criteria (e.g. sound dBA parameters, light spillage maximums) and require periodic monitoring throughout the duration of the show to ensure that they are successful. Regardless of survey results, all combustible equipment and generators will be staged away from suitable monarch habitat. The Project biologist shall confirm that there is no light spillage into the eucalyptus habitat.**

COMMENT # 6: Nesting Birds. The Addendum indicates that a reconnaissance-level biological survey was conducted by ESA biologists on October 25, 2024. The purpose was to assess for sensitive biological resources including special-status plants, wildlife, and nesting bird habitat. October falls outside of nesting bird season, and it is unlikely that any nesting birds would be detected at that time. October is also outside of the blooming season for most special-status plants, though the Addendum indicates that there is no suitable habitat for special-status plants in the Project area.

The Addendum incorporates **Project Feature Biological Resources-3**, which indicates that a qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys within seven days prior to the start of avian nesting season (January 15 through September 15). If an active nest is found, an avoidance buffer will be established. The distance for non-listed species can be reduced at the discretion of the biologist. The project feature indicates that active nests will be monitored weekly, or at another frequency as determined by the biologist, until the nest is no longer active, or the Project is complete. Conducting nesting bird surveys before the start of bird nesting season is inadequate, as nests are not likely to be detected. Nesting bird surveys should be conducted within 3 days before the start of Project construction, during nesting bird season. Surveys should be repeated for any construction delays of 72 hours or more. The Addendum indicates that the show schedule will be flexible based on attendance and weather but will typically run from Thursday to Sunday. A biological monitor should conduct repeat nesting bird surveys before each Thursday show during nesting season, to confirm that there are no new nesting birds within the Project area or surrounding habitat.

Per California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 the proposed Project is required to avoid the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings or activities that lead to nest abandonment. In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds, CDFW recommends that the below changes are made to **Project Feature Biological Resources-3**, to be incorporated into the Project's CEQA document as an enforceable mitigation measure. Changes indicated in ~~strikeout~~ and **bold**:

Mitigation Measure #5: Nesting Birds. ~~Project Feature Biological Resources-3:~~ A qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys within ~~seven~~**three** days prior to the start of **Project construction or operations that occur during** avian nesting season (generally defined as January 15 through September 15). If an active nest is

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found, the nest should be avoided, and a suitable buffer zone delineated in the field where no impacts would occur until the chicks have fledged the nest or the nest has failed as determined by a qualified biologist. Avoidance buffers are generally 300 feet for non-listed passerines and 500 feet for listed avian species and raptors; however, avoidance buffers may be reduced for non-listed species at the discretion of the biologist, depending on the location of the nest and species tolerance to human presence and Project-related noises and vibrations. **Reduced buffers for common avian species shall not be less than 100 feet.** If necessary, the qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of noise reduction measures, visual and/or acoustic barriers or other protective measures, and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to nesting birds until nesting is complete. If active nests are found, weekly monitoring will occur, or other frequency determined appropriate by the qualified biologist until either the nest has been deemed inactive or the Project is complete. **Nesting bird surveys shall be conducted if there is a construction delay of more than 72 hours. During show operations (generally running from Thursday through Sunday) which occur during nesting season, a biological monitor shall conduct a general nesting bird survey each Thursday before show operations, to confirm that no birds have started nesting in the Project area or surrounding habitat during the operational break.**

COMMENT # 7: Lighting Analysis. The Addendum lighting analysis states that there is already high urbanization surrounding the park, as well as artificial light such as pathway and building lights throughout the park; however, the analysis also acknowledges that substantially increased illuminance from the Project could impact species. The lighting analysis indicates that 500,000 LED lights will be placed within the internal structure of the Project's artificial flowers, and additional lighting will include path lights, light projected onto a large fountain with a projector screen, bleacher lighting, concession stand and VIP terrace lighting, and overnight security lighting. The Addendum states, "[a]lthough it is understood that increased ambient lighting can affect wildlife behavior, no quantitative increase in illuminance above ambient light is agreed upon as a threshold for significant impacts to wildlife." The lighting analysis concludes that, "...due to the limited low-level lighting that would be added from the Show, it is not expected that increased lighting levels resulting from the Project would result in significant impacts on the species inhabiting the Park including moderate and high potential to occur species like least Bell's vireo, monarch, tricolored blackbird, yellow warbler, and yellow-breasted chat."

CDFW disagrees with the conclusion that the lighting generated from the Project will be insignificant, as the Addendum fails to conduct a quantitative lighting analysis to support this determination. The Addendum states that lighting will be directed away from sensitive habitat, but does not incorporate a study of illumination levels, light spill, or spectral composition. The Addendum does not include a comprehensive quantitative analysis of how monarchs may be impacted by lighting from the Project. Huntington Beach Central Park also serves as migratory stopover habitat for a

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variety of bird species, providing critical foraging and resting opportunities during migration. Artificial lighting from the Project has the potential to disrupt migration patterns by disorienting birds, altering nocturnal navigation, and increasing collision risks. Both migratory birds and monarch butterfly rely on natural light cues; increased ambient lighting levels can increase predation risks and disorientation and disrupt normal behaviors in adjacent feeding, breeding, and roosting habitat (Longcore and Rich 2004).

Recommendation #2: Lighting Analysis. CDFW recommends that the Project's final CEQA document include a detailed lighting impact analysis, including spectral assessments, light spill analysis, light intensity evaluation, and mitigation measures that includes a detailed shielding plan for each light source, as well as dimming protocols.

