

APPEAL APPLICATION

Instructions and Checklist



PURPOSE

This application is for the appeal of Los Angeles Department of City Planning determinations, as authorized by the LAMC. For California Environmental Quality Act Appeals use form [CP13-7840](#). For Building and Safety Appeals and Housing Department Appeals use form CP13-7854.

RELATED CODE SECTION

Refer to the Letter of Determination (LOD) for the subject case to identify the applicable Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section for the entitlement and the appeal procedures.

APPELLATE BODY

Check only one. If unsure of the Appellate Body, check with City Planning staff before submission.

Area Planning Commission (APC) City Planning Commission (CPC) City Council
 Zoning Administrator (ZA)

CASE INFORMATION

Case Number: CPC-2023-5528-DB-SPR-MCUP-HCA, ENV-2023-5529-SCEA

APN: 5406-016-028, -003, -006, -007, -010, -011, -013, -016, -019, -021, -023

Project Address: 1247 West Sunset Boulevard and 917 North Everett Street, Los Angeles, CA 90026

Final Date to Appeal: August 30, 2024

APPELLANT

Check all that apply.

Person, other than the Applicant, Owner or Operator claiming to be aggrieved
 Representative Property Owner Applicant Operator of the Use/Site

APPELLANT INFORMATION

Appellant Name: Supporters Alliance for Environmental Responsibility
Company/Organization: Lozeau Drury LLP (representing Appellant)
Mailing Address: 1123 Park View Drive, Suite 300
City: Covina State: CA Zip Code: 91724
Telephone: 510-836-4200 E-mail: richard@lozeaudrury.com

Is the appeal being filed on your behalf or on behalf of another party, organization, or company?

Self Other: _____

Is the appeal being filed to support the original applicant's position? YES NO

REPRESENTATIVE / AGENT INFORMATION

Name: Kylah Staley
Company/Organization: Lozeau Drury LLP
Mailing Address: 1939 Harrison St., Suite 150
City: Oakland State: CA Zip Code: 94612
Telephone: (510) 836-4200 E-mail: kylah@lozeaudrury.com

JUSTIFICATION / REASON FOR APPEAL

Is the decision being appealed in its entirety or in part? Entire Part

Are specific Conditions of Approval being appealed? YES NO

If Yes, list the Condition Number(s) here: Site Plan Review, Density Bonus On-Menu Incentive, remaining entitlements

On a separate sheet provide the following:

- Reason(s) for the appeal
- Specific points at issue
- How you are aggrieved by the decision

APPLICANT'S AFFIDAVIT

I certify that the statements contained in this application are complete and true.

Appellant Signature: *Kylee Haley* Date: 8/27/2024

GENERAL NOTES

A Certified Neighborhood Council (CNC) or a person identified as a member of a CNC or as representing the CNC may not file an appeal on behalf of the Neighborhood Council; persons affiliated with a CNC may only file as an individual on behalf of self.

The appellate body must act on the appeal within a time period specified in the LAMC Section(s) pertaining to the type of appeal being filed. Los Angeles City Planning will make its best efforts to have appeals scheduled prior to the appellate body's last day to act in order to provide due process to the appellant. If the appellate body is unable to come to a consensus or is unable to hear and consider the appeal prior to the last day to act, the appeal is automatically deemed denied, and the original decision will stand. The last day to act as defined in the LAMC may only be extended if formally agreed upon by the applicant.

THIS SECTION FOR CITY PLANNING STAFF USE ONLY

Base Fee: _____

Reviewed & Accepted by (DSC Planner): _____

Receipt No.: _____ Date: _____

Determination authority notified Original receipt and BTC receipt (if original applicant)

GENERAL APPEAL FILING REQUIREMENTS

If dropping off an appeal at a Development Services Center (DSC), the following items are required. See also additional instructions for specific case types. To file online, visit our [Online Application System \(OAS\)](#).

APPEAL DOCUMENTS

1. Hard Copy

Provide three sets (one original, two duplicates) of the listed documents for each appeal filed.

- Appeal Application
- Justification/Reason for Appeal

- Copy of Letter of Determination (LOD) for the decision being appealed

2. Electronic Copy

- Provide an electronic copy of the appeal documents on a USB flash drive. The following items must be saved as individual PDFs and labeled accordingly (e.g., “Appeal Form”, “Justification/Reason Statement”, or “Original Determination Letter”). No file should exceed 70 MB in size.

3. Appeal Fee

- Original Applicant.* The fee charged shall be in accordance with LAMC Section 19.01 B.1(a), or a fee equal to 85% of the original base application fee. Provide a copy of the original application receipt(s) to calculate the fee.
- Aggrieved Party.* The fee charged shall be in accordance with LAMC Section 19.01 B.1(b)

4. Noticing Requirements (Applicant Appeals Only)

- Copy of Mailing Labels.* All appeals require noticing of the appeal hearing per the applicable LAMC Section(s). Original Applicants must provide noticing per the LAMC for all Applicant appeals.
- BTC Receipt.* Proof of payment by way of a BTC Receipt must be submitted to verify that mailing fees for the appeal hearing notice have been paid by the Applicant to City Planning’s mailing contractor (BTC).

See the Mailing Procedures Instructions ([CP13-2074](#)) for applicable requirements.

SPECIFIC CASE TYPES ADDITIONAL APPEAL FILING REQUIREMENTS AND / OR LIMITATIONS

DENSITY BONUS (DB) / TRANSIT ORIENTED COMMUNITIES (TOC)

Appeal procedures for DB/TOC cases are pursuant to LAMC Section 13B.2.5. (Director Determination) of Chapter 1A or LAMC Section 13B.3.3. (Class 3 Conditional Use) of Chapter 1A as applicable.

- Off-Menu Incentives or Waiver of Development Standards are not appealable.
- Appeals of On-Menu Density Bonus or Additional Incentives for TOC cases can only be filed by adjacent owners or tenants and is appealable to the City Planning Commission.

- Provide documentation confirming adjacent owner or tenant status is required (e.g., a lease agreement, rent receipt, utility bill, property tax bill, ZIMAS, driver's license, bill statement).

WAIVER OF DEDICATION AND / OR IMPROVEMENT

Procedures for appeals of Waiver of Dedication and/or Improvements (WDIs) are pursuant to LAMC Section 12.37 1 of Chapter 1.

- WDIs for by-right projects can only be appealed by the Property Owner.
- If the WDI is part of a larger discretionary project, the applicant may appeal pursuant to the procedures which govern the main entitlement.

[VESTING] TENTATIVE TRACT MAP

Procedures for appeals of [Vesting] Tentative Tract Maps are pursuant LAMC Section 13B.7.3.G. of Chapter 1A.

- Appeals must be filed within 10 days of the date of the written determination of the decision-maker.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT / REVOCATIONS

Appeal procedures for Nuisance Abatement/Revocations are pursuant to LAMC Section 13B.6.2.G. of Chapter 1A. Nuisance Abatement/Revocations cases are only appealable to the City Council.

Appeal Fee

- Applicant (Owner/Operator).* The fee charged shall be in accordance with the LAMC Section 19.01 B.1(a) of Chapter 1.

For appeals filed by the property owner and/or business owner/operator, or any individuals/agents/representatives/associates affiliated with the property and business, who files the appeal on behalf of the property owner and/or business owner/operator, appeal application fees listed under LAMC Section 19.01 B.1(a) of Chapter 1 shall be paid, at the time the appeal application is submitted, or the appeal application will not be accepted.

- Aggrieved Party.* The fee charged shall be in accordance with the LAMC Section 19.01 B.1(b) of Chapter 1.

Justification/Reason for Appeal

Sunset and Everett Project

(CPC-2023-5528-DB-SPR-MCUP-HCA, ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

I. REASON FOR THE APPEAL

The Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (“SCEA”) prepared for the Sunset and Everett Project (CPC-2023-5528-DB-SPR-MCUP-HCA, ENV-2023-5529-SCEA) (“Project”) fails to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”). Furthermore, the approval of the Site Plan Review entitlements (CPC-2023-5528-DB-SPR-MCUP-HCA) was in error because (1) the City of Los Angeles (“City”) must fully comply with CEQA prior to any approvals in furtherance of the Project and (2) the findings are not supported by substantial evidence. Therefore, the City of Los Angeles (“City”) must set aside the Site Plan Review entitlements and prepare and circulate an environmental impact report (“EIR”) prior to considering approvals for the Project.

II. SPECIFICALLY THE POINTS AT ISSUE

For the specific reasons set forth in the attached comment letters dated April 15, 2024 and July 8, 2024, the SCEA fails as an informational document and fails to impose all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s impacts. Furthermore, proper CEQA review must be complete *before* the City approves the Project’s entitlements. (*Orinda Ass’n. v. Bd. of Supervisors* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 1145, 1171 [“No agency may approve a project subject to CEQA until the entire CEQA process is completed and the overall project is lawfully approved.”].) As such, the approval of the Project’s Site Plan Review entitlements was in error. Additionally, by failing to properly conduct environmental review under CEQA, the City lacks substantial evidence to support its findings for the Site Plan Review entitlements.

III. HOW YOU ARE AGGRIEVED BY THE DECISION

Members of appellant Supporters Alliance for Environmental Responsibility (“SAFER”) live and/or work in the vicinity of the proposed Project. They breathe the air, suffer traffic congestion, and will suffer other environmental impacts of the Project unless it is properly mitigated.

IV. WHY YOU BELIEVE THE DECISION-MAKER ERRED OR ABUSED THEIR DISCRETION

On July 11, 2024, the Los Angeles City Planning Commission approved the Site Plan Review and adopted the SCEA for the Project, despite substantial evidence in the record that SCEA fails to adequately analyze the Project’s environmental impacts and fails to incorporate all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s impacts. The City should have prepared an initial study followed by an EIR or negative declaration in accordance with CEQA prior to consideration of approvals for the Project. The City is not permitted to approve the Project’s entitlements until proper CEQA review has been completed.



LOZEAU DRURY LLP

T 510.836.4200
F 510.836.4205

1939 Harrison Street, Ste. 150
Oakland, CA 94612

www.lozeaudrury.com
richard@lozeaudrury.com

Via Email

April 15, 2024

Esther Ahn
City Planner
Expedited Processing
City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles
201 N. Figueroa Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Esther.ahn@lacity.org

**Re: Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment,
Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)**

Dear Ms. Ahn:

This comment is submitted on behalf of Supporters Alliance for Environmental Responsibility (“SAFER”) regarding the Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (“SCEA”) prepared for the Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA) (“Project”), which proposes construction of two 7 story mixed-use residential and commercial buildings with a total of 327 residential units and 263 on-site parking spaces: one subterranean, one partially subterranean, and one at-ground and above-grade level on a vacant asphalted parcel located at 1185 Sunset Boulevard; 1185, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1221, 1225, 1229, 1233, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247 W. Sunset Boulevard and 917 N. Everett Street in the City of Los Angeles.

SAFER is concerned that the SCEA fails to adequately analyze the Project’s potentially significant environmental impacts, and fails to impose all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s impacts. SAFER requests the Planning Development Department prepare an environmental impact report (“EIR”) for the Project rather than a SCEA.

SAFER reserves the right to supplement these comments throughout the administrative process. *Galante Vineyards v. Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist.*, 60 Cal. App. 4th 1109, 1121 (1997).

I. LEGAL BACKGROUND

Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment under SB 375.

CEQA allows for the streamlining of environmental review for “transit priority projects” meeting certain criteria. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21155, 21155.1, 21155.2. To qualify as a transit priority project, a project must

- (1) contain at least 50 percent residential use, based on total building square footage and, if the project contains between 26 percent and 50 percent nonresidential uses, a floor area ratio of not less than 0.75;
- (2) provide a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre; and
- (3) be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b). A transit priority project is eligible for CEQA’s streamlining provisions where,

[The project] is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy, for which the State Air Resources Board . . . has accepted a metropolitan planning organization’s determination that the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a). In 2020, the Regional Council for the Southern California Association of Governments (“SCAG”) formally adopted the Connect SoCal 2020–2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (“2020 RTP/SCS”), which was accepted by CARB on October 30, 2020.

If “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081” are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable communities environmental assessment (“SCEA”). Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2. A SCEA must contain an initial study which “identifies] all significant or potentially significant impacts of the transit priority project . . . based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record.” Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2(b)(1). The initial study must also “identify any cumulative effects that have been adequately addressed and mitigated pursuant to the requirements of this division in prior applicable certified environmental impact reports.” *Id.* The SCEA must then “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(2). The

SCEA is not required to discuss growth inducing impacts or any project specific or cumulative impacts from cars and light-duty truck trips generated by the project on global warming or the regional transportation network. Pub. Res. Code § 21159.28(a).

After circulating the SCEA for public review and considering all comments, a lead agency may approve the SCEA with findings that all potentially significant impacts have been identified and mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5). A lead agency's approval of a SCEA must be supported by substantial evidence. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(7).

II. DISCUSSION

A. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project is Not Consistent with the General Plan.

The City may only rely on a SCEA if [The project] is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a).

The Project is not consistent with the general plan density and building intensity. The zoning allows a floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.5:1. However the Project has a FAR of 3:1 – double the FAR allowed by the zoning. (SCEA p. 3-12).

The zoning allows a maximum building height of 57-feet. The Project is proposed to be 91-feet in height. (SCEA p. 2-13).

Since the Project is not consistent with the General Plan and zoning, the City may not rely on a SCEA.

B. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project is Inconsistent with the SCS.

If “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081” are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable community environmental assessment (“SCEA”). Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2.

The Project fails to implement mitigation measures and performance standards required by the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS).

SCS Goal 5 is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) and improve Air Quality. (SECA p. 4-20). The SCS requires projects to promote low emission technologies such as electric vehicles (EVs). (SCEA p. 4-19). The SCS requires projects to include solar energy and power storage. (SCEA p. 4-20).

Solar Panels: Despite these requirements, the Project includes only a “solar-ready” roof. This means that the roof can support solar photo-voltaic panels, but no such panels will necessarily be installed. Installing solar panels is clearly feasible, and so should be required for the Project to be consistent with the SCS.

EV Charging: Despite the above policies in the SCS, the Project only includes the bare minimum 10% electric vehicle charging. (SCEA p. 3-17). While additional parking spaces are EV-ready, they will not be equipped with EV charging stations. 100% EV charging is feasible and should be required. Not only would this comply with SCS Goal 5, but also SCS Goal 8: Leverage new transportation technologies. (SCEA p. 4-19).

Battery Storage: Despite the above SCS policies, the Project does not appear to include any battery storage. The SCS requires solar energy and power storage. (SCEA p. 4-20). Battery storage is feasible and should be included in the Project along with solar PV.

Heat Island: The SCS requires projects to reduce the heat island effect. (SCEA p. 4-21). The Project does not include standard measures to reduce heat island, such as low albedo roofs and parking areas. Such measures are feasible and should be included in the Project.

Wildlife Connectivity: The SCS requires projects to preserve and enhance wildlife connectivity. (SCEA p. 4-21). The SCEA contends that this goal is not relevant because the Project is located in an urban area. This is simply untrue. The Project site is a vacant parcel in an urban area. As discussed by wildlife biologist, Dr. Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D., such parcels are critical to wildlife connectivity, particularly for avian (bird) species. The few bits of open space in urban areas provide important resting and stopover habitat for avian species. the SCEA fails to analyze this impact at all. Dr. Smallwood concludes that the Project would adversely affect wildlife connectivity. Thus, the Project does not “preserve and enhance” wildlife connectivity, and is inconsistent with the SCS.

C. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project has Significant Impacts Unique to the Project and Not Addressed in the SCS.

1. Project-Level CEQA Review is Required for Impacts that were not Mitigated to Insignificance in the SCS EIR.

The SCEA must “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(2). Thus, to the extent that the SCS EIR admitted significant unmitigated impacts, further project-level CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate those impacts on a project level because these impacts were not “mitigated to a level of insignificance” in the Connect SoCal EIR.

In the case of *Communities for a Better Environment v. Cal. Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 122-125, the court of appeal held that when a “first tier” EIR admits a significant, unavoidable environmental impact, then the agency must prepare second tier EIRs for later phases of the project to ensure that those unmitigated impacts are “mitigated or avoided.” (Id. citing CEQA Guidelines §15152(f)) The court reasoned that the unmitigated impacts were not “adequately addressed” in the first tier EIR since they were not “mitigated or avoided.” (Id.) Thus, significant effects disclosed in first tier EIRs will trigger second tier EIRs unless such effects have been “adequately addressed,” in a way that ensures the effects will be “mitigated or avoided.” (Id.) Such a second tier EIR is required, even if the impact still cannot be fully mitigated and a statement of overriding considerations will be required. The court explained, “The requirement of a statement of overriding considerations is central to CEQA’s role as a public accountability statute; it requires public officials, in approving environmental detrimental projects, to justify their decisions based on counterbalancing social, economic or other benefits, and to point to substantial evidence in support.” (Id. at 124-125)

The EIR for the SCS admitted significant and unavoidable impacts in several areas, including:

Aesthetic (Connect SoCal Draft PEIR, p. 2.0-18);
Agricultural Resources (Id., p. 2.0-20);
Air Quality (Id. p. 2.0-23);
Biological Resources (Id. p. 2.0-25);
Cultural Resources (Id. p. 2.0-34);
Geology and Soils (Id. p. 2.0-37);
Greenhouse Gases (Id. p. 2.0-40);
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Id. p. 2.0-43);
Hydrology and Water Quality (Id. p. 2.0-49);
Land Use (Id. p. 2.0-52);
Mineral Resources (Id. p. 2.0-54);
Noise (Id. p. 2.0-55);
Population and Housing (Id. p. 2.0-58);
Fire Services (Id. p. 2.0-59);
Police Services (Id. p. 2.0-60);
Schools (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Library Services (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Recreation (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Transportation, Traffic and Safety (Id. p. 2.0-63);
Tribal Cultural Resources (Id. p. 2.0-66);
Solid Waste (Id. p. 2.0-67);
Wastewater (Id. p. 2.0-68);
Water Supply (Id. p. 2.0-69);
Wildfire (Id. p. 2.0-70);

CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate the above impacts at the project level because they were not mitigated to a level of insignificance in the Connect SoCal EIR.

2. Substantial Evidence Shows that the Project Will Likely Have Significant Air Quality Impacts.

Air quality experts Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg. and Dr. Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D. of the environmental consulting firm SWAPE reviewed the SCEA and concluded that the Project will likely have significant air quality impacts due to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions. SWAPE's comments and expert CVs are attached as Exhibit A. As discussed above, the SCS EIR did not mitigate air quality impacts to less than significant levels, therefore project-specific CEQA review is required.

The SCEA fails to address potential health-related impacts resulting from the Project's likely air emissions. This is problematic because operation of construction equipment during construction of the proposed Project, as well as daily truck trips during future operations, will release diesel particulate matter ("DPM") emissions into the air, affecting local and regional air quality. DPM is a known human carcinogen which poses unique health risks to nearby sensitive receptors. Importantly, CEQA requires a quantified analysis to determine whether a Project's toxic air contaminant ("TAC") emissions—including DPM emissions—will have potentially adverse impacts on human health. *Sierra Club v. Cty. of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal. 5th 502, 518 (an EIR must make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences.")

Current guidance by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), the agency responsible for setting statewide standards to measure health risks under CEQA, recommends that a quantified Health Risk Assessment ("HRA") be prepared to evaluate potential cancer risks for any short-term construction project lasting more than two months, and for the lifetime of any long-term project lasting more than six months. OEHHA guidance also recommends that an exposure duration of 30 years should be used to estimate the individual cancer risk affecting the maximally exposed individual resident ("MEIR") near a proposed Project site. (*Id.*, p. 7.) A project's creation of health risks for impacted MEIRs must be further evaluated according to various sensitive receptors' age and pregnancy status. (*Id.*, p. 11.)

Construction of the proposed Project is expected to last 30 months, and it is reasonable to assume, in the absence of any contrary assertion by the SCEA, that future building operations will continue for at least 30 years, during which time there will be ongoing emissions from delivery trucks, passenger vehicles, water heaters, cooking appliances and other sources. (SWAPE, p. 3).

Contrary to this established regulatory framework, however, the SCEA failed to prepare a quantified HRA for the Project's planned construction and operations. The SCEA also improperly relied on South Coast Air Quality Management District's ("SCAQMD") localized significance thresholds ("LSTs") to evaluate the Project's construction-related

health risk impacts. This approach is incorrect, however, because LSTs only evaluate emissions of criteria air pollutants—NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}—but do not measure the effect of TAC emissions, including DPM emissions, upon sensitive receptors. (*Id.*, p. 2.) As such, the SCEA fails to present substantial evidence showing that the Project will not have a significant health impact. The SCEA additionally “fails to compare the Project’s excess cancer risk” as it compares to the South Coast Air Quality Management District’s (“SCAQMD”) established significance threshold of 10 per million. (*Id.*, p. 2.)

DPM has been listed as a known human carcinogen by the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment (“OEHHA”). DPM contains 40 toxic chemicals, including benzene, arsenic and lead. (www.p65warnings.ca.gov/fact-sheets/diesel-engine-exhaust.) DPM is listed separately by the State of California as a toxic air contaminant known to cause cancer in humans. (<https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/p65chemicalslistsinglelisttable2021p.pdf>.) According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Exposure to diesel exhaust can lead to serious health conditions like asthma and respiratory illnesses and can worsen existing heart and lung disease, especially in children and the elderly. These conditions can result in increased numbers of emergency room visits, hospital admissions, absences from work and school, and premature deaths.” (<https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act-dera>).

As explained above, the SCEA used LSTs to evaluate the Project’s construction-related health risk impacts. However, LSTs analyze only criteria air pollutants, not toxic air contaminants (TACs). Although LSTs analyze localized impacts of PM-10 and PM-2.5, there is no LST for DPM – the pollutant that forms the basis of SWAPE’s analysis. Although PM-2.5 is a constituent of DPM, it is only one of 40 toxic chemicals in DPM. PM-2.5 itself is not listed by the State as a cancer-causing chemical.

Therefore, SWAPE found that the SCEA’s evaluation of the Project’s potential health risk impacts, as well its conclusion that the Project will have a less-than-significant air quality impact conclusion, are methodologically flawed and are thus not supported by substantial evidence. (*Id.*, p. 2.) As such, the City must prepare a revised SCEA or conduct an initial study to more accurately characterize the significance of the Project’s impacts. Unless and until the City can present substantial evidence showing that the Project’s impacts are less than significant, the use of a SCEA is improper. Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(1)-(2).

SWAPE conducted a screening-level risk assessment using AERSCREEN, a modeling tool which is recommended by both OEHHA and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (“CAPCOA”) for the development of Level 2 Health Risk Screening Assessments (“Level 2 HRSA”). According to SWAPE, “A Level 2 HRSA utilizes a limited amount of site-specific information to generate maximum reasonable downwind concentrations of air contaminants to which nearby sensitive receptors may be exposed. If an unacceptable air quality hazard is determined to be possible using AERSCREEN, a more refined modeling approach is required prior to approval of the Project.” (*Id.*, pp. 3-4.)

Following this recommended approach for modeling potential future health risks, SWAPE presented substantial evidence showing that Project construction and operations would result in excess cancer risks for pregnant individuals during the third trimester of pregnancy, as well as for infants, children, and adults when those individuals are maximally exposed to Project-related emissions, or located approximately 75 meters from the Project site. (*Id.*, p. 5.) SWAPE calculates that the excess cancer risks for the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, infants, children, and adults at the MEIR located approximately 75 meters away, over the course of Project construction and operation, are approximately 18.0, 388, 25.5, and 2.83 in one million, respectively. The excess cancer risk over the course of a residential lifetime (30 years) is approximately 434 in one million. The 3rd trimester, infant, child, and lifetime cancer risks exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 10 in one million, resulting in a potentially significant impact not previously addressed or identified by the SCEA. (*Id.* p. 7).

Therefore, SWAPE concludes that the “screening-level HRA demonstrates that construction and operation of the Project could result in a potentially significant health risk impact,” and as such, “a revised SCEA should be prepared to include a refined health risk analysis which adequately and accurately evaluates health risk impacts associated with both Project construction and operation.” (*Id.*, p. 8.) SWAPE proposes numerous mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s DPM impacts, which should be considered in a project-level EIR. (*Id.* pp. 8-11).

3. Substantial Evidence Shows that the Project Will Likely Have Significant Biological Impacts.

Wildlife biologists, Dr. Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D. and Noriko Smallwood, M.S., conclude that the Project will have significant biological impacts on special status species. Dr. Smallwood’s comments and expert CVs are attached as Exhibit B. As discussed above, the SCS EIR did not mitigate biological impacts to less than significant levels, therefore project-specific CEQA review is required.

Noriko Smallwood conducted a site visit on April 7, 2024. Noriko detected 30 species of vertebrate wildlife at or adjacent to the project site, including four species with special status. Noriko saw Cooper’s hawk and red-tailed hawk (Photos 4 and 5), California gull (Photo 6), Allen’s hummingbird and hooded oriole (Photos 7 and 8), Cassin’s kingbird and California scrub-jay (Photos 9 and 10), house sparrow and California towhee (Photos 11 and 12), white-throated swift and barn swallow (Photos 13 and 14), lesser goldfinch (Photos 15 and 16), mourning dove and Eurasian collared-dove (Photos 17 and 18), house finch and northern mockingbird (Photos 19 and 20), Canada goose (Photo 21), European starling (Photo 22), acorn woodpecker and common raven (Photo 23 and 24), California ground squirrel (Photo 25), among the other species listed in Table 1.

Signs of breeding on and near the site abounded. California towhee, house finch, and house sparrow were actively gathering nest material from the site for nests on and near the site. Lesser goldfinches were paired up and will likely nest on or near the site. Northern mockingbirds were very territorial and will likely nest on or near the site. An Allen’s

April 15, 2024

SCEA Comment – Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

Page 9 of 9

hummingbird displayed to another Allen's hummingbird and was very territorial, indicating they will likely nest on or near the site. Cassin's kingbirds chased each other indicating they will likely nest soon. Birds were very busy on site and the site has a large capacity to support nesting and foraging birds.

Dr. Smallwood states,

Based on Noriko's survey findings, I am certain that at least four sensitive species of vertebrate wildlife occur at the project site. Making direct use of the trees and shrubs on the project site were special-status species including Allen's hummingbird and red-tailed hawk. The project site is habitat of these species.

California gull, Cooper's hawk, Allen's hummingbird, and red-tailed hawk made use of that portion of the aerosphere that the proposed buildings would displace. The aerosphere of the project site is habitat of these species.

(Smallwood Letter, p. 11).

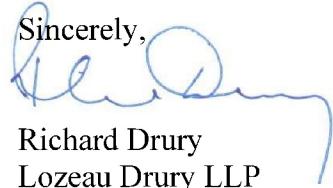
Dr. Smallwood concludes that the Project will adversely affect these species through direct habitat loss, (Id., p. 19), interference with wildlife movement (Id. p. 20), window collisions due to extensive glazing, (Id., p. 21), and cumulative impacts with other projects. (Id. p. 24). Dr. Smallwood predicts that the Project will cause 760 bird deaths annually due to window collisions alone. (Id.).

Dr. Smallwood proposes several mitigation measures that could reduce the Project's impacts to sensitive species, including the use of bird-safe glass, pre-construction surveys to detect species, worker training programs, funding for wildlife rehabilitation facilities and other measures. (Id. 24-28). These impacts and mitigation measures should be analyzed in a project-specific CEQA document.

CONCLUSION

The SCEA fails to comply with CEQA because it fails to incorporate "all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports," namely, the 2020 Connect SoCal Program EIR. The SCEA is additionally improper because it lacks substantial evidence to support its conclusions that the Project will have less than significant impacts to air quality and biological impacts. Therefore, the City must prepare an initial study to determine the appropriate level of environmental review for the Project. Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,



Richard Drury
Lozeau Drury LLP

EXHIBIT A



Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and
Litigation Support for the Environment

2656 29th Street, Suite 201
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Matt Hagemann, P.G, C.Hg.
(949) 887-9013
mhagemann@sape.com

Paul E. Rosenfeld, PhD
(310) 795-2335
prosenfeld@sape.com

April 12, 2024

Richard Drury
Lozeau | Drury LLP
1939 Harrison Street, Suite 150
Oakland, CA 94618

Subject: Comments on the Sunset and Everett Project (SCH No. 2024030517)

Dear Mr. Drury,

We have reviewed the March 2024 Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (“SCEA”) for the Sunset and Everett Project (“Project”) located in the City of Los Angeles (“City”). The Project proposes to construct a mixed-use building comprised of 327 residential units and approximately 9,462-square-feet (“SF”) of commercial space, as well as 263 parking spaces, on the 2.459-acre site.

Our review concludes that the SCEA fails to adequately evaluate the Project’s health risk impacts. As a result, emissions and health risk impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project are underestimated and inadequately addressed. A revised SCEA should be prepared to adequately assess and mitigate the potential health risk impacts that the project may have on the environment.

Air Quality

Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions Inadequately Evaluated

The SCEA concludes that the Project would have a less-than-significant health risk impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational health risk analysis (“HRA”). Regarding the health risk impacts associated with the Project construction and operation, the SCEA states:

“As discussed above, construction and operation of the Project would result in less than significant impacts relative to both regional and localized air pollution emissions. Therefore, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. In addition, Project construction activities would comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 regarding the

control of fugitive dust and other specified dust control measures. As such, impacts to off-site sensitive receptors would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required...

The Project would not include any sources of TACs such as generators, boilers or any other combustion sources. As the Project would not contain substantial TAC sources and is consistent with the CARB and SCAQMD guidelines, the Project would not result in the exposure of off-site sensitive receptors to carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that exceed the maximum incremental cancer risk of 10 in one million or an acute or chronic hazard index of 1.0, and potential TAC impacts would be less than significant.

The SCAQMD recommends Health Risk Assessments (HRAs) for substantial sources of diesel particulate matter such as warehouse distribution and cold storage facilities. No such facilities are located in proximity to the Project Site, and the Project does not propose any such uses. As such, a HRA was not required for the Project. Based on the above, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant" (p. 5-49 – 5-50).

As demonstrated above, the SCEA claims that the Project would not generate substantial pollutant concentrations because the Project's anticipated criteria air pollutant emissions would not exceed regional and localized standard thresholds ("LSTs"), in addition to the fact that the Project does not include any sources of toxic air contaminants ("TACs"). However, the SCEA's evaluation of the Project's potential health risk impacts, as well as the subsequent less-than-significant impact conclusion, is incorrect for four reasons.

First, the use of a LST analysis to determine the health risk impacts posed to nearby, existing sensitive receptors as a result of the Project's construction and operational TACs emissions is incorrect. While the LST method assesses the impact of pollutants at a local level, it only evaluates impacts from criteria air pollutants. According to the *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* document prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District ("SCAQMD"), LST analyses are only applicable to NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions, which are collectively referred to as criteria air pollutants.¹ Because LST methods can only be applied to criteria air pollutants, they cannot be used to determine whether emissions from TACs, specifically diesel particulate matter ("DPM"), a known human carcinogen, would result in a significant health risk impact to nearby sensitive receptors. As a result, health impacts during Project construction and operation, from exposure to TACs, such as DPM, were not analyzed, therefore leaving a gap in the SCEA's analysis.

Second, by failing to prepare a quantified construction and operational HRA, the Project is inconsistent with CEQA's requirement to make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality

¹ "Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology." South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Revised July 2008, available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/final-lst-methodology-document.pdf>.

impacts to likely health consequences.”² This poses a problem, as construction of the Project would produce DPM emissions through the exhaust stacks of construction equipment over a duration of approximately 30 months (p. 3-22). According to the SCEA, the operation of the Project is anticipated to generate 809 daily vehicle trips, which would produce additional exhaust emissions and continue to expose nearby, existing sensitive receptors to DPM emissions (p. 5-240). However, the SCEA fails to evaluate the TAC emissions associated with Project construction and operation or indicate the concentrations at which such pollutants would trigger adverse health effects. Without making a reasonable effort to connect the Project’s TAC emissions to the potential health risks posed to nearby receptors, the SCEA is inconsistent with CEQA’s requirement to correlate Project-generated emissions with potential adverse impacts on human health.

Third, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (“OEHHA”), the organization responsible for providing guidance on conducting HRAs in California, released its most recent *Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* in February 2015. This guidance document describes the types of projects that warrant the preparation of an HRA. Specifically, OEHHA recommends that all short-term projects lasting at least 2 months assess cancer risks.³ Additionally, according to OEHHA:

“Exposure from projects lasting more than 6 months should be evaluated for the duration of the project. In all cases, for assessing risk to residential receptors, the exposure should be assumed to start in the third trimester to allow for the use of the ASFs (OEHHA, 2009).”⁴

As the Project’s anticipated construction duration exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA, construction of the Project meets the threshold warranting a quantified HRA under OEHHA guidance and should be evaluated for the entire 30-month construction period. Furthermore, OEHHA recommends that an exposure duration of 30 years should be used to estimate the individual cancer risk at the maximally exposed individual resident (“MEIR”).⁵ While the SCEA fails to provide the expected lifetime of the proposed Project, we can reasonably assume that the Project would operate for at least 30 years, if not more. Therefore, operation of the Project also exceeds the 2-month and 6-month requirements set forth by OEHHA and should be evaluated for the entire 30-year residential exposure duration, as indicated by OEHHA guidance. These recommendations reflect the most recent state health risk policies, and as such, a revised SCEA should be prepared to include an analysis of health risk impacts posed to nearby sensitive receptors from Project-generated DPM emissions.

Fourth, by claiming a less-than-significant impact without conducting a quantified construction or operational HRA for nearby, existing sensitive receptors, the SCEA fails to compare the Project’s excess

² “Sierra Club v. County of Fresno.” Supreme Court of California, December 2018, available at: <https://ceqaportal.org/decisions/1907/Sierra%20Club%20v.%20County%20of%20Fresno.pdf>.

³ “Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 8-18.

⁴ “Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 8-18.

⁵ “Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 2-4.

cancer risk to the SCAQMD's specific numeric threshold of 10 in one million.⁶ In accordance with the most relevant guidance, an assessment of the health risk posed to nearby, existing receptors as a result of Project construction and operation should be conducted.

Screening-Level Analysis Demonstrates Potentially Significant Health Risk Impact

In order to conduct our screening-level risk assessment we relied upon AERSCREEN, which is a screening level air quality dispersion model.⁷ AERSCREEN is included in the OEHHA and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Associated ("CAPCOA") guidance as the appropriate air dispersion model for Level 2 health risk screening assessments ("HRSA").^{8, 9} A Level 2 HRSA utilizes a limited amount of site-specific information to generate maximum reasonable downwind concentrations of air contaminants to which nearby sensitive receptors may be exposed. If an unacceptable air quality hazard is determined to be possible using AERSCREEN, a more refined modeling approach should be conducted prior to approval of the Project.

We prepared a preliminary HRA of the Project's construction-related health risk impact to residential sensitive receptors using the annual PM₁₀ exhaust estimates from the SCEA's CalEEMod output files. Consistent with recommendations set forth by OEHHA, we assumed residential exposure begins during the third trimester stage of life.¹⁰ The SCEA's CalEEMod model indicates that construction activities will generate approximately 759 pounds of DPM over the 738-day construction period.¹¹ The AERSCREEN model relies on a continuous average emission rate to simulate maximum downward concentrations from point, area, and volume emission sources. To account for the variability in equipment usage and truck trips over Project construction, we calculated an average DPM emission rate by the following equation:

$$\text{Emission Rate } \left(\frac{\text{grams}}{\text{second}} \right) = \frac{759.1 \text{ lbs}}{738 \text{ days}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ grams}}{\text{lbs}} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{3,600 \text{ seconds}} = 0.00540 \text{ g/s}$$

Using this equation, we estimated a construction emission rate of 0.00540 grams per second ("g/s"). Subtracting the 738-day construction period from the total residential duration of 30 years, we assumed that after Project construction, the sensitive receptor would be exposed to the Project's operational DPM for an additional 27.98 years. The SCEA's operational CalEEMod emissions indicate that operational activities will generate approximately 20 net pounds of DPM per year throughout operation. Applying

⁶ "South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds." SCAQMD, March 2023, available at: <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/south-coast-aqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=25>.

⁷ "Air Quality Dispersion Modeling - Screening Models," U.S. EPA, available at: <https://www.epa.gov/scram/air-quality-dispersion-modeling-screening-models>.

⁸ "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>.

⁹ "Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects." CAPCOA, July 2009, available at: http://www.valleyair.org/transportation/CAPCOA_HRA_LU_Guidelines_8-6-09.pdf.

¹⁰ "Risk Assessment Guidelines: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments." OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 8-18.

¹¹ See Attachment C for health risk calculations.

the same equation used to estimate the construction DPM rate, we estimated the following emission rate for Project operation:

$$\text{Emission Rate } \left(\frac{\text{grams}}{\text{second}} \right) = \frac{20.0 \text{ lbs}}{365 \text{ days}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ grams}}{\text{lbs}} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{3,600 \text{ seconds}} = 0.000288 \text{ g/s}$$

Using this equation, we estimated an operational emission rate of 0.000288 g/s. Construction and operation were simulated as a 2.459-acre rectangular area source in AERSCREEN, with approximate dimensions of 141- by 71-meters. A release height of three meters was selected to represent the height of stacks of operational equipment and other heavy-duty vehicles, and an initial vertical dimension of one and a half meters was used to simulate instantaneous plume dispersion upon release. An urban meteorological setting was selected with model-default inputs for wind speed and direction distribution. The population of Los Angeles was obtained from U.S. 2021 Census data.¹²

The AERSCREEN model generates maximum reasonable estimates of single-hour DPM concentrations from the Project Site. The U.S. EPA suggests that the annualized average concentration of an air pollutant be estimated by multiplying the single-hour concentration by 10% in screening procedures.¹³ The SCEA indicates that the nearest sensitive receptors are residential buildings as close as 5 feet, or 1.5 meters, to the Project site (p. 5-49). However, review of the AERSCREEN output files demonstrates that the *maximally* exposed individual receptor (“MEIR”) is located approximately 75 meters from the Project site. Thus, the single-hour concentration estimated by AERSCREEN for Project construction is approximately 13.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ DPM at approximately 75 meters downwind. Multiplying this single-hour concentration by 10%, we get an annualized average concentration of 1.323 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Project construction at the MEIR. For Project operation, the single-hour concentration estimated by AERSCREEN is 0.7047 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ DPM at approximately 75 meters downwind. Multiplying this single-hour concentration by 10%, we get an annualized average concentration of 0.07047 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Project operation at the MEIR.

We calculated the excess cancer risk to the nearest sensitive receptor using applicable HRA methodologies prescribed by OEHHA, as recommended by SCAQMD. Specifically, guidance from OEHHA and the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) recommends the use of a standard point estimate approach, including high-point estimate (i.e. 95th percentile) breathing rates and age sensitivity factors (“ASF”) in order to account for the increased sensitivity to carcinogens during early-in-life exposure and accurately assess risk for susceptible subpopulations such as children. The residential exposure parameters, such as the daily breathing rates (“BR/BW”), exposure duration (“ED”), ASFs, fraction of time at home (“FAH”), and exposure frequency (“EF”) utilized for the various age groups in our screening-level HRA are as follows:

¹² “Los Angeles.” U.S. Census Bureau, 2021, available at: <https://datacommons.org/place/geoid/0603791750>.

¹³ “Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources Revised.” U.S. EPA, October 1992, available at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/scram/guidance/guide/EPA-454R-92-019_OCR.pdf.

Exposure Assumptions for Residential Individual Cancer Risk						
Age Group	Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) ¹⁴	Age Sensitivity Factor ¹⁵	Exposure Duration (years)	Fraction of Time at Home ¹⁶	Exposure Frequency (days/year) ¹⁷	Exposure Time (hours/day)
3 rd Trimester	361	10	0.25	0.85	350	24
Infant (0 – 2)	1090	10	2	0.85	350	24
Child (2 – 16)	572	3	14	0.72	350	24
Adult (16 – 30)	261	1	14	0.73	350	24

For the inhalation pathway, the procedure requires the incorporation of several discrete variates to effectively quantify dose for each age group. Once determined, contaminant dose is multiplied by the cancer potency factor (“CPF”) in units of inverse dose expressed in milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day⁻¹) to derive the cancer risk estimate. Therefore, to assess exposures, we utilized the following dose algorithm:

$$Dose_{AIR, per\ age\ group} = C_{air} \times EF \times \left[\frac{BR}{BW} \right] \times A \times CF$$

where:

Dose_{AIR} = dose by inhalation (mg/kg/day), per age group

C_{air} = concentration of contaminant in air (µg/m³)

EF = exposure frequency (number of days/365 days)

BR/BW = daily breathing rate normalized to body weight (L/kg/day)

A = inhalation absorption factor (default = 1)

CF = conversion factor (1x10⁻⁶, µg to mg, L to m³)

To calculate the overall cancer risk, we used the following equation for each appropriate age group:

¹⁴ “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act.” SCAQMD, October 2020, available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/ab-2588-supplemental-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=19>, p. 19; see also “Risk Assessment Guidelines Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>.

¹⁵ “Risk Assessment Guidelines Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 8-5 Table 8.3.

¹⁶ “Risk Assessment Procedures.” SCAQMD, August 2017, available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/1401/riskassessmentprocedures_2017_080717.pdf, p. 7.