COMMENT # 8: Water Basin. The Addendum contains minimal analysis of environmental impacts from installation of a 180-foot-long and 50-foot-wide water basin. The basin includes an approximately 150-foot-wide by 50-foot-tall fountain in the middle, onto which light will be projected using a projection screen (Attachment D). The Proponent will truck in water to fill the basin. The Addendum indicates that, to prevent ground disturbance, concrete blocks or jersey barriers will be installed around the basin to contain the water. Pumps will be used to prevent stagnant water and create a water screen effect. The Addendum indicates that the water will be treated with natural algaecide that is safe for wildlife and approved by the City. There is no further analysis of how wildlife will be affected.

CDFW is concerned that installation of a large water feature may have potentially significant direct and indirect impacts on wildlife, which were not analyzed in the Addendum. The temporary water basin is likely to attract wildlife, particularly birds such as ospreys, herons, waterfowl, and bald eagles, which rely on visual cues to identify nesting and foraging habitat. Projection lighting and water reflections may disorient night-migrating birds, leading to collision fatalities and increased risk of predation (Longcore & Rich, 2004). Small mammals and reptiles may become entrapped in the water basin and drown. The Addendum does not describe any mitigation measures to prevent mammal and reptile mortality, such as wildlife escape ramps. The Addendum also does not disclose if the water will continuously circulate with the pumps- mosquitos can rapidly colonize in standing water, potentially increasing vector-borne disease transmission to humans and wildlife.

It is also not disclosed in the Addendum how the water will be disposed of upon completion of the Project. The Addendum indicates that the water will be treated with 'natural algaecides,' but does not detail which treatments will be used or analyze the potential toxicity to wildlife. If treated water is discharged on site, runoff into Talbert Lake could introduce pollutants or harmful algal blooms, which would disrupt the aquatic community and the species that utilize that habitat. CDFW recommends incorporating the following into the Project's final CEQA document:

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Recommendation #3: Water Basin. The CEQA document shall provide a thorough analysis of the biological impacts relating to the proposed water feature. The document should disclose: the volume of water required, specific water quality treatments/chemicals that will be used including concentration and risks to wildlife, monitoring criteria and frequency, who is responsible for ensuring water quality, water feature (e.g. a 50' tall fountain and projection lighting) effects on wildlife including birds, amphibians, mammals, and pollinators, projection lighting effects on wildlife, fountain/pump operational hours, and a mosquito abatement plan.

Mitigation Measure #6: Water Basin. The Project's water feature shall only be installed if additional studies show that operation will not disrupt wildlife, including birds, amphibians, mammals, and pollinators. Wildlife escape ramps shall be installed in multiple locations around the interior perimeter, to provide an exit point if mammals, amphibians, or pollinators shall become trapped. Any algicides that are used shall be determined to be wildlife friendly, used in the correct concentrations, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. The qualified biological monitor will ensure that water quality is maintained throughout the duration of the Project and that no animals are trapped. Any animal mortalities shall be immediately reported to the Wildlife Agencies. Upon completion of the Project, water from the temporary water basin shall be pumped back into trucks and properly disposed of off-site, away from any habitat.

COMMENT # 9: Noise Analysis. The Addendum indicates that the Project will install 76 speakers, including 12 speakers directed at the temporary bleachers, as well as 64 speakers dispersed along the pathways. The 12 speakers are positioned to play music during the show, and the 64 speakers along the paths will simultaneously play ambient music. Biological resources near the Project site include arroyo willow thickets, which may provide habitat for vireo and other sensitive birds within the BSA, approximately 100 feet southwest of the Project site, as well as the eucalyptus groves, which are documented roosting habitat for overwintering monarch. The Addendum incorporated a noise analysis for the Project (Attachment E), indicating that noise levels at the biological resource areas near the Project Site would approach and potentially exceed 60 dBA Leq. However, the Addendum indicates that biological impacts will be below significant levels with incorporation of the Project Features discussed above. Potential sources of noise include construction and disassembly of the Project, as well as operation of the Project and music funneling through 76 speakers. The Addendum anticipates that crowds will average 900 people per show, with seating for up to 1,800 people; however, noise analysis is limited to speaker sounds, and does not incorporate crowd noise, or predict intense bursts of noise and vibration, such as from cheering and clapping. CDFW is concerned that vibration and noise generated from the audience may disturb

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overwintering monarch or sensitive bird species in the area, leading to nest or roost abandonment.

Recommendation #4: Noise Analysis. CDFW recommends that the final Project CEQA document incorporate a noise analysis which includes noise generated from up to 1,800 attendees, if the venue reaches capacity. The analysis should include an analysis of ambient noise from conversations, as well as noise and vibration analysis from cheering or clapping. The noise model should be analyzed in relation to nearby habitat and demonstrate how sensitive species impacts will be avoided.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan. CDFW recommends the Project's environmental document include mitigation measures recommended in this letter. CDFW has provided comments via a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan to assist in the development of feasible, specific, detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location), and fully enforceable mitigation measures (CEQA Guidelines, § 15097; Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). The Lead Agency 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 a summary of our suggested mitigation measures and recommendations in the form of an attached Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Attachment A).

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 website](https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB)⁴ provides direction regarding the types of information that should be reported and allows on-line submittal of field survey forms.

In addition, information on special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities, should be submitted to CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program using the [Combined Rapid Assessment and Relevé Form](https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Submit)⁵.

The City should ensure data collected for the preparation of the Addendum is properly submitted.