¹⁷ “Risk Assessment Guidelines Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments.” OEHHA, February 2015, available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrn/2015guidancemanual.pdf>, p. 5-24.

$$Cancer Risk_{AIR} = Dose_{AIR} \times CPF \times ASF \times FAH \times \frac{ED}{AT}$$

where:

Dose_{AIR} = dose by inhalation (mg/kg/day), per age group

CPF = cancer potency factor, chemical-specific (mg/kg/day)⁻¹

ASF = age sensitivity factor, per age group

FAH = fraction of time at home, per age group (for residential receptors only)

ED = exposure duration (years)

AT = averaging time period over which exposure duration is averaged (always 70 years)

Consistent with the 738-day construction schedule, the annualized average concentration for construction was used for the entire third trimester of pregnancy (0.25 years) and the first 1.77 years of the infantile stage of life (0 – 2 years). The annualized average concentration for operation was used for the remainder of the 30-year exposure period, which makes up the latter 0.23 years of the infantile stage of life, as well as the entire child (2 – 16 years) and adult (16 – 30 years) stages of life. The results of our calculations are shown in the table below.

The Maximally Exposed Individual at an Existing Residential Receptor

Age Group	Emissions Source	Duration (years)	Concentration (ug/m ³)	Cancer Risk
3rd Trimester	Construction	0.25	1.323	1.80E-05
	Construction	1.77	1.323	3.85E-04
	Operation	0.23	0.07047	2.64E-06
Infant (0 - 2)	Total	2		3.88E-04
Child (2 - 16)	Operation	14	0.07047	2.55E-05
Adult (16 - 30)	Operation	14	0.07047	2.83E-06
Lifetime		30		4.34E-04

As demonstrated in the table above, the excess cancer risks for the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, infants, children, and adults at the MEIR located approximately 75 meters away, over the course of Project construction and operation, are approximately 18.0, 388, 25.5, and 2.83 in one million, respectively. The excess cancer risk over the course of a residential lifetime (30 years) is approximately 434 in one million. The 3rd trimester, infant, child, and lifetime cancer risks exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 10 in one million, resulting in a potentially significant impact not previously addressed or identified by the SCEA.

Our analysis represents a screening-level HRA, which is known to be conservative and tends to err on the side of health protection. The purpose of the screening-level HRA is to demonstrate the potential link between Project-generated emissions and adverse health risk impacts. According to the U.S. EPA:

“EPA’s Exposure Assessment Guidelines recommend completing exposure assessments iteratively using a tiered approach to ‘strike a balance between the costs of adding detail and refinement to an assessment and the benefits associated with that additional refinement’ (U.S. EPA, 1992).

In other words, an assessment using basic tools (e.g., simple exposure calculations, default values, rules of thumb, conservative assumptions) can be conducted as the first phase (or tier) of the overall assessment (i.e., a screening-level assessment).

The exposure assessor or risk manager can then determine whether the results of the screening-level assessment warrant further evaluation through refinements of the input data and exposure assumptions or by using more advanced models.”

As demonstrated above, screening-level analyses warrant further evaluation in a refined modeling approach. As our screening-level HRA demonstrates that construction and operation of the Project could result in a potentially significant health risk impact, a revised SCEA should be prepared to include a refined health risk analysis which adequately and accurately evaluates health risk impacts associated with both Project construction and operation. If the refined analysis similarly concludes that the Project would result in a significant health risk impact, then mitigation measures should be incorporated, as described below in the “Feasible Mitigation Measures Available to Reduce Emissions” section.

Mitigation

Feasible Mitigation Measures Available to Reduce Emissions

Our analysis demonstrates that the Project would result in potentially significant health risk impacts that may need to be mitigated further. In an effort to reduce the Project’s emissions, we identified several mitigation measures that are applicable to the proposed Project. To reduce the Project’s emissions, we recommend consideration of SCAG’s 2020 RTP/SCS PEIR’s Air Quality Project Level Mitigation Measures (“PMM-AQ-1”), as described below:¹⁸

¹⁸ “4.0 Mitigation Measures.” Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report Addendum #1, September 2020, available at: https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/fpeir_connectsocal_addendum_4_mitigationmeasures.pdf?1606004420, p. 4.0-2 – 4.0-10; 4.0-19 – 4.0-23; See also: “Certified Final Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report.” Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), May 2020, available at: <https://scag.ca.gov/peir>.

SCAG RTP/SCS 2020-2045

Air Quality Project Level Mitigation Measures – PMM-AQ-1:

In accordance with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a Lead Agency for a project can and should consider mitigation measures to reduce substantial adverse effects related to violating air quality standards. Such measures may include the following or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:

- a) Minimize land disturbance.
- b) Suspend grading and earth moving when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes.
- c) Cover trucks when hauling dirt.
- d) Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately.
- e) Limit vehicular paths on unpaved surfaces and stabilize any temporary roads.
- f) Minimize unnecessary vehicular and machinery activities.
- g) Sweep paved streets at least once per day where there is evidence of dirt that has been carried on to the roadway.
- h) Revegetate disturbed land, including vehicular paths created during construction to avoid future off-road vehicular activities.
- i) On Caltrans projects, Caltrans Standard Specifications 10-Dust Control, 17-Watering, and 18-Dust Palliative shall be incorporated into project specifications.
- j) Require contractors to assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e., make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that could be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. Prepare a plan for approval by the applicable air district demonstrating achievement of the applicable percent reduction for a CARB-approved fleet.
- k) Ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained.
- l) Minimize idling time to 5 minutes—saves fuel and reduces emissions.
- m) Provide an operational water truck on-site at all times. Use watering trucks to minimize dust; watering should be sufficient to confine dust plumes to the project work areas. Sweep paved streets at least once per day where there is evidence of dirt that has been carried on to the roadway.
- n) Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.
- o) Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.
- p) As appropriate require that portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, obtain CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. Arrange appropriate consultations with the CARB or the District to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.
- q) Require projects within 500 feet of residences, hospitals, or schools to use Tier 4 equipment for all engines above 50 horsepower (hp) unless the individual project can demonstrate that Tier 4 engines would not be required to mitigate emissions below significance thresholds.
- r) Projects located within the South Coast Air Basin should consider applying for South Coast AQMD “SOON” funds which provides funds to applicable fleets for the purchase of commercially available low-emission heavy-duty engines to achieve near-term reduction of NOx emissions from in-use off-road diesel vehicles.

<p>s) Projects located within AB 617 communities should review the applicable Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) for additional mitigation that can be applied to individual projects.</p>
<p>t) Where applicable, projects should provide information about air quality related programs to schools, including the Environmental Justice Community Partnerships (EJCP), Clean Air Ranger Education (CARE), and Why Air Quality Matters programs.</p>
<p>u) Projects should work with local cities and counties to install adequate signage that prohibits truck idling in certain locations (e.g., near schools and sensitive receptors).</p>
<p>y) Projects that will introduce sensitive receptors within 500 feet of freeways and other sources should consider installing high efficiency of enhanced filtration units, such as Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) 13 or better. Installation of enhanced filtration units can be verified during occupancy inspection prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit.</p>
<p>z) Develop an ongoing monitoring, inspection, and maintenance program for the MERV filters.</p>
<p>aa) Consult the SCAG Environmental Justice Toolbox for potential measures to address impacts to low-income and/or minority communities.</p>
<p>bb) The following criteria related to diesel emissions shall be implemented on by individual project sponsors as appropriate and feasible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diesel nonroad vehicles on site for more than 10 total days shall have either (1) engines that meet EPA on road emissions standards or (2) emission control technology verified by EPA or CARB to reduce PM emissions by a minimum of 85% - Diesel generators on site for more than 10 total days shall be equipped with emission control technology verified by EPA or CARB to reduce PM emissions by a minimum of 85%. - Nonroad diesel engines on site shall be Tier 2 or higher. - Diesel nonroad construction equipment on site for more than 10 total days shall have either (1) engines meeting EPA Tier 4 nonroad emissions standards or (2) emission control technology verified by EPA or CARB for use with nonroad engines to reduce PM emissions by a minimum of 85% for engines for 50 hp and greater and by a minimum of 20% for engines less than 50 hp. - Emission control technology shall be operated, maintained, and serviced as recommended by the emission control technology manufacturer. - Diesel vehicles, construction equipment, and generators on site shall be fueled with ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (ULSD) or a biodiesel blend approved by the original engine manufacturer with sulfur content of 15 ppm or less. - The construction contractor shall maintain a list of all diesel vehicles, construction equipment, and generators to be used on site. The list shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contractor and subcontractor name and address, plus contact person responsible for the vehicles or equipment. ii. Equipment type, equipment manufacturer, equipment serial number, engine manufacturer, engine model year, engine certification (Tier rating), horsepower, engine serial number, and expected fuel usage and hours of operation. iii. For the emission control technology installed: technology type, serial number, make, model, manufacturer, EPA/CARB verification number/level, and installation date and hour-meter reading on installation date. - The contractor shall establish generator sites and truck-staging zones for vehicles waiting to load or unload material on site. Such zones shall be located where diesel emissions have the least impact on abutters, the general public, and especially sensitive receptors such as hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing, and convalescent facilities. - The contractor shall maintain a monthly report that, for each on road diesel vehicle, nonroad construction equipment, or generator onsite, includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hour-meter readings on arrival on-site, the first and last day of every month, and on off-site date. ii. Any problems with the equipment or emission controls. iii. Certified copies of fuel deliveries for the time period that identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source of supply

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Quantity of fuel 3. Quantity of fuel, including sulfur content (percent by weight)
<p>cc) Project should exceed Title-24 Building Envelope Energy Efficiency Standards (California Building Standards Code). The following measures can be used to increase energy efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide pedestrian network improvements, such as interconnected street network, narrower roadways and shorter block lengths, sidewalks, accessibility to transit and transit shelters, traffic calming measures, parks and public spaces, minimize pedestrian barriers. - Provide traffic calming measures, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Marked crosswalks ii. Count-down signal timers iii. Curb extensions iv. Speed tables iv. Raised crosswalks v. Raised intersections vi. Median islands vii. Tight corner radii viii. Roundabouts or mini-circles ix. On-street parking x. Chicanes/chokers - Create urban non-motorized zones - Provide bike parking in non-residential and multi-unit residential projects - Dedicate land for bike trails - Limit parking supply through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elimination (or reduction) of minimum parking requirements ii. Creation of maximum parking requirements iii. Provision of shared parking - Require residential area parking permit. - Provide ride-sharing programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Designate a certain percentage of parking spacing for ride sharing vehicles ii. Designating adequate passenger loading and unloading and waiting areas for ride-sharing vehicles iii. Providing a web site or messaging board for coordinating rides iv. Permanent transportation management association membership and finding requirement.

These measures offer a cost-effective, feasible way to incorporate lower-emitting design features into the proposed Project, which subsequently, reduce emissions released during Project construction and operation. A revised SCEA should be prepared to include all feasible mitigation measures, as well as include an updated health risk analysis to ensure that the necessary mitigation measures are implemented to reduce emissions to the maximum extent feasible. The revised SCEA should also demonstrate a commitment to the implementation of these measures prior to Project approval, to ensure that the Project's significant emissions are reduced to the maximum extent possible.

Disclaimer

SWAPE has received limited discovery regarding this project. Additional information may become available in the future; thus, we retain the right to revise or amend this report when additional information becomes available. Our professional services have been performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable environmental consultants practicing in this or similar localities at the time of service. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the scope of work, work methodologies and protocols, site conditions, analytical testing results, and findings presented. This report reflects efforts which were limited to information that was

reasonably accessible at the time of the work, and may contain informational gaps, inconsistencies, or otherwise be incomplete due to the unavailability or uncertainty of information obtained or provided by third parties.

Sincerely,



Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg.



Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Attachment A: Updated Health Risk Calculations
Attachment B: AERSCREEN Output Files
Attachment C: Matt Hagemann CV
Attachment D: Paul Rosenfeld CV

Construction		Operation	
2024		Emission Rate	
Annual Emissions (tons/year)	0.005	Total DPM (lbs)	759,123,287.7
Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	0.02739726	Total DPM (g)	344,338,323.3
Construction Duration (days)	8	Emission Rate (g/s)	0.005400267
Total DPM (lbs)	0.219178082	Release Height (meters)	3
Total DPM (g)	99,419,178.08	Total Acreage	2.459
Start Date	12/24/2024	Max Horizontal (meters)	141.08
End Date	1/1/2025	Min Horizontal (meters)	70.54
Construction Days	8	Initial Vertical Dimension (meters)	1.5
2025		Setting	U
Annual Emissions (tons/year)	0.15	Population	2,550,009
Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	0.821917808	Start Date	12/24/2024
Construction Duration (days)	365	End Date	1/1/2025
Total DPM (lbs)	300	Total Construction Days	738
Total DPM (g)	136,080	Total Years of Construction	2.02
Start Date	1/1/2025	Total Years of Operation	27.98
End Date	1/1/2026		
Construction Days	365		
2026			
Annual Emissions (tons/year)	0.19		
Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	1.04109589		
Construction Duration (days)	365		
Total DPM (lbs)	380		
Total DPM (g)	172,368		
Start Date	1/1/2026		
End Date	1/1/2027		
Construction Days	365		
2027			
Annual Emissions (tons/year)	0.08		
Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	0.438356164		
Construction Duration (days)	180		
Total DPM (lbs)	78,904,109.59		
Total DPM (g)	35,790,904.11		
Start Date	1/1/2027		
End Date	6/30/2027		
Construction Days	180		

AERSCREEN 21112 / AERMOD 21112

02/09/24
15:34:21

TITLE: Sunset and Everett Construction

***** AREA PARAMETERS *****

SOURCE EMISSION RATE:	0.540E-02 g/s	0.429E-01 lb/hr
AREA EMISSION RATE:	0.543E-06 g/(s-m ²)	0.431E-05 lb/(hr-m ²)
AREA HEIGHT:	3.00 meters	9.84 feet
AREA SOURCE LONG SIDE:	141.08 meters	462.86 feet
AREA SOURCE SHORT SIDE:	70.54 meters	231.43 feet
INITIAL VERTICAL DIMENSION:	1.50 meters	4.92 feet
RURAL OR URBAN:	URBAN	
POPULATION:	2550009	
INITIAL PROBE DISTANCE =	5000. meters	16404. feet

***** BUILDING DOWNWASH PARAMETERS *****

BUILDING DOWNWASH NOT USED FOR NON-POINT SOURCES

***** FLOW SECTOR ANALYSIS *****

25 meter receptor spacing: 1. meters - 5000. meters

MAXIMUM IMPACT RECEPTOR

Zo SECTOR	SURFACE ROUGHNESS	1-HR CONC (ug/m ³)	RADIAL (deg)	DIST (m)	TEMPORAL PERIOD
1*	1.000	13.23	15	75.0	WIN

* = worst case diagonal

***** MAKEMET METEOROLOGY PARAMETERS *****

MIN/MAX TEMPERATURE: 250.0 / 310.0 (K)

MINIMUM WIND SPEED: 0.5 m/s

ANEMOMETER HEIGHT: 10.000 meters

SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS INPUT: AERMET SEASONAL TABLES

DOMINANT SURFACE PROFILE: Urban

DOMINANT CLIMATE TYPE: Average Moisture

DOMINANT SEASON: Winter

ALBEDO: 0.35

BOWEN RATIO: 1.50

ROUGHNESS LENGTH: 1.000 (meters)

SURFACE FRICTION VELOCITY (U*) NOT ADUSTED

METEOROLOGY CONDITIONS USED TO PREDICT OVERALL MAXIMUM IMPACT

YR MO DY JDY HR

10 01 10 10 01

H0	U*	W*	DT/DZ	ZICNV	ZIMCH	M-O	LEN	Z0	BOWEN	ALBEDO	REF	WS
-1.30	0.043	-9.000	0.020	-999.	21.		6.0	1.000	1.50	0.35		0.50

HT REF TA HT

10.0 310.0 2.0

***** AERSCREEN AUTOMATED DISTANCES *****

OVERALL MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS BY DISTANCE

DIST	MAXIMUM	DIST	MAXIMUM
(m)	1-HR CONC	(m)	1-HR CONC
	(ug/m3)		(ug/m3)
1.00	10.49	2525.00	0.8074E-01

25.00	11.84	2550.00	0.7966E-01
50.00	12.82	2575.00	0.7860E-01
75.00	13.23	2600.00	0.7757E-01
100.00	7.555	2625.00	0.7656E-01
125.00	5.312	2650.00	0.7557E-01
150.00	4.045	2675.00	0.7460E-01
175.00	3.231	2700.00	0.7366E-01
200.00	2.665	2725.00	0.7274E-01
225.00	2.254	2750.00	0.7183E-01
250.00	1.943	2775.00	0.7095E-01
275.00	1.698	2800.00	0.7008E-01
300.00	1.504	2825.00	0.6923E-01
325.00	1.346	2850.00	0.6840E-01
350.00	1.214	2875.00	0.6759E-01
375.00	1.103	2900.00	0.6679E-01
400.00	1.009	2925.00	0.6601E-01
425.00	0.9277	2950.00	0.6525E-01
450.00	0.8571	2975.00	0.6450E-01
475.00	0.7954	2999.99	0.6376E-01
500.00	0.7412	3025.00	0.6304E-01
525.00	0.6931	3050.00	0.6234E-01
550.00	0.6501	3075.00	0.6165E-01
575.00	0.6116	3100.00	0.6097E-01
600.00	0.5769	3125.00	0.6030E-01
625.00	0.5453	3150.00	0.5964E-01
650.00	0.5166	3174.99	0.5900E-01
675.00	0.4905	3199.99	0.5837E-01
700.00	0.4666	3225.00	0.5775E-01
725.00	0.4447	3250.00	0.5715E-01
750.00	0.4244	3275.00	0.5655E-01
775.00	0.4058	3300.00	0.5597E-01
800.00	0.3885	3325.00	0.5539E-01
825.00	0.3725	3350.00	0.5482E-01
850.00	0.3576	3375.00	0.5427E-01
875.00	0.3437	3400.00	0.5372E-01
900.00	0.3308	3425.00	0.5319E-01
925.00	0.3187	3450.00	0.5266E-01
950.00	0.3073	3475.00	0.5214E-01
975.00	0.2965	3500.00	0.5163E-01
1000.00	0.2864	3525.00	0.5113E-01
1025.00	0.2769	3550.00	0.5064E-01
1050.00	0.2679	3575.00	0.5016E-01
1075.00	0.2594	3600.00	0.4968E-01
1100.00	0.2513	3625.00	0.4921E-01
1125.00	0.2437	3650.00	0.4875E-01
1150.00	0.2364	3675.00	0.4830E-01
1175.00	0.2295	3700.00	0.4785E-01
1200.00	0.2230	3725.00	0.4741E-01
1225.00	0.2168	3750.00	0.4698E-01
1250.00	0.2108	3775.00	0.4656E-01

1275.00	0.2052	3800.00	0.4614E-01
1300.00	0.1998	3825.00	0.4573E-01
1325.00	0.1954	3849.99	0.4532E-01
1350.00	0.1904	3875.00	0.4492E-01
1375.00	0.1857	3900.00	0.4453E-01
1400.00	0.1812	3925.00	0.4414E-01
1425.00	0.1768	3950.00	0.4376E-01
1450.00	0.1726	3975.00	0.4338E-01
1475.00	0.1686	4000.00	0.4301E-01
1500.00	0.1648	4025.00	0.4265E-01
1525.00	0.1611	4050.00	0.4229E-01
1550.00	0.1576	4075.00	0.4193E-01
1575.00	0.1541	4100.00	0.4158E-01
1600.00	0.1508	4125.00	0.4124E-01
1625.00	0.1477	4150.00	0.4090E-01
1650.00	0.1446	4175.00	0.4056E-01
1675.00	0.1417	4200.00	0.4023E-01
1700.00	0.1388	4225.00	0.3991E-01
1725.00	0.1361	4250.00	0.3959E-01
1750.00	0.1334	4275.00	0.3927E-01
1775.00	0.1308	4300.00	0.3896E-01
1800.00	0.1283	4325.00	0.3865E-01
1825.00	0.1259	4350.00	0.3835E-01
1850.00	0.1236	4375.00	0.3805E-01
1875.00	0.1214	4400.00	0.3775E-01
1900.00	0.1192	4425.00	0.3746E-01
1925.00	0.1171	4450.00	0.3717E-01
1950.00	0.1150	4475.00	0.3689E-01
1975.00	0.1130	4500.00	0.3661E-01
2000.00	0.1111	4525.00	0.3633E-01
2025.00	0.1092	4550.00	0.3606E-01
2050.00	0.1074	4575.00	0.3579E-01
2075.00	0.1056	4600.00	0.3552E-01
2100.00	0.1039	4625.00	0.3526E-01
2125.00	0.1023	4650.00	0.3500E-01
2150.00	0.1006	4675.00	0.3475E-01
2175.00	0.9905E-01	4700.00	0.3449E-01
2200.00	0.9751E-01	4725.00	0.3425E-01
2224.99	0.9601E-01	4750.00	0.3400E-01
2250.00	0.9455E-01	4775.00	0.3376E-01
2275.00	0.9313E-01	4800.00	0.3352E-01
2300.00	0.9175E-01	4825.00	0.3328E-01
2325.00	0.9040E-01	4850.00	0.3304E-01
2350.00	0.8908E-01	4875.00	0.3281E-01
2375.00	0.8780E-01	4900.00	0.3258E-01
2400.00	0.8655E-01	4925.00	0.3236E-01
2425.00	0.8533E-01	4950.00	0.3213E-01
2449.99	0.8414E-01	4975.00	0.3191E-01
2475.00	0.8298E-01	5000.00	0.3169E-01
2500.00	0.8185E-01		

***** AERSCREEN MAXIMUM IMPACT SUMMARY *****

3-hour, 8-hour, and 24-hour scaled concentrations are equal to the 1-hour concentration as referenced in SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE AIR QUALITY IMPACT OF STATIONARY SOURCES, REVISED (Section 4.5.4) Report number EPA-454/R-92-019 http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance_permit.htm under Screening Guidance

CALCULATION PROCEDURE	MAXIMUM 1-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 3-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 8-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 24-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED ANNUAL CONC (ug/m ³)
FLAT TERRAIN	13.42	13.42	13.42	13.42	N/A

DISTANCE FROM SOURCE 74.00 meters

IMPACT AT THE AMBIENT BOUNDARY 10.49 10.49 10.49 10.49 N/A

DISTANCE FROM SOURCE 1.00 meters

AERSCREEN 21112 / AERMOD 21112

02/09/24
15:37:06

TITLE: Sunset and Everett Operation

***** AREA PARAMETERS *****

SOURCE EMISSION RATE:	0.288E-03 g/s	0.228E-02 lb/hr
AREA EMISSION RATE:	0.289E-07 g/(s-m ²)	0.229E-06 lb/(hr-m ²)
AREA HEIGHT:	3.00 meters	9.84 feet
AREA SOURCE LONG SIDE:	141.08 meters	462.86 feet
AREA SOURCE SHORT SIDE:	70.54 meters	231.43 feet
INITIAL VERTICAL DIMENSION:	1.50 meters	4.92 feet
RURAL OR URBAN:	URBAN	
POPULATION:	2550009	
INITIAL PROBE DISTANCE =	5000. meters	16404. feet

***** BUILDING DOWNWASH PARAMETERS *****

BUILDING DOWNWASH NOT USED FOR NON-POINT SOURCES

***** FLOW SECTOR ANALYSIS *****
25 meter receptor spacing: 1. meters - 5000. meters

MAXIMUM IMPACT RECEPTOR

Zo SECTOR	SURFACE ROUGHNESS	1-HR CONC (ug/m ³)	RADIAL (deg)	DIST (m)	TEMPORAL PERIOD
1*	1.000	0.7047	15	75.0	WIN

* = worst case diagonal

***** MAKEMET METEOROLOGY PARAMETERS *****

MIN/MAX TEMPERATURE: 250.0 / 310.0 (K)

MINIMUM WIND SPEED: 0.5 m/s

ANEMOMETER HEIGHT: 10.000 meters

SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS INPUT: AERMET SEASONAL TABLES

DOMINANT SURFACE PROFILE: Urban

DOMINANT CLIMATE TYPE: Average Moisture

DOMINANT SEASON: Winter

ALBEDO: 0.35

BOWEN RATIO: 1.50

ROUGHNESS LENGTH: 1.000 (meters)

SURFACE FRICTION VELOCITY (U*) NOT ADUSTED

METEOROLOGY CONDITIONS USED TO PREDICT OVERALL MAXIMUM IMPACT

YR MO DY JDY HR

10 01 10 10 01

H0	U*	W*	DT/DZ	ZICNV	ZIMCH	M-O	LEN	Z0	BOWEN	ALBEDO	REF	WS
-1.30	0.043	-9.000	0.020	-999.	21.		6.0	1.000	1.50	0.35		0.50

HT REF TA HT

10.0 310.0 2.0

***** AERSCREEN AUTOMATED DISTANCES *****

OVERALL MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS BY DISTANCE

DIST	MAXIMUM	DIST	MAXIMUM
(m)	1-HR CONC	(m)	1-HR CONC
	(ug/m3)		(ug/m3)
1.00	0.5589	2525.00	0.4302E-02

25.00	0.6306	2550.00	0.4244E-02
50.00	0.6829	2575.00	0.4188E-02
75.00	0.7047	2600.00	0.4133E-02
100.00	0.4026	2625.00	0.4079E-02
125.00	0.2830	2650.00	0.4026E-02
150.00	0.2155	2675.00	0.3975E-02
175.00	0.1721	2700.00	0.3925E-02
200.00	0.1420	2725.00	0.3875E-02
225.00	0.1201	2750.00	0.3827E-02
250.00	0.1035	2775.00	0.3780E-02
275.00	0.9049E-01	2800.00	0.3734E-02
300.00	0.8016E-01	2825.00	0.3689E-02
325.00	0.7171E-01	2850.00	0.3645E-02
350.00	0.6467E-01	2875.00	0.3601E-02
375.00	0.5876E-01	2900.00	0.3559E-02
400.00	0.5376E-01	2925.00	0.3517E-02
425.00	0.4943E-01	2950.00	0.3476E-02
450.00	0.4567E-01	2975.00	0.3437E-02
475.00	0.4238E-01	3000.00	0.3397E-02
500.00	0.3949E-01	3025.00	0.3359E-02
525.00	0.3693E-01	3050.00	0.3321E-02
550.00	0.3464E-01	3075.00	0.3284E-02
575.00	0.3259E-01	3100.00	0.3248E-02
600.00	0.3074E-01	3125.00	0.3213E-02
625.00	0.2905E-01	3150.00	0.3178E-02
650.00	0.2753E-01	3174.99	0.3144E-02
675.00	0.2613E-01	3200.00	0.3110E-02
700.00	0.2486E-01	3225.00	0.3077E-02
725.00	0.2369E-01	3250.00	0.3045E-02
750.00	0.2261E-01	3275.00	0.3013E-02
775.00	0.2162E-01	3300.00	0.2982E-02
800.00	0.2070E-01	3325.00	0.2951E-02
825.00	0.1985E-01	3350.00	0.2921E-02
850.00	0.1905E-01	3375.00	0.2892E-02
875.00	0.1831E-01	3400.00	0.2862E-02
900.00	0.1762E-01	3425.00	0.2834E-02
925.00	0.1698E-01	3450.00	0.2806E-02
950.00	0.1637E-01	3475.00	0.2778E-02
975.00	0.1580E-01	3500.00	0.2751E-02
1000.00	0.1526E-01	3525.00	0.2724E-02
1025.00	0.1476E-01	3550.00	0.2698E-02
1050.00	0.1428E-01	3575.00	0.2672E-02
1075.00	0.1382E-01	3600.00	0.2647E-02
1100.00	0.1339E-01	3625.00	0.2622E-02
1125.00	0.1298E-01	3650.00	0.2598E-02
1150.00	0.1260E-01	3675.00	0.2573E-02
1175.00	0.1223E-01	3700.00	0.2550E-02
1200.00	0.1188E-01	3724.99	0.2526E-02
1225.00	0.1155E-01	3750.00	0.2503E-02
1250.00	0.1123E-01	3775.00	0.2481E-02

1275.00	0.1093E-01	3800.00	0.2458E-02
1300.00	0.1065E-01	3825.00	0.2436E-02
1325.00	0.1041E-01	3849.99	0.2415E-02
1350.00	0.1015E-01	3875.00	0.2393E-02
1375.00	0.9894E-02	3900.00	0.2372E-02
1400.00	0.9652E-02	3925.00	0.2352E-02
1425.00	0.9420E-02	3950.00	0.2331E-02
1450.00	0.9198E-02	3975.00	0.2311E-02
1475.00	0.8985E-02	4000.00	0.2292E-02
1500.00	0.8780E-02	4025.00	0.2272E-02
1525.00	0.8584E-02	4050.00	0.2253E-02
1550.00	0.8394E-02	4075.00	0.2234E-02
1575.00	0.8212E-02	4100.00	0.2216E-02
1600.00	0.8037E-02	4125.00	0.2197E-02
1625.00	0.7868E-02	4149.99	0.2179E-02
1650.00	0.7705E-02	4175.00	0.2161E-02
1675.00	0.7548E-02	4200.00	0.2144E-02
1700.00	0.7396E-02	4225.00	0.2126E-02
1725.00	0.7249E-02	4250.00	0.2109E-02
1750.00	0.7108E-02	4275.00	0.2092E-02
1775.00	0.6971E-02	4300.00	0.2076E-02
1800.00	0.6839E-02	4325.00	0.2059E-02
1825.00	0.6710E-02	4350.00	0.2043E-02
1850.00	0.6587E-02	4375.00	0.2027E-02
1875.00	0.6467E-02	4400.00	0.2011E-02
1900.00	0.6350E-02	4425.00	0.1996E-02
1924.99	0.6238E-02	4450.00	0.1981E-02
1950.00	0.6128E-02	4475.00	0.1965E-02
1975.00	0.6022E-02	4500.00	0.1951E-02
2000.00	0.5919E-02	4525.00	0.1936E-02
2025.00	0.5820E-02	4550.00	0.1921E-02
2050.00	0.5723E-02	4575.00	0.1907E-02
2075.00	0.5629E-02	4600.00	0.1893E-02
2100.00	0.5537E-02	4625.00	0.1879E-02
2125.00	0.5448E-02	4650.00	0.1865E-02
2150.00	0.5361E-02	4675.00	0.1851E-02
2175.00	0.5277E-02	4700.00	0.1838E-02
2200.00	0.5195E-02	4725.00	0.1825E-02
2224.99	0.5115E-02	4750.00	0.1811E-02
2250.00	0.5038E-02	4775.00	0.1799E-02
2275.00	0.4962E-02	4800.00	0.1786E-02
2300.00	0.4888E-02	4825.00	0.1773E-02
2325.00	0.4817E-02	4850.00	0.1761E-02
2350.00	0.4746E-02	4875.00	0.1748E-02
2375.00	0.4678E-02	4900.00	0.1736E-02
2400.00	0.4612E-02	4925.00	0.1724E-02
2425.00	0.4547E-02	4950.00	0.1712E-02
2449.99	0.4483E-02	4975.00	0.1700E-02
2475.00	0.4421E-02	5000.00	0.1689E-02
2500.00	0.4361E-02		

***** AERSCREEN MAXIMUM IMPACT SUMMARY *****

3-hour, 8-hour, and 24-hour scaled concentrations are equal to the 1-hour concentration as referenced in SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE AIR QUALITY IMPACT OF STATIONARY SOURCES, REVISED (Section 4.5.4) Report number EPA-454/R-92-019 http://www.epa.gov/scram001/guidance_permit.htm under Screening Guidance

CALCULATION PROCEDURE	MAXIMUM 1-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 3-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 8-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED 24-HOUR CONC (ug/m ³)	SCALED ANNUAL CONC (ug/m ³)
FLAT TERRAIN	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	0.7151	N/A

DISTANCE FROM SOURCE 74.00 meters

IMPACT AT THE AMBIENT BOUNDARY 0.5589 0.5589 0.5589 0.5589 N/A

DISTANCE FROM SOURCE 1.00 meters



Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and
Litigation Support for the Environment

2656 29th Street, Suite 201
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Matt Hagemann, P.G, C.Hg.
(949) 887-9013
mhagemann@sshape.com

Matthew F. Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg., QSD, QSP

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Characterization
Investigation and Remediation Strategies
Litigation Support and Testifying Expert
Industrial Stormwater Compliance
CEQA Review

Education:

M.S. Degree, Geology, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 1984.

B.A. Degree, Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA, 1982.

Professional Certifications:

California Professional Geologist

California Certified Hydrogeologist

Qualified SWPPP Developer and Practitioner

Professional Experience:

Matt has 30 years of experience in environmental policy, contaminant assessment and remediation, stormwater compliance, and CEQA review. He spent nine years with the U.S. EPA in the RCRA and Superfund programs and served as EPA's Senior Science Policy Advisor in the Western Regional Office where he identified emerging threats to groundwater from perchlorate and MTBE. While with EPA, Matt also served as a Senior Hydrogeologist in the oversight of the assessment of seven major military facilities undergoing base closure. He led numerous enforcement actions under provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and directed efforts to improve hydrogeologic characterization and water quality monitoring. For the past 15 years, as a founding partner with SWAPE, Matt has developed extensive client relationships and has managed complex projects that include consultation as an expert witness and a regulatory specialist, and a manager of projects ranging from industrial stormwater compliance to CEQA review of impacts from hazardous waste, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

Positions Matt has held include:

- Founding Partner, Soil/Water/Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE) (2003 – present);
- Geology Instructor, Golden West College, 2010 – 2104, 2017;
- Senior Environmental Analyst, Komex H2O Science, Inc. (2000 -- 2003);

- Executive Director, Orange Coast Watch (2001 – 2004);
- Senior Science Policy Advisor and Hydrogeologist, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1989–1998);
- Hydrogeologist, National Park Service, Water Resources Division (1998 – 2000);
- Adjunct Faculty Member, San Francisco State University, Department of Geosciences (1993 – 1998);
- Instructor, College of Marin, Department of Science (1990 – 1995);
- Geologist, U.S. Forest Service (1986 – 1998); and
- Geologist, Dames & Moore (1984 – 1986).

Senior Regulatory and Litigation Support Analyst:

With SWAPE, Matt's responsibilities have included:

- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of over 300 environmental impact reports and negative declarations since 2003 under CEQA that identify significant issues with regard to hazardous waste, water resources, water quality, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and geologic hazards. Make recommendations for additional mitigation measures to lead agencies at the local and county level to include additional characterization of health risks and implementation of protective measures to reduce worker exposure to hazards from toxins and Valley Fever.
- Stormwater analysis, sampling and best management practice evaluation at more than 100 industrial facilities.
- Expert witness on numerous cases including, for example, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination of groundwater, MTBE litigation, air toxins at hazards at a school, CERCLA compliance in assessment and remediation, and industrial stormwater contamination.
- Technical assistance and litigation support for vapor intrusion concerns.
- Lead analyst and testifying expert in the review of environmental issues in license applications for large solar power plants before the California Energy Commission.
- Manager of a project to evaluate numerous formerly used military sites in the western U.S.
- Manager of a comprehensive evaluation of potential sources of perchlorate contamination in Southern California drinking water wells.
- Manager and designated expert for litigation support under provisions of Proposition 65 in the review of releases of gasoline to sources drinking water at major refineries and hundreds of gas stations throughout California.

With Komex H2O Science Inc., Matt's duties included the following:

- Senior author of a report on the extent of perchlorate contamination that was used in testimony by the former U.S. EPA Administrator and General Counsel.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of MTBE use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in the development of a comprehensive, electronically interactive chronology of perchlorate use, research, and regulation.
- Senior researcher in a study that estimates nationwide costs for MTBE remediation and drinking water treatment, results of which were published in newspapers nationwide and in testimony against provisions of an energy bill that would limit liability for oil companies.
- Research to support litigation to restore drinking water supplies that have been contaminated by MTBE in California and New York.

- Expert witness testimony in a case of oil production-related contamination in Mississippi.
- Lead author for a multi-volume remedial investigation report for an operating school in Los Angeles that met strict regulatory requirements and rigorous deadlines.
- Development of strategic approaches for cleanup of contaminated sites in consultation with clients and regulators.

Executive Director:

As Executive Director with Orange Coast Watch, Matt led efforts to restore water quality at Orange County beaches from multiple sources of contamination including urban runoff and the discharge of wastewater. In reporting to a Board of Directors that included representatives from leading Orange County universities and businesses, Matt prepared issue papers in the areas of treatment and disinfection of wastewater and control of the discharge of grease to sewer systems. Matt actively participated in the development of countywide water quality permits for the control of urban runoff and permits for the discharge of wastewater. Matt worked with other nonprofits to protect and restore water quality, including Surfrider, Natural Resources Defense Council and Orange County CoastKeeper as well as with business institutions including the Orange County Business Council.

Hydrogeology:

As a Senior Hydrogeologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Matt led investigations to characterize and cleanup closing military bases, including Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, Treasure Island Naval Station, Alameda Naval Station, Moffett Field, Mather Army Airfield, and Sacramento Army Depot. Specific activities were as follows:

- Led efforts to model groundwater flow and contaminant transport, ensured adequacy of monitoring networks, and assessed cleanup alternatives for contaminated sediment, soil, and groundwater.
- Initiated a regional program for evaluation of groundwater sampling practices and laboratory analysis at military bases.
- Identified emerging issues, wrote technical guidance, and assisted in policy and regulation development through work on four national U.S. EPA workgroups, including the Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum and the Federal Facilities Forum.

At the request of the State of Hawaii, Matt developed a methodology to determine the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination on the islands of Maui and Oahu. He used analytical models and a GIS to show zones of vulnerability, and the results were adopted and published by the State of Hawaii and County of Maui.

As a hydrogeologist with the EPA Groundwater Protection Section, Matt worked with provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act and NEPA to prevent drinking water contamination. Specific activities included the following:

- Received an EPA Bronze Medal for his contribution to the development of national guidance for the protection of drinking water.
- Managed the Sole Source Aquifer Program and protected the drinking water of two communities through designation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. He prepared geologic reports, conducted

public hearings, and responded to public comments from residents who were very concerned about the impact of designation.

- Reviewed a number of Environmental Impact Statements for planned major developments, including large hazardous and solid waste disposal facilities, mine reclamation, and water transfer.

Matt served as a hydrogeologist with the RCRA Hazardous Waste program. Duties were as follows:

- Supervised the hydrogeologic investigation of hazardous waste sites to determine compliance with Subtitle C requirements.
- Reviewed and wrote "part B" permits for the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Conducted RCRA Corrective Action investigations of waste sites and led inspections that formed the basis for significant enforcement actions that were developed in close coordination with U.S. EPA legal counsel.
- Wrote contract specifications and supervised contractor's investigations of waste sites.

With the National Park Service, Matt directed service-wide investigations of contaminant sources to prevent degradation of water quality, including the following tasks:

- Applied pertinent laws and regulations including CERCLA, RCRA, NEPA, NRDA, and the Clean Water Act to control military, mining, and landfill contaminants.
- Conducted watershed-scale investigations of contaminants at parks, including Yellowstone and Olympic National Park.
- Identified high-levels of perchlorate in soil adjacent to a national park in New Mexico and advised park superintendent on appropriate response actions under CERCLA.
- Served as a Park Service representative on the Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee, a national workgroup.
- Developed a program to conduct environmental compliance audits of all National Parks while serving on a national workgroup.
- Co-authored two papers on the potential for water contamination from the operation of personal watercraft and snowmobiles, these papers serving as the basis for the development of nation-wide policy on the use of these vehicles in National Parks.
- Contributed to the Federal Multi-Agency Source Water Agreement under the Clean Water Action Plan.

Policy:

Served senior management as the Senior Science Policy Advisor with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.

Activities included the following:

- Advised the Regional Administrator and senior management on emerging issues such as the potential for the gasoline additive MTBE and ammonium perchlorate to contaminate drinking water supplies.
- Shaped EPA's national response to these threats by serving on workgroups and by contributing to guidance, including the Office of Research and Development publication, Oxygenates in Water: Critical Information and Research Needs.
- Improved the technical training of EPA's scientific and engineering staff.
- Earned an EPA Bronze Medal for representing the region's 300 scientists and engineers in negotiations with the Administrator and senior management to better integrate scientific

- principles into the policy-making process.
- Established national protocol for the peer review of scientific documents.

Geology:

With the U.S. Forest Service, Matt led investigations to determine hillslope stability of areas proposed for timber harvest in the central Oregon Coast Range. Specific activities were as follows:

- Mapped geology in the field, and used aerial photographic interpretation and mathematical models to determine slope stability.
- Coordinated his research with community members who were concerned with natural resource protection.
- Characterized the geology of an aquifer that serves as the sole source of drinking water for the city of Medford, Oregon.

As a consultant with Dames and Moore, Matt led geologic investigations of two contaminated sites (later listed on the Superfund NPL) in the Portland, Oregon, area and a large hazardous waste site in eastern Oregon. Duties included the following:

- Supervised year-long effort for soil and groundwater sampling.
- Conducted aquifer tests.
- Investigated active faults beneath sites proposed for hazardous waste disposal.

Teaching:

From 1990 to 1998, Matt taught at least one course per semester at the community college and university levels:

- At San Francisco State University, held an adjunct faculty position and taught courses in environmental geology, oceanography (lab and lecture), hydrogeology, and groundwater contamination.
- Served as a committee member for graduate and undergraduate students.
- Taught courses in environmental geology and oceanography at the College of Marin.

Matt is currently a part time geology instructor at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California where he taught from 2010 to 2014 and in 2017.

Invited Testimony, Reports, Papers and Presentations:

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Presentation to the Public Environmental Law Conference, Eugene, Oregon.

Hagemann, M.F., 2008. Disclosure of Hazardous Waste Issues under CEQA. Invited presentation to U.S. EPA Region 9, San Francisco, California.

Hagemann, M.F., 2005. Use of Electronic Databases in Environmental Regulation, Policy Making and Public Participation. Brownfields 2005, Denver, Colorado.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Nevada and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Las Vegas, NV (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Invited testimony to a California Senate committee hearing on air toxins at schools in Southern California, Los Angeles.

Brown, A., Farrow, J., Gray, A. and **Hagemann, M.**, 2004. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to the Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference, National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2004. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in Arizona and the Southwestern U.S. Presentation to a meeting of the American Groundwater Trust, Phoenix, AZ (served on conference organizing committee).

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River and Impacts to Drinking Water in the Southwestern U.S. Invited presentation to a special committee meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Irvine, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a tribal EPA meeting, Pechanga, CA.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. Invited presentation to a meeting of tribal representatives, Parker, AZ.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Impact of Perchlorate on the Colorado River and Associated Drinking Water Supplies. Invited presentation to the Inter-Tribal Meeting, Torres Martinez Tribe.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. The Emergence of Perchlorate as a Widespread Drinking Water Contaminant. Invited presentation to the U.S. EPA Region 9.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. A Deductive Approach to the Assessment of Perchlorate Contamination. Invited presentation to the California Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

Hagemann, M.F., 2003. Perchlorate: A Cold War Legacy in Drinking Water. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater and an Estimate of Costs to Address Impacts to Groundwater. Presentation to the annual meeting of the Society of Environmental Journalists.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of the Cost to Address MTBE Contamination in Groundwater (and Who Will Pay). Presentation to a meeting of the National Groundwater Association.

Hagemann, M.F., 2002. An Estimate of Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Underground Storage Tanks and the Resulting Impact to Drinking Water Wells. Presentation to a meeting of the U.S. EPA and State Underground Storage Tank Program managers.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. From Tank to Tap: A Chronology of MTBE in Groundwater. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Cleanup Cost for MTBE in Groundwater Used as Drinking Water. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., 2001. Estimated Costs to Address MTBE Releases from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks. Unpublished report.

Hagemann, M.F., and VanMouwerik, M., 1999. Potential Water Quality Concerns Related to Snowmobile Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

VanMouwerik, M. and **Hagemann, M.F.** 1999, Water Quality Concerns Related to Personal Watercraft Usage. Water Resources Division, National Park Service, Technical Report.

Hagemann, M.F., 1999, Is Dilution the Solution to Pollution in National Parks? The George Wright Society Biannual Meeting, Asheville, North Carolina.

Hagemann, M.F., 1997, The Potential for MTBE to Contaminate Groundwater. U.S. EPA Superfund Groundwater Technical Forum Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Hagemann, M.F., and Gill, M., 1996, Impediments to Intrinsic Remediation, Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Conference on Intrinsic Remediation of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Salt Lake City.

Hagemann, M.F., Fukunaga, G.L., 1996, The Vulnerability of Groundwater to Anthropogenic Contaminants on the Island of Maui, Hawaii. Hawaii Water Works Association Annual Meeting, Maui, October 1996.

Hagemann, M. F., Fukunaga, G. L., 1996, Ranking Groundwater Vulnerability in Central Oahu, Hawaii. Proceedings, Geographic Information Systems in Environmental Resources Management, Air and Waste Management Association Publication VIP-61.

Hagemann, M.F., 1994. Groundwater Characterization and Clean up at Closing Military Bases in California. Proceedings, California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F. and Sabol, M.A., 1993. Role of the U.S. EPA in the High Plains States Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Program. Proceedings, Sixth Biennial Symposium on the Artificial Recharge of Groundwater.

Hagemann, M.F., 1993. U.S. EPA Policy on the Technical Impracticability of the Cleanup of DNAPL-contaminated Groundwater. California Groundwater Resources Association Meeting.

Hagemann, M.F., 1992. Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Contamination of Groundwater: An Ounce of Prevention... Proceedings, Association of Engineering Geologists Annual Meeting, v. 35.

Other Experience:

Selected as subject matter expert for the California Professional Geologist licensing examinations, 2009-2011.



Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and
Litigation Support for the Environment

SOIL WATER AIR PROTECTION ENTERPRISE

2656 29th Street, Suite 201
Santa Monica, California 90405
Attn: Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.
Mobil: (310) 795-2335
Office: (310) 452-5555
Fax: (310) 452-5550
Email: prosenfeld@sweape.com

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Chemical Fate and Transport & Air Dispersion Modeling

Principal Environmental Chemist

Risk Assessment & Remediation Specialist

Education

Ph.D. Soil Chemistry, University of Washington, 1999. Dissertation on volatile organic compound filtration.

M.S. Environmental Science, U.C. Berkeley, 1995. Thesis on organic waste economics.

B.A. Environmental Studies, U.C. Santa Barbara, 1991. Focus on wastewater treatment.

Professional Experience

Dr. Rosenfeld has over 25 years of experience conducting environmental investigations and risk assessments for evaluating impacts to human health, property, and ecological receptors. His expertise focuses on the fate and transport of environmental contaminants, human health risk, exposure assessment, and ecological restoration. Dr. Rosenfeld has evaluated and modeled emissions from oil spills, landfills, boilers and incinerators, process stacks, storage tanks, confined animal feeding operations, industrial, military and agricultural sources, unconventional oil drilling operations, and locomotive and construction engines. His project experience ranges from monitoring and modeling of pollution sources to evaluating impacts of pollution on workers at industrial facilities and residents in surrounding communities. Dr. Rosenfeld has also successfully modeled exposure to contaminants distributed by water systems and via vapor intrusion.

Dr. Rosenfeld has investigated and designed remediation programs and risk assessments for contaminated sites containing lead, heavy metals, mold, bacteria, particulate matter, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, pesticides, radioactive waste, dioxins and furans, semi- and volatile organic compounds, PCBs, PAHs, creosote, perchlorate, asbestos, per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFOS), unusual polymers, fuel oxygenates (MTBE), among other pollutants. Dr. Rosenfeld also has experience evaluating greenhouse gas emissions from various projects and is an expert on the assessment of odors from industrial and agricultural sites, as well as the evaluation of odor nuisance impacts and technologies for abatement of odorous emissions. As a principal scientist at SWAPE, Dr. Rosenfeld directs air dispersion modeling and exposure assessments. He has served as an expert witness and testified about pollution sources causing nuisance and/or personal injury at sites and has testified as an expert witness on numerous cases involving exposure to soil, water and air contaminants from industrial, railroad, agricultural, and military sources.

Professional History:

Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE); 2003 to present; Principal and Founding Partner
UCLA School of Public Health; 2007 to 2011; Lecturer (Assistant Researcher)
UCLA School of Public Health; 2003 to 2006; Adjunct Professor
UCLA Environmental Science and Engineering Program; 2002-2004; Doctoral Intern Coordinator
UCLA Institute of the Environment, 2001-2002; Research Associate
Komex H₂O Science, 2001 to 2003; Senior Remediation Scientist
National Groundwater Association, 2002-2004; Lecturer
San Diego State University, 1999-2001; Adjunct Professor
Anteon Corp., San Diego, 2000-2001; Remediation Project Manager
Ogden (now Amec), San Diego, 2000-2000; Remediation Project Manager
Bechtel, San Diego, California, 1999 – 2000; Risk Assessor
King County, Seattle, 1996 – 1999; Scientist
James River Corp., Washington, 1995-96; Scientist
Big Creek Lumber, Davenport, California, 1995; Scientist
Plumas Corp., California and USFS, Tahoe 1993-1995; Scientist
Peace Corps and World Wildlife Fund, St. Kitts, West Indies, 1991-1993; Scientist

Publications:

Rosenfeld P. E., Spaeth K., Hallman R., Bressler R., Smith, G., (2022) *Cancer Risk and Diesel Exhaust Exposure Among Railroad Workers*. *Water Air Soil Pollution*. 233, 171.

Remy, L.L., Clay T., Byers, V., **Rosenfeld P. E.** (2019) Hospital, Health, and Community Burden After Oil Refinery Fires, Richmond, California 2007 and 2012. *Environmental Health*. 18:48

Simons, R.A., Seo, Y. **Rosenfeld, P.**, (2015) Modeling the Effect of Refinery Emission On Residential Property Value. *Journal of Real Estate Research*. 27(3):321-342

Chen, J. A, Zapata A. R., Sutherland A. J., Molmen, D.R., Chow, B. S., Wu, L. E., **Rosenfeld, P. E.**, Hesse, R. C., (2012) Sulfur Dioxide and Volatile Organic Compound Exposure To A Community In Texas City Texas Evaluated Using Aermod and Empirical Data. *American Journal of Environmental Science*, 8(6), 622-632.

Rosenfeld, P.E. & Feng, L. (2011). *The Risks of Hazardous Waste*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2011). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Agrochemical Industry*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Gonzalez, J., Feng, L., Sutherland, A., Waller, C., Sok, H., Hesse, R., **Rosenfeld, P.** (2010). PCBs and Dioxins/Furans in Attic Dust Collected Near Former PCB Production and Secondary Copper Facilities in Sauget, IL. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*. 113–125.

Feng, L., Wu, C., Tam, L., Sutherland, A.J., Clark, J.J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). Dioxin and Furan Blood Lipid and Attic Dust Concentrations in Populations Living Near Four Wood Treatment Facilities in the United States. *Journal of Environmental Health*. 73(6), 34-46.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2010). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Wood and Paper Industries*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Cheremisinoff, N.P., & **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2009). *Handbook of Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production: Best Practices in the Petroleum Industry*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P.** (2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment, Air Pollution*, 123 (17), 319-327.

Tam L. K., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). A Statistical Analysis Of Attic Dust And Blood Lipid Concentrations Of Tetrachloro-p-Dibenzodioxin (TCDD) Toxicity Equivalency Quotients (TEQ) In Two Populations Near Wood Treatment Facilities. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 002252-002255.

Tam L. K., Wu C. D., Clark J. J. and **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2008). Methods For Collect Samples For Assessing Dioxins And Other Environmental Contaminants In Attic Dust: A Review. *Organohalogen Compounds*, 70, 000527-000530.

Hensley, A.R. A. Scott, J. J. J. Clark, **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). Attic Dust and Human Blood Samples Collected near a Former Wood Treatment Facility. *Environmental Research*. 105, 194-197.

Rosenfeld, P.E., J. J. J. Clark, A. R. Hensley, M. Suffet. (2007). The Use of an Odor Wheel Classification for Evaluation of Human Health Risk Criteria for Compost Facilities. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 345-357.

Rosenfeld, P. E., M. Suffet. (2007). The Anatomy Of Odour Wheels For Odours Of Drinking Water, Wastewater, Compost And The Urban Environment. *Water Science & Technology* 55(5), 335-344.

Sullivan, P. J. Clark, J.J.J., Agardy, F. J., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2007). *Toxic Legacy, Synthetic Toxins in the Food, Water, and Air in American Cities*. Boston Massachusetts: Elsevier Publishing

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9),171-178.

Rosenfeld P. E., J.J. Clark, I.H. (Mel) Suffet (2004). The Value of An Odor-Quality-Wheel Classification Scheme For The Urban Environment. *Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference (WEFTEC) 2004*. New Orleans, October 2-6, 2004.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet, I.H. (2004). Understanding Odorants Associated With Compost, Biomass Facilities, and the Land Application of Biosolids. *Water Science and Technology*. 49(9), 193-199.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Suffet I.H. (2004). Control of Compost Odor Using High Carbon Wood Ash, *Water Science and Technology*, 49(9), 171-178.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M. A., Sellew, P. (2004). Measurement of Biosolids Odor and Odorant Emissions from Windrows, Static Pile and Biofilter. *Water Environment Research*. 76(4), 310-315.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Grey, M and Suffet, M. (2002). Compost Demonstration Project, Sacramento California Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Integrated Waste Management Board Public Affairs Office*, Publications Clearinghouse (MS-6), Sacramento, CA Publication #442-02-008.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Characterization of odor emissions from three different biosolids. *Water Soil and Air Pollution*. 127(1-4), 173-191.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2000). Wood ash control of odor emissions from biosolids application. *Journal of Environmental Quality*. 29, 1662-1668.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry and D. Bennett. (2001). Wastewater dewatering polymer affect on biosolids odor emissions and microbial activity. *Water Environment Research*. 73(4), 363-367.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (2001). Activated Carbon and Wood Ash Sorption of Wastewater, Compost, and Biosolids Odorants. *Water Environment Research*, 73, 388-393.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and Henry C. L., (2001). High carbon wood ash effect on biosolids microbial activity and odor. *Water Environment Research*. 131(1-4), 247-262.

Chollack, T. and **P. Rosenfeld**. (1998). Compost Amendment Handbook For Landscaping. Prepared for and distributed by the City of Redmond, Washington State.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1992). The Mount Liamuiga Crater Trail. *Heritage Magazine of St. Kitts*, 3(2).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1993). High School Biogas Project to Prevent Deforestation On St. Kitts. *Biomass Users Network*, 7(1).

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions From Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. Doctoral Thesis. University of Washington College of Forest Resources.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1994). Potential Utilization of Small Diameter Trees on Sierra County Public Land. Masters thesis reprinted by the Sierra County Economic Council. Sierra County, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (1991). How to Build a Small Rural Anaerobic Digester & Uses Of Biogas In The First And Third World. Bachelors Thesis. University of California.

Presentations:

Rosenfeld, P.E., "The science for Perfluorinated Chemicals (PFAS): What makes remediation so hard?" Law Seminars International, (May 9-10, 2018) 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 101 Seattle, WA.

Rosenfeld, P.E., Sutherland, A; Hesse, R.; Zapata, A. (October 3-6, 2013). Air dispersion modeling of volatile organic emissions from multiple natural gas wells in Decatur, TX. *44th Western Regional Meeting, American Chemical Society*. Lecture conducted from Santa Clara, CA.

Sok, H.L.; Waller, C.C.; Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sutherland, A.J.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Atrazine: A Persistent Pesticide in Urban Drinking Water. *Urban Environmental Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Feng, L.; Gonzalez, J.; Sok, H.L.; Sutherland, A.J.; Waller, C.C.; Wisdom-Stack, T.; Sahai, R.K.; La, M.; Hesse, R.C.; **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (June 20-23, 2010). Bringing Environmental Justice to East St. Louis, Illinois. *Urban Environmental Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Boston, MA.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluoroactane Sulfonate (PFOS) Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*, Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Cost to Filter Atrazine Contamination from Drinking Water in the United States" Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*. Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P.** (20-22 July, 2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. Brebbia, C.A. and Popov, V., eds., *Air Pollution XVII: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Modeling, Monitoring and Management of Air Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Tallinn, Estonia.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Moss Point Community Exposure To Contaminants From A Releasing Facility. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). The Repeated Trespass of Tritium-Contaminated Water Into A Surrounding Community Form Repeated Waste Spills From A Nuclear Power Plant. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Somerville Community Exposure To Contaminants From Wood Treatment Facility Emissions. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Production, Chemical Properties, Toxicology, & Treatment Case Studies of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). *The Association for Environmental Health and Sciences (AEHS) Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Blood and Attic Sampling for Dioxin/Furan, PAH, and Metal Exposure in Flora, Alabama. *The AEHS Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.**, Clark, J.J.J. (August 21 – 25, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *The 26th International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants – DIOXIN2006*. Lecture conducted from Radisson SAS Scandinavia Hotel in Oslo Norway.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.**, Clark, J.J.J. (November 4-8, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *APHA 134 Annual Meeting & Exposition*. Lecture conducted from Boston Massachusetts.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (October 24-25, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. Mealey's C8/PFOA. *Science, Risk & Litigation Conference*. Lecture conducted from The Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, PA.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, *Toxicology and Remediation PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel, Irvine California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Fate, Transport, Toxicity, And Persistence of 1,2,3-TCP. *PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel in Irvine, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 26-27, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PDBEs. *Mealey's Groundwater Conference*. Lecture conducted from Ritz Carlton Hotel, Marina Del Ray, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (June 7-8, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. *International Society of Environmental Forensics: Focus On Emerging Contaminants*. Lecture conducted from Sheraton Oceanfront Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Fate Transport, Persistence and Toxicology of PFOA and Related Perfluorochemicals. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water And Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, Toxicology and Remediation. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. and Rob Hesse R.G. (May 5-6, 2004). Tert-butyl Alcohol Liability and Toxicology, A National Problem and Unquantified Liability. *National Groundwater Association. Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Congress Plaza Hotel, Chicago Illinois.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (March 2004). Perchlorate Toxicology. *Meeting of the American Groundwater Trust*. Lecture conducted from Phoenix Arizona.

Hagemann, M.F., **Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.** and Rob Hesse (2004). Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. *Meeting of tribal representatives*. Lecture conducted from Parker, AZ.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (April 7, 2004). A National Damage Assessment Model For PCE and Dry Cleaners. *Drycleaner Symposium. California Ground Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Radison Hotel, Sacramento, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M., (June 2003) Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Seventh International In Situ And On Site Bioremediation Symposium Battelle Conference Orlando, FL*.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. (February 20-21, 2003) Understanding Historical Use, Chemical Properties, Toxicity and Regulatory Guidance of 1,4 Dioxane. *National Groundwater Association. Southwest Focus Conference. Water Supply and Emerging Contaminants..* Lecture conducted from Hyatt Regency Phoenix Arizona.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (February 6-7, 2003). Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *California CUPA Forum*. Lecture conducted from Marriott Hotel, Anaheim California.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (October 23, 2002) Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *EPA Underground Storage Tank Roundtable*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Understanding Odor from Compost, *Wastewater and Industrial Processes. Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Using High Carbon Wood Ash to Control Compost Odor. *Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (September 22-24, 2002). Biocycle Composting For Coastal Sage Restoration. *Northwest Biosolids Management Association*. Lecture conducted from Vancouver Washington..

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (November 11-14, 2002). Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Soil Science Society Annual Conference*. Lecture conducted from Indianapolis, Maryland.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (September 16, 2000). Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Water Environment Federation*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Rosenfeld. P.E. (October 16, 2000). Wood ash and biofilter control of compost odor. *Biofest*. Lecture conducted from Ocean Shores, California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (2000). Bioremediation Using Organic Soil Amendments. *California Resource Recovery Association*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. *Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings*. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (1999). An evaluation of ash incorporation with biosolids for odor reduction. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Salt Lake City Utah.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Comparison of Microbial Activity and Odor Emissions from Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Brown and Caldwell*. Lecture conducted from Seattle Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions from Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. *Biofest*. Lecture conducted from Lake Chelan, Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. B. Harrison, and R. Dills. (1997). Comparison of Odor Emissions From Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Teaching Experience:

UCLA Department of Environmental Health (Summer 2003 through 20010) Taught Environmental Health Science 100 to students, including undergrad, medical doctors, public health professionals and nurses. Course focused on the health effects of environmental contaminants.

National Ground Water Association, Successful Remediation Technologies. Custom Course in Sante Fe, New Mexico. May 21, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of fuel contaminants associated with underground storage tanks.

National Ground Water Association; Successful Remediation Technologies Course in Chicago Illinois. April 1, 2002. Focused on fate and transport of contaminants associated with Superfund and RCRA sites.

California Integrated Waste Management Board, April and May, 2001. Alternative Landfill Caps Seminar in San Diego, Ventura, and San Francisco. Focused on both prescriptive and innovative landfill cover design.

UCLA Department of Environmental Engineering, February 5, 2002. Seminar on Successful Remediation Technologies focusing on Groundwater Remediation.

University Of Washington, Soil Science Program, Teaching Assistant for several courses including: Soil Chemistry, Organic Soil Amendments, and Soil Stability.

U.C. Berkeley, Environmental Science Program Teaching Assistant for Environmental Science 10.

Academic Grants Awarded:

California Integrated Waste Management Board. \$41,000 grant awarded to UCLA Institute of the Environment. Goal: To investigate effect of high carbon wood ash on volatile organic emissions from compost. 2001.

Synagro Technologies, Corona California: \$10,000 grant awarded to San Diego State University. Goal: investigate effect of biosolids for restoration and remediation of degraded coastal sage soils. 2000.

King County, Department of Research and Technology, Washington State. \$100,000 grant awarded to University of Washington: Goal: To investigate odor emissions from biosolids application and the effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions. 1998.

Northwest Biosolids Management Association, Washington State. \$20,000 grant awarded to investigate effect of polymers and ash on VOC emissions from biosolids. 1997.

James River Corporation, Oregon: \$10,000 grant was awarded to investigate the success of genetically engineered Poplar trees with resistance to round-up. 1996.

United State Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest: \$15,000 grant was awarded to investigating fire ecology of the Tahoe National Forest. 1995.

Kellogg Foundation, Washington D.C. \$500 grant was awarded to construct a large anaerobic digester on St. Kitts in West Indies. 1993

Deposition and/or Trial Testimony:

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino

Billy Wildrick, Plaintiff vs. BNSF Railway Company

Case No. CIVDS1711810

Rosenfeld Deposition 10-17-2022

In the State Court of Bibb County, State of Georgia

Richard Hutcherson, Plaintiff vs Norfolk Southern Railway Company

Case No. 10-SCCV-092007

Rosenfeld Deposition 10-6-2022

In the Civil District Court of the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana

Millard Clark, Plaintiff vs. Dixie Carriers, Inc. et al.

Case No. 2020-03891

Rosenfeld Deposition 9-15-2022

In The Circuit Court of Livingston County, State of Missouri, Circuit Civil Division

Shirley Ralls, Plaintiff vs. Canadian Pacific Railway and Soo Line Railroad

Case No. 18-LV-CC0020

Rosenfeld Deposition 9-7-2022

In The Circuit Court of the 13th Judicial Circuit Court, Hillsborough County, Florida Civil Division

Jonny C. Daniels, Plaintiff vs. CSX Transportation Inc.

Case No. 20-CA-5502

Rosenfeld Deposition 9-1-2022

In The Circuit Court of St. Louis County, State of Missouri

Kieth Luke et. al. Plaintiff vs. Monsanto Company et. al.

Case No. 19SL-CC03191

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-25-2022

In The Circuit Court of the 13th Judicial Circuit Court, Hillsborough County, Florida Civil Division

Jeffery S. Lamotte, Plaintiff vs. CSX Transportation Inc.

Case No. NO. 20-CA-0049

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-22-2022

In State of Minnesota District Court, County of St. Louis Sixth Judicial District

Greg Bean, Plaintiff vs. Soo Line Railroad Company

Case No. 69-DU-CV-21-760

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-17-2022

In United States District Court Western District of Washington at Tacoma, Washington

John D. Fitzgerald Plaintiff vs. BNSF

Case No. 3:21-cv-05288-RJB

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-11-2022

In Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Macon Illinois
Rocky Bennyhoff Plaintiff vs. Norfolk Southern
Case No. 20-L-56
Rosenfeld Deposition 8-3-2022

In Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County Ohio
Joe Briggins Plaintiff vs. CSX
Case No. A2004464
Rosenfeld Deposition 6-17-2022

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern
George LaFazia vs. BNSF Railway Company.
Case No. BCV-19-103087
Rosenfeld Deposition 5-17-2022

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Bobby Earles vs. Penn Central et. al.
Case No. 2020-L-000550
Rosenfeld Deposition 4-16-2022

In United States District Court Easter District of Florida
Albert Hartman Plaintiff vs. Illinois Central
Case No. 2:20-cv-1633
Rosenfeld Deposition 4-4-2022

In the Circuit Court of the 4th Judicial Circuit, in and For Duval County, Florida
Barbara Steele vs. CSX Transportation
Case No. 16-219-Ca-008796
Rosenfeld Deposition 3-15-2022

In United States District Court Easter District of New York
Romano et al. vs. Northrup Grumman Corporation
Case No. 16-cv-5760
Rosenfeld Deposition 3-10-2022

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Linda Benjamin vs. Illinois Central
Case No. No. 2019 L 007599
Rosenfeld Deposition 1-26-2022

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Donald Smith vs. Illinois Central
Case No. No. 2019 L 003426
Rosenfeld Deposition 1-24-2022

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois
Jan Holeman vs. BNSF
Case No. 2019 L 000675
Rosenfeld Deposition 1-18-2022

In the State Court of Bibb County State of Georgia
Dwayne B. Garrett vs. Norfolk Southern
Case No. 20-SCCV-091232
Rosenfeld Deposition 11-10-2021

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois

Joseph Ruepke vs. BNSF

Case No. 2019 L 007730

Rosenfeld Deposition 11-5-2021

In the United States District Court For the District of Nebraska

Steven Gillett vs. BNSF

Case No. 4:20-cv-03120

Rosenfeld Deposition 10-28-2021

In the Montana Thirteenth District Court of Yellowstone County

James Eadus vs. Soo Line Railroad and BNSF

Case No. DV 19-1056

Rosenfeld Deposition 10-21-2021

In the Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois

Martha Custer et al. vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc.

Case No. 0i9-L-2295

Rosenfeld Deposition 5-14-2021

Trial October 8-4-2021

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois

Joseph Rafferty vs. Consolidated Rail Corporation and National Railroad Passenger Corporation d/b/a

AMTRAK,

Case No. 18-L-6845

Rosenfeld Deposition 6-28-2021

In the United States District Court For the Northern District of Illinois

Theresa Romcoe vs. Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation d/b/a METRA Rail

Case No. 17-cv-8517

Rosenfeld Deposition 5-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the County of Maricopa

Mary Tryon et al. vs. The City of Phoenix v. Cox Cactus Farm, L.L.C., Utah Shelter Systems, Inc.

Case No. CV20127-094749

Rosenfeld Deposition 5-7-2021

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Beaumont Division

Robinson, Jeremy et al vs. CNA Insurance Company et al.

Case No. 1:17-cv-000508

Rosenfeld Deposition 3-25-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino

Gary Garner, Personal Representative for the Estate of Melvin Garner vs. BNSF Railway Company.

Case No. 1720288

Rosenfeld Deposition 2-23-2021

In the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Spring Street Courthouse

Benny M Rodriguez vs. Union Pacific Railroad, A Corporation, et al.

Case No. 18STCV01162

Rosenfeld Deposition 12-23-2020

In the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri

Karen Cornwell, Plaintiff, vs. Marathon Petroleum, LP, Defendant.

Case No. 1716-CV10006

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-30-2019

In the United States District Court For The District of New Jersey

Duarte et al, Plaintiffs, vs. United States Metals Refining Company et. al. Defendant.

Case No. 2:17-cv-01624-ES-SCM

Rosenfeld Deposition 6-7-2019

In the United States District Court of Southern District of Texas Galveston Division

M/T Carla Maersk vs. Conti 168., Schiffahrts-GMBH & Co. Bulker KG MS "Conti Perdido" Defendant.

Case No. 3:15-CV-00106 consolidated with 3:15-CV-00237

Rosenfeld Deposition 5-9-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica

Carole-Taddeo-Bates et al., vs. Ifran Khan et al., Defendants

Case No. BC615636

Rosenfeld Deposition 1-26-2019

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Los Angeles – Santa Monica

The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments et al. vs El Adobe Apts. Inc. et al., Defendants

Case No. BC646857

Rosenfeld Deposition 10-6-2018; Trial 3-7-19

In United States District Court For The District of Colorado

Bells et al. Plaintiffs vs. The 3M Company et al., Defendants

Case No. 1:16-cv-02531-RBJ

Rosenfeld Deposition 3-15-2018 and 4-3-2018

In The District Court Of Regan County, Texas, 112th Judicial District

Phillip Bales et al., Plaintiff vs. Dow Agrosciences, LLC, et al., Defendants

Cause No. 1923

Rosenfeld Deposition 11-17-2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California In And For The County Of Contra Costa

Simons et al., Plaintiffs vs. Chevron Corporation, et al., Defendants

Cause No. C12-01481

Rosenfeld Deposition 11-20-2017

In The Circuit Court Of The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St Clair County, Illinois

Martha Custer et al., Plaintiff vs. Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Defendants

Case No.: No. 0i9-L-2295

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-23-2017

In United States District Court For The Southern District of Mississippi

Guy Manuel vs. The BP Exploration et al., Defendants

Case No. 1:19-cv-00315-RHW

Rosenfeld Deposition 4-22-2020

In The Superior Court of the State of California, For The County Of Los Angeles

Warrn Gilbert and Penny Gilber, Plaintiff vs. BMW of North America LLC

Case No. LC102019 (c/w BC582154)

Rosenfeld Deposition 8-16-2017, Trail 8-28-2018

In the Northern District Court of Mississippi, Greenville Division

Brenda J. Cooper, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Meritor Inc., et al., Defendants

Case No. 4:16-cv-52-DMB-JVM

Rosenfeld Deposition July 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of Washington, County of Snohomish
Michael Davis and Julie Davis et al., Plaintiff vs. Cedar Grove Composting Inc., Defendants
Case No. 13-2-03987-5
Rosenfeld Deposition, February 2017
Trial March 2017

In The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Alameda
Charles Spain., Plaintiff vs. Thermo Fisher Scientific, et al., Defendants
Case No. RG14711115
Rosenfeld Deposition September 2015

In The Iowa District Court In And For Poweshiek County
Russell D. Winburn, et al., Plaintiffs vs. Doug Hoksbergen, et al., Defendants
Case No. LALA002187
Rosenfeld Deposition August 2015

In The Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Virginia
Robert Andrews, et al. v. Antero, et al.
Civil Action No. 14-C-30000
Rosenfeld Deposition June 2015

In The Iowa District Court for Muscatine County
Laurie Freeman et. al. Plaintiffs vs. Grain Processing Corporation, Defendant
Case No. 4980
Rosenfeld Deposition May 2015

In the Circuit Court of the 17th Judicial Circuit, in and For Broward County, Florida
Walter Hinton, et. al. Plaintiff, vs. City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a Municipality, Defendant.
Case No. CACE07030358 (26)
Rosenfeld Deposition December 2014

In the County Court of Dallas County Texas
Lisa Parr et al, Plaintiff, vs. Aruba et al, Defendant.
Case No. cc-11-01650-E
Rosenfeld Deposition: March and September 2013
Rosenfeld Trial April 2014

In the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County Ohio
John Michael Abicht, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Republic Services, Inc., et al., Defendants
Case No. 2008 CT 10 0741 (Cons. w/ 2009 CV 10 0987)
Rosenfeld Deposition October 2012

In the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division
James K. Benefield, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. International Paper Company, Defendant.
Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-232-WHA-TFM
Rosenfeld Deposition July 2010, June 2011

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County Alabama
Jaeanette Moss Anthony, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Drummond Company Inc., et al., Defendants
Civil Action No. CV 2008-2076
Rosenfeld Deposition September 2010

In the United States District Court, Western District Lafayette Division
Ackle et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Citgo Petroleum Corporation, et al., Defendants.
Case No. 2:07CV1052
Rosenfeld Deposition July 2009

EXHIBIT B

Shawn Smallwood, PhD
3108 Finch Street
Davis, CA 95616

Richard Drury
Lozeau Drury LLP
1939 Harrison Street, Suite 150
Oakland, CA 94612

11 April 2024

RE: Sunset and Everett Project

Dear Mr. Drury,

I write to comment on a Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA) prepared by City of Los Angeles (2024) for a proposed project at Sunset Boulevard and Everett Street, where I understand 86- and 91-foot-tall buildings would include 327 residential units on 321,200 square feet of floor space, all on 2.5 acres.

My qualifications for preparing expert comments are the following. I hold a Ph.D. degree in Ecology from University of California at Davis, where I also worked as a post-graduate researcher in the Department of Agronomy and Range Sciences. My research has been on animal density and distribution, habitat selection, wildlife interactions with the anthroposphere, and conservation of rare and endangered species. I authored many papers on these and other topics. I served as Chair of the Conservation Affairs Committee for The Wildlife Society – Western Section. I am a member of The Wildlife Society and Raptor Research Foundation, and I've lectured part-time at California State University, Sacramento. I was Associate Editor of wildlife biology's premier scientific journal, The Journal of Wildlife Management, as well as of Biological Conservation, and I was on the Editorial Board of Environmental Management. I have performed wildlife surveys in California for thirty-seven years. My CV is attached.

SITE VISIT

On my behalf Noriko Smallwood, who is a wildlife biologist with a Master's Degree from California State University Los Angeles, visited the site of the proposed project for 2.82 hours from 06:45 to 109:34 hours on 7 April 2024. She walked the site's perimeter, stopping to scan for wildlife with use of binoculars. Noriko recorded all species of vertebrate wildlife she detected, including those whose members flew over the site or were seen nearby, off the site. Animals of uncertain species identity were either omitted or, if possible, recorded to the Genus or higher taxonomic level.

Conditions were partly cloudy with a slight north wind and 46° to 55° F. The site contained concrete pads of previous buildings, but was mostly overgrown with native and non-native shrubs, trees, and annual grass (Photos 1–3). These trees and shrubs and the overlying airspace of the project site support many species of vertebrate wildlife.



Photos 1–3. Views of the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.

Noriko detected 30 species of vertebrate wildlife at or adjacent to the project site, including four species with special status (Table 1). Noriko saw Cooper's hawk and red-tailed hawk (Photos 4 and 5), California gull (Photo 6), Allen's hummingbird and hooded oriole (Photos 7 and 8), Cassin's kingbird and California scrub-jay (Photos 9 and 10), house sparrow and California towhee (Photos 11 and 12), white-throated swift and barn swallow (Photos 13 and 14), lesser goldfinch (Photos 15 and 16), mourning dove and Eurasian collared-dove (Photos 17 and 18), house finch and northern mockingbird

(Photos 19 and 20), Canada goose (Photo 21), European starling (Photo 22), acorn woodpecker and common raven (Photo 23 and 24), California ground squirrel (Photo 25), among the other species listed in Table 1.

Signs of breeding on and near the site abounded. California towhee, house finch, and house sparrow were actively gathering nest material from the site for nests on and near the site. Lesser goldfinches were paired up and will likely nest on or near the site. Northern mockingbirds were very territorial and will likely nest on or near the site. An Allen's hummingbird displayed to another Allen's hummingbird and was very territorial, indicating they will likely nest on or near the site. Cassin's kingbirds chased each other indicating they will likely nest soon. Birds were very busy on site and the site has a large capacity to support nesting and foraging birds.

Noriko Smallwood certifies that the foregoing and following survey results are true and accurately reported.

Noriko Smallwood

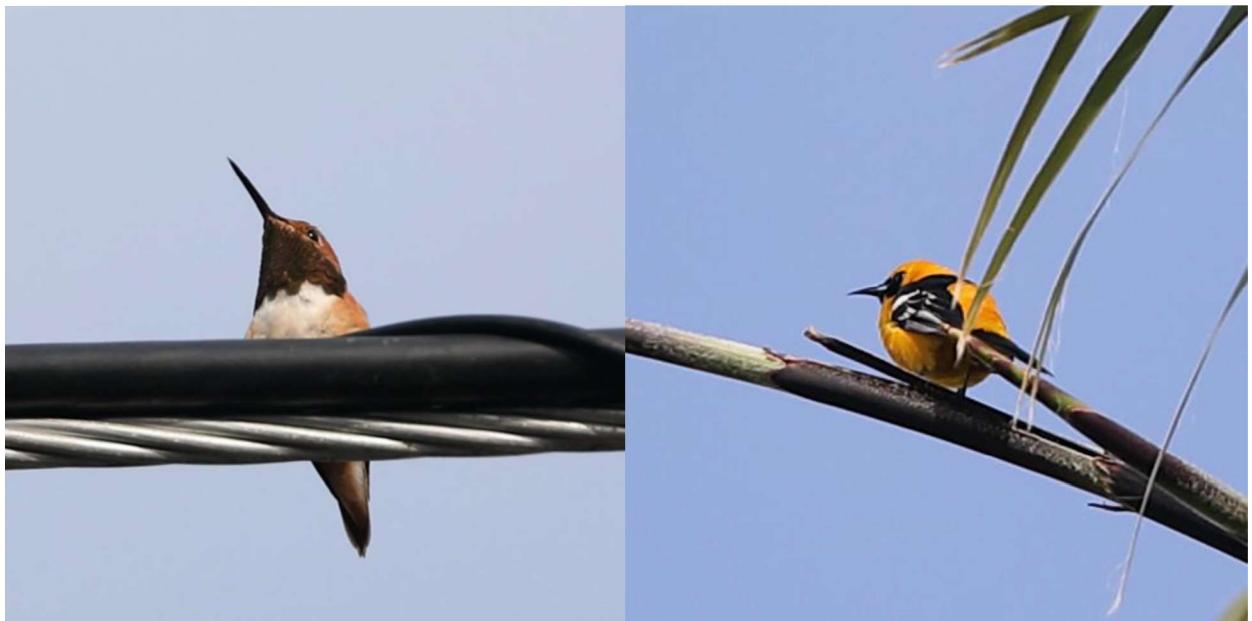
Noriko Smallwood



Photos 4 and 5. Cooper's hawk soaring over the project site (left) and red-tailed hawk flying from one branch to another on the project site (right), 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood. Note the Cooper's hawk is looking down to search the site for prey items.



Photo 6. California gulls flying over the project site, 7 April 2024. Photo by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 7 and 8. Allen's hummingbird (left) and hooded oriole (right), on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 9 and 10. Cassin's kingbird on the project site (left), and California scrub-jay right next to the project site (right), 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 11 and 12. House sparrow with nest material (left) and California towhee (right), on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 13 and 14. White-throated swifts (left) and barn swallow (right), on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 15 and 16. Lesser goldfinch male (left) and female (right) foraging on plants on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 17 and 18. Mourning dove (left) and Eurasian collared-dove (right), on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



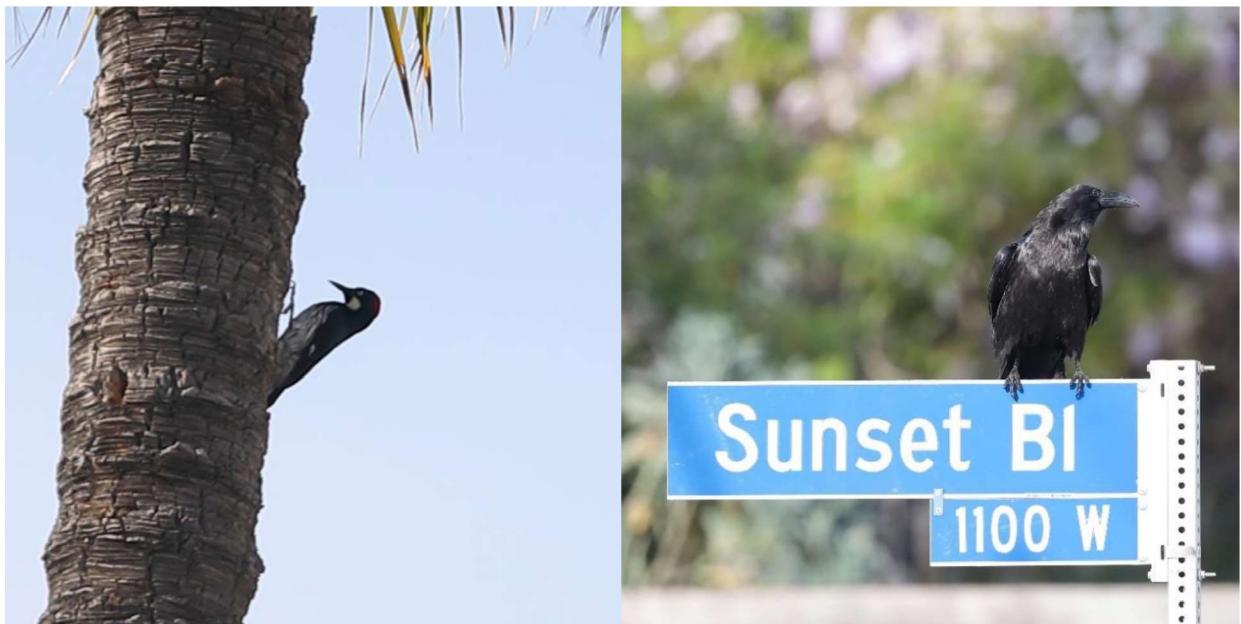
Photos 19 and 20. House finch (left) and northern mockingbird (right), on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photo 21. Canada goose flying over the project site, 7 April 2024. Photo by Noriko Smallwood.



Photo 22. European starling on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photo by Noriko Smallwood.



Photos 23 and 24. Acorn woodpecker (left) and common raven (right), right next to the project site, 7 April 2024. Photos by Noriko Smallwood.



Photo 25. California ground squirrel on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photo by Noriko Smallwood.

Table 1. Species of wildlife Noriko observed during 2.82 hours of survey on 7 April 2024.

Common name	Species name	Status ¹	Notes
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		Two flew over
Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Non-native	Utilized site throughout survey
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Non-native	Flew over
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		Perched
White-throated swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>		Foraged over site
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>		Perched, territorial
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	BCC	Perched, territorial
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	BCC, TWL	Flew over, calling
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	TWL, BOP	Flew low over site then circled
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	BOP	Perched on pole and trees on site, flew low over site
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>		Next to site on palm tree
Cassin's kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>		Perched on palm trees, chased each other
Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>		Perched on tree
California scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>		Perched on tree next to site
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>		Perched, flew over, socialized
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		Perched, flew over, foraged
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		Flew over
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>		Foraged in trees
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		Sang from trees
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>		Perched, sang, territorial
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Non-native	Perched, flew over
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Non-native	Gathered nest material
House finch	<i>Haemorphous mexicanus</i>		Gathered nest material
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>		Foraged on plants
California towhee	<i>Melozone crissalis</i>		Gathered nest material
Hooded oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>		Perched on palm trees
House cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Non-native	Near a house next to the site
Eastern fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Non-native	On wires and trees
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>		One in dumpster with sticks
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>		Burrows next to site

¹ Listed as BCC = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern, TWL = Taxa to Watch List (Shuford and Gardali 2008), and BOP = Birds of Prey (California Fish and Game Code 3503.5).

Based on Noriko's survey findings, I am certain that at least four sensitive species of vertebrate wildlife occur at the project site. Making direct use of the trees and shrubs on the project site were special-status species including Allen's hummingbird and red-tailed hawk. The project site is habitat of these species.