⁴ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB>

⁵ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Submit>

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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 Addendum to assist the City in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on 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)).

Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Jessie Lane⁶, Environmental Scientist.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

5991E19EF8094C3...

Victoria Tang
Environmental Program Manager
South Coast Region

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program

Attachment B: Addendum Figure 2 - Existing Site Vicinity Map

Attachment C: Bald Eagle Observation Areas – Compiled by Melissa Borde, CDFW

Attachment D: Addendum Figure 4 – Water Basin

Attachment E: Addendum Figure 5a – Speaker Location

⁶ Phone: 858-354-4105; Email: jessie.lane@wildlife.ca.gov

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Attachment F: Addendum Figure 8 – Noise Model

Attachment G: Xerces Society – Western Monarch Overwintering Verified Sites

Attachment H: Addendum Figure 3 – Site Plan

cc: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Victoria Tang
Jennifer Turner
Robin Madrid
Jessie Lane
Melissa Borde

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Carol Roberts, carol_roberts@fws.gov
Thomas Dietsch, thomas_dietsch@fws.gov

Office of Planning and Research
State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

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ATTACHMENT A: DRAFT MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

CDFW provides the following language to be incorporated into the MMRP for the Project.

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
Recommendation #1: CEQA Document. To ensure that biological conditions are adequately analyzed and mitigated for, CDFW recommends that the City issue a Subsequent EIR for Project analysis.	Prior to Project Initiation	Lead Agency
Mitigation Measure #1: Light-footed Ridgway's Rail. A Wildlife Agency-approved biologist shall survey the suitable habitat on the project site and within a 500' buffer for light-footed Ridgway's rail during nesting season. If the Project is planning to operate during nesting season (March 14-September 16), activities shall not occur within 500 feet of rail-occupied habitat. Noise within the occupied habitat during nesting season shall be monitored hourly during operations, to ensure that levels do not exceed 60 decibels (dB), measuring from the edge of the buffer. If a nest is detected, a qualified biologist shall regularly monitor for disturbance during all project construction and ongoing operations. If any change in species behavior is observed, Project activities shall immediately halt and CDFW shall be notified.	Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction and Operation	Designated Biologist
Mitigation Measure #2: Bald Eagle. To ensure avoidance of bald eagle impacts, if a bald eagle or other raptor nest is detected during nesting bird surveys or incidentally observed on or near the Project site, the City shall coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies to determine appropriate buffer distances for Project activities. Additional avoidance measures will be implemented in coordination with the Wildlife Agencies, which may include biological monitoring and noise monitoring within the buffer, at a minimum.	Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction	Designated Biologist

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Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
	and Operation	
<p>Mitigation Measure #3: Least Bell's Vireo. Implementing Measure for Biological Resources 4: Directed surveys for the federally and state endangered least Bell's vireo will be conducted using similar methodology guidelines set forth in the 2001 USFWS Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS 2001). A total of 10 survey rounds should be conducted within suitable habitat during the period between April 10 to July 31, beginning in mid-March between dawn and 11:00 a.m. within all potentially suitable habitat within the BSA. Surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist with extensive experience surveying for least Bell's vireo, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. A final report shall be prepared in accordance with the Survey Guidelines, and the final report shall be provided to the Wildlife Agencies before Project commencement, within 45 calendar days following completion of surveys.</p> <p>If least Bell's vireo is observed within 500 feet of the Project Site, the Project shall maintain noise levels at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater, as measured at the edge of the identified least Bell's vireo territory. If necessary, foraging vireo are detected, a qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of noise reduction measures, including installing noise barriers along the perimeter of the Project Site, which can also serve as visual barriers; a no activity buffer around the least Bell's vireo territory up to 500-feet; biological monitoring (e.g., weekly or more frequently as needed); and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to least Bell's vireo until either the territory has been deemed inactive or the Project is complete. If nesting vireo are detected, a no-activity buffer of 500 feet shall be established.</p>	Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction and Operation	Designated Biologist

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Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
<p>Noise levels within the buffer shall not exceed 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, as measured at the edge of the buffer. A biological monitor shall remain on site during all Project construction activities and ongoing operations, until the biologist confirms that the chicks have fledged, and the nest is no longer active. If take of vireo may occur as a result of Project activities, the City will consult with the Wildlife Agencies for appropriate take permits, pursuant to CESA and ESA.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure #4: Monarch Butterfly. The final CEQA document shall include an analysis of overwintering monarch impacts specific to light, noise, and vibration. Pre-activity surveys for overwintering monarchs will be conducted by a qualified biologist with extensive experience surveying butterflies, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies, prior to the start of the show during overwintering season (October-February) within suitable eucalyptus grove habitat. The qualified biologist should assess habitat and conduct species-specific surveys following the Xerces Management Guidelines for Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Habitat (Xerces Society, 2017) or other protocols, with prior approval by CDFW. At least three surveys should be conducted per season, at least once per monitoring period (e.g. early, mid, and late season), though multiple visits per monitoring period is preferred. Results of the monarch surveys shall be provided to the Wildlife Agencies within 45 days of completion, or before Project construction, whichever occurs sooner. If overwintering monarch is observed, the Project shall maintain noise levels at or below 60 dBA Leq or existing pre-Project baseline noise levels, whichever is greater, as measured at the edge of the identified overwintering monarch habitat. Additional avoidance measures will be implemented in coordination with the Project biologist and Wildlife Agencies, which may include: If necessary, a qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of</p>	<p>Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction and Operation</p>	<p>Lead Agency and Designated Biologist</p>