California gull, Cooper's hawk, Allen's hummingbird, and red-tailed hawk made use of that portion of the aerosphere that the proposed buildings would displace. The aerosphere of the project site is habitat of these species.

Based on habitat associations, special-status species I expect to use the project site as habitat, but which have yet to be detected there, include monarch, rufous hummingbird, Costa's hummingbird, sharp-shinned hawk, red-shouldered hawk, Peregrine falcon, Nuttall's woodpecker, Bullock's oriole, western gull, Vaux swift, and at least several of the bat species in Table 2. The project site most likely is habitat of these special-status species, and of others in Table 2.

Considering Noriko's brief time at the project site, many species of wildlife were detected. The species Noriko detected included four special-status species, all of which are sensitive species whose presence obligates my determination that sensitive species occur on the project site. They do. Species listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as Birds of Conservation Concern and the Taxa to Watch List were prevalent on site, and species protected by California as Birds of Prey were utilizing the site as hunting grounds. Most of the birds in Table 1 are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and by the California Bird Protection Act, largely because birds are sensitive to disturbances to their nest attempts. The evidence is overwhelming that the project site provides habitat for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies, and fully protected species.

However, I must point out that the species of wildlife Noriko detected at the project site comprised only a sampling of the species that were present during her survey. I fit a nonlinear regression model to the cumulative number of vertebrate species detected with time into Noriko's 7 April 2024 survey to predict the number of species that she would have detected with a longer survey or perhaps with additional biologists available to assist. The model is a logistic growth model which reaches an asymptote that corresponds with the maximum number of vertebrate wildlife species that could have been detected during the survey. In this case, the model predicts many more species of vertebrate wildlife were available to be detected had Noriko's survey effort increased on the morning of 7 April 2024 (Figure 1). Unfortunately, I do not know the identities of the undetected species, but the pattern in Noriko's data indicates relatively high use of the project site compared to 10 surveys at other sites she and I have completed in southern California relatively near the coast. Compared to models fit to data we collected from other sites in the region between 2019 and 2023, the data from the project site follows along the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the rate of accumulated species detections with time into the survey (Figure 1). Importantly, however, the species that Noriko did and did not detect on 7 April 2024 composed only a fraction of the species that would occur at the project site over the period of a year or longer. This is because many species are seasonal in their occurrence.

Table 2. Occurrence likelihoods of special-status bird species at or near the proposed project site, according to eBird/iNaturalist records (<https://eBird.org>, <https://www.inaturalist.org>) and on-site survey findings, where ‘Very close’ indicates within 1.5 miles of the site, “nearby” indicates within 1.5 and 4 miles, and “in region” indicates within 4 and 30 miles, and ‘in range’ means the species’ geographic range overlaps the site. Entries in bold font identify species observed by Noriko.

Common name	Species name	Status ¹	Databases, Site visit
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FC	Very close
Crotch’s bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	CCE	Nearby
Blainville’s horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	In region
Coastal whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	SSC	In region
San Diegan legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	SSC	Nearby
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	SSC	In region
Two-striped gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis hammondii</i>	SSC	In region
South coast gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1</i>	SSC	In range
Fulvous whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	SSC1	In region
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	SSC2	In region
Cackling goose (Aleutian)	<i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i>	WL	Nearby
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	SSC2	Very close
Western grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	BCC	Very close
Clark’s grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	BCC	Nearby
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT, CE, BCC	In region
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	SSC3, BCC	Nearby
Vaux’s swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	SSC2, BCC	Very close
Costa’s hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	BCC	Very close
Rufous hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	BCC	Very close
Allen’s hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	BCC	On site
Whimbrel ²	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	BCC	Nearby
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	WL	In region
Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	BCC	In region
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	BCC	In region
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	BCC	Nearby
American avocet ²	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	BCC	Nearby
Laughing gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	WL	In region
Heermann’s gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	BCC	In region
Western gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	BCC	Very close
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	BCC, WL	On site
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	FE, CE, FP	In region
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	SSC2, BCC	In region
Elegant tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	BCC, WL	Nearby
Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	SSC	Nearby
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	WL	Very close
American white pelican	<i>Pelicanus erythrorhynchos</i>	SSC1, BCC	Very close
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	SSC2	In region

Common name	Species name	Status ¹	Databases, Site visit
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	WL	Very close
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	BOP	Very close
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	WL, BOP	Very close
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP, BOP	Very close
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGEPA, CFP, BOP, WL	Very close
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	BCC, SSC3, BOP	Very close
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	WL, BOP	Very close
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	WL, BOP	On site
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	CE, BGEPA, CFP	Very close
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	BOP	Very close
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	CT, BOP	Very close
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	BOP	On site
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	WL, BOP	Nearby
Zone-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	BOP	Nearby
Harris' hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	WL, BOP	In region
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	BOP	Very close
Western screech-owl	<i>Megascops kennicotti</i>	BOP	Very close
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	BOP	Very close
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	BCC, SSC2, BOP	Very close
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	BCC, SSC3, BOP	In region
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	BCC, SSC3, BOP	In region
Lewis's woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BCC	Very close
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	BCC	Very close
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	BOP	Very close
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	WL, BOP	Very close
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	BOP	Very close
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	WL, BOP	In region
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	BCC, SSC2	Very close
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	CE	Very close
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE, CE	In region
Vermilion flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	SSC2	Nearby
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE, CE	Very close
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC2	Very close
Oak titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	BCC	Very close
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	WL	Nearby
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	CT	Nearby
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	SSC2	Nearby
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	BCC	Very close
California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila c. californica</i>	FT, SSC2	In region
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	BCC	Very close
Cassin's finch	<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	BCC	In region
Lawrence's goldfinch	<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	BCC	Very close

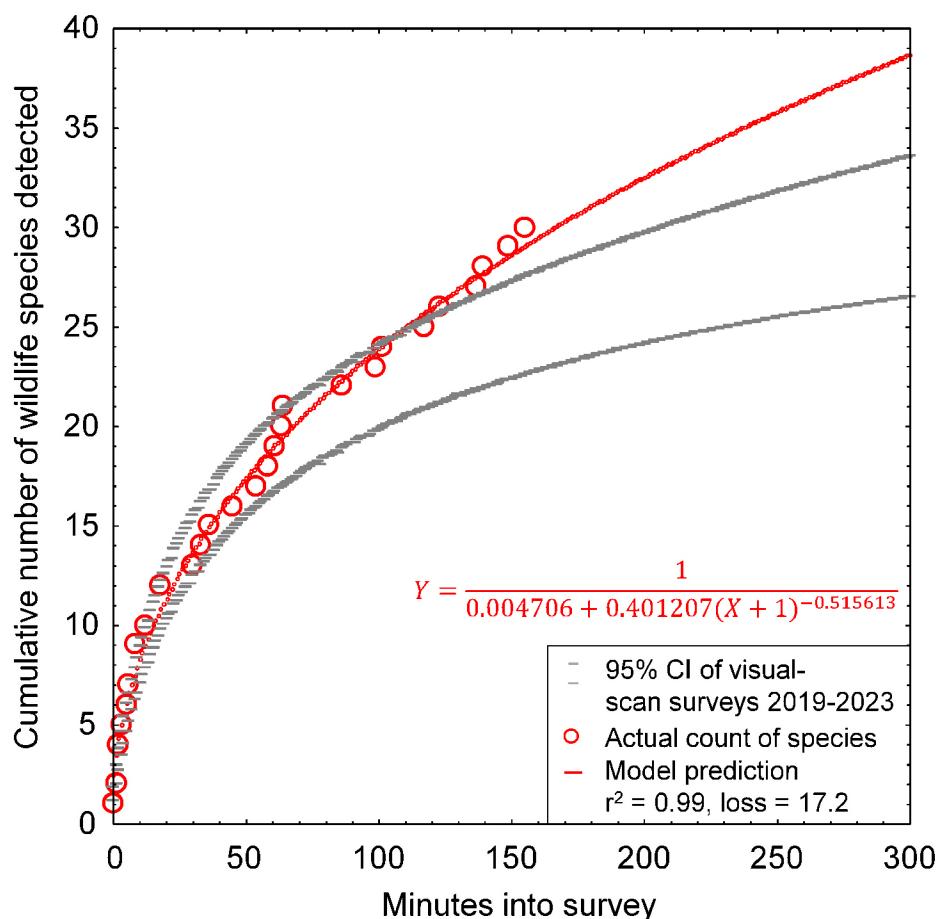
Common name	Species name	Status ¹	Databases, Site visit
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC2	Nearby
Black-chinned sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	BCC	In region
Gray-headed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i>	WL	Very close
Bell's sparrow	<i>Amphispiza b. belli</i>	WL	In region
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	WL	Very close
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	SSC3	Nearby
Yellow-headed blackbird	<i>X. xanthocephalus</i>	SSC3	Very close
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	BCC	Very close
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CT, BCC, SSC1	Very close
Lucy's warbler	<i>Leiothlypis luciae</i>	SSC3, BCC	Very close
Virginia's warbler	<i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i>	WL, BCC	Very close
Yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	SSC2	Very close
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	SSC1	Very close
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	In range
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	In range
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	WBWG:M	Nearby
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	In range
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG:M	Nearby
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	In range
Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	WBWG:M	In range
Miller's myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	WBWG:M	In range
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	WBWG:M	In region
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	WBWG:H	In range
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	WBWG:H	In range
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	WBWG:LM	Nearby
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	Very close
Mexican free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	WBWG:L	Very close
Los Angeles pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	SSC	In range
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	SSC	In range

¹ Listed as FT or FE = federal threatened or endangered, FC = federal candidate for listing, BCC = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern, CT or CE = California threatened or endangered, CCT or CCE = Candidate California threatened or endangered, CFP = California Fully Protected (California Fish and Game Code 3511), SSC = California Species of Special Concern (not threatened with extinction, but rare, very restricted in range, declining throughout range, peripheral portion of species' range, associated with habitat that is declining in extent), SSC1, SSC2 and SSC3 = California Bird Species of Special Concern priorities 1, 2 and 3, respectively (Shuford and Gardali 2008), WL = Taxa to Watch List (Shuford and Gardali 2008), and BOP = Birds of Prey (CFG Code 3503.5), and WBWG = Western Bat Working Group with priority rankings, of low (L), moderate (M), and high (H).

² Uncertain if BCC based on 2021 Bird of Conservation Concern list.

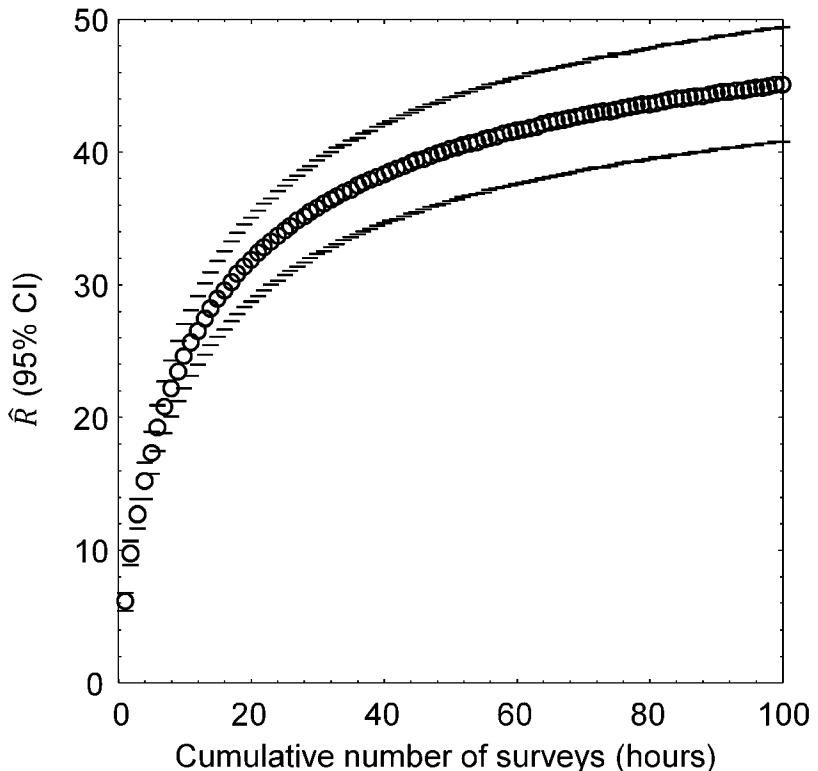
At least a year's worth of surveys would be needed to more accurately report the number of vertebrate species that occur at the project site, but I only have Noriko's one survey. However, by use of an analytical bridge, a modeling effort applied to a large, robust data set from a research site can predict the number of vertebrate wildlife species that likely make use of the site over the longer term. As part of my research, I completed a much larger survey effort across 167 km² of annual grasslands of the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, where from 2015 through 2019 I performed 721 1-hour visual-scan surveys, or 721 hours of surveys, at 46 stations. I used binoculars and otherwise the methods were the same as the methods I and other consulting biologists use for surveys at proposed project sites. At each of the 46 survey stations, I tallied new species detected with each sequential survey at that station, and then related the cumulative species detected to the hours (number of surveys, as each survey lasted 1 hour) used to accumulate my counts of species detected. I used combined quadratic and simplex methods of estimation in Statistica to estimate least-squares, best-fit nonlinear models of the number of cumulative species detected regressed on hours of survey (number of surveys) at the station: $\hat{R} = \frac{1}{1/a+b\times(Hours)^c}$, where \hat{R} represented cumulative species richness detected. The coefficients of determination, r^2 , of the models ranged 0.88 to 1.00, with a mean of 0.97 (95% CI: 0.96, 0.98); or in other words, the models were excellent fits to the data.

Figure 1. Actual and predicted relationships between the number of vertebrate wildlife species detected and the elapsed survey time based on Noriko's visual-scan survey on 7 April 2024. Note that the relationship would differ if the survey was based on another method or during another season.



I projected the predictions of each model to thousands of hours to find predicted asymptotes of wildlife species richness. The mean model-predicted asymptote of species richness was 57 after 11,857 hours of visual-scan surveys among the 46 stations of my research site. I also averaged model predictions of species richness at each incremental increase of number of surveys, i.e., number of hours (Figure 2). On average I would have detected 12.2 species over my first 2.82 hours of surveys at my research site in the Altamont Pass (2.82 hours to match the 2.82 hours Noriko surveyed at the project site on 7 April 2024), which composed 37.2% of the predicted total number of species I would detect with a much larger survey effort at the research site. Given the example illustrated in Figure 2, the 30 species Noriko detected after 2.82 hours of survey at the project site on 7 April 2024 likely represented 37.2% of the species to be detected after many more visual-scan surveys over another year or longer. With many more repeat surveys through the year, Noriko would likely detect $30/0.372 = 81$ species of vertebrate wildlife at the site. Assuming Noriko's ratio of special-status to non-special-status species was to hold through the detections of all 81 predicted species, then continued surveys would eventually detect 11 special-status species of vertebrate wildlife.

Figure 2. Mean (95% CI) predicted wildlife species richness, \hat{R} , as a nonlinear function of hour-long survey increments across 46 visual-scan survey stations across the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, 2015–2019. Note that the location of the study is largely irrelevant to the utility of the graph to the interpretation of survey outcomes at the project site. It is the pattern in the data that is relevant, because the pattern is typical of the pattern seen elsewhere.



Because my prediction of 81 species of vertebrate wildlife, including 11 special-status species of vertebrate wildlife, is derived from daytime visual-scan surveys, and would detect few nocturnal mammals such as bats, the true number of species composing the wildlife community of the site must be larger. Noriko's reconnaissance survey should serve only as a starting point toward characterization of the site's wildlife community, but it certainly cannot alone inform of the inventory of species that use the site. More surveys are needed than hers to inventory use of the project site by wildlife.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The first step in analysis of potential project impacts to biological resources is to accurately characterize the existing environmental setting, including the biological species that use the site, their relative abundances, how they use the site, key ecological relationships, and known and ongoing threats to those species with special status. A reasonably accurate characterization of the environmental setting can provide the basis for determining whether the site holds habitat value to wildlife, as well as a baseline against which to analyze potential project impacts. For these reasons, characterization of the environmental setting, including the project site's regional setting, is one of CEQA's essential analytical steps. Methods to achieve this first step typically include (1) surveys of the site for biological resources, and (2) reviews of literature, databases and local experts for documented occurrences of special-status species. In the case of the proposed project, these needed steps were not completed.

Environmental Setting informed by Field Surveys

To CEQA's primary objective to disclose potential environmental impacts of a proposed project, the analysis should be informed of which biological species are known to occur at the proposed project site, which special-status species are likely to occur, as well as the limitations of the survey effort directed to the site. Analysts need this information to characterize the environmental setting as a basis for opining on, or predicting, potential project impacts to biological resources.

The City of Los Angeles did not have the project site surveyed for wildlife. The City simply assumed that wildlife are absent from the site. According to the City (page 5-55), "the Project Site is vacant (all previous uses and buildings have been removed) and situated within an urban environment, and therefore no known occupied habitat, potentially suitable habitat, or designated critical habitat exists on the Project Site or in the surrounding area." The conclusion fails to flow logically from the implied premise that patches of open space within an urban environment cannot support wildlife. The premise is false, and therefore so is the conclusion. Noriko's survey of the site utterly refutes the City's premise and its conclusion.

Environmental Setting informed by Desktop Review

The purpose of literature and database review and of consulting with local experts is to inform the field survey, and to augment interpretation of its outcome. Analysts need this information to identify which species are known to have occurred at or near the project site, and to identify which other special-status species could conceivably occur at the site due to geographic range overlap and migration flight paths.

The City of Los Angeles did not perform a desktop review, or at least the findings of a desktop review is not reported. No species occurrence database was consulted. No wildlife expert was consulted. This important CEQA step was skipped.

At page 5-66, the SCEA reports that the site is vacant and also covered in weeds and hundreds of invasive tree of heaven. However, the SCEA does not explain how the vegetation on the site prevents wildlife, and it does not.

In my assessment based on database reviews and site visits, 108 special-status species of wildlife are known to occur near enough to the site to warrant analysis of occurrence potential (Table 2). Of these 108 species, 4 (4%) were recorded on the project site, and another 46 (42%) species have been documented within 1.5 miles of the site ('Very close'), another 21 (20%) within 1.5 and 4 miles ('Nearby'), and another 26 (24%) within 4 to 30 miles ('In region'). Two thirds (66%) of the species in Table 2 have been reportedly seen within 4 miles of the project site. The site therefore supports multiple special-status species of wildlife and carries the potential for supporting many more special-status species of wildlife based on proximity of recorded occurrences.

At page 5-67, the SCEA reports "Due to the urbanized and disturbed nature of the Project Site and the surrounding areas, and lack of large expanses of open space areas, species likely to occur on-site are limited to small terrestrial and avian species typically found in urbanized developed settings." However, had the City of Los Angeles had professional biologists survey the site, it would have seen that this statement is unsupportable. Noriko detected various species on the site, including red-tailed hawk, Cooper's hawk, California gull, white-throated swifts, acorn woodpecker and California ground squirrels – not the types of species normally found in residential backyards.

Regarding bats, the SCEA (page 5-68) states, "While none have been identified on the Project Site, it is possible that bats or bat roosts are present in on-site trees or in building cavities." However, City of Los Angeles did not have anyone search for bats on the project site. It is therefore misleading to state that no bats have been identified on the project site. Whereas it might be true that none have been identified, that none have been identified is meaningless if no surveys were conducted.

There is at least a fair argument to be made for the need to prepare an EIR to accurately characterize the existing environmental setting and to appropriately analyze the project impacts to wildlife from habitat fragmentation and from bird-glass collision mortality.

POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS

An impacts analysis should consider whether and how a proposed project would affect members of a species, larger demographic units of the species, the whole of a species, and ecological communities. The accuracy of this analysis depends on an accurate characterization of the existing environmental setting. In the case of the proposed project, the existing environmental setting has not been accurately characterized, and several important types of potential project impacts have been inadequately analyzed. These types of impacts include habitat loss, interference with wildlife movement, and wildlife-automobile collision mortality.

HABITAT LOSS AND HABITAT FRAGMENTATION

City of Los Angeles (2024:4-21) claims that the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS strategy/measure to “Preserve, enhance, and restore regional wildlife connectivity “does not apply to the project site because it “does not serve as a regional wildlife connector...” However, the 30 species of vertebrate wildlife than Noriko detected within less than three hours indicate otherwise. All of the animals that Noriko saw at the site could not have been there had they not either traveled to the site from elsewhere or had their population not been sustained by other animals having earlier arrived to the site. The last remaining patches of open space and the residential yards and gardens maintained in trees and native plants enable wildlife to move across and to live within the greater Los Angeles megacity (Wood and Esaian 2020, Smallwood and Wood 2022).

The project site is one of the last remaining patches of open space in the region, as the region has undergone severe habitat fragmentation. Therefore, the habitat value of the site is especially high to species of wildlife that find breeding, refuge, and foraging opportunities there, as well as opportunities for stop-over during migration or dispersal across Los Angeles. The loss of the habitat on the project site would result in substantial reductions in species richness and the number of wild animals in the area (Smallwood and Smallwood 2023).

To measure the impacts of habitat loss to wildlife caused by development projects, Noriko Smallwood and I revisited 80 sites of proposed projects that we had originally surveyed in support of comments on CEQA review documents (Smallwood and Smallwood 2023). We revisited the sites to repeat the survey methods at the same time of year, the same start time in the day, and the same methods and survey duration in order to measure the effects of mitigated development on wildlife. We structured the experiment in a before-after, control-impact experimental design, as some of the sites had been developed since our initial survey and some had remained undeveloped. All of the developed sites had included mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or compensate for impacts to wildlife. Nevertheless, we found that mitigated development resulted in a 66% loss of species on site, and 48% loss of species in the project area. Counts of vertebrate animals declined 90%. “Development impacts measured by the mean number of species detected per survey were greatest for amphibians (-100%), followed by mammals (-86%), grassland birds (-75%), raptors (-53%), special-status species (-49%), all birds as a group (-48%), non-native birds (-44%), and synanthropic birds (-28%). Our results indicated that urban development substantially reduced vertebrate species richness and numerical abundance, even after richness and abundance had likely already been depleted by the cumulative effects of loss, fragmentation, and degradation of habitat in the urbanizing environment,” and despite all of the mitigation measures and existing policies and regulations. We also found that impacts to wildlife were most severe at infill project sites, where wildlife lacked habitat options on adjacent land areas.

Habitat loss not only results in the immediate numerical decline of wildlife, but it also results in permanent loss of productive capacity. Habitat fragmentation multiplies the negative effects of habitat loss on the productive capacities of biological species (Smallwood 2015). None of these impacts, however, are specifically addressed in the

SCEA. In the case of birds, two methods exist for estimating the loss of productive capacity that would be caused by the project. One method would involve surveys to count the number of bird nests and chicks produced. The alternative method is to infer productive capacity from estimates of total nest density elsewhere. Two study sites in grassland-wetland-woodland complexes had total bird nesting densities of 32.8 and 35.8 nests per acre (Young 1948, Yahner 1982). These densities, however, are probably too high for the project site, which lacks wetlands. Assuming the total nest density of the project site is half of the estimates reported by Young (1948) and Yahner (1982), then I predict 17 nest sites per acre. Assuming 1.39 broods per nest site based on Noriko's review of 322 North American bird species, which averaged 1.39 broods per year, then I predict the project supports 24 nest attempts/year. Assuming Young's (1948) study result 2.9 fledglings per year typifies productivity on the project site, then I predict 70 fledglings are produced annually on the project site. Assuming an average bird generation time of 5 years, the lost capacity of both breeders and annual fledgling production can be estimated from an equation in Smallwood (2022): $\{(nests/year \times chicks/nest \times number\ of\ years) + (2\ adults/nest \times nests/year) \times (number\ of\ years \div years/generation)\} \div (number\ of\ years) = 80\ birds\ per\ year$ denied to California.

The impacts of habitat loss are not analyzed by City of Los Angeles (2024), because the City concluded without evidence that the site does not support wildlife. However, wildlife *do* occur on the site because the site provides habitat. It is my opinion that the impacts of habitat loss would be significant. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare and EIR to appropriately analyze the impacts of habitat loss and to formulate appropriate mitigation measures.

INTERFERENCE WITH WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

One of CEQA's principal concerns regarding potential project impacts is whether a proposed project would interfere with wildlife movement in the region. Unfortunately, City of Los Angeles concludes without evidence that the site is unimportant to wildlife movement in the region. The City conducted no program of observation to characterize wildlife movement on or around the project site. The City did not have a wildlife survey performed in any fashion at all. No evidence has been made available in support of the City's conclusion, and the evidence Noriko collected refutes the City's conclusion.

The SCEA (page 5-71) claims that adherence to its mitigation requirements "would ensure that the Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory ... wildlife species..." However, the insertion of a long reach of 85-91-foot-tall glass-fronted buildings onto existing stopover and fly-through habitat would most certainly interfere with wildlife movement. Not only would the buildings present birds, bats and butterflies with substantial barriers to volant movement, but interior lighting would escape the large-panel windows, which would distract many avian nocturnal migrants, and which would increase bird collision risk. Depictions of the buildings appear to highlight the project's emissions of interior light (Figure 3). The project would interfere with wildlife movement while also introducing considerable bird-window collision risk.



Figure 3. One of the proposed buildings of the project, showing a lengthy barrier to bird flights, and abundant glass and interior lighting, both features of which increase bird-window collision risk. The image is from <https://la.urbanize.city/post/mixed-use-project-inches-forward-1185-w-sunset-boulevard-echo-park>.

BIRD-WINDOW COLLISIONS

The SCEA fails to consider impacts on wildlife from window collision. The project would add two seven-story buildings, 85 and 91 feet tall, totaling 321,300-square-feet of floor space. Based on the buildings' circumferences and heights and simulated depictions, I estimate the façades would be about 75% structural glass, not including all the glass railings. I estimate the project would add about 10,395 m² of glass, but again not including the railings.

Many special-status species of birds have been recorded at or near the aerosphere of the project site. My database review and Noriko's site visit indicates there are 83 special-status species of birds with potential to use the site's aerosphere (Table 2). All of the birds of species in Table 2 can quickly fly from wherever they have been documented to the project site, so they would all be within brief flights to the proposed project's windows.

Window collisions are often characterized as either the second or third largest source of human-caused bird mortality. The numbers behind these characterizations are often attributed to Klem's (1990) and Dunn's (1993) estimates of about 100 million to 1 billion bird fatalities in the USA, or more recently by Loss et al.'s (2014) estimate of 365-988 million bird fatalities in the USA or Calvert et al.'s (2013) and Machtans et al.'s (2013)

estimates of 22.4 million and 25 million bird fatalities in Canada, respectively. The proposed project would impose windows in the airspace normally used by birds.

Glass-façades of buildings intercept and kill many birds, but these façades are differentially hazardous to birds based on spatial extent, contiguity, orientation, and other factors. At Washington State University, Johnson and Hudson (1976) found 266 bird fatalities of 41 species within 73 months of monitoring of a three-story glass walkway (no fatality adjustments attempted). Prior to marking the windows to warn birds of the collision hazard, the collision rate was 84.7 per year. At that rate, and not attempting to adjust the fatality estimate for the proportion of fatalities not found, 4,574 birds were likely killed over the 54 years since the start of their study, and that's at a relatively small building façade. Accounting for the proportion of fatalities not found, the number of birds killed by this walkway over the last 54 years would have been about 14,270. And this is just for one 3-story, glass-sided walkway between two college campus buildings.

Klem's (1990) estimate was based on speculation that 1 to 10 birds are killed per building per year, and this speculated range was extended to the number of buildings estimated by the US Census Bureau in 1986. Klem's speculation was supported by fatality monitoring at only two houses, one in Illinois and the other in New York. Also, the basis of his fatality rate extension has changed greatly since 1986. Whereas his estimate served the need to alert the public of the possible magnitude of the bird-window collision issue, it was highly uncertain at the time and undoubtedly outdated more than three decades hence. Indeed, by 2010 Klem (2010) characterized the upper end of his estimated range – 1 billion bird fatalities – as conservative. Furthermore, the estimate lumped species together as if all birds are the same and the loss of all birds to windows has the same level of impact.

By the time Loss et al. (2014) performed their effort to estimate annual USA bird-window fatalities, many more fatality monitoring studies had been reported or were underway. Loss et al. (2014) incorporated many more fatality rates based on scientific monitoring, and they were more careful about which fatality rates to include. However, they included estimates based on fatality monitoring by homeowners, which in one study were found to detect only 38% of the available window fatalities (Bracey et al. 2016). Loss et al. (2014) excluded all fatality records lacking a dead bird in hand, such as injured birds or feather or blood spots on windows. Loss et al.'s (2014) fatality metric was the number of fatalities per building (where in this context a building can include a house, low-rise, or high-rise structure), but they assumed that this metric was based on window collisions. Because most of the bird-window collision studies were limited to migration seasons, Loss et al. (2014) developed an admittedly assumption-laden correction factor for making annual estimates. Also, only 2 of the studies included adjustments for carcass persistence and searcher detection error, and it was unclear how and to what degree fatality rates were adjusted for these factors. Although Loss et al. (2014) attempted to account for some biases as well as for large sources of uncertainty mostly resulting from an opportunistic rather than systematic sampling data source, their estimated annual fatality rate across the USA was highly uncertain and vulnerable to multiple biases, most of which would have resulted in fatality estimates biased low.

In my review of bird-window collision monitoring, I found that the search radius around homes and buildings was very narrow, usually 2 meters. Based on my experience with bird collisions in other contexts, I would expect that a large portion of bird-window collision victims would end up farther than 2 m from the windows, especially when the windows are higher up on tall buildings. In my experience, searcher detection rates tend to be low for small birds deposited on ground with vegetation cover or woodchips or other types of organic matter. Also, vertebrate scavengers entrain on anthropogenic sources of mortality and quickly remove many of the carcasses, thereby preventing the fatality searcher from detecting these fatalities. Adjusting fatality rates for these factors – search radius bias, searcher detection error, and carcass persistence rates – would greatly increase nationwide estimates of bird-window collision fatalities.

Buildings can intercept many nocturnal migrants as well as birds flying in daylight. As mentioned above, Johnson and Hudson (1976) found 266 bird fatalities of 41 species within 73 months of monitoring of a four-story glass walkway at Washington State University (no adjustments attempted for undetected fatalities). Somerlot (2003) found 21 bird fatalities among 13 buildings on a university campus within only 61 days. Monitoring twice per week, Hager et al. (2008) found 215 bird fatalities of 48 species, or 55 birds/building/year, and at another site they found 142 bird fatalities of 37 species for 24 birds/building/year. Gelb and Delacretaz (2009) recorded 5,400 bird fatalities under buildings in New York City, based on a decade of monitoring only during migration periods, and some of the high-rises were associated with hundreds of fatalities each. Klem et al. (2009) monitored 73 building façades in New York City during 114 days of two migratory periods, tallying 549 collision victims, nearly 5 birds per day. Borden et al. (2010) surveyed a 1.8 km route 3 times per week during 12-month period and found 271 bird fatalities of 50 species. Parkins et al. (2015) found 35 bird fatalities of 16 species within only 45 days of monitoring under 4 building façades. From 24 days of survey over a 48-day span, Porter and Huang (2015) found 47 fatalities under 8 buildings on a university campus. Sabo et al. (2016) found 27 bird fatalities over 61 days of searches under 31 windows. In San Francisco, Kahle et al. (2016) found 355 collision victims within 1,762 days under a 5-story building. Ocampo-Peña et al. (2016) searched the perimeters of 6 buildings on a university campus, finding 86 fatalities after 63 days of surveys. One of these buildings produced 61 of the 86 fatalities, and another building with collision-deterring glass caused only 2 of the fatalities, thereby indicating a wide range in impacts likely influenced by various factors. There is ample evidence available to support my prediction that the proposed project would result in many collision fatalities of birds.

Project Impact Prediction

By the time of these comments, I had reviewed and processed results of bird collision monitoring at 213 buildings and façades for which bird collisions per m^2 of glass per year could be calculated and averaged (Johnson and Hudson 1976, O'Connell 2001, Somerlot 2003, Hager et al. 2008, Borden et al. 2010, Hager et al. 2013, Porter and Huang 2015, Parkins et al. 2015, Kahle et al. 2016, Ocampo-Peña et al. 2016, Sabo et al. 2016, Barton et al. 2017, Gomez-Moreno et al. 2018, Schneider et al. 2018, Loss et al.

2019, Brown et al. 2020, City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services and Portland Audubon 2020, Riding et al. 2020). These study results averaged 0.073 bird deaths per m² of glass per year (95% CI: 0.042-0.102). This average and its 95% confidence interval provide a robust basis for predicting fatality rates at a proposed new project.

As noted above, I estimate the project would expose birds to 10,395 m² of glass. Given this much exposure, I predict annual bird deaths of 760 (95% CI: 451-10,069). The vast majority of these predicted deaths would be of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and under the California Migratory Bird Protection Act, thus causing significant unmitigated impacts. Given the predicted level of bird-window collision mortality, and the lack of any proposed mitigation, it is my opinion that the proposed project would result in significant adverse biological impacts, including the unmitigated take of both terrestrial and aerial habitat of birds and other sensitive species. There is at least a fair argument for the need to prepare an EIR to appropriately analyze the impact of bird-glass collisions that might be caused by the project.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The SCEA presents a flawed cumulative impacts analysis. At page 5-73, it claims “Neither the Project Site nor any of the Related Projects are located on designated open space, conservation land, wildlife habitat, or riparian or wetland areas, and therefore no cumulative impacts associated with these designated areas would occur.” In fact, the project site is located on wildlife habitat. Noriko detected 30 species of vertebrate wildlife in less than three hours of survey. It is wildlife habitat.

The SCEA adds, “In addition, the Project and the Related Projects would comply with applicable regulatory requirements and mitigation measures regarding biological resources and protected species, including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the City’s regulations regarding protected trees and the removal of street trees. As such, no significant cumulative impacts regarding biological resources would occur.” However, according to CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(3), “a project’s incremental contribution to a cumulative impact can be found not cumulatively considerable if the project would comply with an approved plan or mitigation program that provides specific requirements that would avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem within the geographic area of the project.” And “When relying on a plan, regulation or program, the lead agency should explain how implementing the particular requirements in the plan, regulation or program ensure that the project’s incremental contribution to the cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable.” The SCEA provides no explanation of how implementing the regulations would minimize, avoid or offset the project’s contributions to cumulative impacts. Furthermore, if compliance with existing regulations truly prevented cumulative impacts, then Smallwood and Smallwood (2023) would not have found large declines in species richness and wildlife abundance among project sites where development proceeded where the same regulations apply.

INADEQUATE MITIGATION

PMM BIO-1: Mitigation measures that can and should be implemented to reduce substantial adverse effects related to threatened and endangered species. This measure includes a list of what appears to be aspirational measures, most of which the City of Los Angeles (2024) asserts do not apply to the project.

Because wildlife occur on the project site, including special-status species, consistency with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that:

- a) Project design avoids occupied habitat, potentially suitable habitat, and designated critical habitat, wherever practicable and feasible.
- d) Temporary access roads and staging areas will not be located within areas containing sensitive plants, wildlife species or native habitat wherever feasible, so as to avoid or minimize impacts to these species.
- e) A Worker Environmental Awareness Program should be developed and implemented (environmental education) to inform project workers of their responsibilities to avoid and minimize impacts on sensitive biological resources.
- f) Retain a qualified botanist to document the presence or absence of special status plants before project implementation.
- g) A qualified biologist be appointed to monitor construction activities that may occur in or adjacent to occupied sensitive species' habitat to facilitate avoidance of resources not permitted for impact.
- h) A qualified biologist be appointed to monitor implementation of mitigation measures.
- i) Schedule construction activities to avoid sensitive times for biological resources (e.g. steelhead spawning periods during the winter and spring, nesting bird season) and to avoid the rainy season when erosion and sediment transport is increased.
- l) Conduct pre-construction surveys to delineate occupied sensitive species' habitat to facilitate avoidance.
- m) Where projects are determined to be within suitable habitat and may impact listed or sensitive species that have specific field survey protocols or guidelines outlined by the USFWS, CDFW, or other local agency, conduct preconstruction surveys that follow applicable protocols and guidelines and are conducted by qualified and/or certified personnel.

PMM BIO-4: Wildlife Movement

Because wildlife occur on the project site, including special-status species, consistency with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that:

- d) A survey be conducted to identify active raptor and other migratory nongame bird nests by a qualified biologist at least two weeks before the start of construction at project sites from February 1 through August 31.
- e) Construction activities be prohibited within 300 feet of occupied nest of birds afforded protection pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, during the breeding season.
- f) Ensure that suitable nesting sites for migratory nongame native bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or trees with unoccupied raptor nests should only be removed prior to February 1, or following the nesting season.
- h) Conduct site-specific analyses of opportunities to preserve or improve habitat linkages with areas on and off-site.
- j) Review of construction drawings and habitat connectivity mapping by a qualified biologist to determine the risk of habitat fragmentation.

Because the City of Los Angeles has decided not to implement most of the above measures, the SCEA is not consistent with the Sustainable Communities Strategy. The project's impacts to wildlife would be inadequately mitigated. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR to appropriately formulate mitigation measures.

PROPOSED MEASURES

MM-BIO-1: *The Project Applicant/contractor would conduct all demolition, construction, ground disturbance, and vegetation clearing activities, including removal of the existing trees, outside of the avian breeding and nesting season (February 1–August 31) to the extent feasible. ... If removal of the existing trees on and adjacent to the Project Site must occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist is required to be present during the removal activities to ensure no active bird nests (those containing eggs or nestlings, or with juvenile birds still dependent on the nest) are impacted. The biologist must determine whether active nests are present within the trees before any actual removal activity takes place. ... If any active nests are present within the trees during demolition, construction, ground disturbance, and vegetation clearing activities, the nests shall be avoided until determined by the biologist to no longer be active. The biologist shall determine appropriate avoidance buffers for any active nest based on species, nest location, and types of disturbance proposed in the vicinity of the nest.*

The SCEA misrepresents the avian breeding season; it is now recognized by the CDFW as 1 February through 15 September.

I concur with the implementation of preconstruction surveys for nesting birds, but it should be understood that preconstruction surveys are no substitute for detection surveys. It should be understood that preconstruction surveys, although warranted, actually achieve very little because most nesting birds are very difficult to locate. Preconstruction, take-avoidance surveys consist of two steps, both of which are very difficult. First, the biologist(s) performing the survey must identify birds that are breeding. Second, the biologist(s) must locate the breeding birds' nests. The first step is typically completed by observing bird behaviors such as food deliveries and nest territory defense. These types of observations typically require many surveys on many dates spread throughout the breeding season.

Finally, the mitigation language allows a single individual to make a subjective decision, outside the public's view, to determine the buffer area for any given species. This measure lacks objective criteria, and is unenforceable.

RTP/SCS Mitigation Measures

PMM BIO-1(g): *Appoint a qualified biologist to monitor construction activities that may occur in or adjacent to occupied sensitive species' habitat to facilitate avoidance of resources not permitted for impact.*

This measure is proposed to mitigate impacts to bats. However, the measure lacks specificity to bats, would likely be implemented at the wrong time of day (not at night), and would be implemented too late to avoid impacts to bats. To be effective, a detection survey for bats needs to be completed long before construction monitoring.

PMM BIO-1(i): *Schedule construction activities to avoid sensitive times for biological resources (e.g., steelhead spawning periods during the winter and spring, nesting bird season) and to avoid the rainy season when erosion and sediment transport is increased.*

This measure is inconsistent with MM-BIO-1, because MM-BIO-1 allows for construction to commence during the avian breeding season. For these measures to be consistent, MM-BIO-1 needs to be revised to very clearly prohibit construction during the avian breeding season.

RECOMMENDED MEASURES

Guidelines on Building Design to Minimize Bird-Window Collisions: If the Project goes forward, it should adhere to available Bird-Safe Guidelines, such as those prepared by American Bird Conservancy and New York and San Francisco. The American Bird Conservancy (ABC) produced an excellent set of guidelines recommending actions to: (1) Minimize use of glass; (2) Placing glass behind some type of screening (grilles, shutters, exterior shades); (3) Using glass with inherent properties

to reduce collisions, such as patterns, window films, decals or tape; and (4) Turning off lights during migration seasons (Sheppard and Phillips 2015). The City of San Francisco (San Francisco Planning Department 2011) also has a set of building design guidelines, based on the excellent guidelines produced by the New York City Audubon Society (Orff et al. 2007). The ABC document and both the New York and San Francisco documents provide excellent alerting of potential bird-collision hazards as well as many visual examples.

New research results inform of the efficacy of marking windows. Whereas Klem (1990) found no deterrent effect from decals on windows, Johnson and Hudson (1976) reported a fatality reduction of about 69% after placing decals on windows. In an experiment of opportunity, Ocampo-Peña et al. (2016) found only 2 of 86 fatalities at one of 6 buildings – the only building with windows treated with a bird deterrent film. At the building with fritted glass, bird collisions were 82% lower than at other buildings with untreated windows. Kahle et al. (2016) added external window shades to some windowed façades to reduce fatalities 82% and 95%. Brown et al. (2020) reported an 84% lower collision probability among fritted glass windows and windows treated with ORNILUX R UV. City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services and Portland Audubon (2020) reduced bird collision fatalities 94% by affixing marked Solyx window film to existing glass panels of Portland's Columbia Building. Many external and internal glass markers have been tested experimentally, some showing no effect and some showing strong deterrent effects (Klem 1989, 1990, 2009, 2011; Klem and Saenger 2013; Rössler et al. 2015). For example, Feather Friendly® circular adhesive markers applied in a grid pattern across all windows reduced bird-window collision mortality by 95% in one study (Riggs et al. 2023) and by 95% in another (de Groot et al. 2021). Another study tested the efficacy of two filmshades to be applied exteriorly to windows prior to installations: BirdShades increased bird-window avoidance by 47% and Haverkamp increased avoidance by 39% (Swaddle et al. 2023).