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Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
<p>noise reduction measures, including installing noise barriers along the perimeter of the Project Site, which can also serve as visual barriers; a no activity buffer around the overwintering monarch habitat; and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to overwintering monarchs until the end of the overwintering season. Any proposed measures will have established success criteria (e.g. sound dBA parameters, light spillage maximums) and require periodic monitoring throughout the duration of the show to ensure that they are successful. Regardless of survey results, all combustible equipment and generators will be staged away from suitable monarch habitat. The Project biologist shall confirm that there is no light spillage into the eucalyptus habitat.</p>		
<p>Mitigation Measure #5: Nesting Birds. Project Feature Biological Resources-3: A qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys within seventhree days prior to the start of Project construction or operations that occur during avian nesting season (generally defined as January 15 through September 15). If an active nest is found, the nest should be avoided, and a suitable buffer zone delineated in the field where no impacts would occur until the chicks have fledged the nest or the nest has failed as determined by a qualified biologist. Avoidance buffers are generally 300 feet for non-listed passerines and 500 feet for listed avian species and raptors; however, avoidance buffers may be reduced for non-listed species at the discretion of the biologist, depending on the location of the nest and species tolerance to human presence and Project-related noises and vibrations. Reduced buffers for common avian species shall not be less than 100 feet. If necessary, the qualified biologist may also recommend implementation of noise reduction measures, visual and/or acoustic barriers or other protective measures, and/or advise that the Project be modified or temporarily shut down if needed to avoid disturbance to nesting birds until nesting is complete. If active nests are found, weekly monitoring will occur, or other</p>	<p>Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction and Operation</p>	<p>Designated Biologist</p>

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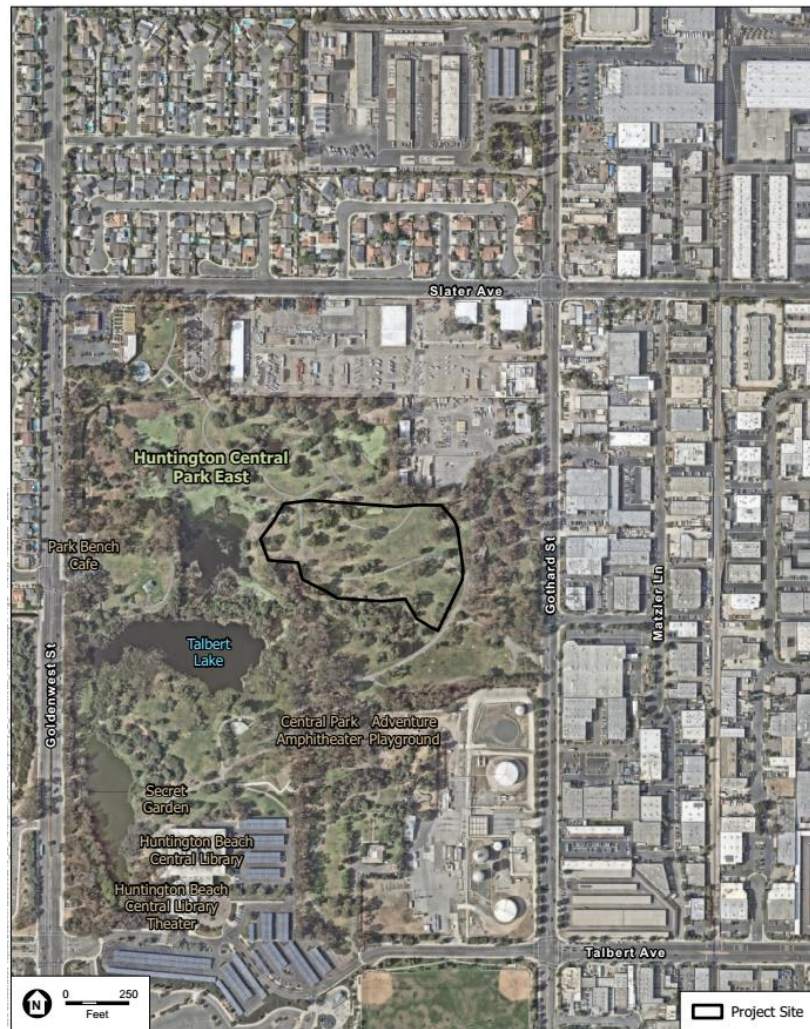
Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
frequency determined appropriate by the qualified biologist until either the nest has been deemed inactive or the Project is complete. Nesting bird surveys shall be conducted if there is a construction delay of more than 72 hours. During show operations (generally running from Thursday through Sunday) which occur during nesting season, a biological monitor shall conduct a general nesting bird survey each Thursday before show operations, to confirm that no birds have started nesting in the Project area or surrounding habitat during the operational break.		
Recommendation #2: Lighting Analysis. CDFW recommends that the Project's final CEQA document include a detailed lighting impact analysis, including spectral assessments, light spill analysis, light intensity evaluation, and mitigation measures that includes a detailed shielding plan for each light source, as well as dimming protocols.	Prior to Project Initiation	Lead Agency
Recommendation #3: Water Basin. The CEQA document shall provide a thorough analysis of the biological impacts relating to the proposed water feature. The document should disclose: the volume of water required, specific water quality treatments/chemicals that will be used including concentration and risks to wildlife, monitoring criteria and frequency, who is responsible for ensuring water quality, water feature (e.g. a 50' tall fountain and projection lighting) effects on wildlife including birds, amphibians, mammals, and pollinators, projection lighting effects on wildlife, fountain/pump operational hours, and a mosquito abatement plan.	Prior to Project Initiation	Lead Agency

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Mitigation Measure	Timing	Responsible Party
Mitigation Measure #6: Water Basin. The Project's water feature shall only be installed if additional studies show that operation will not disrupt wildlife, including birds, amphibians, mammals, and pollinators. Wildlife escape ramps shall be installed in multiple locations around the interior perimeter, to provide an exit point if mammals, amphibians, or pollinators shall become trapped. Any algacides that are used shall be determined to be wildlife friendly, used in the correct concentrations, and approved by the Wildlife Agencies. The qualified biological monitor will ensure that water quality is maintained throughout the duration of the Project and that no animals are trapped. Any animal mortalities shall be immediately reported to the Wildlife Agencies. Upon completion of the Project, water from the temporary water basin shall be pumped back into trucks and properly disposed of off-site, away from any habitat.	Prior to Project Initiation and During Project Construction and Operation	Lead Agency and Project Proponent
Recommendation #4: Noise Analysis. CDFW recommends that the final Project CEQA document incorporate a noise analysis which includes noise generated from up to 1,800 attendees, if the venue reaches capacity. The analysis should include an analysis of ambient noise from conversations, as well as noise and vibration analysis from cheering or clapping. The noise model should be analyzed in relation to nearby habitat and demonstrate how sensitive species impacts will be avoided.	Prior to Project Initiation	Lead Agency