Monitoring and the use of compensatory mitigation should be incorporated at any new building project because the measures recommended in the available guidelines remain of uncertain efficacy, and even if these measures are effective, they will not reduce collision fatalities to zero. The only way to assess mitigation efficacy and to quantify post-construction fatalities is to monitor newly constructed buildings or homes for fatalities.

Fund Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities: Compensatory mitigation ought also to include funding contributions to wildlife rehabilitation facilities to cover the costs of injured animals that will be delivered to these facilities for care. Many animals would likely be injured by collisions with automobiles and windows and by depredation attempts by house cats and dogs.

Thank you for your attention,



Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D.

LITERATURE CITED

Barton, C. M., C. S. Riding, and S. R. Loss. 2017. Magnitude and correlates of bird collisions at glass bus shelters in an urban landscape. *Plos One* 12. (6): e0178667. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178667>

Basilio, L. G., D. J. Moreno, and A. J. Piratelli. 2020. Main causes of bird-window collisions: a review. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* 92(1): e20180745 DOI 10.1590/0001-3765202020180745.

Bishop, C. A. and J. M. Brogan. 2013. Estimates of avian mortality attributed to vehicle collisions in Canada. *Avian Conservation and Ecology* 8:2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ACE-00604-080202>.

Borden, W. C., O. M. Lockhart, A. W. Jones, and M. S. Lyons. 2010. Seasonal, taxonomic, and local habitat components of bird-window collisions on an urban university campus in Cleveland, OH. *Ohio Journal of Science* 110(3):44-52.

Bracey, A. M., M. A. Etterson, G. J. Niemi, and R. F. Green. 2016. Variation in bird-window collision mortality and scavenging rates within an urban landscape. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 128:355-367.

Brown, B. B., L. Hunter, and S. Santos. 2020. Bird-window collisions: different fall and winter risk and protective factors. *PeerJ* 8:e9401 <http://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.9401>

Calvert, A. M., C. A. Bishop, R. D. Elliot, E. A. Krebs, T. M. Kydd, C. S. Machtans, and G. J. Robertson. 2013. A synthesis of human-related avian mortality in Canada. *Avian Conservation and Ecology* 8(2): 11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ACE-00581-080211>

City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services and Portland Audubon. 2020. Collisions at the Columbia Building: A synthesis of pre- and post-retrofit monitoring. Environmental Services of City of Portland, Oregon.

De Groot, K. L., A. G. Wilson, R. McKibbin, S. A. Hudson, K. M. Dohms, A. R. Norris, A. C. Huang, I. B. J. Whitehorne, K. T. Fort, C. Roy, J. Bourque, and S. Wilson. 2022. Bird protection treatments reduce bird-window collision risk at low-rise buildings within a Pacific coastal protected area. *PeerJ* 10(9):e13142 DOI 10.7717/peerj.13142.

Dunn, E. H. 1993. Bird mortality from striking residential windows in winter. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 64:302-309.

Gelb, Y. and N. Delacretaz. 2009. Windows and vegetation: Primary factors in Manhattan bird collisions. *Northeastern Naturalist* 16:455-470.

Gómez-Moreno, V. del C., J. R. Herrera-Herrera, and S. Niño-Maldonado. 2018. Bird collisions in windows of Centro Universitario Victoria, Tamaulipas, México. *Huitzil*,

Revista Mexicana de Ornitología 19(2): 227-236. <https://doi.org/10.28947/hrmo.2018.19.2.347>

Hager, S. B., H. Trudell, K. J. McKay, S. M. Crandall, and L. Mayer. 2008. Bird density and mortality at windows. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 120:550-564.

Hager S. B., B. J. Cosentino, K J. McKay, C. Monson, W. Zuurdeeg, and B. Blevins. 2013. Window area and development drive spatial variation in bird-window collisions in an urban landscape. *PLoS ONE* 8(1): e53371. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0053371

Johnson, R. E., and G. E. Hudson. 1976. Bird mortality at a glassed-in walkway in Washington State. *Western Birds* 7:99-107.

Kahle, L. Q., M. E. Flannery, and J. P. Dumbacher. 2016. Bird-window collisions at a west-coast urban park museum: analyses of bird biology and window attributes from Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. *PLoS ONE* 11(1):e144600 DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0144600.

Klem, D., Jr. 1989. Bird-window collisions. *Wilson Bulletin* 101:606-620.

Klem, D., Jr. 1990. Collisions between birds and windows: mortality and prevention. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 61:120-128.

Klem, D., Jr. 2009. Preventing bird-window collisions. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 121:314-321.

Klem, D., Jr. 2011. Evaluating the effectiveness of Acopian Birdsavers to deter or prevent bird-glass collisions. Unpublished report.

Klem, D., Jr. and P. G. Saenger. 2013. Evaluating the effectiveness of select visual signals to prevent bird-window collisions. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 125:406-411.

Loss, S. R., T. Will, S. S. Loss, and P. P. Marra. 2014. Bird-building collisions in the United States: Estimates of annual mortality and species vulnerability. *The Condor: Ornithological Applications* 116:8-23. DOI: 10.1650/CONDOR-13-090.1

Loss, S. R., S. Lao, J. W. Eckles, A. W. Anderson, R. B. Blair, and R. J. Turner. 2019. Factors influencing bird-building collisions in the downtown area of a major North American city. *PLoS ONE* 14(11): e0224164. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224164>

Machtans, C. S., C. H. R. Wedeles, and E. M. Bayne. 2013. A first estimate for Canada of the number of birds killed by colliding with building windows. *Avian Conservation and Ecology* 8(2):6. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ACE-00568-080206>

Ocampo-Peña, N., R. S. Winton, C. J. Wu, E. Zambello, T. W. Wittig and N. L. Cagle . 2016. Patterns of bird-window collisions inform mitigation on a university campus. *PeerJ*4:e1652;DOI10.7717/peerj.1652

O'Connell, T. J. 2001. Avian window strike mortality at a suburban office park. *The Raven* 72:141-149.

Orff, K., H. Brown, S. Caputo, E. J. McAdams, M. Fowle, G. Phillips, C. DeWitt, and Y. Gelb. 2007. Bird-safe buildings guidelines. New York City Audubon, New York.

Parkins, K. L., S. B. Elbin, and E. Barnes. 2015. Light, glass, and bird-building collisions in an urban park. *Northeastern Naturalist* 22:84-94.

Porter, A., and A. Huang. 2015. Bird collisions with glass: UBC pilot project to assess bird collision rates in Western North America. UBC Social Ecological Economic Development Studies (SEEDS) Student Report. Report to Environment Canada, UBC SEEDS and UBC BRITE.

Riding, C. S., T. J. O'Connell, and S. R. Loss. 2020. Building façade-level correlates of bird–window collisions in a small urban area. *The Condor: Ornithological Applications* 122:1–14.

Riggs, G. J., C. M. Barton, C. S. Riding, T. J. O'Connell, and S. R. Loss. 2023. Field-testing effectiveness of window markers in reducing bird-window collisions. *Urban Ecosystems* (2023) 26:713–723. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-022-01304-w>

Rössler, M., E. Nemeth, and A. Bruckner. 2015. Glass pane markings to prevent bird–window collisions: less can be more. *Biologia* 70: 535–541. DOI: 10.1515/biolog-2015-0057

Sabo, A. M., N. D. G. Hagemeyer, A. S. Lahey, and E. L. Walters. 2016. Local avian density influences risk of mortality from window strikes. *PeerJ* 4:e2170; DOI 10.7717/peerj.2170

San Francisco Planning Department. 2011. Standards for bird-safe buildings. San Francisco Planning Department, City and County of San Francisco, California.

Schneider, R. M., C. M. Barton, K. W. Zirkle, C. F. Greene, and K. B. Newman. 2018. Year-round monitoring reveals prevalence of fatal bird-window collisions at the Virginia Tech Corporate Research Center. *PeerJ* 6:e4562 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4562>

Sheppard, C., and G. Phillips. 2015. Bird-friendly building design, 2nd Ed., American Bird Conservancy, The Plains, Virginia.

Shuford, W. D., and T. Gardali, [eds.]. 2008. California bird species of special concern: a ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. *Studies of Western Birds 1*. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2015. Habitat fragmentation and corridors. Pages 84-101 in M. L. Morrison and H. A. Mathewson, Eds., *Wildlife habitat conservation: concepts, challenges, and solutions*. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

Smallwood, K. S. 2022. Utility-scale solar impacts to volant wildlife. *Journal of Wildlife Management*: e22216. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jwmg.22216>

Smallwood, K. S., and N. L. Smallwood. 2023. Measured effects of anthropogenic development on vertebrate wildlife diversity. *Diversity* 15, 1037. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d15101037>.

Smallwood, N.L. and E.M. Wood. 2022. The ecological role of native plant landscaping in residential yards to urban wildlife. *Ecosphere* 2022;e4360.

Somerlot, K. E. 2003. Survey of songbird mortality due to window collisions on the Murray State University campus. *Journal of Service Learning in Conservation Biology* 1:1–19.

Swaddle, J. P., B. Brewster, M. Schuyler, and A. Su. 2023. Window films increase avoidance of collisions by birds but only when applied to external compared with internal surfaces of windows. *PeerJ* 11:e14676 <http://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.14676>

Wood, E. M., and S. Esaian. 2020. The importance of street trees to urban avifauna. *Ecological Applications*. o:eo2149.



Photo 26. House finch on the project site, 7 April 2024. Photo by Noriko Smallwood.

Kenneth Shawn Smallwood

Curriculum Vitae

3108 Finch Street
Davis, CA 95616
Phone (530) 756-4598
Cell (530) 601-6857
puma@dcn.org

Born May 3, 1963 in
Sacramento, California.
Married, father of two.

Ecologist

Expertise

- Finding solutions to controversial problems related to wildlife interactions with human industry, infrastructure, and activities;
- Wildlife monitoring and field study using GPS, thermal imaging, behavior surveys;
- Using systems analysis and experimental design principles to identify meaningful ecological patterns that inform management decisions.

Education

Ph.D. Ecology, University of California, Davis. September 1990.

M.S. Ecology, University of California, Davis. June 1987.

B.S. Anthropology, University of California, Davis. June 1985.

Corcoran High School, Corcoran, California. June 1981.

Experience

- 668 professional publications, including:
- 88 peer reviewed publications
- 24 in non-reviewed proceedings
- 554 reports, declarations, posters and book reviews
- 8 in mass media outlets
- 87 public presentations of research results

Editing for scientific journals: Guest Editor, *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 2012-2013, of invited papers representing international views on the impacts of wind energy on wildlife and how to mitigate the impacts. Associate Editor, *Journal of Wildlife Management*, March 2004 to 30 June 2007. Editorial Board Member, *Environmental Management*, 10/1999 to 8/2004. Associate Editor, *Biological Conservation*, 9/1994 to 9/1995.

Member, Alameda County Scientific Review Committee (SRC), August 2006 to April 2011. The five-member committee investigated causes of bird and bat collisions in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, and recommended mitigation and monitoring measures. The SRC reviewed the science underlying the Alameda County Avian Protection Program, and advised

the County on how to reduce wildlife fatalities.

Consulting Ecologist, 2004-2007, California Energy Commission (CEC). Provided consulting services as needed to the CEC on renewable energy impacts, monitoring and research, and produced several reports. Also collaborated with Lawrence-Livermore National Lab on research to understand and reduce wind turbine impacts on wildlife.

Consulting Ecologist, 1999-2013, U.S. Navy. Performed endangered species surveys, hazardous waste site monitoring, and habitat restoration for the endangered San Joaquin kangaroo rat, California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, California clapper rail, western burrowing owl, salt marsh harvest mouse, and other species at Naval Air Station Lemoore; Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord; Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island; National Radio Transmitter Facility, Dixon; and, Naval Outlying Landing Field Imperial Beach.

Part-time Lecturer, 1998-2005, California State University, Sacramento. Instructed Mammalogy, Behavioral Ecology, and Ornithology Lab, Contemporary Environmental Issues, Natural Resources Conservation.

Senior Ecologist, 1999-2005, BioResource Consultants. Designed and implemented research and monitoring studies related to avian fatalities at wind turbines, avian electrocutions on electric distribution poles across California, and avian fatalities at transmission lines.

Chairman, Conservation Affairs Committee, The Wildlife Society--Western Section, 1999-2001. Prepared position statements and led efforts directed toward conservation issues, including travel to Washington, D.C. to lobby Congress for more wildlife conservation funding.

Systems Ecologist, 1995-2000, Institute for Sustainable Development. Headed ISD's program on integrated resources management. Developed indicators of ecological integrity for large areas, using remotely sensed data, local community involvement and GIS.

Associate, 1997-1998, Department of Agronomy and Range Science, University of California, Davis. Worked with Shu Geng and Mingua Zhang on several studies related to wildlife interactions with agriculture and patterns of fertilizer and pesticide residues in groundwater across a large landscape.

Lead Scientist, 1996-1999, National Endangered Species Network. Informed academic scientists and environmental activists about emerging issues regarding the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws. Testified at public hearings on endangered species issues.

Ecologist, 1997-1998, Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology. Conducted field research to determine the impact of past mercury mining on the status of California red-legged frogs in Santa Clara County, California.

Senior Systems Ecologist, 1994-1995, EIP Associates, Sacramento, California. Provided consulting services in environmental planning, and quantitative assessment of land units for their conservation and restoration opportunities based on ecological resource requirements of 29 special-status species. Developed ecological indicators for prioritizing areas within Yolo County

to receive mitigation funds for habitat easements and restoration.

Post-Graduate Researcher, 1990-1994, Department of Agronomy and Range Science, *U.C. Davis*.

Under Dr. Shu Geng's mentorship, studied landscape and management effects on temporal and spatial patterns of abundance among pocket gophers and species of Falconiformes and Carnivora in the Sacramento Valley. Managed and analyzed a data base of energy use in California agriculture. Assisted with landscape (GIS) study of groundwater contamination across Tulare County, California.

Work experience in graduate school: Co-taught Conservation Biology with Dr. Christine Schonewald, 1991 & 1993, UC Davis Graduate Group in Ecology; Reader for Dr. Richard Coss's course on Psychobiology in 1990, UC Davis Department of Psychology; Research Assistant to Dr. Walter E. Howard, 1988-1990, UC Davis Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology, testing durable baits for pocket gopher management in forest clearcuts; Research Assistant to Dr. Terrell P. Salmon, 1987-1988, UC Wildlife Extension, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology, developing empirical models of mammal and bird invasions in North America, and a rating system for priority research and control of exotic species based on economic, environmental and human health hazards in California. Student Assistant to Dr. E. Lee Fitzhugh, 1985-1987, UC Cooperative Extension, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology, developing and implementing statewide mountain lion track count for long-term monitoring.

Fulbright Research Fellow, Indonesia, 1988. Tested use of new sampling methods for numerical monitoring of Sumatran tiger and six other species of endemic felids, and evaluated methods used by other researchers.

Projects

Repowering wind energy projects through careful siting of new wind turbines using map-based collision hazard models to minimize impacts to volant wildlife. Funded by wind companies (principally NextEra Renewable Energy, Inc.), California Energy Commission and East Bay Regional Park District, I have collaborated with a GIS analyst and managed a crew of five field biologists performing golden eagle behavior surveys and nocturnal surveys on bats and owls. The goal is to quantify flight patterns for development of predictive models to more carefully site new wind turbines in repowering projects. Focused behavior surveys began May 2012 and continue. Collision hazard models have been prepared for seven wind projects, three of which were built. Planning for additional repowering projects is underway.

Test avian safety of new mixer-ejector wind turbine (MEWT). Designed and implemented a before-after, control-impact experimental design to test the avian safety of a new, shrouded wind turbine developed by Ogin Inc. (formerly known as FloDesign Wind Turbine Corporation). Supported by a \$718,000 grant from the California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research program and a 20% match share contribution from Ogin, I managed a crew of seven field biologists who performed periodic fatality searches and behavior surveys, carcass detection trials, nocturnal behavior surveys using a thermal camera, and spatial analyses with the collaboration of a GIS analyst. Field work began 1 April 2012 and ended 30 March 2015 without Ogin installing its MEWTs, but we still achieved multiple important scientific advances.

Reduce avian mortality due to wind turbines at Altamont Pass. Studied wildlife impacts caused by 5,400 wind turbines at the world's most notorious wind resource area. Studied how impacts are perceived by monitoring and how they are affected by terrain, wind patterns, food resources, range management practices, wind turbine operations, seasonal patterns, population cycles, infrastructure management such as electric distribution, animal behavior and social interactions.

Reduce avian mortality on electric distribution poles. Directed research toward reducing bird electrocutions on electric distribution poles, 2000-2007. Oversaw 5 rounds of fatality searches at 10,000 poles from Orange County to Glenn County, California, and produced two large reports.

Cook et al. v. Rockwell International et al., No. 90-K-181 (D. Colorado). Provided expert testimony on the role of burrowing animals in affecting the fate of buried and surface-deposited radioactive and hazardous chemical wastes at the Rocky Flats Plant, Colorado. Provided expert reports based on four site visits and an extensive document review of burrowing animals. Conducted transect surveys for evidence of burrowing animals and other wildlife on and around waste facilities. Discovered substantial intrusion of waste structures by burrowing animals. I testified in federal court in November 2005, and my clients were subsequently awarded a \$553,000,000 judgment by a jury. After appeals the award was increased to two billion dollars.

Hanford Nuclear Reservation Litigation. Provided expert testimony on the role of burrowing animals in affecting the fate of buried radioactive wastes at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, Washington. Provided three expert reports based on three site visits and extensive document review. Predicted and verified a certain population density of pocket gophers on buried waste structures, as well as incidence of radionuclide contamination in body tissue. Conducted transect surveys for evidence of burrowing animals and other wildlife on and around waste facilities. Discovered substantial intrusion of waste structures by burrowing animals.

Expert testimony and declarations on proposed residential and commercial developments, gas-fired power plants, wind, solar and geothermal projects, water transfers and water transfer delivery systems, endangered species recovery plans, Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Communities Conservation Programs. Testified before multiple government agencies, Tribunals, Boards of Supervisors and City Councils, and participated with press conferences and depositions. Prepared expert witness reports and court declarations, which are summarized under Reports (below).

Protocol-level surveys for special-status species. Used California Department of Fish and Wildlife and US Fish and Wildlife Service protocols to search for California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, arroyo southwestern toad, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, western pond turtle, giant kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kangaroo rat, San Joaquin kit fox, western burrowing owl, Swainson's hawk, Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and other special-status species.

Conservation of San Joaquin kangaroo rat. Performed research to identify factors responsible for the decline of this endangered species at Lemoore Naval Air Station, 2000-2013, and implemented habitat enhancements designed to reverse the trend and expand the population.

Impact of West Nile Virus on yellow-billed magpies. Funded by Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District, 2005-2008, compared survey results pre- and post-West Nile Virus epidemic for multiple bird species in the Sacramento Valley, particularly on yellow-billed magpie and American crow due to susceptibility to WNV.

Workshops on HCPs. Assisted Dr. Michael Morrison with organizing and conducting a 2-day workshop on Habitat Conservation Plans, sponsored by Southern California Edison, and another 1-day workshop sponsored by PG&E. These Workshops were attended by academics, attorneys, and consultants with HCP experience. We guest-edited a Proceedings published in Environmental Management.

Mapping of biological resources along Highways 101, 46 and 41. Used GPS and GIS to delineate vegetation complexes and locations of special-status species along 26 miles of highway in San Luis Obispo County, 14 miles of highway and roadway in Monterey County, and in a large area north of Fresno, including within reclaimed gravel mining pits.

GPS mapping and monitoring at restoration sites and at Caltrans mitigation sites. Monitored the success of elderberry shrubs at one location, the success of willows at another location, and the response of wildlife to the succession of vegetation at both sites. Also used GPS to monitor the response of fossorial animals to yellow star-thistle eradication and natural grassland restoration efforts at Bear Valley in Colusa County and at the decommissioned Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento County.

Mercury effects on Red-legged Frog. Assisted Dr. Michael Morrison and US Fish and Wildlife Service in assessing the possible impacts of historical mercury mining on the federally listed California red-legged frog in Santa Clara County. Also measured habitat variables in streams.

Opposition to proposed No Surprises rule. Wrote a white paper and summary letter explaining scientific grounds for opposing the incidental take permit (ITP) rules providing ITP applicants and holders with general assurances they will be free of compliance with the Endangered Species Act once they adhere to the terms of a “properly functioning HCP.” Submitted 188 signatures of scientists and environmental professionals concerned about No Surprises rule US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, all US Senators.

Natomas Basin Habitat Conservation Plan alternative. Designed narrow channel marsh to increase the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild of giant garter snake, Swainson’s hawk and Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. The design included replication and interspersion of treatments for experimental testing of critical habitat elements. I provided a report to Northern Territories, Inc.

Assessments of agricultural production system and environmental technology transfer to China. Twice visited China and interviewed scientists, industrialists, agriculturalists, and the Directors of the Chinese Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture to assess the need and possible pathways for environmental clean-up technologies and trade opportunities between the US and China.

Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan. Conducted landscape ecology study of Yolo County to spatially prioritize allocation of mitigation efforts to improve ecosystem functionality within the County from the perspective of 29 special-status species of wildlife and plants. Used a hierarchically structured indicators approach to apply principles of landscape and ecosystem ecology, conservation biology, and local values in rating land units. Derived GIS maps to help guide the conservation area design, and then developed implementation strategies.

Mountain lion track count. Developed and conducted a carnivore monitoring program throughout California since 1985. Species counted include mountain lion, bobcat, black bear, coyote, red and gray fox, raccoon, striped skunk, badger, and black-tailed deer. Vegetation and land use are also monitored. Track survey transect was established on dusty, dirt roads within randomly selected quadrats.

Sumatran tiger and other felids. Upon award of Fulbright Research Fellowship, I designed and initiated track counts for seven species of wild cats in Sumatra, including Sumatran tiger, fishing cat, and golden cat. Spent four months on Sumatra and Java in 1988, and learned Bahasa Indonesia, the official Indonesian language.

Wildlife in agriculture. Beginning as post-graduate research, I studied pocket gophers and other wildlife in 40 alfalfa fields throughout the Sacramento Valley, and I surveyed for wildlife along a 200 mile road transect since 1989 with a hiatus of 1996-2004. The data are analyzed using GIS and methods from landscape ecology, and the results published and presented orally to farming groups in California and elsewhere. I also conducted the first study of wildlife in cover crops used on vineyards and orchards.

Agricultural energy use and Tulare County groundwater study. Developed and analyzed a data base of energy use in California agriculture, and collaborated on a landscape (GIS) study of groundwater contamination across Tulare County, California.

Pocket gopher damage in forest clear-cuts. Developed gopher sampling methods and tested various poison baits and baiting regimes in the largest-ever field study of pocket gopher management in forest plantations, involving 68 research plots in 55 clear-cuts among 6 National Forests in northern California.

Risk assessment of exotic species in North America. Developed empirical models of mammal and bird species invasions in North America, as well as a rating system for assigning priority research and control to exotic species in California, based on economic, environmental, and human health hazards.

Peer Reviewed Publications

Smallwood, K. S. 2020. USA wind energy-caused bat fatalities increase with shorter fatality search intervals. *Diversity* 12(98); doi:10.3390/d12030098.

Smallwood, K. S., D. A. Bell, and S. Standish. 2020. Dogs detect larger wind energy impacts on bats and birds. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 84:852-864. DOI: 10.1002/jwmg.21863.

Smallwood, K. S., and D. A. Bell. 2020. Relating bat passage rates to wind turbine fatalities. *Diversity* 12(84); doi:10.3390/d12020084.

Smallwood, K. S., and D. A. Bell. 2020. Effects of wind turbine curtailment on bird and bat fatalities. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 84:684-696. DOI: 10.1002/jwmg.21844

Kitano, M., M. Ino, K. S. Smallwood, and S. Shiraki. 2020. Seasonal difference in carcass persistence rates at wind farms with snow, Hokkaido, Japan. *Ornithological Science* 19: 63 –

71.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2018. Nest-site selection in a high-density colony of burrowing owls. *Journal of Raptor Research* 52:454-470.

Smallwood, K. S., D. A. Bell, E. L. Walther, E. Leyvas, S. Standish, J. Mount, B. Karas. 2018. Estimating wind turbine fatalities using integrated detection trials. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 82:1169-1184.

Smallwood, K. S. 2017. Long search intervals under-estimate bird and bat fatalities caused by wind turbines. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 41:224-230.

Smallwood, K. S. 2017. The challenges of addressing wildlife impacts when repowering wind energy projects. Pages 175-187 in Köppel, J., Editor, *Wind Energy and Wildlife Impacts: Proceedings from the CWW2015 Conference*. Springer. Cham, Switzerland.

May, R., Gill, A. B., Köppel, J. Langston, R. H.W., Reichenbach, M., Scheidat, M., Smallwood, S., Voigt, C. C., Hüppop, O., and Portman, M. 2017. Future research directions to reconcile wind turbine-wildlife interactions. Pages 255-276 in Köppel, J., Editor, *Wind Energy and Wildlife Impacts: Proceedings from the CWW2015 Conference*. Springer. Cham, Switzerland.

Smallwood, K. S. 2017. Monitoring birds. M. Perrow, Ed., *Wildlife and Wind Farms - Conflicts and Solutions*, Volume 2. Pelagic Publishing, Exeter, United Kingdom. www.bit.ly/2v3cR9Q

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, and D. A. Bell. 2017. Siting to Minimize Raptor Collisions: an example from the Repowering Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. M. Perrow, Ed., *Wildlife and Wind Farms - Conflicts and Solutions*, Volume 2. Pelagic Publishing, Exeter, United Kingdom. www.bit.ly/2v3cR9Q

Johnson, D. H., S. R. Loss, K. S. Smallwood, W. P. Erickson. 2016. Avian fatalities at wind energy facilities in North America: A comparison of recent approaches. *Human-Wildlife Interactions* 10(1):7-18.

Sadar, M. J., D. S.-M. Guzman, A. Mete, J. Foley, N. Stephenson, K. H. Rogers, C. Grosset, K. S. Smallwood, J. Shipman, A. Wells, S. D. White, D. A. Bell, and M. G. Hawkins. 2015. Mange Caused by a novel *Microdemodectes* mite in a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). *Journal of Avian Medicine and Surgery* 29(3):231-237.

Smallwood, K. S. 2015. Habitat fragmentation and corridors. Pages 84-101 in M. L. Morrison and H. A. Mathewson, Eds., *Wildlife habitat conservation: concepts, challenges, and solutions*. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

Mete, A., N. Stephenson, K. Rogers, M. G. Hawkins, M. Sadar, D. Guzman, D. A. Bell, J. Shipman, A. Wells, K. S. Smallwood, and J. Foley. 2014. Emergence of Knemidocoptic mange in wild Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in California. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 20(10):1716-1718.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. Introduction: Wind-energy development and wildlife conservation.

Wildlife Society Bulletin 37: 3-4.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. Comparing bird and bat fatality-rate estimates among North American wind-energy projects. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 37:19-33. + Online Supplemental Material.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, J. Mount, and R. C. E. Culver. 2013. Nesting Burrowing Owl Abundance in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. *Wildlife Society Bulletin*: 37:787-795.

Smallwood, K. S., D. A. Bell, B. Karas, and S. A. Snyder. 2013. Response to Huso and Erickson Comments on Novel Scavenger Removal Trials. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 77: 216-225.

Bell, D. A., and K. S. Smallwood. 2010. Birds of prey remain at risk. *Science* 330:913.

Smallwood, K. S., D. A. Bell, S. A. Snyder, and J. E. DiDonato. 2010. Novel scavenger removal trials increase estimates of wind turbine-caused avian fatality rates. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 74: 1089-1097 + Online Supplemental Material.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, and D. A. Bell. 2009. Map-based repowering and reorganization of a wind resource area to minimize burrowing owl and other bird fatalities. *Energies* 2009(2):915-943. <http://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/2/4/915>

Smallwood, K. S. and B. Nakamoto. 2009. Impacts of West Nile Virus Epizootic on Yellow-Billed Magpie, American Crow, and other Birds in the Sacramento Valley, California. *The Condor* 111:247-254.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Rugge, and M. L. Morrison. 2009. Influence of Behavior on Bird Mortality in Wind Energy Developments: The Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 73:1082-1098.

Smallwood, K. S. and B. Karas. 2009. Avian and Bat Fatality Rates at Old-Generation and Repowered Wind Turbines in California. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 73:1062-1071.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Wind power company compliance with mitigation plans in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. *Environmental & Energy Law Policy Journal* 2(2):229-285.

Smallwood, K. S., C. G. Thelander. 2008. Bird Mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 72:215-223.

Smallwood, K. S. 2007. Estimating wind turbine-caused bird mortality. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 71:2781-2791.

Smallwood, K. S., C. G. Thelander, M. L. Morrison, and L. M. Rugge. 2007. Burrowing owl mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 71:1513-1524.

Cain, J. W. III, K. S. Smallwood, M. L. Morrison, and H. L. Loffland. 2005. Influence of mammal activity on nesting success of Passerines. *J. Wildlife Management* 70:522-531.

Smallwood, K.S. 2002. Habitat models based on numerical comparisons. Pages 83-95 in Predicting species occurrences: Issues of scale and accuracy, J. M. Scott, P. J. Heglund, M. Morrison, M. Raphael, J. Haufler, and B. Wall, editors. Island Press, Covello, California.

Morrison, M. L., K. S. Smallwood, and L. S. Hall. 2002. Creating habitat through plant relocation: Lessons from Valley elderberry longhorn beetle mitigation. *Ecological Restoration* 21: 95-100.

Zhang, M., K. S. Smallwood, and E. Anderson. 2002. Relating indicators of ecological health and integrity to assess risks to sustainable agriculture and native biota. Pages 757-768 in D.J. Rapport, W.L. Lasley, D.E. Rolston, N.O. Nielsen, C.O. Qualset, and A.B. Damania (eds.), *Managing for Healthy Ecosystems*, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida USA.

Wilcox, B. A., K. S. Smallwood, and J. A. Kahn. 2002. Toward a forest Capital Index. Pages 285-298 in D.J. Rapport, W.L. Lasley, D.E. Rolston, N.O. Nielsen, C.O. Qualset, and A.B. Damania (eds.), *Managing for Healthy Ecosystems*, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida USA.

Smallwood, K.S. 2001. The allometry of density within the space used by populations of Mammalian Carnivores. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 79:1634-1640.

Smallwood, K.S., and T.R. Smith. 2001. Study design and interpretation of *Sorex* density estimates. *Annales Zoologici Fennici* 38:141-161.

Smallwood, K.S., A. Gonzales, T. Smith, E. West, C. Hawkins, E. Stitt, C. Keckler, C. Bailey, and K. Brown. 2001. Suggested standards for science applied to conservation issues. *Transactions of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society* 36:40-49.

Geng, S., Yixing Zhou, Minghua Zhang, and K. Shawn Smallwood. 2001. A Sustainable Agro-ecological Solution to Water Shortage in North China Plain (Huabei Plain). *Environmental Planning and Management* 44:345-355.

Smallwood, K. Shawn, Lourdes Rugge, Stacia Hoover, Michael L. Morrison, Carl Thelander. 2001. Intra- and inter-turbine string comparison of fatalities to animal burrow densities at Altamont Pass. Pages 23-37 in S. S. Schwartz, ed., *Proceedings of the National Avian-Wind Power Planning Meeting IV*. RESOLVE, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Smallwood, K.S., S. Geng, and M. Zhang. 2001. Comparing pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) density in alfalfa stands to assess management and conservation goals in northern California. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 87: 93-109.

Smallwood, K. S. 2001. Linking habitat restoration to meaningful units of animal demography. *Restoration Ecology* 9:253-261.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. A crosswalk from the Endangered Species Act to the HCP Handbook and real HCPs. *Environmental Management* 26, Supplement 1:23-35.

Smallwood, K. S., J. Beyea and M. Morrison. 1999. Using the best scientific data for endangered species conservation. *Environmental Management* 24:421-435.

Smallwood, K. S. 1999. Scale domains of abundance among species of Mammalian Carnivora. *Environmental Conservation* 26:102-111.

Smallwood, K.S. 1999. Suggested study attributes for making useful population density estimates. *Transactions of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society* 35: 76-82.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 1999. Estimating burrow volume and excavation rate of pocket gophers (*Geomyidae*). *Southwestern Naturalist* 44:173-183.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 1999. Spatial scaling of pocket gopher (*Geomyidae*) density. *Southwestern Naturalist* 44:73-82.

Smallwood, K. S. 1999. Abating pocket gophers (*Thomomys* spp.) to regenerate forests in clearcuts. *Environmental Conservation* 26:59-65.

Smallwood, K. S. 1998. Patterns of black bear abundance. *Transactions of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society* 34:32-38.

Smallwood, K. S. 1998. On the evidence needed for listing northern goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) under the Endangered Species Act: a reply to Kennedy. *J. Raptor Research* 32:323-329.

Smallwood, K. S., B. Wilcox, R. Leidy, and K. Yarris. 1998. Indicators assessment for Habitat Conservation Plan of Yolo County, California, USA. *Environmental Management* 22: 947-958.

Smallwood, K. S., M. L. Morrison, and J. Beyea. 1998. Animal burrowing attributes affecting hazardous waste management. *Environmental Management* 22: 831-847.

Smallwood, K. S., and C. M. Schonewald. 1998. Study design and interpretation for mammalian carnivore density estimates. *Oecologia* 113:474-491.

Zhang, M., S. Geng, and K. S. Smallwood. 1998. Nitrate contamination in groundwater of Tulare County, California. *Ambio* 27(3):170-174.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 1997. Animal burrowing in the waste management zone of Hanford Nuclear Reservation. *Proceedings of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society Meeting* 33:88-97.

Morrison, M. L., K. S. Smallwood, and J. Beyea. 1997. Monitoring the dispersal of contaminants by wildlife at nuclear weapons production and waste storage facilities. *The Environmentalist* 17:289-295.

Smallwood, K. S. 1997. Interpreting puma (*Puma concolor*) density estimates for theory and management. *Environmental Conservation* 24(3):283-289.

Smallwood, K. S. 1997. Managing vertebrates in cover crops: a first study. *American Journal of Alternative Agriculture* 11:155-160.

Smallwood, K. S. and S. Geng. 1997. Multi-scale influences of gophers on alfalfa yield and quality. *Field Crops Research* 49:159-168.

Smallwood, K. S. and C. Schonewald. 1996. Scaling population density and spatial pattern for terrestrial, mammalian carnivores. *Oecologia* 105:329-335.

Smallwood, K. S., G. Jones, and C. Schonewald. 1996. Spatial scaling of allometry for terrestrial, mammalian carnivores. *Oecologia* 107:588-594.

Van Vuren, D. and K. S. Smallwood. 1996. Ecological management of vertebrate pests in agricultural systems. *Biological Agriculture and Horticulture* 13:41-64.

Smallwood, K. S., B. J. Nakamoto, and S. Geng. 1996. Association analysis of raptors on an agricultural landscape. Pages 177-190 in D.M. Bird, D.E. Varland, and J.J. Negro, eds., *Raptors in human landscapes*. Academic Press, London.

Erichsen, A. L., K. S. Smallwood, A. M. Commandatore, D. M. Fry, and B. Wilson. 1996. White-tailed Kite movement and nesting patterns in an agricultural landscape. Pages 166-176 in D. M. Bird, D. E. Varland, and J. J. Negro, eds., *Raptors in human landscapes*. Academic Press, London.

Smallwood, K. S. 1995. Scaling Swainson's hawk population density for assessing habitat-use across an agricultural landscape. *J. Raptor Research* 29:172-178.

Smallwood, K. S. and W. A. Erickson. 1995. Estimating gopher populations and their abatement in forest plantations. *Forest Science* 41:284-296.

Smallwood, K. S. and E. L. Fitzhugh. 1995. A track count for estimating mountain lion *Felis concolor californica* population trend. *Biological Conservation* 71:251-259

Smallwood, K. S. 1994. Site invasibility by exotic birds and mammals. *Biological Conservation* 69:251-259.

Smallwood, K. S. 1994. Trends in California mountain lion populations. *Southwestern Naturalist* 39:67-72.

Smallwood, K. S. 1993. Understanding ecological pattern and process by association and order. *Acta Oecologica* 14(3):443-462.

Smallwood, K. S. and E. L. Fitzhugh. 1993. A rigorous technique for identifying individual mountain lions *Felis concolor* by their tracks. *Biological Conservation* 65:51-59.

Smallwood, K. S. 1993. Mountain lion vocalizations and hunting behavior. *The Southwestern Naturalist* 38:65-67.

Smallwood, K. S. and T. P. Salmon. 1992. A rating system for potential exotic vertebrate pests. *Biological Conservation* 62:149-159.

Smallwood, K. S. 1990. Turbulence and the ecology of invading species. Ph.D. Thesis, University of California, Davis.

Peer-reviewed Reports

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2017. Comparing bird and bat use data for siting new wind power generation. Report CEC-500-2017-019, California Energy Commission Public Interest Energy Research program, Sacramento, California. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2017publications/CEC-500-2017-019/CEC-500-2017-019.pdf> and <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2017publications/CEC-500-2017-019/CEC-500-2017-019-APA-F.pdf>

Smallwood, K. S. 2016. Bird and bat impacts and behaviors at old wind turbines at Forebay, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report CEC-500-2016-066, California Energy Commission Public Interest Energy Research program, Sacramento, California. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/publications/displayOneReport.php?pubNum=CEC-500-2016-066>

Sinclair, K. and E. DeGeorge. 2016. Framework for Testing the Effectiveness of Bat and Eagle Impact-Reduction Strategies at Wind Energy Projects. S. Smallwood, M. Schirmacher, and M. Morrison, eds., Technical Report NREL/TP-5000-65624, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado.

Brown, K., K. S. Smallwood, J. Szewczak, and B. Karas. 2016. Final 2012-2015 Report Avian and Bat Monitoring Project Vasco Winds, LLC. Prepared for NextEra Energy Resources, Livermore, California.

Brown, K., K. S. Smallwood, J. Szewczak, and B. Karas. 2014. Final 2013-2014 Annual Report Avian and Bat Monitoring Project Vasco Winds, LLC. Prepared for NextEra Energy Resources, Livermore, California.

Brown, K., K. S. Smallwood, and B. Karas. 2013. Final 2012-2013 Annual Report Avian and Bat Monitoring Project Vasco Winds, LLC. Prepared for NextEra Energy Resources, Livermore, California. http://www.altamontsrc.org/alt_doc/p274_ventus_vasco_winds_2012_13_avian_bat_monitoring_report_year_1.pdf

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, D. Bell, J. DiDonato, B. Karas, S. Snyder, and S. Lopez. 2009. Range Management Practices to Reduce Wind Turbine Impacts on Burrowing Owls and Other Raptors in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. Final Report to the California Energy Commission, Public Interest Energy Research – Environmental Area, Contract No. CEC-500-2008-080. Sacramento, California. 183 pp. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2008publications/CEC-500-2008-080/CEC-500-2008-080.PDF>

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2009. Map-Based Repowering of the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area Based on Burrowing Owl Burrows, Raptor Flights, and Collisions with Wind Turbines. Final Report to the California Energy Commission, Public Interest Energy Research – Environmental Area, Contract No. CEC-500-2009-065. Sacramento, California. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/publications/displayOneReport.php?pubNum=CEC-500-2009-065>

Smallwood, K. S., K. Hunting, L. Neher, L. Spiegel and M. Yee. 2007. Indicating Threats to Birds Posed by New Wind Power Projects in California. Final Report to the California Energy Commission, Public Interest Energy Research – Environmental Area, Contract No. Submitted but not published. Sacramento, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and C. Thelander. 2005. Bird mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, March 1998 – September 2001 Final Report. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, NREL/SR-500-36973. Golden, Colorado. 410 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and C. Thelander. 2004. Developing methods to reduce bird mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Final Report to the California Energy Commission, Public Interest Energy Research – Environmental Area, Contract No. 500-01-019. Sacramento, California. 531 pp. http://www.altamontsrcarchive.org/alt_doc/cec_final_report_08_11_04.pdf

Thelander, C.G. S. Smallwood, and L. Rugge. 2003. Bird risk behaviors and fatalities at the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Period of Performance: March 1998—December 2000. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, NREL/SR-500-33829. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia. 86 pp.

Thelander, C.G., S. Smallwood, and L. Rugge. 2001. Bird risk behaviors and fatalities at the Altamont Wind Resource Area – a progress report. Proceedings of the American Wind Energy Association, Washington D.C. 16 pp.

Non-Peer Reviewed Publications

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Methods manual for assessing wind farm impacts to birds. Bird Conservation Series 26, Wild Bird Society of Japan, Tokyo. T. Ura, ed., in English with Japanese translation by T. Kurosawa. 90 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Mitigation in U.S. Wind Farms. Pages 68-76 in H. Hötker (Ed.), Birds of Prey and Wind Farms: Analysis of problems and possible solutions. Documentation of an International Workshop in Berlin, 21st and 22nd October 2008. Michael-Otto-Institut im NABU, Goosstroot 1, 24861 Bergenhusen, Germany. <http://bergenhusen.nabu.de/forschung/greifvoegel/>

Smallwood, K. S. 2007. Notes and recommendations on wildlife impacts caused by Japan's wind power development. Pages 242-245 in Yukihiro Kominami, Tatsuya Ura, Koshitawa, and Tsuchiya, Editors, Wildlife and Wind Turbine Report 5. Wild Bird Society of Japan, Tokyo.