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ATTACHMENT B: ADDENDUM FIGURE 2 - EXISTING SITE VICINITY MAP



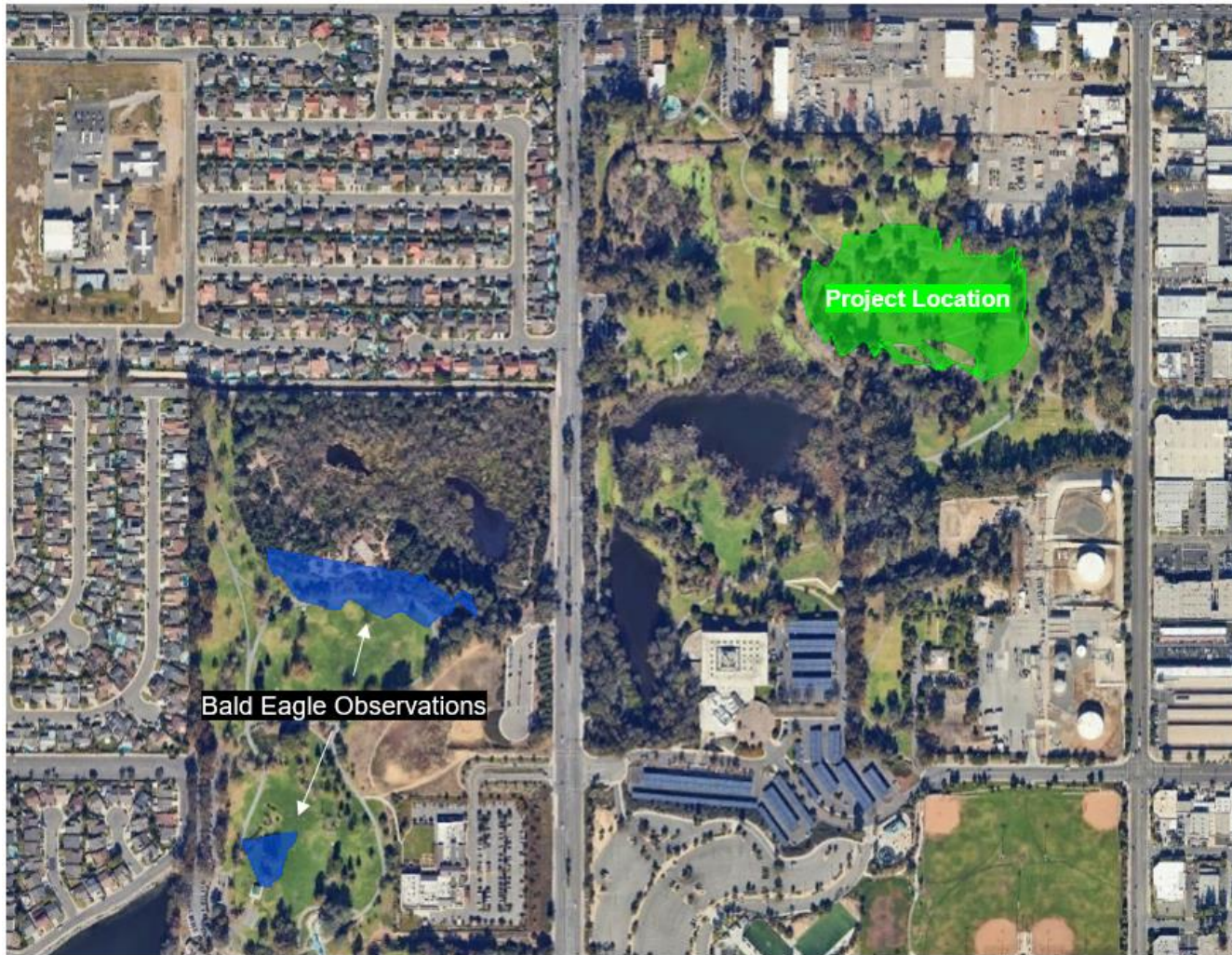
SOURCE: Esri, 2023; ESA, 2024

Huntington Beach Symphony of Flowers

Figure 2
Existing Site Vicinity Map

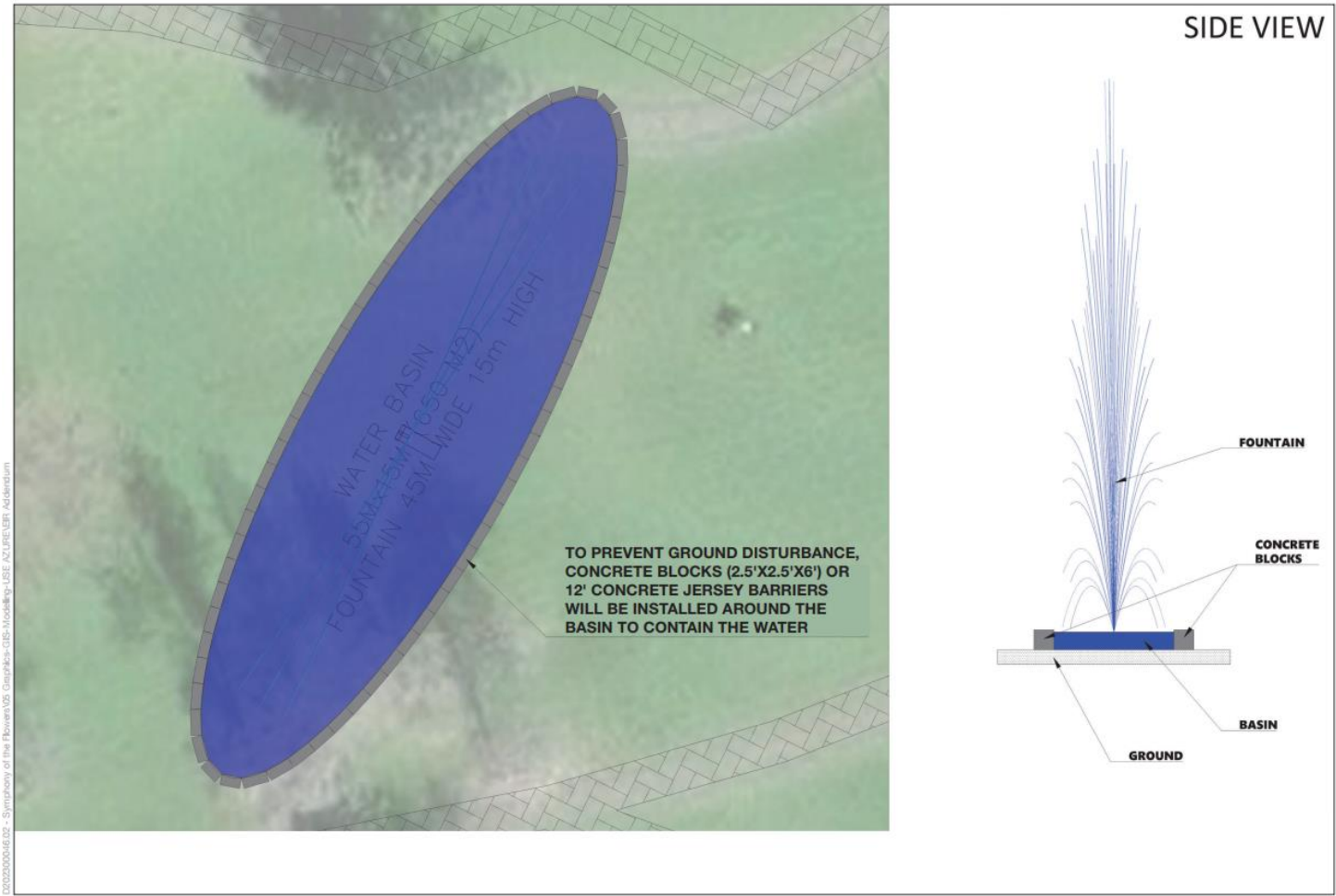
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ATTACHMENT C: BALD EAGLE OBSERVATION AREA, COMPILED BY MELISSA BORDE, CDFW



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ATTACHMENT D: ADDENDUM FIGURE 4 – WATER BASIN