Thelander, C.G. and S. Smallwood. 2007. The Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area's Effects on Birds: A Case History. Pages 25-46 in Manuela de Lucas, Guyonne F.E. Janss, Miguel Ferrer Editors, Birds and Wind Farms: risk assessment and mitigation. Madrid: Quercus.

Neher, L. and S. Smallwood. 2005. Forecasting and minimizing avian mortality in siting wind turbines. Energy Currents. Fall Issue. ESRI, Inc., Redlands, California.

Jennifer Davidson and Shawn Smallwood. 2004. Laying plans for a hydrogen highway. Comstock's Business, August 2004:18-20, 22, 24-26.

Jennifer Davidson and Shawn Smallwood. 2004. Refined conundrum: California consumers demand more oil while opposing refinery development. *Comstock's Business*, November 2004:26-27, 29-30.

Smallwood, K.S. 2002. Review of "The Atlas of Endangered Species." By Richard Mackay. *Environmental Conservation* 30:210-211.

Smallwood, K.S. 2002. Review of "The Endangered Species Act. History, Conservation, and Public Policy." By Brian Czech and Paul B. Krausman. *Environmental Conservation* 29: 269-270.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Spatial scaling of pocket gopher (Geomyidae) burrow volume. Abstract in *Proceedings of 44th Annual Meeting, Southwestern Association of Naturalists*. Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Estimating prairie dog and pocket gopher burrow volume. Abstract in *Proceedings of 44th Annual Meeting, Southwestern Association of Naturalists*. Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Animal burrowing parameters influencing toxic waste management. Abstract in *Proceedings of Meeting, Western Section of the Wildlife Society*.

Smallwood, K.S. and Bruce Wilcox. 1996. Study and interpretive design effects on mountain lion density estimates. Abstract, page 93 in D.W. Padley, ed., *Proceedings 5th Mountain Lion Workshcp*, Southern California Chapter, The Wildlife Society. 135 pp.

Smallwood, K.S. and Bruce Wilcox. 1996. Ten years of mountain lion track survey. Page 94 in D.W. Padley, ed. Abstract, page 94 in D.W. Padley, ed., *Proceedings 5th Mountain Lion Workshcp*, Southern California Chapter, The Wildlife Society. 135 pp.

Smallwood, K.S. and M. Grigione. 1997. Photographic recording of mountain lion tracks. Pages 75-75 in D.W. Padley, ed., *Proceedings 5th Mountain Lion Workshcp*, Southern California Chapter, The Wildlife Society. 135 pp.

Smallwood, K.S., B. Wilcox, and J. Karr. 1995. An approach to scaling fragmentation effects. Brief 8, Ecosystem Indicators Working Group, 17 March, 1995. Institute for Sustainable Development, Thoreau Center for Sustainability – The Presidio, PO Box 29075, San Francisco, CA 94129-0075.

Wilcox, B., and K.S. Smallwood. 1995. Ecosystem indicators model overview. Brief 2, Ecosystem Indicators Working Group, 17 March, 1995. Institute for Sustainable Development, Thoreau Center for Sustainability – The Presidio, PO Box 29075, San Francisco, CA 94129-0075.

EIP Associates. 1996. Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan. Yolo County Planning and Development Department, Woodland, California.

Geng, S., K.S. Smallwood, and M. Zhang. 1995. Sustainable agriculture and agricultural

sustainability. Proc. 7th International Congress SABRAO, 2nd Industrial Symp. WSAA. Taipei, Taiwan.

Smallwood, K.S. and S. Geng. 1994. Landscape strategies for biological control and IPM. Pages 454-464 in W. Dehai, ed., Proc. International Conference on Integrated Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture. Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing, China.

Smallwood, K.S. and S. Geng. 1993. Alfalfa as wildlife habitat. California Alfalfa Symposium 23:105-8.

Smallwood, K.S. and S. Geng. 1993. Management of pocket gophers in Sacramento Valley alfalfa. California Alfalfa Symposium 23:86-89.

Smallwood, K.S. and E.L. Fitzhugh. 1992. The use of track counts for mountain lion population census. Pages 59-67 in C. Braun, ed. Mountain lion-Human Interaction Symposium and Workshop. Colorado Division of Wildlife, Fort Collins.

Smallwood, K.S. and E.L. Fitzhugh. 1989. Differentiating mountain lion and dog tracks. Pages 58-63 in Smith, R.H., ed. Proc. Third Mountain Lion Workshop. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix.

Fitzhugh, E.L. and K.S. Smallwood. 1989. Techniques for monitoring mountain lion population levels. Pages 69-71 in Smith, R.H., ed. Proc. Third Mountain Lion Workshop. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix.

Reports to or by Alameda County Scientific Review Committee (Note: all documents linked to SRC website have since been removed by Alameda County)

Smallwood, K. S. 2014. Data Needed in Support of Repowering in the Altamont Pass WRA. SRC document P284, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. Long-Term Trends in Fatality Rates of Birds and Bats in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. SRC document R68, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. Inter-annual Fatality rates of Target Raptor Species from 1999 through 2012 in the Altamont Pass Wind Resources Area. SRC document P268, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2012. General Protocol for Performing Detection Trials in the FloDesign Study of the Safety of a Closed-bladed Wind Turbine. SRC document P246, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S., I. Neher, and J. Mount. 2012. Burrowing owl distribution and abundance study through two breeding seasons and intervening non-breeding period in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. SRC document P245, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S 2012. Draft study design for testing collision risk of Flodesign wind turbine in

former AES Seawest wind projects in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area (APWRA). SRC document P238, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, L. Neher, and J. Mount. 2012. Winter 2012 update on burrowing owl distribution and abundance study in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. SRC document P232, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, S. 2012. Status of avian utilization data collected in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, 2005-2011. SRC document P231, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, and J. Mount. 2011. Monitoring Burrow Use of Wintering Burrowing Owls. SRC document P229, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, and J. Mount. 2011. Nesting Burrowing Owl Distribution and Abundance in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. SRC document P228, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Draft Study Design for Testing Collision Risk of Flodesign Wind Turbine in Patterson Pass Wind Farm in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area (APWRA).

http://www.altamontsrc.org/alt_doc/p100_src_document_list_with_reference_numbers.pdf

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Sampling Burrowing Owls Across the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P205, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Proposal to Sample Burrowing Owls Across the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P155, County of Alameda, Hayward, California. SRC document P198, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Comments on APWRA Monitoring Program Update. SRC document P191, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Inter-turbine Comparisons of Fatality Rates in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P189, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Review of the December 2010 Draft of M-21: Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area Bird Collision Study. SRC document P190, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Alameda County SRC (Shawn Smallwood, Jim Estep, Sue Orloff, Joanna Burger, and Julie Yee). Comments on the Notice of Preparation for a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report on Revised CUPs for Wind Turbines in the Alameda County portion of the Altamont Pass. SRC document P183, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Review of Monitoring Implementation Plan. SRC document P180, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Burger, J., J. Estep, S. Orloff, S. Smallwood, and J. Yee. 2010. SRC Comments on CalWEA Research Plan. SRC document P174, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). SRC Comments on Monitoring Team's Draft Study Plan for Future Monitoring. SRC document P168, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Second Review of American Kestrel-Burrowing owl (KB) Scavenger Removal Adjustments Reported in Alameda County Avian Monitoring Team's M21 for the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P171, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Assessment of Three Proposed Adaptive Management Plans for Reducing Raptor Fatalities in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P161, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and J. Estep. 2010. Report of additional wind turbine hazard ratings in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area by Two Members of the Alameda County Scientific Review Committee. SRC document P153, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Alternatives to Improve the Efficiency of the Monitoring Program. SRC document P158, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, S. 2010. Summary of Alameda County SRC Recommendations and Concerns and Subsequent Actions. SRC document P147, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, S. 2010. Progress of Avian Wildlife Protection Program & Schedule. SRC document P148, County of Alameda, Hayward, California. SRC document P148, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, S. 2010. Old-generation wind turbines rated for raptor collision hazard by Alameda County Scientific Review Committee in 2010, an Update on those Rated in 2007, and an Update on Tier Rankings. SRC document P155, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Review of American Kestrel-Burrowing owl (KB) Scavenger Removal Adjustments Reported in Alameda County Avian Monitoring Team's M21 for the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P154, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Fatality Rates in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area 1998-2009. Alameda County SRC document P-145.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Comments on Revised M-21: Report on Fatality Monitoring in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P144, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. SRC document P129, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Smallwood's review of M32. SRC document P111, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. 3rd Year Review of 16 Conditional Use Permits for Windworks, Inc. and Altamont Infrastructure Company, LLC. Comment letter to East County Board of Zoning Adjustments. 10 pp + 2 attachments.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Weighing Remaining Workload of Alameda County SRC against Proposed Budget Cap. Alameda County SRC document not assigned. 3 pp.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). 2008. SRC comments on August 2008 Fatality Monitoring Report, M21. SRC document P107, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Burrowing owl carcass distribution around wind turbines. SRC document P106, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Assessment of relocation/removal of Altamont Pass wind turbines rated as hazardous by the Alameda County SRC. SRC document P103, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Neher. 2008. Summary of wind turbine-free ridgelines within and around the APWRA. SRC document P102, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and B. Karas. 2008. Comparison of mortality estimates in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area when restricted to recent fatalities. SRC document P101, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. On the misapplication of mortality adjustment terms to fatalities missed during one search and found later. SRC document P97, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Relative abundance of raptors outside the APWRA. SRC document P88, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Comparison of mortality estimates in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P76, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). 2010. Guidelines for siting wind turbines recommended for relocation to minimize potential collision-related mortality of four focal raptor species in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. SRC document P70, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Alameda County SRC (J. Burger, Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, and J. Yee). 2007. First DRAFT of Hazardous Rating Scale First DRAFT of Hazardous Rating Scale. SRC document P69, County of Alameda, Hayward, California.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). December 11, 2007. SRC selection of dangerous wind turbines. Alameda County SRC document P-67. 8 pp.

Smallwood, S. October 6, 2007. Smallwood's answers to Audubon's queries about the SRC's recommended four-month winter shutdown of wind turbines in the Altamont Pass. Alameda County SRC document P-23.

Smallwood, K. S. October 1, 2007. Dissenting opinion on recommendation to approve of the AWI Blade Painting Study. Alameda County SRC document P-60.

Smallwood, K. S. July 26, 2007. Effects of monitoring duration and inter-annual variability on precision of wind-turbine caused mortality estimates in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California. SRC Document P44.

Smallwood, K. S. July 26, 2007. Memo: Opinion of some SRC members that the period over which post-management mortality will be estimated remains undefined. SRC Document P43.

Smallwood, K. S. July 19, 2007. Smallwood's response to P24G. SRC Document P41, 4 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. April 23, 2007. New Information Regarding Alameda County SRC Decision of 11 April 2007 to Grant FPLE Credits for Removing and Relocating Wind Turbines in 2004. SRC Document P26.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, and J. Burger [J. Yee abstained]). April 17, 2007. SRC Statement in Support of the Monitoring Program Scope and Budget.

Smallwood, K. S. April 15, 2007. Verification of Tier 1 & 2 Wind Turbine Shutdowns and Relocations. SRC Document P22.

Smallwood, S. April 15, 2007. Progress of Avian Wildlife Protection Program & Schedule.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). April 3, 2007. Alameda County Scientific Review Committee replies to the parties' responses to its queries and to comments from the California Office of the Attorney General. SRC Document S20.

Smallwood, S. March 19, 2007. Estimated Effects of Full Winter Shutdown and Removal of Tier I & II Turbines. SRC Document S19.

Smallwood, S. March 8, 2007. Smallwood's Replies to the Parties' Responses to Queries from the SRC and Comments from the California Office of the Attorney General. SRC Document S16.

Smallwood, S. March 8, 2007. Estimated Effects of Proposed Measures to be Applied to 2,500 Wind Turbines in the APWRA Fatality Monitoring Plan. SRC Document S15.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). February 7, 2007. Analysis of Monitoring Program in Context of 1/1/2007 Settlement Agreement.

Smallwood, S. January 8, 2007. Smallwood's Concerns over the Agreement to Settle the CEQA Challenges. SRC Document S5.

Alameda County SRC (Smallwood, K. S., S. Orloff, J. Estep, J. Burger, and J. Yee). December 19, 2006. Altamont Scientific Review Committee (SRC) Recommendations to the County on the Avian Monitoring Team Consultants' Budget and Organization.

Reports to Clients

Smallwood, K. S. 2020. Comparison of bird and bat fatality rates among utility-scale solar projects in California. Report to undisclosed client.

Smallwood, K. S., D. Bell, and S. Standish. 2018. Skilled dog detections of bat and small bird carcasses in wind turbine fatality monitoring. Report to East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2018. Addendum to Comparison of Wind Turbine Collision Hazard Model Performance: One-year Post-construction Assessment of Golden Eagle Fatalities at Golden Hills. Report to Audubon Society, NextEra Energy, and the California Attorney General.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2018. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Rooney Ranch and Sand Hill Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to S-Power, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Smallwood, K. S. 2017. Summary of a burrowing owl conservation workshop. Report to Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency, Morgan Hill, California.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2018. Comparison of wind turbine collision hazard model performance prepared for repowering projects in the Altamont Pass Wind Resources Area. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, Inc., Office of the California Attorney General, Audubon Society, East Bay Regional Park District.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2016. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Summit Winds Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to Salka, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Smallwood, K. S., L. Neher, and D. A. Bell. 2017. Mitigating golden eagle impacts from repowering Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area and expanding Los Vaqueros Reservoir. Report to East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan Conservancy and Contra Costa Water District.

Smallwood, K. S. 2016. Review of avian-solar science plan. Report to Center for Biological Diversity. 28 pp

Smallwood, K. S. 2016. Report of Altamont Pass research as Vasco Winds mitigation. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, Inc., Office of the California Attorney General, Audubon Society, East Bay Regional Park District.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2016. Siting Wind Turbines to Minimize Raptor collisions at Sand Hill Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to Ogin, Inc., Waltham, Massachusetts.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2015a. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Golden Hills Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, Livermore, California.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2015b. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Golden Hills North Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, Livermore, California.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2015c. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at the Patterson Pass Repowering Project, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to EDF Renewable Energy, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2014. Early assessment of wind turbine layout in Summit Wind Project. Report to Altamont Winds LLC, Tracy, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2015. Review of avian use survey report for the Longboat Solar Project. Report to EDF Renewable Energy, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2014. Information needed for solar project impacts assessment and mitigation planning. Report to Panorama Environmental, Inc., San Francisco, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2014. Monitoring fossorial mammals in Vasco Caves Regional Preserve, California: Report of Progress for the period 2006-2014. Report to East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. First-year estimates of bird and bat fatality rates at old wind turbines, Forebay areas of Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Report to FloDesign in support of EIR.

Smallwood, K. S. and W. Pearson. 2013. Neotropical bird monitoring of burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*), Naval Air Station Lemoore, California. Tierra Data, Inc. report to Naval Air Station Lemoore.

Smallwood, K. S. 2013. Winter surveys for San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) and burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) within Air Operations at Naval Air Station, Lemoore. Report to Tierra Data, Inc. and Naval Air Station Lemoore.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2013. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) conservation research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2012 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2000-2012). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2012. Fatality rate estimates at the Vantage Wind Energy Project, year one. Report to Ventus Environmental, Portland, Oregon.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Neher. 2012. Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at North Sky River. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Monitoring Fossilial Mammals in Vasco Caves Regional Preserve, California: Report of Progress for the Period 2006-2011. Report to East Bay Regional Park District.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2011. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2011 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2000-2011). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Draft study design for testing collision risk of FloDesign Wind Turbine in Patterson Pass, Santa Clara, and Former AES Seawest Wind Projects in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area (APWRA). Report to FloDesign, Inc.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Comments on Marbled Murrelet collision model for the Radar Ridge Wind Resource Area. Report to EcoStat, Inc., and ultimately to US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Smallwood, K. S. 2011. Avian fatality rates at Buena Vista Wind Energy Project, 2008-2011. Report to Pattern Energy.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Neher. 2011. Siting repowered wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Tres Vaqueros, Contra Costa County, California. Report to Pattern Energy.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2011. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2010 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2000-2010). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Wind Energy Development and avian issues in the Altamont Pass, California. Report to Black & Veatch.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Neher. 2010. Siting repowered wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at the Tres Vaqueros Wind Project, Contra Costa County, California. Report to the East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Neher. 2010. Siting repowered wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions at Vasco Winds. Report to NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, Livermore, California.

Smallwood, K. S. 2010. Baseline avian and bat fatality rates at the Tres Vaqueros Wind Project, Contra Costa County, California. Report to the East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, California.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2010. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2009 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2000-2009). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 86 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Mammal surveys at naval outlying landing field Imperial Beach, California, August 2009. Report to Tierra Data, Inc. 5 pp

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Mammals and other Wildlife Observed at Proposed Site of Amargosa Solar Power Project, Spring 2009. Report to Tierra Data, Inc. 13 pp

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Avian Fatality Rates at Buena Vista Wind Energy Project, 2008-2009. Report to members of the Contra Costa County Technical Advisory Committee on the Buena Vista Wind Energy Project. 8 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Repowering the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area more than Doubles Energy Generation While Substantially Reducing Bird Fatalities. Report prepared on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy. 2 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2009. Surveys to Detect Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse and California Black Rail at Installation Restoration Site 30, Military Ocean Terminal Concord, California: March-April 2009. Report to Insight Environmental, Engineering, and Construction, Inc., Sacramento, California. 6 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2008. Avian and Bat Mortality at the Big Horn Wind Energy Project, Klickitat County, Washington. Unpublished report to Friends of Skamania County. 7 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2009. Monitoring Fossorial Mammals in Vasco Caves Regional Preserve, California: report of progress for the period 2006-2008. Unpublished report to East Bay Regional Park District. 5 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2008. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2008 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2000-2008). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 84 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2008. Habitat Assessment for California Red-Legged Frog at Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 48 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and B. Nakamoto. 2008. Impact of 2005 and 2006 West Nile Virus on Yellow-billed Magpie and American Crow in the Sacramento Valley, California. 22 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2008. Former Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA), Skaggs Island, Waste and Contaminated Soil Removal Project (IR Site #2), San Pablo Bay, Sonoma County, California: Re-Vegetation Monitoring. Report to U.S. Navy, Letter Agreement – N68711-04LT-A0045. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 10 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2008. Burrowing owls at Dixon Naval Radio Transmitter Facility. Report to U.S. Navy. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 28 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2008. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*)

Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2007 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2001-2007). Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Desert Integrated Products Team, San Diego, California. 69 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2007. A Monitoring Effort to Detect the Presence of the Federally Listed Species California Clapper Rail and Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, and Wetland Habitat Assessment at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Installation Restoration (IR) Site 30, Final Report to U.S. Navy, Letter Agreement – N68711-05LT-A0001. U.S. Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT), West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Diego, California. 8 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2007. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2006 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2001-2006). U.S. Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT), West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest, Daly City, California. 165 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and C. Thelander. 2006. Response to third review of Smallwood and Thelander (2004). Report to California Institute for Energy and Environment, University of California, Oakland, CA. 139 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2006. Biological effects of repowering a portion of the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California: The Diablo Winds Energy Project. Report to Altamont Working Group. Available from Shawn Smallwood, puma@yolo.com . 34 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2006. Impact of 2005 West Nile Virus on yellow-billed magpie and american crow in the Sacramento Valley, California. Report to Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District, Elk Grove, CA. 38 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2006. San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys n. nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resource Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station: 2005 Progress Report (Inclusive of work during 2001-2005). U.S. Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT), West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, South West, Daly City, California. 160 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2006. A monitoring effort to detect the presence of the federally listed species California tiger salamander and California red-legged frog at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Letter agreements N68711-04LT-A0042 and N68711-04LT-A0044, U.S. Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT), West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, South West, Daly City, California. 60 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2006. A monitoring effort to detect the presence of the federally listed species California Clapper Rail and Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, and wetland habitat assessment at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Sampling for rails, Spring 2006, Installation Restoration (IR) Site 1. Letter Agreement – N68711-05lt-A0001, U.S. Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT), West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, South West, Daly City, California. 9 pp.

Morrison, M. L. and K. S. Smallwood. 2006. Final Report: Station-wide Wildlife Survey, Naval Air Station, Lemoore. Department of the Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT) West, Naval

Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, 2001 Junipero Serra Blvd., Suite 600, Daly City, CA 94014-1976. 20 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2006. Former Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA), Skaggs Island, Waste and Contaminated Soil Removal Project, San Pablo Bay, Sonoma County, California: Re-vegetation Monitoring. Department of the Navy Integrated Product Team (IPT) West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, 2001 Junipero Serra Blvd., Suite 600, Daly City, CA 94014-1976. 8 pp.

Dorin, Melinda, Linda Spiegel and K. Shawn Smallwood. 2005. Response to public comments on the staff report entitled *Assessment of Avian Mortality from Collisions and Electrocutions* (CEC-700-2005-015) (Avian White Paper) written in support of the 2005 Environmental Performance Report and the 2005 Integrated Energy Policy Report. California Energy Commission, Sacramento. 205 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2005. Estimating combined effects of selective turbine removal and winter-time shutdown of half the wind turbines. Unpublished CEC staff report, June 23. 1 p.

Erickson, W. and S. Smallwood. 2005. Avian and Bat Monitoring Plan for the Buena Vista Wind Energy Project Contra Costa County, California. Unpubl. report to Contra Costa County, Antioch, California. 22 pp.

Lamphier-Gregory, West Inc., Shawn Smallwood, Jones & Stokes Associates, Illingworth & Rodkin Inc. and Environmental Vision. 2005. Environmental Impact Report for the Buena Vista Wind Energy Project, LP# 022005. County of Contra Costa Community Development Department, Martinez, California.

Morrison, M. L. and K. S. Smallwood. 2005. A monitoring effort to detect the presence of the federally listed species California clapper rail and salt marsh harvest mouse, and wetland habitat assessment at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Targeted Sampling for Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Fall 2005 Installation Restoration (IR) Site 30. Letter Agreement – N68711-05lt-A0001, U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Daly City, California. 6 pp.

Morrison, M. L. and K. S. Smallwood. 2005. A monitoring effort to detect the presence of the federally listed species California clapper rail and salt marsh harvest mouse, and wetland habitat assessment at the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Letter Agreement – N68711-05lt-A0001, U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Daly City, California. 5 pp.

Morrison, M. L. and K. S. Smallwood. 2005. Skaggs Island waste and contaminated soil removal projects, San Pablo Bay, Sonoma County, California. Report to the U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Daly City, California. 6 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2004. 2004 Progress Report: San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) Conservation Research in Resources Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station. Progress report to U.S. Department of the Navy, Lemoore, California. 134 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Spiegel. 2005a. Assessment to support an adaptive management plan for the APWRA. Unpublished CEC staff report, January 19. 19 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Spiegel. 2005b. Partial re-assessment of an adaptive management plan for the APWRA. Unpublished CEC staff report, March 25. 48 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and L. Spiegel. 2005c. Combining biology-based and policy-based tiers of priority for determining wind turbine relocation/shutdown to reduce bird fatalities in the APWRA. Unpublished CEC staff report, June 1. 9 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2004. Alternative plan to implement mitigation measures in APWRA. Unpublished CEC staff report, January 19. 8 pp.

Smallwood, K. S., and L. Neher. 2005. Repowering the APWRA: Forecasting and minimizing avian mortality without significant loss of power generation. California Energy Commission, PIER Energy-Related Environmental Research. CEC-500-2005-005. 21 pp. [Reprinted (in Japanese) in Yukihiko Kominami, Tatsuya Ura, Koshitawa, and Tsuchiya, Editors, Wildlife and Wind Turbine Report 5. Wild Bird Society of Japan, Tokyo.]

Morrison, M. L., and K. S. Smallwood. 2004. Kangaroo rat survey at RMA4, NAS Lemoore. Report to U.S. Navy. 4 pp.

Morrison, M. L., and K. S. Smallwood. 2004. A monitoring effort to detect the presence of the federally listed species California clapper rails and wetland habitat assessment at Pier 4 of the Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, California. Letter Agreement N68711-04LT-A0002. 8 pp. + 2 pp. of photo plates.

Smallwood, K. S. and M. L. Morrison. 2003. 2003 Progress Report: San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) Conservation Research at Resources Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station. Progress report to U.S. Department of the Navy, Lemoore, California. 56 pp. + 58 figures.

Smallwood, K. S. 2003. Comparison of Biological Impacts of the No Project and Partial Underground Alternatives presented in the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Line. Report to California Public Utilities Commission. 20 pp.

Morrison, M. L., and K. S. Smallwood. 2003. Kangaroo rat survey at RMA4, NAS Lemoore. Report to U.S. Navy. 6 pp. + 7 photos + 1 map.

Smallwood, K. S. 2003. Assessment of the Environmental Review Documents Prepared for the Tesla Power Project. Report to the California Energy Commission on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy. 32 pp.

Smallwood, K. S., and M. L. Morrison. 2003. 2002 Progress Report: San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) Conservation Research at Resources Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station. Progress report to U.S. Department of the Navy, Lemoore, California. 45 pp. + 36 figures.

Smallwood, K. S., Michael L. Morrison and Carl G. Thelander 2002. Study plan to test the effectiveness of aerial markers at reducing avian mortality due to collisions with transmission lines: A report to Pacific Gas & Electric Company. 10 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2002. Assessment of the Environmental Review Documents Prepared for the East Altamont Energy Center. Report to the California Energy Commission on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy. 26 pp.

Thelander, Carl G., K. Shawn Smallwood, and Christopher Costello. 2002 Rating Distribution Poles for Threat of Raptor Electrocution and Priority Retrofit: Developing a Predictive Model. Report to Southern California Edison Company. 30 pp.

Smallwood, K. S., M. Robison, and C. Thelander. 2002. Draft Natural Environment Study, Prunedale Highway 101 Project. California Department of Transportation, San Luis Obispo, California. 120 pp.

Smallwood, K.S. 2001. Assessment of ecological integrity and restoration potential of Beeman/Pelican Farm. Draft Report to Howard Beeman, Woodland, California. 14 pp.

Smallwood, K. S., and M. L. Morrison. 2002. Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) Conservation Research at Resources Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station. Progress report to U.S. Department of the Navy, Lemoore, California. 29 pp. + 19 figures.

Smallwood, K.S. 2001. Rocky Flats visit, April 4th through 6th, 2001. Report to Berger & Montague, P.C. 16 pp. with 61 color plates.

Smallwood, K.S. 2001. Affidavit of K. Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D. in the matter of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's rejection of Seatuck Environmental Association's proposal to operate an education center on Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge. Submitted to Seatuck Environmental Association in two parts, totaling 7 pp.

Magney, D., and K.S. Smallwood. 2001. Maranatha High School CEQA critique. Comment letter submitted to Tamara & Efren Compeán, 16 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. and D. Magney. 2001. Comments on the Newhall Ranch November 2000 Administrative Draft EIR. Prepared for Ventura County Counsel regarding the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan EIR. 68 pp.

Magney, D. and K. S. Smallwood. 2000. Newhall Ranch Notice of Preparation Submittal. Prepared for Ventura County Counsel regarding our recommended scope of work for the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan EIR. 17 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. Comments on the Preliminary Staff Assessment of the Contra Costa Power Plant Unit 8 Project. Submitted to California Energy Commission on November 30 on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy (CaRE). 4 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. Comments on the California Energy Commission's Final Staff Assessment

of the MEC. Submitted to California Energy Commission on October 29 on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy (CaRE). 8 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. Comments on the Biological Resources Mitigation Implementation and Monitoring Plan (BRMIMP). Submitted to California Energy Commission on October 29 on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy (CaRE). 9 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. Comments on the Preliminary Staff Assessment of the Metcalf Energy Center. Submitted to California Energy Commission on behalf of Californians for Renewable Energy (CaRE). 11 pp.

Smallwood, K. S. 2000. Preliminary report of reconnaissance surveys near the TRW plant south of Phoenix, Arizona, March 27-29. Report prepared for Hagens, Berman & Mitchell, Attorneys at Law, Phoenix, AZ. 6 pp.

Morrison, M. L., K. S. Smallwood, and M. Robison. 2001. Draft Natural Environment Study for Highway 46 compliance with CEQA/NEPA. Report to the California Department of Transportation. 75 pp.

Morrison, M.L., and K.S. Smallwood. 1999. NTI plan evaluation and comments. Exhibit C in W.D. Carrier, M.L. Morrison, K.S. Smallwood, and Vail Engineering. Recommendations for NBHCP land acquisition and enhancement strategies. Northern Territories, Inc., Sacramento.

Smallwood, K. S. 1999. Estimation of impacts due to dredging of a shipping channel through Humboldt Bay, California. Court Declaration prepared on behalf of EPIC.

Smallwood, K. S. 1998. 1998 California mountain lion track count. Report to the Defenders of Wildlife, Washington, D.C. 5 pages.

Smallwood, K.S. 1998. Draft report of a visit to a paint sludge dump site near Ridgewood, New Jersey, February 26th, 1998. Unpublished report to Consulting in the Public Interest.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Science missing in the “no surprises” policy. Commissioned by National Endangered Species Network and Spirit of the Sage Council, Pasadena, California.

Smallwood, K.S. and M.L. Morrison. 1997. Alternate mitigation strategy for incidental take of giant garter snake and Swainson’s hawk as part of the Natomas Basin Habitat Conservation Plan. Pages 6-9 and *iii* illustrations in W.D. Carrier, K.S. Smallwood and M.L. Morrison, Natomas Basin Habitat Conservation Plan: Narrow channel marsh alternative wetland mitigation. Northern Territories, Inc., Sacramento.

Smallwood, K.S. 1996. Assessment of the BIOPORT model's parameter values for pocket gopher burrowing characteristics. Report to Berger & Montague, P.C. and Roy S. Haber, P.C., Philadelphia. (peer reviewed).

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Assessment of plutonium releases from Hanford buried waste sites. Report Number 9, Consulting in the Public Interest, 53 Clinton Street, Lambertville, New Jersey, 08530.

Smallwood, K.S. 1996. Soil Bioturbation and Wind Affect Fate of Hazardous Materials that were Released at the Rocky Flats Plant, Colorado. Report to Berger & Montague, P.C., Philadelphia.

Smallwood, K.S. 1996. Second assessment of the BIOPORT model's parameter values for pocket gopher burrowing characteristics and other relevant wildlife observations. Report to Berger & Montague, P.C. and Roy S. Haber, P.C., Philadelphia.

Smallwood, K.S., and R. Leidy. 1996. Wildlife and their management under the Martell SYP. Report to Georgia Pacific, Corporation, Martel, CA. 30 pp.

EIP Associates. 1995. Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan Biological Resources Report. Yolo County Planning and Development Department, Woodland, California.

Smallwood, K.S. and S. Geng. 1995. Analysis of the 1987 California Farm Cost Survey and recommendations for future survey. Program on Workable Energy Regulation, University-wide Energy Research Group, University of California.

Smallwood, K.S., S. Geng, and W. Idzerda. 1992. Final report to PG&E: Analysis of the 1987 California Farm Cost Survey and recommendations for future survey. Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Ramon, California. 24 pp.

Fitzhugh, E.L. and K.S. Smallwood. 1987. Methods Manual – A statewide mountain lion population index technique. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Salmon, T.P. and K.S. Smallwood. 1989. Final Report – Evaluating exotic vertebrates as pests to California agriculture. California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento.

Smallwood, K.S. and W. A. Erickson (written under supervision of W.E. Howard, R.E. Marsh, and R.J. Laacke). 1990. Environmental exposure and fate of multi-kill strichnine gopher baits. Final Report to USDA Forest Service –NAPIAP, Cooperative Agreement PSW-89-0010CA.

Fitzhugh, E.L., K.S. Smallwood, and R. Gross. 1985. Mountain lion track count, Marin County, 1985. Report on file at Wildlife Extension, University of California, Davis.

Comments on Environmental Documents (Year; pages)

I was retained or commissioned to comment on environmental planning and review documents, including:

- Replies on UCSF Comprehensive Parnassus Heights Plan EIR (2021; 13);
- 14 Charles Hill Circle Design Review (2021; 11);
- SDG Commerce 217 Warehouse IS, American Canyon (2021; 26);
- Mulqueeney Ranch Wind Repowering Project DSEIR (2021; 98);
- Clawiter Road Industrial Project IS/MND, Hayward (2021; 18);
- Garnet Energy Center Stipulations, New York (2020);
- Heritage Wind Energy Project, New York (2020; 71);
- Ameresco Keller Canyon RNG Project IS/MND, Martinez (2020; 11);

- Cambria Hotel Project Staff Report, Dublin (2020; 19);
- Central Pointe Mixed-Use Staff Report, Santa Ana (2020; 20);
- Oak Valley Town Center EIR Addendum, Calimesa (2020; 23);
- Coachillin Specific Plan MND Amendment, Desert Hot Springs (2020; 26);
- Stockton Avenue Hotel and Condominiums Project Tiering to EIR, San Jose (2020; 19);
- Cityline Sub-block 3 South Staff Report, Sunyvale (2020; 22);
- Station East Residential/Mixed Use EIR, Union City (2020; 21);
- Multi-Sport Complex & Southeast Industrial Annexation Suppl. EIR, Elk Grove (2020; 24);
- Sun Lakes Village North EIR Amendment 5, Banning, Riverside County (2020; 27);
- 2nd comments on 1296 Lawrence Station Road, Sunnyvale (2020; 4);
- 1296 Lawrence Station Road, Sunnyvale (2020; 16);
- Mesa Wind Project EA, Desert Hot Springs (2020; 31);
- 11th Street Development Project IS/MND, City of Upland (2020; 17);
- Vista Mar Project IS/MND, Pacifica (2020; 17);
- Emerson Creek Wind Project Application, Ohio (2020; 64);
- Replies on Wister Solar Energy Facility EIR, Imperial County (2020; 12);
- Wister Solar Energy Facility EIR, Imperial County (2020; 28);
- Crimson Solar EIS/EIR, Mojave Desert (2020, 35) not submitted;
- Sakioka Farms EIR tiering, Oxnard (2020; 14);
- 3440 Wilshire Project IS/MND, Los Angeles (2020; 19);
- Replies on 2400 Barranca Office Development Project EIR, Irvine (2020; 8);
- 2400 Barranca Office Development Project EIR, Irvine (2020; 25);
- Replies on Heber 2 Geothermal Repower Project IS/MND, El Centro (2020; 4);
- 2nd comments on Heber 2 Geothermal Repower Project IS/MND, El Centro (2020; 8);
- Heber 2 Geothermal Repower Project IS/MND, El Centro (2020; 3);
- Lots 4-12 Oddstad Way Project IS/MND, Pacifica (2020; 16);
- Declaration on DDG Visalia Warehouse project (2020; 5);
- Terraces of Lafayette EIR Addendum (2020; 24);
- AMG Industrial Annex IS/MND, Los Banos (2020; 15);
- Replies to responses on Casmalia and Linden Warehouse (2020; 15);
- Clover Project MND, Petaluma (2020; 27);
- Ruby Street Apartments Project Env. Checklist, Hayward (2020; 20);
- Replies to responses on 3721 Mt. Diablo Boulevard Staff Report (2020; 5);
- 3721 Mt. Diablo Boulevard Staff Report (2020; 9);
- Steeno Warehouse IS/MND, Hesperia (2020; 19);
- UCSF Comprehensive Parnassus Heights Plan EIR (2020; 24);
- North Pointe Business Center MND, Fresno (2020; 14);
- Casmalia and Linden Warehouse IS, Fontana (2020; 15);
- Rubidoux Commerce Center Project IS/MND, Jurupa Valley (2020; 27);
- Haun and Holland Mixed Use Center MND, Menifee (2020; 23);
- First Industrial Logistics Center II, Moreno Valley IS/MND (2020; 23);
- GLP Store Warehouse Project Staff Report (2020; 15);
- Replies on Beale WAPA Interconnection Project EA & CEQA checklist (2020; 29);
- 2nd comments on Beale WAPA Interconnection Project EA & CEQA checklist (2020; 34);

- Beale WAPA Interconnection Project EA & CEQA checklist (2020; 30);
- Levine-Fricke Softball Field Improvement Addendum, UC Berkeley (2020; 16);
- Greenlaw Partners Warehouse and Distribution Center Staff Report, Palmdale (2020; 14);
- Humboldt Wind Energy Project DEIR (2019; 25);
- Sand Hill Supplemental EIR, Altamont Pass (2019; 17);
- 1700 Dell Avenue Office Project, Campbell (2019, 28);
- 1180 Main Street Office Project MND, Redwood City (2019; 19);
- Summit Ridge Wind Farm Request for Amendment 4, Oregon (2019; 46);
- Shafter Warehouse Staff Report (2019; 4);
- Park & Broadway Design Review, San Diego (2019; 19);
- Pinnacle Pacific Heights Design Review, San Diego (2019; 19);
- Pinnacle Park & C Design Review, San Diego (2019; 19);
- Preserve at Torrey Highlands EIR, San Diego (2019; 24);
- Santana West Project EIR Addendum, San Jose (2019; 18);
- The Ranch at Eastvale EIR Addendum, Riverside County (2020; 19);
- Hageman Warehouse IS/MND, Bakersfield (2019; 13);
- Oakley Logistics Center EIR, Antioch (2019; 22);
- 27 South First Street IS, San Jose (2019; 23);
- 2nd replies on Times Mirror Square Project EIR, Los Angeles (2020; 11);
- Replies on Times Mirror Square Project EIR, Los Angeles (2020; 13);
- Times Mirror Square Project EIR, Los Angeles (2019; 18);
- East Monte Vista & Aviator General Plan Amend EIR Addendum, Vacaville (2019; 22);
- Hillcrest LRDP EIR, La Jolla (2019; 36);
- 555 Portola Road CUP, Portola Valley (2019; 11);
- Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone SEIR, Pleasanton (2019; 27);
- 1750 Broadway Project CEQA Exemption, Oakland (2019; 19);
- Mor Furniture Project MND, Murrieta Hot Springs (2019; 27);
- Harbor View Project EIR, Redwood City (2019; 26);
- Visalia Logistics Center (2019; 13);
- Cordelia Industrial Buildings MND (2019; 14);
- Scheu Distribution Center IS/ND, Rancho Cucamonga (2019; 13);
- Mills Park Center Staff Report, San Bruno (2019; 22);
- Site visit to Desert Highway Farms IS/MND, Imperial County (2019; 9);
- Desert Highway Farms IS/MND, Imperial County (2019; 12);
- ExxonMobil Interim Trucking for Santa Ynez Unit Restart SEIR, Santa Barbara (2019; 9);
- Olympic Holdings Inland Center Warehouse Project MND, Rancho Cucamonga (2019; 14);
- Replies to responses on Lawrence Equipment Industrial Warehouse, Banning (2019; 19);
- PARS Global Storage MND, Murrieta (2019; 13);
- Slover Warehouse EIR Addendum, Fontana (2019; 16);
- Seefried Warehouse Project IS/MND, Lathrop (2019; 19)
- World Logistics Center Site Visit, Moreno Valley (2019; 19);
- Merced Landfill Gas-To-Energy Project IS/MND (2019; 12);
- West Village Expansion FEIR, UC Davis (2019; 11);
- Site visit, Doheny Ocean Desalination EIR, Dana Point (2019; 11);

- Replies to responses on Avalon West Valley Expansion EIR, San Jose (2019; 10);
- Avalon West Valley Expansion EIR, San Jose (2019; 22);
- Sunroad – Otay 50 EIR Addendum, San Diego (2019; 26);
- Del Rey Pointe Residential Project IS/MND, Los Angeles (2019; 34);
- 1 AMD Redevelopment EIR, Sunnyvale (2019; 22);
- Lawrence Equipment Industrial Warehouse IS/MND, Banning (2019; 14);
- SDG Commerce 330 Warehouse IS, American Canyon (2019; 21);
- PAMA Business Center IS/MND, Moreno Valley (2019; 23);
- Cupertino Village Hotel IS (2019; 24);
- Lake House IS/ND, Lodi (2019; 33);
- Campo Wind Project DEIS, San Diego County (DEIS, (2019; 14);
- Stirling Warehouse MND site visit, Victorville (2019; 7);
- Green Valley II Mixed-Use Project EIR, Fairfield (2019; 36);
- We Be Jammin rezone MND, Fresno (2019; 14);
- Gray Whale Cove Pedestrian Crossing IS/ND, Pacifica (2019; 7);
- Visalia Logistics Center & DDG 697V Staff Report (2019; 9);
- Mather South Community Masterplan Project EIR (2019; 35);
- Del Hombre Apartments EIR, Walnut Creek (2019; 23);
- Otay Ranch Planning Area 12 EIR Addendum, Chula Vista (2019; 21);
- The Retreat at Sacramento IS/MND (2019; 26);
- Site visit to Sunroad – Centrum 6 EIR Addendum, San Diego (2019; 9);
- Sunroad – Centrum 6 EIR Addendum, San Diego (2018; 22);
- North First and Brokaw Corporate Campus Buildings EIR Addendum, San Jose (2018; 30);
- South Lake Solar IS, Fresno County (2018; 18);
- Galloo Island Wind Project Application, New York (not submitted) (2018; 44);
- Doheny Ocean Desalination EIR, Dana Point (2018; 15);
- Stirling Warehouse MND, Victorville (2018; 18);
- LDK Warehouse MND, Vacaville (2018; 30);
- Gateway Crossings FEIR, Santa Clara (2018; 23);
- South Hayward Development IS/MND (2018; 9);
- CBU Specific Plan Amendment, Riverside (2018; 27);
- 2nd replies to responses on Dove Hill Road Assisted Living Project MND (2018; 11);
- Replies to responses on Dove Hill Road Assisted Living Project MND (2018; 7);
- Dove Hill Road Assisted Living Project MND (2018; 12);
- Deer Ridge/Shadow Lakes Golf Course EIR, Brentwood (2018; 21);
- Pyramid Asphalt BLM Finding of No Significance, Imperial County (2018; 22);
- Amáre Apartments IS/MND, Martinez (2018; 15);
- Petaluma Hill Road Cannabis MND, Santa Rosa (2018; 21);
- 2nd comments on Zeiss Innovation Center IS/MND, Dublin (2018: 12);
- Zeiss Innovation Center IS/MND, Dublin (2018: 32);
- City of Hope Campus Plan EIR, Duarte (2018; 21);
- Palo Verde Center IS/MND, Blythe (2018; 14);
- Logisticenter at Vacaville MND (2018; 24);
- IKEA Retail Center SEIR, Dublin (2018; 17);

- Merge 56 EIR, San Diego (2018; 15);
- Natomas Crossroads Quad B Office Project P18-014 EIR, Sacramento (2018; 12);
- 2900 Harbor Bay Parkway Staff Report, Alameda (2018; 30);
- At Dublin EIR, Dublin (2018; 25);
- Fresno Industrial Rezone Amendment Application No. 3807 IS (2018; 10);
- Nova Business Park IS/MND, Napa (2018; 18);
- Updated Collision Risk Model Priors for Estimating Eagle Fatalities, USFWS (2018; 57);
- 750 Marlborough Avenue Warehouse MND, Riverside (2018; 14);
- Replies to responses on San Bernardino Logistics Center IS (2018; 12);
- San Bernardino Logistics Center IS (2018; 19);
- CUP2017-16, Costco IS/MND, Clovis (2018; 11);
- Desert Land Ventures Specific Plan EIR, Desert Hot Springs (2018; 18);
- Ventura Hilton IS/MND (2018; 30);
- North of California Street Master Plan Project IS, Mountain View (2018; 11);
- Tamarind Warehouse MND, Fontana (2018; 16);
- Lathrop Gateway Business Park EIR Addendum (2018; 23);
- Centerpointe Commerce Center IS, Moreno Valley (2019; 18);
- Amazon Warehouse Notice of Exemption, Bakersfield (2018; 13);
- CenterPoint Building 3 project Staff Report, Manteca (2018; 23);
- Cessna & Aviator Warehouse IS/MND, Vacaville (2018; 24);
- Napa Airport Corporate Center EIR, American Canyon (2018, 15);
- 800 Opal Warehouse Initial Study, Mentone, San Bernardino County (2018; 18);
- 2695 W. Winton Ave Industrial Project IS, Hayward (2018; 22);
- Trinity Cannabis Cultivation and Manufacturing Facility DEIR, Calexico (2018; 15);
- Shoe Palace Expansion IS/MND, Morgan Hill (2018; 21);
- Newark Warehouse at Morton Salt Plant Staff Report (2018; 15);
- Northlake Specific Plan FEIR “Peer Review”, Los Angeles County (2018; 9);
- Replies to responses on Northlake Specific Plan SEIR, Los Angeles County (2018; 13);
- Northlake Specific Plan SEIR, Los Angeles County (2017; 27);
- Bogle Wind Turbine DEIR, east Yolo County (2017; 48);
- Ferrante Apartments IS/MND, Los Angeles (2017; 14);
- The Villages of Lakeview EIR, Riverside (2017; 28);
- Data Needed for Assessing Trail Management Impacts on Northern Spotted Owl, Marin County (2017; 5);
- Notes on Proposed Study Options for Trail Impacts on Northern Spotted Owl (2017; 4);
- Pyramid Asphalt IS, Imperial County (Declaration) (2017; 5);
- San Gorgonio Crossings EIR, Riverside County (2017; 22);
- Replies to responses on Jupiter Project IS and MND, Apple Valley (2017; 12);
- Proposed World Logistics Center Mitigation Measures, Moreno Valley (2017, 2019; 12);
- MacArthur Transit Village Project Modified 2016 CEQA Analysis (2017; 12);
- PG&E Company Bay Area Operations and Maintenance HCP (2017; 45);
- Central SoMa Plan DEIR (2017; 14);
- Suggested mitigation for trail impacts on northern spotted owl, Marin County (2016; 5);
- Colony Commerce Center Specific Plan DEIR, Ontario (2016; 16);

- Fairway Trails Improvements MND, Marin County (2016; 13);
- Review of Avian-Solar Science Plan (2016; 28);
- Replies on Pyramid Asphalt IS, Imperial County (2016; 5);
- Pyramid Asphalt IS, Imperial County (2016; 4);
- Agua Mansa Distribution Warehouse Project Initial Study (2016; 14);
- Santa Anita Warehouse MND, Rancho Cucamonga (2016; 12);
- CapRock Distribution Center III DEIR, Rialto (2016; 12);
- Orange Show Logistics Center IS/MND, San Bernardino (2016; 9);
- City of Palmdale Oasis Medical Village Project IS/MND (2016; 7);
- Comments on proposed rule for incidental eagle take, USFWS (2016, 49);
- Replies on Grapevine Specific and Community Plan FEIR, Kern County (2016; 25);
- Grapevine Specific and Community Plan DEIR, Kern County (2016; 15);
- Clinton County Zoning Ordinance for Wind Turbine siting (2016);
- Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse Project Initial Study, San Bernardino (2016; 6);
- Tri-City Industrial Complex Initial Study, San Bernardino (2016; 5);
- Hidden Canyon Industrial Park Plot Plan 16-PP-02, Beaumont (2016; 12);
- Kimball Business Park DEIR (2016; 10);
- Jupiter Project IS and MND, Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (2016; 9);
- Revised Draft Giant Garter Snake Recovery Plan of 2015 (2016, 18);
- Palo Verde Mesa Solar Project EIR, Blythe (2016; 27);
- Reply on Fairview Wind Project Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario, Canada (2016; 14);
- Fairview Wind Project Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario, Canada (2016; 41);
- Reply on Amherst Island Wind Farm Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario (2015, 38);
- Amherst Island Wind Farm Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario (2015, 31);
- Second Reply on White Pines Wind Farm, Ontario (2015, 6);
- Reply on White Pines Wind Farm Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario (2015, 10);
- White Pines Wind Farm Natural Heritage Assessment, Ontario (2015, 9);
- Proposed Section 24 Specific Plan Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians DEIS (2015, 9);
- Replies on 24 Specific Plan Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians FEIS (2015, 6);
- Willow Springs Solar Photovoltaic Project DEIR, Rosamond (2015; 28);
- Sierra Lakes Commerce Center Project DEIR, Fontana (2015, 9);
- Columbia Business Center MND, Riverside (2015; 8);
- West Valley Logistics Center Specific Plan DEIR, Fontana (2015, 10);
- Willow Springs Solar Photovoltaic Project DEIR (2015, 28);
- Alameda Creek Bridge Replacement Project DEIR (2015, 10);
- World Logistic Center Specific Plan FEIR, Moreno Valley (2015, 12);
- Elkhorn Valley Wind Power Project Impacts, Oregon (2015; 143);
- Bay Delta Conservation Plan EIR/EIS, Sacramento (2014, 21);
- Addison Wind Energy Project DEIR, Mojave (2014, 32);
- Replies on the Addison Wind Energy Project DEIR, Mojave (2014, 15);
- Addison and Rising Tree Wind Energy Project FEIR, Mojave (2014, 12);
- Palen Solar Electric Generating System FSA (CEC), Blythe (2014, 20);
- Rebuttal testimony on Palen Solar Energy Generating System (2014, 9);
- Seven Mile Hill and Glenrock/Rolling Hills impacts + Addendum, Wyoming (2014; 105);

- Rising Tree Wind Energy Project DEIR, Mojave (2014, 32);
- Replies on the Rising Tree Wind Energy Project DEIR, Mojave (2014, 15);
- Soitec Solar Development Project PEIR, Boulevard, San Diego County (2014, 18);
- Oakland Zoo expansion on Alameda whipsnake and California red-legged frog (2014; 3);
- Alta East Wind Energy Project FEIS, Tehachapi Pass (2013, 23);
- Blythe Solar Power Project Staff Assessment, California Energy Commission (2013, 16);
- Clearwater and Yakima Solar Projects DEIR, Kern County (2013, 9);
- West Antelope Solar Energy Project IS/MND, Antelope Valley (2013, 18);
- Cuyama Solar Project DEIR, Carrizo Plain (2014, 19);
- Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) EIR/EIS (2015, 49);
- Kingbird Solar Photovoltaic Project EIR, Kern County (2013, 19);
- Lucerne Valley Solar Project IS/MND, San Bernardino County (2013, 12);
- Tule Wind project FEIR/FEIS (Declaration) (2013; 31);
- Sunlight Partners LANDPRO Solar Project MND (2013; 11);
- Declaration in opposition to BLM fracking (2013; 5);
- Blythe Energy Project (solar) CEC Staff Assessment (2013; 16);
- Rosamond Solar Project EIR Addendum, Kern County (2013; 13);
- Pioneer Green Solar Project EIR, Bakersfield (2013; 13);
- Replies on Soccer Center Solar Project MND (2013; 6);
- Soccer Center Solar Project MND, Lancaster (2013; 10);
- Plainview Solar Works MND, Lancaster (2013; 10);
- Alamo Solar Project MND, Mojave Desert (2013; 15);
- Replies on Imperial Valley Solar Company 2 Project (2013; 10);
- Imperial Valley Solar Company 2 Project (2013; 13);
- FRV Orion Solar Project DEIR, Kern County (PP12232) (2013; 9);
- Casa Diablo IV Geothermal Development Project (2013; 6);
- Reply on Casa Diablo IV Geothermal Development Project (2013; 8);
- Alta East Wind Project FEIS, Tehachapi Pass (2013; 23);
- Metropolitan Air Park DEIR, City of San Diego (2013;);
- Davidon Homes Tentative Subdivision Rezoning Project DEIR, Petaluma (2013; 9);
- Oakland Zoo Expansion Impacts on Alameda Whipsnake (2013; 10);
- Campo Verde Solar project FEIR, Imperial Valley (2013; 11pp);
- Neg Dec comments on Davis Sewer Trunk Rehabilitation (2013; 8);
- North Steens Transmission Line FEIS, Oregon (Declaration) (2012; 62);
- Summer Solar and Springtime Solar Projects Ism Lancaster (2012; 8);
- J&J Ranch, 24 Adobe Lane Environmental Review, Orinda (2012; 14);
- Replies on Hudson Ranch Power II Geothermal Project and Simbol Calipatria Plant II (2012; 8);
- Hudson Ranch Power II Geothermal Project and Simbol Calipatria Plant II (2012; 9);
- Desert Harvest Solar Project EIS, near Joshua Tree (2012; 15);
- Solar Gen 2 Array Project DEIR, El Centro (2012; 16);
- Ocotillo Sol Project EIS, Imperial Valley (2012; 4);
- Beacon Photovoltaic Project DEIR, Kern County (2012; 5);
- Butte Water District 2012 Water Transfer Program IS/MND (2012; 11);

- Mount Signal and Calexico Solar Farm Projects DEIR (2011; 16);
- City of Elk Grove Sphere of Influence EIR (2011; 28);
- Sutter Landing Park Solar Photovoltaic Project MND, Sacramento (2011; 9);
- Rabik/Gudath Project, 22611 Coleman Valley Road, Bodega Bay (CPN 10-0002) (2011; 4);
- Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System (ISEGS) (Declaration) (2011; 9);
- Draft Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance, USFWS (2011; 13);
- Niles Canyon Safety Improvement Project EIR/EA (2011; 16);
- Route 84 Safety Improvement Project (Declaration) (2011; 7);
- Rebuttal on Whistling Ridge Wind Energy Power DEIS, Skamania County, (2010; 6);
- Whistling Ridge Wind Energy Power DEIS, Skamania County, Washington (2010; 41);
- Klickitat County's Decisions on Windy Flats West Wind Energy Project (2010; 17);
- St. John's Church Project DEIR, Orinda (2010; 14);
- Results Radio Zone File #2009-001 IS/MND, Conaway site, Davis (2010; 20);
- Rio del Oro Specific Plan Project FEIR, Rancho Cordova (2010; 12);
- Results Radio Zone File #2009-001, Mace Blvd site, Davis (2009; 10);
- Answers to Questions on 33% RPS Implementation Analysis Preliminary Results Report (2009; 9);
- SEPA Determination of Non-significance regarding zoning adjustments for Skamania County, Washington (Second Declaration) (2008; 17);
- Draft 1A Summary Report to CAISO (2008; 10);
- Hilton Manor Project Categorical Exemption, County of Placer (2009; 9);
- Protest of CARE to Amendment to the Power Purchase and Sale Agreement for Procurement of Eligible Renewable Energy Resources Between Hatchet Ridge Wind LLC and PG&E (2009; 3);
- Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project EIR/EIS (2009; 142);
- Delta Shores Project EIR, south Sacramento (2009; 11 + addendum 2);
- Declaration in Support of Care's Petition to Modify D.07-09-040 (2008; 3);
- The Public Utility Commission's Implementation Analysis December 16 Workshop for the Governor's Executive Order S-14-08 to implement a 33% Renewable Portfolio Standard by 2020 (2008; 9);
- The Public Utility Commission's Implementation Analysis Draft Work Plan for the Governor's Executive Order S-14-08 to implement a 33% Renewable Portfolio Standard by 2020 (2008; 11);
- Draft 1A Summary Report to California Independent System Operator for Planning Reserve Margins (PRM) Study (2008; 7.);
- SEPA Determination of Non-significance regarding zoning adjustments for Skamania County, Washington (Declaration) (2008; 16);
- Colusa Generating Station, California Energy Commission PSA (2007; 24);
- Rio del Oro Specific Plan Project Recirculated DEIR, Mather (2008; 66);
- Replies on Regional University Specific Plan EIR, Roseville (2008; 20);
- Regional University Specific Plan EIR, Roseville (2008; 33);
- Clark Precast, LLC's "Sugarland" project, ND, Woodland (2008; 15);
- Cape Wind Project DEIS, Nantucket (2008; 157);
- Yuba Highlands Specific Plan EIR, Spenceville, Yuba County (2006; 37);
- Replies to responses on North Table Mountain MND, Butte County (2006; 5);

- North Table Mountain MND, Butte County (2006; 15);
- Windy Point Wind Farm EIS (2006; 14 and Powerpoint slide replies);
- Shiloh I Wind Power Project EIR, Rio Vista (2005; 18);
- Buena Vista Wind Energy Project NOP, Byron (2004; 15);
- Callahan Estates Subdivision ND, Winters (2004; 11);
- Winters Highlands Subdivision IS/ND (2004; 9);
- Winters Highlands Subdivision IS/ND (2004; 13);
- Creekside Highlands Project, Tract 7270 ND (2004; 21);
- Petition to California Fish and Game Commission to list Burrowing Owl (2003; 10);
- Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area CUP renewals, Alameda County (2003; 41);
- UC Davis Long Range Development Plan: Neighborhood Master Plan (2003; 23);
- Anderson Marketplace Draft Environmental Impact Report (2003; 18);
- Negative Declaration of the proposed expansion of Temple B'nai Tikyah (2003; 6);
- Antonio Mountain Ranch Specific Plan Public Draft EIR (2002; 23);
- Replies on East Altamont Energy Center evidentiary hearing (2002; 9);
- Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report, The Promenade (2002; 7);
- Recirculated Initial Study for Calpine's proposed Pajaro Valley Energy Center (2002; 3);
- UC Merced -- Declaration (2002; 5);
- Replies on Atwood Ranch Unit III Subdivision FEIR (2003; 22);
- Atwood Ranch Unit III Subdivision EIR (2002; 19);
- California Energy Commission Staff Report on GWF Tracy Peaker Project (2002; 20);
- Silver Bend Apartments IS/MND, Placer County (2002; 13);
- UC Merced Long-range Development Plan DEIR and UC Merced Community Plan DEIR (2001; 26);
- Colusa County Power Plant IS, Maxwell (2001; 6);
- Dog Park at Catlin Park, Folsom, California (2001; 5);
- Calpine and Bechtel Corporations' Biological Resources Implementation and Monitoring Program (BRMIMP) for the Metcalf Energy Center (2000; 10);
- Metcalf Energy Center, California Energy Commission FSA (2000);
- US Fish and Wildlife Service Section 7 consultation with the California Energy Commission regarding Calpine and Bechtel Corporations' Metcalf Energy Center (2000; 4);
- California Energy Commission's Preliminary Staff Assessment of the proposed Metcalf Energy Center (2000; 11);
- Site-specific management plans for the Natomas Basin Conservancy's mitigation lands, prepared by Wildlands, Inc. (2000; 7);
- Affidavit of K. Shawn Smallwood in Spirit of the Sage Council, et al. (Plaintiffs) vs. Bruce Babbitt, Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior, et al. (Defendants), Injuries caused by the No Surprises policy and final rule which codifies that policy (1999; 9).
- California Board of Forestry's proposed amended Forest Practices Rules (1999);
- Sunset Skyranch Airport Use Permit IS/MND (1999);
- Ballona West Bluffs Project Environmental Impact Report (1999; oral presentation);
- Draft Recovery Plan for Giant Garter Snake (Fed. Reg. 64(176): 49497-49498) (1999; 8);
- Draft Recovery Plan for Arroyo Southwestern Toad (1998);
- Pacific Lumber Co. (Headwaters) HCP & EIR, Fortuna (1998; 28);
- Natomas Basin HCP Permit Amendment, Sacramento (1998);

- San Diego Multi-Species Conservation Program FEIS/FEIR (1997; 10);

Comments on other Environmental Review Documents:

- Proposed Regulation for California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 (2015: 12);
- Statement of Overriding Considerations related to extending Altamont Winds, Inc.'s Conditional Use Permit PLN2014-00028 (2015; 8);
- Covell Village PEIR, Davis (2005; 19);
- Bureau of Land Management Wind Energy Programmatic EIS Scoping (2003; 7.);
- NEPA Environmental Analysis for Biosafety Level 4 National Biocontainment Laboratory (NBL) at UC Davis (2003: 7);
- Notice of Preparation of UC Merced Community and Area Plan EIR, on behalf of The Wildlife Society—Western Section (2001: 8.);
- Preliminary Draft Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan (2001; 2 letters totaling 35.);
- Merced County General Plan Revision, notice of Negative Declaration (2001: 2.);
- Notice of Preparation of Campus Parkway EIR/EIS (2001: 7.);
- Draft Recovery Plan for the bighorn sheep in the Peninsular Range (*Ovis canadensis*) (2000);
- Draft Recovery Plan for the California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), on behalf of The Wildlife Society—Western Section (2000: 10.);
- Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of The Wildlife Society—Western Section (2000: 7.);
- State Water Project Supplemental Water Purchase Program, Draft Program EIR (1997);
- Davis General Plan Update EIR (2000);
- Turn of the Century EIR (1999: 10);
- Proposed termination of Critical Habitat Designation under the Endangered Species Act (Fed. Reg. 64(113): 31871-31874) (1999);
- NOA Draft Addendum to the Final Handbook for Habitat Conservation Planning and Incidental Take Permitting Process, termed the HCP 5-Point Policy Plan (Fed. Reg. 64(45): 11485 - 11490) (1999; 2 + attachments);
- Covell Center Project EIR and EIR Supplement (1997).

Position Statements I prepared the following position statements for the Western Section of The Wildlife Society, and one for nearly 200 scientists:

- Recommended that the California Department of Fish and Game prioritize the extermination of the introduced southern water snake in northern California. The Wildlife Society--Western Section (2001);
- Recommended that The Wildlife Society—Western Section appoint or recommend members of the independent scientific review panel for the UC Merced environmental review process (2001);
- Opposed the siting of the University of California's 10th campus on a sensitive vernal pool/grassland complex east of Merced. The Wildlife Society--Western Section (2000);
- Opposed the legalization of ferret ownership in California. The Wildlife Society--Western Section (2000);
- Opposed the Proposed “No Surprises,” “Safe Harbor,” and “Candidate Conservation Agreement” rules, including permit-shield protection provisions (Fed. Reg. Vol. 62, No.

103, pp. 29091-29098 and No. 113, pp. 32189-32194). This statement was signed by 188 scientists and went to the responsible federal agencies, as well as to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

Posters at Professional Meetings

Leyvas, E. and K. S. Smallwood. 2015. Rehabilitating injured animals to offset and rectify wind project impacts. Conference on Wind Energy and Wildlife Impacts, Berlin, Germany, 9-12 March 2015.

Smallwood, K. S., J. Mount, S. Standish, E. Leyvas, D. Bell, E. Walther, B. Karas. 2015. Integrated detection trials to improve the accuracy of fatality rate estimates at wind projects. Conference on Wind Energy and Wildlife Impacts, Berlin, Germany, 9-12 March 2015.

Smallwood, K. S. and C. G. Thelander. 2005. Lessons learned from five years of avian mortality research in the Altamont Pass WRA. AWEA conference, Denver, May 2005.

Neher, L., L. Wilder, J. Woo, L. Spiegel, D. Yen-Nakafugi, and K.S. Smallwood. 2005. Bird's eye view on California wind. AWEA conference, Denver, May 2005.

Smallwood, K. S., C. G. Thelander and L. Spiegel. 2003. Toward a predictive model of avian fatalities in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Windpower 2003 Conference and Convention, Austin, Texas.

Smallwood, K.S. and Eva Butler. 2002. Pocket Gopher Response to Yellow Star-thistle Eradication as part of Grassland Restoration at Decommissioned Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento County, California. White Mountain Research Station Open House, Barcroft Station.

Smallwood, K.S. and Michael L. Morrison. 2002. Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) Conservation Research at Resources Management Area 5, Lemoore Naval Air Station. White Mountain Research Station Open House, Barcroft Station.

Smallwood, K.S. and E.L. Fitzhugh. 1989. Differentiating mountain lion and dog tracks. Third Mountain Lion Workshop, Prescott, AZ.

Smith, T. R. and K. S. Smallwood. 2000. Effects of study area size, location, season, and allometry on reported *Sorex* shrew densities. Annual Meeting of the Western Section of The Wildlife Society.

Presentations at Professional Meetings and Seminars

Dog detections of bat and bird fatalities at wind farms in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. East Bay Regional Park District 2019 Stewardship Seminar, Oakland, California, 13 November 2019.

Repowering the Altamont Pass. Altamont Symposium, The Wildlife Society – Western Section, 5 February 2017.

Developing methods to reduce bird mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, 1999-

2007. Altamont Symposium, The Wildlife Society – Western Section, 5 February 2017.

Conservation and recovery of burrowing owls in Santa Clara Valley. Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency, Newark, California, 3 February 2017.

Mitigation of Raptor Fatalities in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Raptor Research Foundation Meeting, Sacramento, California, 6 November 2015.

From burrows to behavior: Research and management for burrowing owls in a diverse landscape. California Burrowing Owl Consortium meeting, 24 October 2015, San Jose, California.

The Challenges of repowering. Keynote presentation at Conference on Wind Energy and Wildlife Impacts, Berlin, Germany, 10 March 2015.

Research Highlights Altamont Pass 2011-2015. Scientific Review Committee, Oakland, California, 8 July 2015.

Siting wind turbines to minimize raptor collisions: Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. US Fish and Wildlife Service Golden Eagle Working Group, Sacramento, California, 8 January 2015.

Evaluation of nest boxes as a burrowing owl conservation strategy. Sacramento Chapter of the Western Section, The Wildlife Society. Sacramento, California, 26 August 2013.

Predicting collision hazard zones to guide repowering of the Altamont Pass. Conference on wind power and environmental impacts. Stockholm, Sweden, 5-7 February 2013.

Impacts of Wind Turbines on Wildlife. California Council for Wildlife Rehabilitators, Yosemite, California, 12 November 2012.

Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds and Bats. Madrone Audubon Society, Santa Rosa, California, 20 February 2012.

Comparing Wind Turbine Impacts across North America. California Energy Commission Staff Workshop: Reducing the Impacts of Energy Infrastructure on Wildlife, 20 July 2011.

Siting Repowered Wind Turbines to Minimize Raptor Collisions. California Energy Commission Staff Workshop: Reducing the Impacts of Energy Infrastructure on Wildlife, 20 July 2011.

Siting Repowered Wind Turbines to Minimize Raptor Collisions. Alameda County Scientific Review Committee meeting, 17 February 2011

Comparing Wind Turbine Impacts across North America. Conference on Wind energy and Wildlife impacts, Trondheim, Norway, 3 May 2011.

Update on Wildlife Impacts in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Raptor Symposium, The Wildlife Society—Western Section, Riverside, California, February 2011.

Siting Repowered Wind Turbines to Minimize Raptor Collisions. Raptor Symposium, The Wildlife

Society - Western Section, Riverside, California, February 2011.

Wildlife mortality caused by wind turbine collisions. Ecological Society of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 6 August 2010.

Map-based repowering and reorganization of a wind farm to minimize burrowing owl fatalities. California burrowing Owl Consortium Meeting, Livermore, California, 6 February 2010.

Environmental barriers to wind power. Getting Real About Renewables: Economic and Environmental Barriers to Biofuels and Wind Energy. A symposium sponsored by the Environmental & Energy Law & Policy Journal, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, 23 February 2007.

Lessons learned about bird collisions with wind turbines in the Altamont Pass and other US wind farms. Meeting with Japan Ministry of the Environment and Japan Ministry of the Economy, Wild Bird Society of Japan, and other NGOs Tokyo, Japan, 9 November 2006.

Lessons learned about bird collisions with wind turbines in the Altamont Pass and other US wind farms. Symposium on bird collisions with wind turbines. Wild Bird Society of Japan, Tokyo, Japan, 4 November 2006.

Responses of Fresno kangaroo rats to habitat improvements in an adaptive management framework. California Society for Ecological Restoration (SERCAL) 13th Annual Conference, UC Santa Barbara, 27 October 2006.

Fatality associations as the basis for predictive models of fatalities in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. EEI/APLIC/PIER Workshop, 2006 Biologist Task Force and Avian Interaction with Electric Facilities Meeting, Pleasanton, California, 28 April 2006.

Burrowing owl burrows and wind turbine collisions in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. The Wildlife Society - Western Section Annual Meeting, Sacramento, California, February 8, 2006.

Mitigation at wind farms. Workshop: Understanding and resolving bird and bat impacts. American Wind Energy Association and Audubon Society. Los Angeles, CA. January 10 and 11, 2006.

Incorporating data from the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) system into an impact assessment tool for birds near wind farms. Shawn Smallwood, Kevin Hunting, Marcus Yee, Linda Spiegel, Monica Parisi. Workshop: Understanding and resolving bird and bat impacts. American Wind Energy Association and Audubon Society. Los Angeles, CA. January 10 and 11, 2006.

Toward indicating threats to birds by California's new wind farms. California Energy Commission, Sacramento, May 26, 2005.

Avian collisions in the Altamont Pass. California Energy Commission, Sacramento, May 26, 2005.

Ecological solutions for avian collisions with wind turbines in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. EPRI Environmental Sector Council, Monterey, California, February 17, 2005.

Ecological solutions for avian collisions with wind turbines in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. The Wildlife Society—Western Section Annual Meeting, Sacramento, California, January 19, 2005.

Associations between avian fatalities and attributes of electric distribution poles in California. The Wildlife Society - Western Section Annual Meeting, Sacramento, California, January 19, 2005.

Minimizing avian mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resources Area. UC Davis Wind Energy Collaborative Forum, Palm Springs, California, December 14, 2004.

Selecting electric distribution poles for priority retrofitting to reduce raptor mortality. Raptor Research Foundation Meeting, Bakersfield, California, November 10, 2004.

Responses of Fresno kangaroo rats to habitat improvements in an adaptive management framework. Annual Meeting of the Society for Ecological Restoration, South Lake Tahoe, California, October 16, 2004.

Lessons learned from five years of avian mortality research at the Altamont Pass Wind Resources Area in California. The Wildlife Society Annual Meeting, Calgary, Canada, September 2004.

The ecology and impacts of power generation at Altamont Pass. Sacramento Petroleum Association, Sacramento, California, August 18, 2004.

Burrowing owl mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. California Burrowing Owl Consortium meeting, Hayward, California, February 7, 2004.

Burrowing owl mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. California Burrowing Owl Symposium, Sacramento, November 2, 2003.

Raptor Mortality at the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. National Wind Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C., November 17, 2003.

Raptor Behavior at the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Annual Meeting of the Raptor Research Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska, September, 2003.

Raptor Mortality at the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area. Annual Meeting of the Raptor Research Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska, September, 2003.

California mountain lions. Ecological & Environmental Issues Seminar, Department of Biology, California State University, Sacramento, November, 2000.

Intra- and inter-turbine string comparison of fatalities to animal burrow densities at Altamont Pass. National Wind Coordinating Committee, Carmel, California, May, 2000.

Using a Geographic Positioning System (GPS) to map wildlife and habitat. Annual Meeting of the Western Section of The Wildlife Society, Riverside, CA, January, 2000.

Suggested standards for science applied to conservation issues. Annual Meeting of the Western Section of The Wildlife Society, Riverside, CA, January, 2000.

The indicators framework applied to ecological restoration in Yolo County, California. Society for Ecological Restoration, September 25, 1999.

Ecological restoration in the context of animal social units and their habitat areas. Society for Ecological Restoration, September 24, 1999.

Relating Indicators of Ecological Health and Integrity to Assess Risks to Sustainable Agriculture and Native Biota. International Conference on Ecosystem Health, August 16, 1999.

A crosswalk from the Endangered Species Act to the HCP Handbook and real HCPs. Southern California Edison, Co. and California Energy Commission, March 4-5, 1999.

Mountain lion track counts in California: Implications for Management. Ecological & Environmental Issues Seminar, Department of Biological Sciences, California State University, Sacramento, November 4, 1998.

“No Surprises” -- Lack of science in the HCP process. California Native Plant Society Annual Conservation Conference, The Presidio, San Francisco, September 7, 1997.

In Your Interest. A half hour weekly show aired on Channel 10 Television, Sacramento. In this episode, I served on a panel of experts discussing problems with the implementation of the Endangered Species Act. Aired August 31, 1997.

Spatial scaling of pocket gopher (*Geomysidae*) density. Southwestern Association of Naturalists 44th Meeting, Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 10, 1997.

Estimating prairie dog and pocket gopher burrow volume. Southwestern Association of Naturalists 44th Meeting, Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 10, 1997.

Ten years of mountain lion track survey. Fifth Mountain Lion Workshop, San Diego, February 27, 1996.

Study and interpretive design effects on mountain lion density estimates. Fifth Mountain Lion Workshop, San Diego, February 27, 1996.

Small animal control. Session moderator and speaker at the California Farm Conference, Sacramento, California, Feb. 28, 1995.

Small animal control. Ecological Farming Conference, Asylomar, California, Jan. 28, 1995.

Habitat associations of the Swainson's Hawk in the Sacramento Valley's agricultural landscape. 1994 Raptor Research Foundation Meeting, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Alfalfa as wildlife habitat. Seed Industry Conference, Woodland, California, May 4, 1994.

Habitats and vertebrate pests: impacts and management. Managing Farmland to Bring Back Game Birds and Wildlife to the Central Valley. Yolo County Resource Conservation District, U.C. Davis, February 19, 1994.

Management of gophers and alfalfa as wildlife habitat. Orland Alfalfa Production Meeting and Sacramento Valley Alfalfa Production Meeting, February 1 and 2, 1994.

Patterns of wildlife movement in a farming landscape. Wildlife and Fisheries Biology Seminar Series: Recent Advances in Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, U.C. Davis, Dec. 6, 1993.

Alfalfa as wildlife habitat. California Alfalfa Symposium, Fresno, California, Dec. 9, 1993.

Management of pocket gophers in Sacramento Valley alfalfa. California Alfalfa Symposium, Fresno, California, Dec. 8, 1993.

Association analysis of raptors in a farming landscape. Plenary speaker at Raptor Research Foundation Meeting, Charlotte, North Carolina, Nov. 6, 1993.

Landscape strategies for biological control and IPM. Plenary speaker, International Conference on Integrated Resource Management and Sustainable Agriculture, Beijing, China, Sept. 11, 1993.

Landscape Ecology Study of Pocket Gophers in Alfalfa. Alfalfa Field Day, U.C. Davis, July 1993.

Patterns of wildlife movement in a farming landscape. Spatial Data Analysis Colloquium, U.C. Davis, August 6, 1993.

Sound stewardship of wildlife. Veterinary Medicine Seminar: Ethics of Animal Use, U.C. Davis. May 1993.

Landscape ecology study of pocket gophers in alfalfa. Five County Grower's Meeting, Tracy, California. February 1993.

Turbulence and the community organizers: The role of invading species in ordering a turbulent system, and the factors for invasion success. Ecology Graduate Student Association Colloquium, U.C. Davis. May 1990.

Evaluation of exotic vertebrate pests. Fourteenth Vertebrate Pest Conference, Sacramento, California. March 1990.

Analytical methods for predicting success of mammal introductions to North America. The Western Section of the Wildlife Society, Hilo, Hawaii. February 1988.

A state-wide mountain lion track survey. Sacramento County Dept Parks and Recreation. April 1986.

The mountain lion in California. Davis Chapter of the Audubon Society. October 1985.

Ecology Graduate Student Seminars, U.C. Davis, 1985-1990: Social behavior of the mountain lion;

Mountain lion control; Political status of the mountain lion in California.

Other forms of Participation at Professional Meetings

- Scientific Committee, Conference on Wind energy and Wildlife impacts, Berlin, Germany, March 2015.
- Scientific Committee, Conference on Wind energy and Wildlife impacts, Stockholm, Sweden, February 2013.
- Workshop co-presenter at Birds & Wind Energy Specialist Group (BAWESG) Information sharing week, Bird specialist studies for proposed wind energy facilities in South Africa, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Darling, South Africa, 3-7 October 2011.
- Scientific Committee, Conference on Wind energy and Wildlife impacts, Trondheim, Norway, 2-5 May 2011.
- Chair of Animal Damage Management Session, The Wildlife Society, Annual Meeting, Reno, Nevada, September 26, 2001.
- Chair of Technical Session: Human communities and ecosystem health: Comparing perspectives and making connection. Managing for Ecosystem Health, International Congress on Ecosystem Health, Sacramento, CA August 15-20, 1999.
- Student Awards Committee, Annual Meeting of the Western Section of The Wildlife Society, Riverside, CA, January, 2000.
- Student Mentor, Annual Meeting of the Western Section of The Wildlife Society, Riverside, CA, January, 2000.

Printed Mass Media

Smallwood, K.S., D. Mooney, and M. McGuinness. 2003. We must stop the UCD biolab now. Op-Ed to the Davis Enterprise.

Smallwood, K.S. 2002. Spring Lake threatens Davis. Op-Ed to the Davis Enterprise.

Smallwood, K.S. Summer, 2001. Mitigation of habitation. The Flatlander, Davis, California.

Entrikan, R.K. and K.S. Smallwood. 2000. Measure O: Flawed law would lock in new taxes. Op-Ed to the Davis Enterprise.

Smallwood, K.S. 2000. Davis delegation lobbies Congress for Wildlife conservation. Op-Ed to the Davis Enterprise.

Smallwood, K.S. 1998. Davis Visions. The Flatlander, Davis, California.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. Last grab for Yolo's land and water. The Flatlander, Davis, California.

Smallwood, K.S. 1997. The Yolo County HCP. Op-Ed to the Davis Enterprise.

Radio/Television

PBS News Hour,

FOX News, Energy in America: Dead Birds Unintended Consequence of Wind Power Development, August 2011.

KXJZ Capital Public Radio -- Insight (Host Jeffrey Callison). Mountain lion attacks (with guest Professor Richard Coss). 23 April 2009;

KXJZ Capital Public Radio -- Insight (Host Jeffrey Callison). Wind farm Rio Vista Renewable Power. 4 September 2008;

KQED QUEST Episode #111. Bird collisions with wind turbines. 2007;

KDVS Speaking in Tongues (host Ron Glick), Yolo County HCP: 1 hour. December 27, 2001;

KDVS Speaking in Tongues (host Ron Glick), Yolo County HCP: 1 hour. May 3, 2001;

KDVS Speaking in Tongues (host Ron Glick), Yolo County HCP: 1 hour. February 8, 2001;

KDVS Speaking in Tongues (host Ron Glick & Shawn Smallwood), California Energy Crisis: 1 hour. Jan. 25, 2001;

KDVS Speaking in Tongues (host Ron Glick), Headwaters Forest HCP: 1 hour. 1998;

Davis Cable Channel (host Gerald Heffernon), Burrowing owls in Davis: half hour. June, 2000;

Davis Cable Channel (hosted by Davis League of Women Voters), Measure O debate: 1 hour. October, 2000;

KXTV 10, In Your Interest, The Endangered Species Act: half hour. 1997.

Reviews of Journal Papers (Scientific journals for whom I've provided peer review)

Journal	Journal
American Naturalist	Journal of Animal Ecology
Journal of Wildlife Management	Western North American Naturalist
Auk	Journal of Raptor Research
Biological Conservation	National Renewable Energy Lab reports
Canadian Journal of Zoology	Oikos
Ecosystem Health	The Prairie Naturalist
Environmental Conservation	Restoration Ecology

Journal	Journal
Environmental Management	Southwestern Naturalist
Functional Ecology	The Wildlife Society--Western Section Trans.
Journal of Zoology (London)	Proc. Int. Congress on Managing for Ecosystem Health
Journal of Applied Ecology	Transactions in GIS
Ecology	Tropical Ecology
Wildlife Society Bulletin	Peer J
Biological Control	The Condor

Committees

- Scientific Review Committee, Alameda County, Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area
- Ph.D. Thesis Committee, Steve Anderson, University of California, Davis
- MS Thesis Committee, Marcus Yee, California State University, Sacramento

Other Professional Activities or Products

Testified in Federal Court in Denver during 2005 over the fate of radio-nuclides in the soil at Rocky Flats Plant after exposure to burrowing animals. My clients won a judgment of \$553,000,000. I have also testified in many other cases of litigation under CEQA, NEPA, the Warren-Alquist Act, and other environmental laws. My clients won most of the cases for which I testified.

Testified before Environmental Review Tribunals in Ontario, Canada regarding proposed White Pines, Amherst Island, and Fairview Wind Energy projects.

Testified in Skamania County Hearing in 2009 on the potential impacts of zoning the County for development of wind farms and hazardous waste facilities.

Testified in deposition in 2007 in the case of O'Dell et al. vs. FPL Energy in Houston, Texas.

Testified in Klickitat County Hearing in 2006 on the potential impacts of the Windy Point Wind Farm.