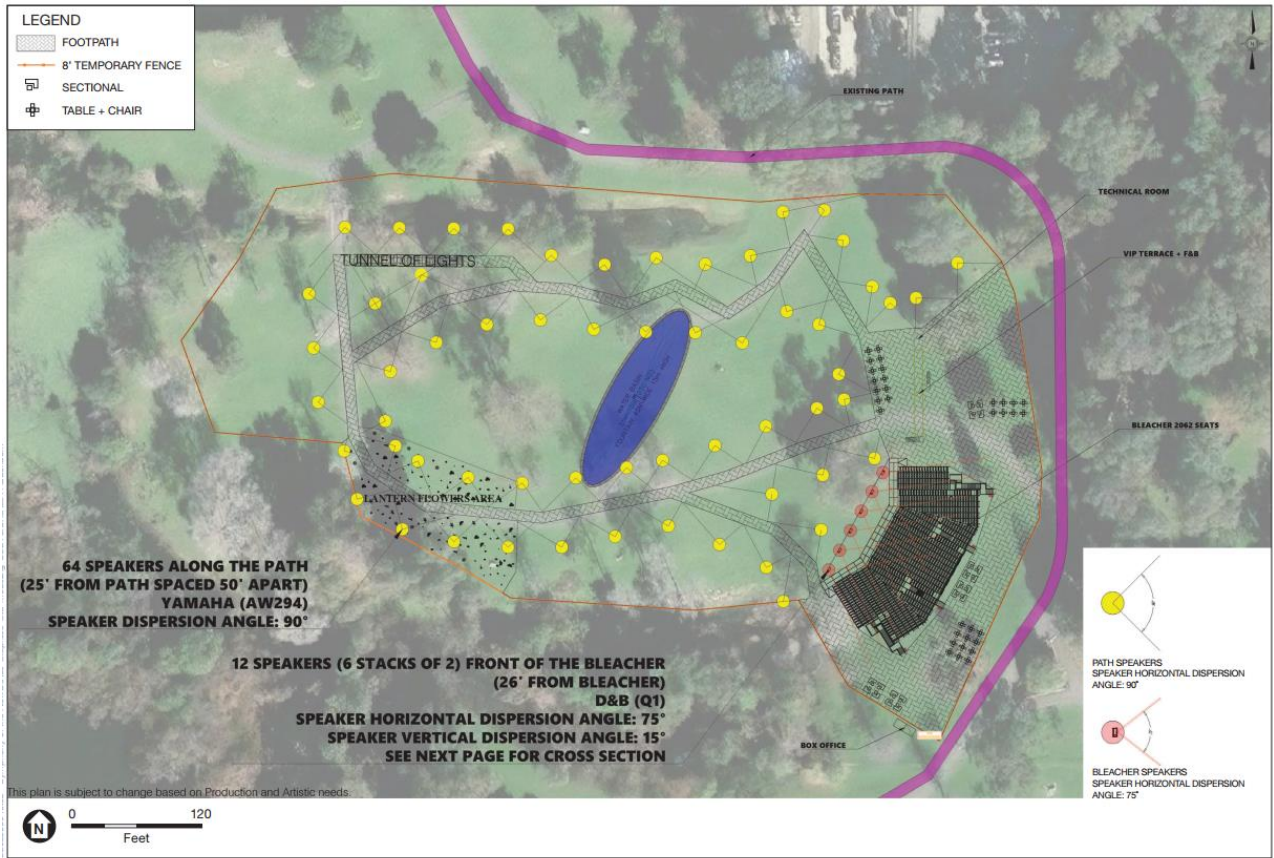
SOURCE: Becerra Strategies/Symphony of the Flowers, 2024

Huntington Beach Symphony of Flowers

Figure 4
Water Basin

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ATTACHMENT E: ADDENDUM FIGURE 5A - SPEAKER LOCATION



SOURCE: Becerra Strategies/Symphony of the Flowers, 2024

Huntington Beach Symphony of the Flowers

Figure 5a
Speaker Location

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ATTACHMENT F: ADDENDUM FIGURE 8 - NOISE MODEL

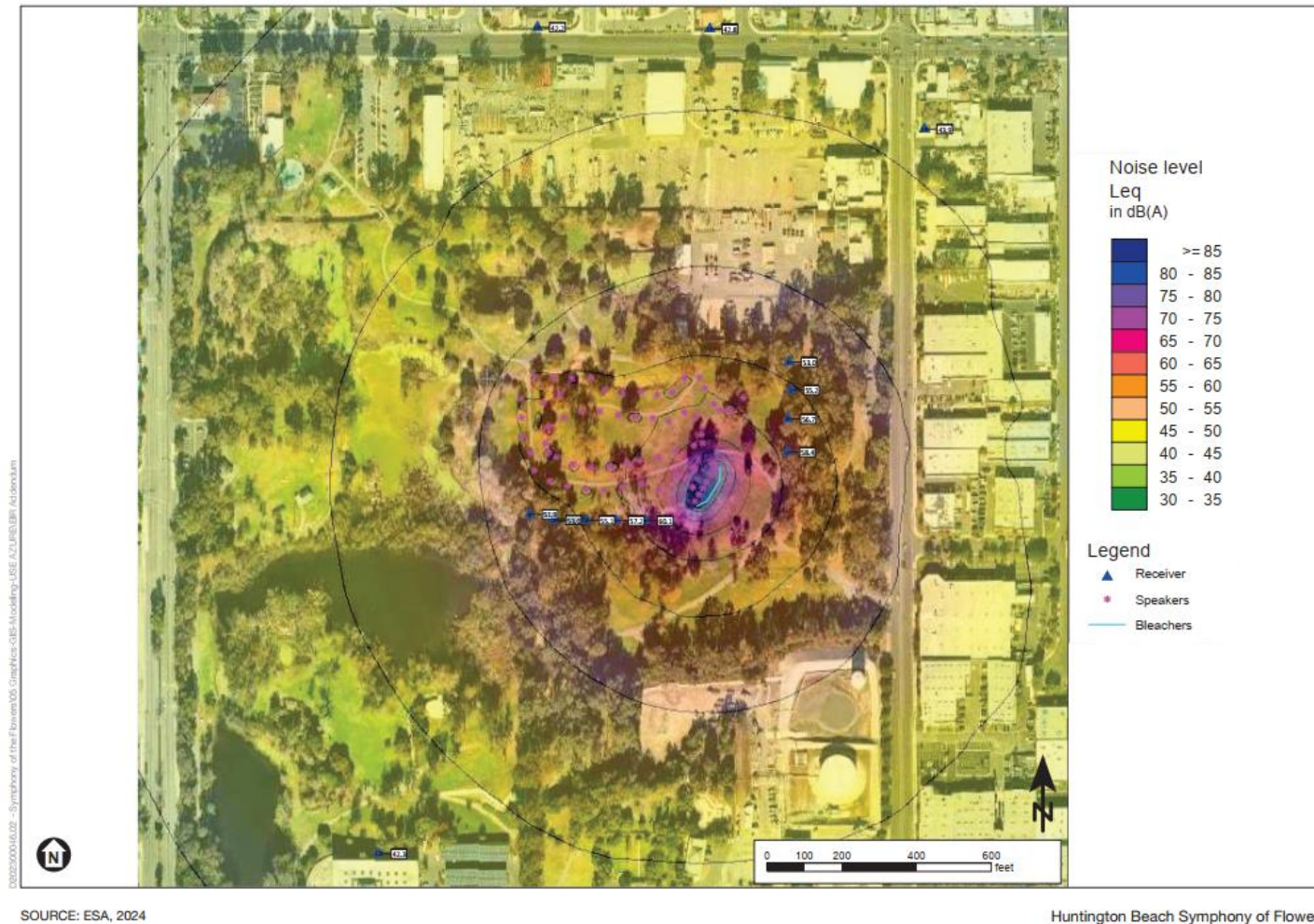


Figure 8
Noise Model

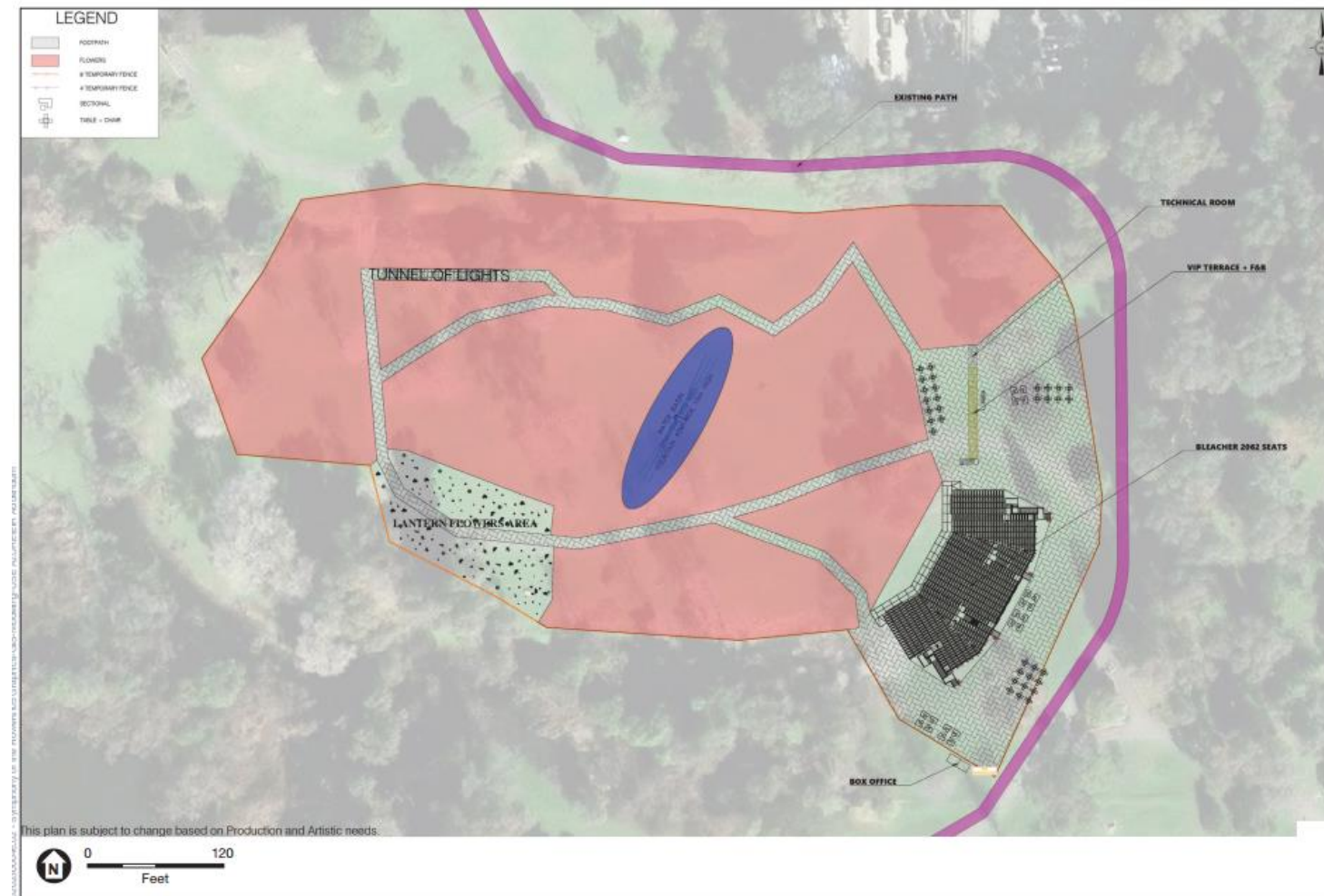
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ATTACHMENT G: XERCES SOCIETY – WESTERN MONARCH OVERWINTERING VERIFIED SITES



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ATTACHMENT H: ADDENDUM FIGURE 3 – SITE PLAN



SOURCE: Becerra Strategies/Symphony of the Flowers, 2024

Huntington Beach Symphony of Flowers

Figure 3
Site Plan