Memberships in Professional Societies

The Wildlife Society

Raptor Research Foundation

Honors and Awards

Fulbright Research Fellowship to Indonesia, 1987

J.G. Boswell Full Academic Scholarship, 1981 college of choice

Certificate of Appreciation, The Wildlife Society—Western Section, 2000, 2001

Northern California Athletic Association Most Valuable Cross Country Runner, 1984

American Legion Award, Corcoran High School, 1981, and John Muir Junior High, 1977

CIF Section Champion, Cross Country in 1978

CIF Section Champion, Track & Field 2 mile run in 1981

National Junior Record, 20 kilometer run, 1982

National Age Group Record, 1500 meter run, 1978

Community Activities

District 64 Little League Umpire, 2003-2007

Dixon Little League Umpire, 2006-07

Davis Little League Chief Umpire and Board member, 2004-2005

Davis Little League Safety Officer, 2004-2005

Davis Little League Certified Umpire, 2002-2004

Davis Little League Scorekeeper, 2002

Davis Visioning Group member

Petitioner for Writ of Mandate under the California Environmental Quality Act against City of Woodland decision to approve the Spring Lake Specific Plan, 2002

Served on campaign committees for City Council candidates

Representative Clients/Funders

Law Offices of Stephan C. Volker	EDF Renewables
Blum Collins, LLP	National Renewable Energy Lab
Eric K. Gillespie Professional Corporation	Altamont Winds LLC
Law Offices of Berger & Montague	Salka Energy
Lozeau Drury LLP	Comstocks Business (magazine)
Law Offices of Roy Haber	BioResource Consultants
Law Offices of Edward MacDonald	Tierra Data
Law Office of John Gabrielli	Black and Veatch
Law Office of Bill Kopper	Terry Preston, Wildlife Ecology Research Center
Law Office of Donald B. Mooney	EcoStat, Inc.
Law Office of Veneruso & Moncharsh	US Navy
Law Office of Steven Thompson	US Department of Agriculture
Law Office of Brian Gaffney	US Forest Service
California Wildlife Federation	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Defenders of Wildlife	US Department of Justice
Sierra Club	California Energy Commission
National Endangered Species Network	California Office of the Attorney General
Spirit of the Sage Council	California Department of Fish & Wildlife
The Humane Society	California Department of Transportation
Hagens Berman LLP	California Department of Forestry
Environmental Protection Information Center	California Department of Food & Agriculture
Goldberg, Kamin & Garvin, Attorneys at Law	Ventura County Counsel
Californians for Renewable Energy (CARE)	County of Yolo
Seatuck Environmental Association	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Inc.	Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program
Save Our Scenic Area	Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito and Vector Control District
Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound	East Bay Regional Park District
Friends of the Swainson's Hawk	County of Alameda
Alameda Creek Alliance	Don & LaNelle Silverstien
Center for Biological Diversity	Seventh Day Adventist Church
California Native Plant Society	Escuela de la Raza Unida
Endangered Wildlife Trust and BirdLife South Africa	Susan Pelican and Howard Beeman
AquAlliance	Residents Against Inconsistent Development, Inc.
Oregon Natural Desert Association	Bob Sarvey
Save Our Sound	Mike Boyd
G3 Energy and Pattern Energy	Hillcroft Neighborhood Fund
Emerald Farms	Joint Labor Management Committee, Retail Food Industry
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Lisa Rocca
Southern California Edison Co.	Kevin Jackson
Georgia-Pacific Timber Co.	Dawn Stover and Jay Letto
Northern Territories Inc.	Nancy Havassy
David Magney Environmental Consulting	Catherine Portman (for Brenda Cedarblade)
Wildlife History Foundation	Ventus Environmental Solutions, Inc.
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	Panorama Environmental, Inc.
Ogin, Inc.	Adams Broadwell Professional Corporation

Representative special-status species experience

Common name	Species name	Description
Field experience		
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	Protocol searches; Many detections
Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylii</i>	Presence surveys; Many detections
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondii</i>	Presence surveys; Few detections
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	Protocol searches; Many detections
Coast range newt	<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Searches and multiple detections
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia sila</i>	Detected in San Luis Obispo County
California horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	Searches; Many detections
Western pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	Searches; Many detections
San Joaquin kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	Protocol searches; detections
Sumatran tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Track surveys in Sumatra
Mountain lion	<i>Puma concolor californicus</i>	Research and publications
Point Arena mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i>	Remote camera operation
Giant kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Detected in Cholame Valley
San Joaquin kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys nitratoides</i>	Monitoring & habitat restoration
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	Non-target captures and mapping of dens
Salt marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	Habitat assessment, monitoring
Salinas harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotus distichlus</i>	Captures; habitat assessment
Bats		Thermal imaging surveys
California clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Surveys and detections
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Numerical & behavioral surveys
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Numerical & behavioral surveys
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Numerical & behavioral surveys
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Numerical & behavioral surveys
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Large area surveys
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Detected in Monterey County
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Research at Sierra Nevada breeding sites
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugia</i>	Numerical & behavioral surveys
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Monitored success of relocation and habitat restoration
Analytical		
Arroyo southwestern toad	<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	Research and report.
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Research and publication
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Research and publication
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Research and reports
Alameda whipsnake	<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	Expert testimony



T 510.836.4200
F 510.836.4205

1939 Harrison Street, Ste. 150
Oakland, CA 94612

www.lozeaudrury.com
kylah@lozeaudrury.com

July 8, 2024

Via Email

Monique Lawshe, President
Elizabeth Zamora, Vice President
Maria Cabildo, Commissioner
Caroline Chloe, Commissioner
Martina Diaz, Commissioner,
Michael Newhouse, Commissioner
Cecilia Lamas, Commission Executive Assistant II
City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles
201 N. Figueroa Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
cpc@lacity.org

Esther Ahn
City Planner
City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles
201 N. Figueroa Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Esther.ahn@lacity.org

Re: Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA) (Construction of Mixed-Use Residential and Commercial Development); July 11, 2024, City Planning Commission Meeting - Agenda Item No. 7

Dear President Lawshe, Vice President Zamora, Honorable Commissioners, and Planner Ahn:

This comment is submitted on behalf of Supporters Alliance for Environmental Responsibility (“SAFER”) regarding the Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (“SCEA”) prepared for the Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-20230-5529-SCEA) (“Project”), which proposes the construction of two 7-story mixed-use residential and commercial buildings with a total of 327 residential units and 263 on-site parking spaces: one subterranean, one partially subterranean, and one at-ground and above-grade level on a vacant asphalted parcel located at 1185 Sunset Boulevard; 1185, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1221, 1225, 1229, 1233, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247 W. Sunset Boulevard and 917 N. Everett Street in the City of Los Angeles.

On April 15, 2024, SAFER submitted comments (“April 15 Letter”) regarding the SCEA’s failure to adequately analyze the Project’s significant environmental impacts as well as

July 8, 2024

Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

City Planning Commission Agenda Item No. 7

a failure to impose all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the Project's impacts.¹ On July 2, 2024, the Department of City Planning issued a Recommendation Report, which included a response to SAFER's April 15 Letter. SAFER remains concerned that the SCEA fails to comply with CEQA.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment under SB 375.

CEQA allows for the streamlining of environmental review for "transit priority projects" meeting certain criteria. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21155, 21155.1, 21155.2. To qualify as a transit priority project, a project must

- (1) contain at least 50 percent residential use, based on total building square footage and, if the project contains between 26 percent and 50 percent nonresidential uses, a floor area ratio of not less than 0.75;
- (2) provide a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre; and
- (3) be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b). A transit priority project is eligible for CEQA's streamlining provisions where,

[The project] is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy, for which the State Air Resources Board . . . has accepted a metropolitan planning organization's determination that the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a). In 2020, the Regional Council for the Southern California Association of Governments ("SCAG") formally adopted the Connect SoCal 2020–2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy ("2020 RTP/SCS"), which was accepted by CARB on October 30, 2020.

If "all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081" are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable communities environmental assessment ("SCEA"). Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2. A SCEA must contain an initial study which "identif[ies] all significant or potentially

¹ SAFER's April 15 Letter is attached as Exhibit A

July 8, 2024

Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

City Planning Commission Agenda Item No. 7

significant impacts of the transit priority project . . . based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record.” Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2(b)(1). The initial study must also “identify any cumulative effects that have been adequately addressed and mitigated pursuant to the requirements of this division in prior applicable certified environmental impact reports.” *Id.* The SCEA must then “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(2). The SCEA is not required to discuss growth inducing impacts or any project specific or cumulative impacts from cars and light-duty truck trips generated by the project on global warming or the regional transportation network. Pub. Res. Code § 21159.28(a).

After circulating the SCEA for public review and considering all comments, a lead agency may approve the SCEA with findings that all potentially significant impacts have been identified and mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5). A lead agency’s approval of a SCEA must be supported by substantial evidence. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(7).

DISCUSSION

Comment 3

In the City’s response to Comment 3, it contends that SAFER misconstrues the qualifying criteria for the use of a SCEA. However, it is the City that misunderstands the qualifying criteria for the use of a SCEA. The City may only rely on a SCEA if “[the project] is consistent with the general use, designation, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area.” (Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a).)

Here, the Project is not consistent with building intensity and density. It has a floor area ratio (“FAR”) of 3.0, double the allowed 1.5 FAR, and a height of 91-feet, far above the allowed 57-feet. The City contends that the additional density is allowed under the Density Bonus Law. While this may be true, it does not mean that the City can rely on a SCEA. The SCEA is a streamlined CEQA process allowed only for projects that comply with otherwise allowed density and building intensity, which this project does not.

The City cannot rely on a SCEA because waivers may be required under the Density Bonus Law. The Project was simply not analyzed in the prior EIR because the prior EIR did not analyze projects of this height and density. As such, supplemental CEQA review is required. (See *Save Our Access v. City of San Diego* (2023) 92 Cal. App. 5th 819 [supplemental CEQA review required for project that exceeded heights analyzed in program EIR].)

To the extent that the City relies on the *Wollmer v. City of Berkeley* (2011) 193 Cal. App. 4th 1329 case, that case is inapposite. In that case, the court held that the city could rely on the CEQA infill exemption, despite the fact that the project received waivers under the Density

July 8, 2024

Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

City Planning Commission Agenda Item No. 7

Bonus Law. Unlike the case here, that case did not rely on tiering off of a prior EIR. This case is similar to *Save Our Access* because the SCS EIR did not analyze project impacts for the height and density for this Project.

Additionally, *Wollmer* addressed a CEQA Guideline, which is a regulation. The court held that the Density Bonus Law effectively trumped local zoning. (193 Cal. App. 4th at 1345.) In this case, the SCEA law and the Density Bonus Law are both statutory provisions. A SCEA may only be used for projects that comply with the density and intensity allowed by the general plan and zoning. (Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a).) The Density Bonus Law does not purport to preempt the SCEA law, or vice-versa. In such situations, the courts are clear that both laws must be afforded equal weight and must be harmonized. It is a basic rule of statutory construction that statutes should be interpreted to harmonize rather than to conflict whenever reasonably possible. “To overcome the strong presumption against the implied repeal of conflicting statutes, the two statutes ‘must be irreconcilable, clearly repugnant, and so inconsistent that the two cannot have concurrent operation. The courts are bound, if possible, to maintain the integrity of both statutes if the two may stand together.’” (7 Witkin, Summary of Calif. Law, p. 57, §94(d), quoting, *Stop Youth Addiction v. Lucky Stores* (1998) 17 Cal.4th 553, 569.) Thus, the City must comply with both the Density Bonus Law, CEQA and the SCEA law. This is easily done. The City must grant the requested waivers under the Density Bonus Law. However, as a result of those waivers, the Project does not qualify for a SCEA because it does not comply with the density and intensity allowed by the general plan and zoning. Therefore, subsequent CEQA review is required, and the city may not rely on the SCEA. In this way, the Project may still proceed under the Density Bonus Law, but the city must analyze and mitigate its environmental impacts under CEQA. This interpretation harmonizes the statutes and gives each statute equal dignity.

Comment 4

In the City’s response to Comment 4, it ignores the plain language of the statute. Under Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2 if “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081” are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable community environmental assessment (“SCEA”). The statute is clear that in order for a project to be eligible for a SCEA, the project must implement all feasible mitigation measures, yet the Project fails to implement mitigation measures and performance standards required by the Sustainable Communities Strategy (“SCS”). (Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2.)

Here, the City does not dispute that it failed to implement the mitigation measures in the SCS, but instead argues that it is not required to implement these measures. While the City may exercise its discretion to abandon mitigation measures set forth in the SCS, under the plain

July 8, 2024

Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

City Planning Commission Agenda Item No. 7

language of the SCEA statute, if it does so, it may not rely on a SCEA, and must instead prepare a CEQA document for the project.

Comment 5-9

Again, the City ignores the plain language of the SCEA statute. Goal 5 of the SCS is to reduce greenhouse gases (“GHGs”) and requires projects to promote low emission technologies such as electric vehicles (“EVs”). (SCEA p. 4-20; 4-19). The SCS also requires projects to include solar energy and power storage. (SCEA p. 4-20). By failing to implement plainly feasible GHG reduction measures, it fails to comply with the SCS. While the Project includes a “solar-ready” roof, the Project must install solar panels to be consistent with the SCS, which is clearly feasible. As such, the city may not rely on the SCEA and must prepare a project-specific CEQA document. Furthermore, the City ignores the recent case of *Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles* (2023) 98 Cal. App. 5th 1176, review denied (Apr. 24, 2024), which held that an agency must implement mitigation measures unless the city provides substantial evidence that the mitigation measures are infeasible. Here, the City provides no evidence of any kind that the proposed measures are infeasible. As such, the city must implement the measures.

Comment 11

In its response to Comment 11, the City simply ignores the law. The SCEA must “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” (Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(2).) Thus, to the extent that the SCS EIR admitted significant unmitigated impacts, further project-level CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate those impacts on a project level because these impacts were not “mitigated to a level of insignificance” in the SCS EIR. Here, the SCEA failed to mitigate numerous impacts to a level of insignificance. Under the plain language of the statute, project level CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate these impacts.

Furthermore, the fact that *Communities for a Better Environment v. Cal. Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98 concerned a different statute is irrelevant. The language and principles at issue are the same. The City cannot rely on a prior CEQA document that did not mitigate impacts adequately, and project level CEQA review is required. This requirement is set forth clearly in the SCEA statute.

CONCLUSION

The SCEA fails to incorporate “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports, namely the 2020 Connect SoCal EIR. Therefore, SAFER respectfully requests that the Planning Commission recommend that the Project undergo CEQA review so as to ensure compliance with CEQA.

July 8, 2024

Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, Sunset and Everett Project
(ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

City Planning Commission Agenda Item No. 7

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kylah Staley".

Kylah Staley
Lozeau Drury LLP

EXHIBIT A



LOZEAU DRURY LLP

T 510.836.4200
F 510.836.4205

1939 Harrison Street, Ste. 150
Oakland, CA 94612

www.lozeaudrury.com
richard@lozeaudrury.com

Via Email

April 15, 2024

Esther Ahn
City Planner
Expedited Processing
City Planning Department
City of Los Angeles
201 N. Figueroa Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Esther.ahn@lacity.org

**Re: Comment on Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment,
Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)**

Dear Ms. Ahn:

This comment is submitted on behalf of Supporters Alliance for Environmental Responsibility (“SAFER”) regarding the Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (“SCEA”) prepared for the Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA) (“Project”), which proposes construction of two 7 story mixed-use residential and commercial buildings with a total of 327 residential units and 263 on-site parking spaces: one subterranean, one partially subterranean, and one at-ground and above-grade level on a vacant asphalted parcel located at 1185 Sunset Boulevard; 1185, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1221, 1225, 1229, 1233, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247 W. Sunset Boulevard and 917 N. Everett Street in the City of Los Angeles.

SAFER is concerned that the SCEA fails to adequately analyze the Project’s potentially significant environmental impacts, and fails to impose all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s impacts. SAFER requests the Planning Development Department prepare an environmental impact report (“EIR”) for the Project rather than a SCEA.

SAFER reserves the right to supplement these comments throughout the administrative process. *Galante Vineyards v. Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist.*, 60 Cal. App. 4th 1109, 1121 (1997).

I. LEGAL BACKGROUND

Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment under SB 375.

CEQA allows for the streamlining of environmental review for “transit priority projects” meeting certain criteria. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21155, 21155.1, 21155.2. To qualify as a transit priority project, a project must

- (1) contain at least 50 percent residential use, based on total building square footage and, if the project contains between 26 percent and 50 percent nonresidential uses, a floor area ratio of not less than 0.75;
- (2) provide a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre; and
- (3) be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b). A transit priority project is eligible for CEQA’s streamlining provisions where,

[The project] is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy, for which the State Air Resources Board . . . has accepted a metropolitan planning organization’s determination that the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a). In 2020, the Regional Council for the Southern California Association of Governments (“SCAG”) formally adopted the Connect SoCal 2020–2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (“2020 RTP/SCS”), which was accepted by CARB on October 30, 2020.

If “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081” are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable communities environmental assessment (“SCEA”). Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2. A SCEA must contain an initial study which “identifies] all significant or potentially significant impacts of the transit priority project . . . based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record.” Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2(b)(1). The initial study must also “identify any cumulative effects that have been adequately addressed and mitigated pursuant to the requirements of this division in prior applicable certified environmental impact reports.” *Id.* The SCEA must then “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(2). The

April 15, 2024

SCEA Comment – Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

Page 3 of 9

SCEA is not required to discuss growth inducing impacts or any project specific or cumulative impacts from cars and light-duty truck trips generated by the project on global warming or the regional transportation network. Pub. Res. Code § 21159.28(a).

After circulating the SCEA for public review and considering all comments, a lead agency may approve the SCEA with findings that all potentially significant impacts have been identified and mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5). A lead agency's approval of a SCEA must be supported by substantial evidence. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(b)(7).

II. DISCUSSION

A. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project is Not Consistent with the General Plan.

The City may only rely on a SCEA if [The project] is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area. Pub. Res. Code § 21155(a).

The Project is not consistent with the general plan density and building intensity. The zoning allows a floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.5:1. However the Project has a FAR of 3:1 – double the FAR allowed by the zoning. (SCEA p. 3-12).

The zoning allows a maximum building height of 57-feet. The Project is proposed to be 91-feet in height. (SCEA p. 2-13).

Since the Project is not consistent with the General Plan and zoning, the City may not rely on a SCEA.

B. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project is Inconsistent with the SCS.

If “all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports and adopted in findings made pursuant to Section 21081” are applied to a transit priority project, the project is eligible to conduct environmental review using a sustainable community environmental assessment (“SCEA”). Pub. Res. Code § 21155.2.

The Project fails to implement mitigation measures and performance standards required by the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS).

SCS Goal 5 is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) and improve Air Quality. (SECA p. 4-20). The SCS requires projects to promote low emission technologies such as electric vehicles (EVs). (SCEA p. 4-19). The SCS requires projects to include solar energy and power storage. (SCEA p. 4-20).

Solar Panels: Despite these requirements, the Project includes only a “solar-ready” roof. This means that the roof can support solar photo-voltaic panels, but no such panels will necessarily be installed. Installing solar panels is clearly feasible, and so should be required for the Project to be consistent with the SCS.

EV Charging: Despite the above policies in the SCS, the Project only includes the bare minimum 10% electric vehicle charging. (SCEA p. 3-17). While additional parking spaces are EV-ready, they will not be equipped with EV charging stations. 100% EV charging is feasible and should be required. Not only would this comply with SCS Goal 5, but also SCS Goal 8: Leverage new transportation technologies. (SCEA p. 4-19).

Battery Storage: Despite the above SCS policies, the Project does not appear to include any battery storage. The SCS requires solar energy and power storage. (SCEA p. 4-20). Battery storage is feasible and should be included in the Project along with solar PV.

Heat Island: The SCS requires projects to reduce the heat island effect. (SCEA p. 4-21). The Project does not include standard measures to reduce heat island, such as low albedo roofs and parking areas. Such measures are feasible and should be included in the Project.

Wildlife Connectivity: The SCS requires projects to preserve and enhance wildlife connectivity. (SCEA p. 4-21). The SCEA contends that this goal is not relevant because the Project is located in an urban area. This is simply untrue. The Project site is a vacant parcel in an urban area. As discussed by wildlife biologist, Dr. Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D., such parcels are critical to wildlife connectivity, particularly for avian (bird) species. The few bits of open space in urban areas provide important resting and stopover habitat for avian species. the SCEA fails to analyze this impact at all. Dr. Smallwood concludes that the Project would adversely affect wildlife connectivity. Thus, the Project does not “preserve and enhance” wildlife connectivity, and is inconsistent with the SCS.

C. The City May Not Rely on the SCEA Because the Project has Significant Impacts Unique to the Project and Not Addressed in the SCS.

1. Project-Level CEQA Review is Required for Impacts that were not Mitigated to Insignificance in the SCS EIR.

The SCEA must “contain measures that either avoid or mitigate to a level of insignificance all potentially significant or significant effects of the project required to be identified in the initial study.” Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(2). Thus, to the extent that the SCS EIR admitted significant unmitigated impacts, further project-level CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate those impacts on a project level because these impacts were not “mitigated to a level of insignificance” in the Connect SoCal EIR.

In the case of *Communities for a Better Environment v. Cal. Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 122-125, the court of appeal held that when a “first tier” EIR admits a significant, unavoidable environmental impact, then the agency must prepare second tier EIRs for later phases of the project to ensure that those unmitigated impacts are “mitigated or avoided.” (Id. citing CEQA Guidelines §15152(f)) The court reasoned that the unmitigated impacts were not “adequately addressed” in the first tier EIR since they were not “mitigated or avoided.” (Id.) Thus, significant effects disclosed in first tier EIRs will trigger second tier EIRs unless such effects have been “adequately addressed,” in a way that ensures the effects will be “mitigated or avoided.” (Id.) Such a second tier EIR is required, even if the impact still cannot be fully mitigated and a statement of overriding considerations will be required. The court explained, “The requirement of a statement of overriding considerations is central to CEQA’s role as a public accountability statute; it requires public officials, in approving environmental detrimental projects, to justify their decisions based on counterbalancing social, economic or other benefits, and to point to substantial evidence in support.” (Id. at 124-125)

The EIR for the SCS admitted significant and unavoidable impacts in several areas, including:

Aesthetic (Connect SoCal Draft PEIR, p. 2.0-18);
Agricultural Resources (Id., p. 2.0-20);
Air Quality (Id. p. 2.0-23);
Biological Resources (Id. p. 2.0-25);
Cultural Resources (Id. p. 2.0-34);
Geology and Soils (Id. p. 2.0-37);
Greenhouse Gases (Id. p. 2.0-40);
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Id. p. 2.0-43);
Hydrology and Water Quality (Id. p. 2.0-49);
Land Use (Id. p. 2.0-52);
Mineral Resources (Id. p. 2.0-54);
Noise (Id. p. 2.0-55);
Population and Housing (Id. p. 2.0-58);
Fire Services (Id. p. 2.0-59);
Police Services (Id. p. 2.0-60);
Schools (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Library Services (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Recreation (Id. p. 2.0-61);
Transportation, Traffic and Safety (Id. p. 2.0-63);
Tribal Cultural Resources (Id. p. 2.0-66);
Solid Waste (Id. p. 2.0-67);
Wastewater (Id. p. 2.0-68);
Water Supply (Id. p. 2.0-69);
Wildfire (Id. p. 2.0-70);

CEQA review is required to analyze and mitigate the above impacts at the project level because they were not mitigated to a level of insignificance in the Connect SoCal EIR.

2. Substantial Evidence Shows that the Project Will Likely Have Significant Air Quality Impacts.

Air quality experts Matt Hagemann, P.G., C.Hg. and Dr. Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D. of the environmental consulting firm SWAPE reviewed the SCEA and concluded that the Project will likely have significant air quality impacts due to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions. SWAPE's comments and expert CVs are attached as Exhibit A. As discussed above, the SCS EIR did not mitigate air quality impacts to less than significant levels, therefore project-specific CEQA review is required.

The SCEA fails to address potential health-related impacts resulting from the Project's likely air emissions. This is problematic because operation of construction equipment during construction of the proposed Project, as well as daily truck trips during future operations, will release diesel particulate matter ("DPM") emissions into the air, affecting local and regional air quality. DPM is a known human carcinogen which poses unique health risks to nearby sensitive receptors. Importantly, CEQA requires a quantified analysis to determine whether a Project's toxic air contaminant ("TAC") emissions—including DPM emissions—will have potentially adverse impacts on human health. *Sierra Club v. Cty. of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal. 5th 502, 518 (an EIR must make "a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences.")

Current guidance by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment ("OEHHA"), the agency responsible for setting statewide standards to measure health risks under CEQA, recommends that a quantified Health Risk Assessment ("HRA") be prepared to evaluate potential cancer risks for any short-term construction project lasting more than two months, and for the lifetime of any long-term project lasting more than six months. OEHHA guidance also recommends that an exposure duration of 30 years should be used to estimate the individual cancer risk affecting the maximally exposed individual resident ("MEIR") near a proposed Project site. (*Id.*, p. 7.) A project's creation of health risks for impacted MEIRs must be further evaluated according to various sensitive receptors' age and pregnancy status. (*Id.*, p. 11.)

Construction of the proposed Project is expected to last 30 months, and it is reasonable to assume, in the absence of any contrary assertion by the SCEA, that future building operations will continue for at least 30 years, during which time there will be ongoing emissions from delivery trucks, passenger vehicles, water heaters, cooking appliances and other sources. (SWAPE, p. 3).

Contrary to this established regulatory framework, however, the SCEA failed to prepare a quantified HRA for the Project's planned construction and operations. The SCEA also improperly relied on South Coast Air Quality Management District's ("SCAQMD") localized significance thresholds ("LSTs") to evaluate the Project's construction-related

health risk impacts. This approach is incorrect, however, because LSTs only evaluate emissions of criteria air pollutants—NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}—but do not measure the effect of TAC emissions, including DPM emissions, upon sensitive receptors. (*Id.*, p. 2.) As such, the SCEA fails to present substantial evidence showing that the Project will not have a significant health impact. The SCEA additionally “fails to compare the Project’s excess cancer risk” as it compares to the South Coast Air Quality Management District’s (“SCAQMD”) established significance threshold of 10 per million. (*Id.*, p. 2.)

DPM has been listed as a known human carcinogen by the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment (“OEHHA”). DPM contains 40 toxic chemicals, including benzene, arsenic and lead. (www.p65warnings.ca.gov/fact-sheets/diesel-engine-exhaust.) DPM is listed separately by the State of California as a toxic air contaminant known to cause cancer in humans. (<https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/p65chemicalslistsinglelisttable2021p.pdf>.) According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Exposure to diesel exhaust can lead to serious health conditions like asthma and respiratory illnesses and can worsen existing heart and lung disease, especially in children and the elderly. These conditions can result in increased numbers of emergency room visits, hospital admissions, absences from work and school, and premature deaths.” (<https://www.epa.gov/dera/learn-about-impacts-diesel-exhaust-and-diesel-emissions-reduction-act-dera>).

As explained above, the SCEA used LSTs to evaluate the Project’s construction-related health risk impacts. However, LSTs analyze only criteria air pollutants, not toxic air contaminants (TACs). Although LSTs analyze localized impacts of PM-10 and PM-2.5, there is no LST for DPM – the pollutant that forms the basis of SWAPE’s analysis. Although PM-2.5 is a constituent of DPM, it is only one of 40 toxic chemicals in DPM. PM-2.5 itself is not listed by the State as a cancer-causing chemical.

Therefore, SWAPE found that the SCEA’s evaluation of the Project’s potential health risk impacts, as well its conclusion that the Project will have a less-than-significant air quality impact conclusion, are methodologically flawed and are thus not supported by substantial evidence. (*Id.*, p. 2.) As such, the City must prepare a revised SCEA or conduct an initial study to more accurately characterize the significance of the Project’s impacts. Unless and until the City can present substantial evidence showing that the Project’s impacts are less than significant, the use of a SCEA is improper. Pub. Res. Code §21155(b)(1)-(2).

SWAPE conducted a screening-level risk assessment using AERSCREEN, a modeling tool which is recommended by both OEHHA and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (“CAPCOA”) for the development of Level 2 Health Risk Screening Assessments (“Level 2 HRSA”). According to SWAPE, “A Level 2 HRSA utilizes a limited amount of site-specific information to generate maximum reasonable downwind concentrations of air contaminants to which nearby sensitive receptors may be exposed. If an unacceptable air quality hazard is determined to be possible using AERSCREEN, a more refined modeling approach is required prior to approval of the Project.” (*Id.*, pp. 3-4.)

Following this recommended approach for modeling potential future health risks, SWAPE presented substantial evidence showing that Project construction and operations would result in excess cancer risks for pregnant individuals during the third trimester of pregnancy, as well as for infants, children, and adults when those individuals are maximally exposed to Project-related emissions, or located approximately 75 meters from the Project site. (*Id.*, p. 5.) SWAPE calculates that the excess cancer risks for the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, infants, children, and adults at the MEIR located approximately 75 meters away, over the course of Project construction and operation, are approximately 18.0, 388, 25.5, and 2.83 in one million, respectively. The excess cancer risk over the course of a residential lifetime (30 years) is approximately 434 in one million. The 3rd trimester, infant, child, and lifetime cancer risks exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 10 in one million, resulting in a potentially significant impact not previously addressed or identified by the SCEA. (*Id.* p. 7).

Therefore, SWAPE concludes that the “screening-level HRA demonstrates that construction and operation of the Project could result in a potentially significant health risk impact,” and as such, “a revised SCEA should be prepared to include a refined health risk analysis which adequately and accurately evaluates health risk impacts associated with both Project construction and operation.” (*Id.*, p. 8.) SWAPE proposes numerous mitigation measures to reduce the Project’s DPM impacts, which should be considered in a project-level EIR. (*Id.* pp. 8-11).

3. Substantial Evidence Shows that the Project Will Likely Have Significant Biological Impacts.

Wildlife biologists, Dr. Shawn Smallwood, Ph.D. and Noriko Smallwood, M.S., conclude that the Project will have significant biological impacts on special status species. Dr. Smallwood’s comments and expert CVs are attached as Exhibit B. As discussed above, the SCS EIR did not mitigate biological impacts to less than significant levels, therefore project-specific CEQA review is required.

Noriko Smallwood conducted a site visit on April 7, 2024. Noriko detected 30 species of vertebrate wildlife at or adjacent to the project site, including four species with special status. Noriko saw Cooper’s hawk and red-tailed hawk (Photos 4 and 5), California gull (Photo 6), Allen’s hummingbird and hooded oriole (Photos 7 and 8), Cassin’s kingbird and California scrub-jay (Photos 9 and 10), house sparrow and California towhee (Photos 11 and 12), white-throated swift and barn swallow (Photos 13 and 14), lesser goldfinch (Photos 15 and 16), mourning dove and Eurasian collared-dove (Photos 17 and 18), house finch and northern mockingbird (Photos 19 and 20), Canada goose (Photo 21), European starling (Photo 22), acorn woodpecker and common raven (Photo 23 and 24), California ground squirrel (Photo 25), among the other species listed in Table 1.

Signs of breeding on and near the site abounded. California towhee, house finch, and house sparrow were actively gathering nest material from the site for nests on and near the site. Lesser goldfinches were paired up and will likely nest on or near the site. Northern mockingbirds were very territorial and will likely nest on or near the site. An Allen’s

April 15, 2024

SCEA Comment – Sunset and Everett Project (ENV-2023-5529-SCEA)

Page 9 of 9

hummingbird displayed to another Allen's hummingbird and was very territorial, indicating they will likely nest on or near the site. Cassin's kingbirds chased each other indicating they will likely nest soon. Birds were very busy on site and the site has a large capacity to support nesting and foraging birds.

Dr. Smallwood states,

Based on Noriko's survey findings, I am certain that at least four sensitive species of vertebrate wildlife occur at the project site. Making direct use of the trees and shrubs on the project site were special-status species including Allen's hummingbird and red-tailed hawk. The project site is habitat of these species.

California gull, Cooper's hawk, Allen's hummingbird, and red-tailed hawk made use of that portion of the aerosphere that the proposed buildings would displace. The aerosphere of the project site is habitat of these species.

(Smallwood Letter, p. 11).

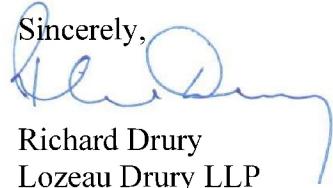
Dr. Smallwood concludes that the Project will adversely affect these species through direct habitat loss, (Id., p. 19), interference with wildlife movement (Id. p. 20), window collisions due to extensive glazing, (Id., p. 21), and cumulative impacts with other projects. (Id. p. 24). Dr. Smallwood predicts that the Project will cause 760 bird deaths annually due to window collisions alone. (Id.).

Dr. Smallwood proposes several mitigation measures that could reduce the Project's impacts to sensitive species, including the use of bird-safe glass, pre-construction surveys to detect species, worker training programs, funding for wildlife rehabilitation facilities and other measures. (Id. 24-28). These impacts and mitigation measures should be analyzed in a project-specific CEQA document.

CONCLUSION

The SCEA fails to comply with CEQA because it fails to incorporate "all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the prior applicable environmental impact reports," namely, the 2020 Connect SoCal Program EIR. The SCEA is additionally improper because it lacks substantial evidence to support its conclusions that the Project will have less than significant impacts to air quality and biological impacts. Therefore, the City must prepare an initial study to determine the appropriate level of environmental review for the Project. Thank you for considering these comments.

Sincerely,



Richard Drury
Lozeau Drury LLP



LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

200 North Spring Street, Room 272, Los Angeles, California, 90012-4801, (213) 978-1300
www.planning.lacity.org

LETTER OF DETERMINATION

MAILING DATE: AUGUST 15, 2024

Case No.: CPC-2023-5528-DB-SPR-MCUP-HCA

Council District: 1 – Hernandez

CEQA: ENV-2023-5529-SCEA

Plan Area: Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley

Project Site: 1185, 1187, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1201, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1221, 1225, 1229, 1233, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247 West Sunset Boulevard; 917 North Everett Street

Applicant: Jeffrey Farrington, Aragon Properties Corp.
Representative: Dana Sayles, three6ixty

At its meeting of **July 11, 2024**, the Los Angeles City Planning Commission took the actions below in conjunction with the following Project:

Construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development with 327 residential units that include 41 Very Low Income affordable units and approximately 9,462 square feet of ground-floor commercial space for a total floor area of 321,300 square feet, resulting in a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 3:1. The Project would consist of two buildings as follows: 1) Building A, located along Sunset Boulevard, would be seven stories and have a maximum building height of 91 feet as measured from grade and 85 feet as measured from Plumb Height; 2) Building B, located at the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Everett Street, would be seven stories and have a maximum height of 86 feet as measured from grade and 81.5 feet as measured from Plumb Height. The Project would provide 263 on-site parking spaces at one subterranean, one partially subterranean, and one at-ground/ and above-grade levels to be shared amongst all of the uses on the project site. Vehicular access to the structured parking would be provided via two stop-controlled driveways and one signalized driveway.

1. **Found** pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 21155.2, after consideration of the whole of the administrative record, including the SB 375 Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment, No. ENV-2023-5529-SCEA (“SCEA”), and all comments received, after imposition of all mitigation measures there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment; **Found** the Project is a “transit priority project” as defined by PRC Section 21155 and the Project has incorporated all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in prior EIR(s), including SCAG 2020-2045 RTP/SCS EIR SCH No. 20199011061; **Found** all potentially significant effects required to be identified in the initial study have been identified and analyzed in the SCEA; **Found** with respect to each significant effect on the environment required to be identified in the initial study for the SCEA, changes or alterations have been required in or incorporated into the Project that avoid or mitigate the significant effects to a level of insignificance or those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other agency; **Found** the SCEA reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the City; **Found** the

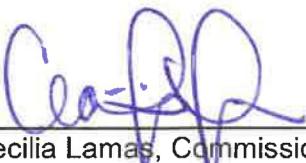
mitigation measures have been made enforceable conditions on the Project; and **Adopted** the SCEA and the Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared for the SCEA;

2. **Approved**, pursuant to Section 12.22 A.25 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), a Density Bonus for a housing development project consisting of 327 dwelling units, of which 41 units will be set aside for Very Low Income households, with the following On- and Off-Menu Incentives:
 - a. An On-Menu Incentive to allow an increase in the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) to 3.0:1 in lieu of the otherwise allowable 1.5:1 in the C2-1VL Zone;
 - b. An Off-Menu Incentive to allow a 30 percent reduction in required open space to allow 24,540 square feet in lieu of the otherwise required 35,050 square feet; and
 - c. An Off-Menu Incentive for additional height and stories as follows: Building A) 34-foot height increase for a building height of 91 feet measured from grade and 85 feet as measured from Plumb Height and seven stories in lieu of the three stories otherwise allowed; and Building B) 29-foot height increase for a building height of 86 feet measured from grade and 81.5 feet as measured from Plumb Height and seven stories in lieu of the three stories otherwise allowed;
3. **Approved**, pursuant to LAMC Section 12.24 W.1 of Chapter 1 and LAMC Section 13.B.2.2 of Chapter 1A, a Main Conditional Use Permit to allow the sale and dispensing of a full line of alcoholic beverages for on- and off-site consumption in conjunction with a total of 9,462 square feet of potential indoor and outdoor restaurant space for up to five establishments with up to 300 indoor seats and 75 outdoor seats (total of 375 patron seats);
4. **Approved**, pursuant to LAMC Section 16.05, a Site Plan Review for a development which creates, or results in, an increase of 50 or more dwelling units;
5. **Adopted** the attached Conditions of Approval; and
6. **Adopted** the attached Findings.

The vote proceeded as follows:

Moved: Choe
Second: Mack
Ayes: Cabildo, Diaz, Lawshe, Newhouse, Zamora

Vote: 7 – 0



Cecilia Lamas, Commission Executive Assistant II
Los Angeles City Planning Commission

Fiscal Impact Statement: There is no General Fund impact as administrative costs are recovered through fees.

Effective Date/Appeals: The decision of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission as it relates to the Density Bonus Off-Menu Incentives are not further appealable. The Density Bonus On-Menu Incentive and the remaining entitlements are appealable to City Council within 15 days after the mailing date of this determination letter. Any appeal not filed within the 15-day period shall not be considered by the Council. All appeals shall be filed on forms provided at the Planning Department's Development Service Centers located at: 201 North Figueroa Street, Fourth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012; or 6262 Van Nuys Boulevard, Suite 251, Van Nuys, CA 91401.

FINAL APPEAL DATE: AUGUST 30, 2024

Notice: An appeal of the CEQA clearance for the Project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21151(c) is only available if the Determination of the non-elected decision-making body (e.g., ZA, AA, APC, CPC) **is not further appealable** and the decision is final.

If you seek judicial review of any decision of the City pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.5, the petition for writ of mandate pursuant to that section must be filed no later than the 90th day following the date on which the City's decision became final pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6. There may be other time limits which also affect your ability to seek judicial review.

Attachments: Conditions of Approval, Findings, Appeal Filing Procedures

cc: Heather Bleemers, Senior City Planner
Esther Ahn, City Planner

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Pursuant to Sections 12.22-A,25, 12.24-W,1, and 16.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, the following conditions are hereby imposed upon the use of the subject property:

Development Conditions

1. **Site Development.** Except as modified herein, the project shall be in substantial conformance with the architectural plans, landscape plan, renderings, and materials submitted by the applicant, stamped "Exhibit A," and attached to the subject case file.
2. **Residential Density.** The project shall be limited to a maximum density of 327 dwelling units, inclusive of restricted affordable units.
3. **Affordable Units.**
 - a. A minimum of 41 dwelling units, that is 15 percent of the base units, shall be designated as Restricted Affordable Units and reserved for Very Low Income households as defined by the State Density Bonus Law per Government Code Section 65915(c)(2).
 - b. **Changes in Restricted Units.** Deviations that increase the number of restricted affordable units or that change the composition of units or change parking numbers shall be consistent with LAMC Section 12.22 A.25.
4. **Housing Requirements.** Prior to issuance of a building permit, the owner shall execute a covenant to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Housing and Community Investment Department (HCIDLA) to make 15 percent of the site's base density units (41 units) available to Very Low Income households, for sale or rental as determined to be affordable to such households by HCIDLA for a period of 55 years. In the event the applicant reduces the proposed density of the project, the number of required reserved on-site Restricted Units may be adjusted, consistent with LAMC Section 12.22-A,25, to the satisfaction of HCIDLA, and in consideration of the project's SB 330 Determination, dated July 18, 2023. Enforcement of the terms of said covenant shall be the responsibility of HCIDLA. The applicant shall present a copy of the recorded covenant to the Department of City Planning for inclusion in this file. The project shall comply with the Guidelines for the Affordable Housing Incentives Program adopted by the City Planning Commission and with any monitoring requirements established by the HCIDLA.
5. **Incentives.**
 - a. **Floor Area Ratio (FAR).** A maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 3.0 to 1 may be permitted in lieu of the 1.5 to 1 otherwise permitted by the C2-1VL Zone.
 - b. **Open Space.** The project may be permitted a maximum 30 percent reduction in the amount of required open space to provide 24,540 square feet in lieu of the 35,050 square feet otherwise required.
 - c. **Height.** Building A may have a maximum height of 91 feet as measured from grade (85 feet as measured from Plumb Height) and Building B may have a maximum height of 86 feet as measured from grade (81.5 feet as measured from Plumb Height). Both buildings may rise to a height of seven (7) stories in lieu of the three (3) stories and 45-foot height limit otherwise required in the C2-1VL Zone. The

measured height of the building may exclude roof structures and equipment, pursuant to LAMC Section 12.21.1, and to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety.

6. **Parking.**
 - a. **Automobile Parking.** Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65915(p)(3) and AB 2097, the project shall not be required to provide any minimum vehicle parking. The applicant may choose to provide a greater amount of vehicle parking.
 - b. **Bicycle Parking.** Bicycle parking shall be provided in compliance with the Municipal Code and to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety. No variance from the bicycle parking requirements has been requested or granted herein.
 - c. **Electric Vehicle Parking.** All electric vehicle charging spaces (EV Spaces) and electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) shall comply with the regulations outlined in Sections 99.04.106 and 99.05.106 of Article 9, Chapter IX of the LAMC.
7. **Circulation.** The applicant shall submit a parking area and driveway plan to the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) for approval.
8. **Landscaping.** All open areas not used for buildings, driveways, parking areas, or walkways shall be attractively landscaped and maintained in accordance with a landscape plan and an automatic irrigation plan, prepared by a licensed Landscape Architect and to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning.
9. **Solar Energy Infrastructure.** The project shall comply with the Los Angeles Municipal Green Building Code, Section 99.05.211, to the satisfaction of the Department of Building and Safety.
10. **Trash.** Trash receptacles shall be stored within a fully enclosed portion of the building at all times. Trash/recycling containers shall be locked when not in use and shall not be placed in or block access to required parking.
11. **Lighting.** Outdoor lighting shall be designed and installed with shielding, such that the light source does not illuminate adjacent residential properties or the public right-of-way, nor the above night skies.
12. **Mechanical Equipment.** All mechanical equipment on the roof shall be screened from view by any abutting properties. The transformer, if located in the front yard, shall be screened with landscaping and/or materials consistent with the building façade on all exposed sides.
13. **Street Trees.** Street trees shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Urban Forestry Division. Street trees may be used to satisfy on-site tree requirements pursuant to LAMC Article Section 12.21.G.3 (Chapter 1, Open Space Requirement for Six or More Residential Units).

Main Conditional Use Permit Conditions

14. **Main Conditional Use Permit (MCUP).** Approved herein is a Main Conditional Use Permit for the sale of a full line of alcoholic beverages for on- and off-site consumption, including distilled spirits and beer and wine, in conjunction with the use and operation of 9,462 square feet of indoor and outdoor restaurant space for up to five (5) establishments with up to 300 indoor seats and 75 outdoor seats, for a maximum 375 patron seats.
15. **Main Plan Approval (MPA) Requirement.** Each individual venue shall be subject to a Main Plan Approval (MPA) determination pursuant to Section 13B.2.2.H of the Los Angeles Municipal Code Chapter 1A in order to implement and utilize the Main Conditional Use authorization granted. The purpose of the Main Plan Approval determination is to review each proposed venue in greater detail and to tailor site-specific conditions of approval for each of the premises including but not limited to hours of operation, seating capacity, size, security, live entertainment, the length of a term grant and/or any requirement for a subsequent MPA application to evaluate compliance and effectiveness of the conditions of approval. The Zoning Administrator may impose more restrictive or less restrictive conditions on each individual tenant at the time of review of each Plan Approval application.
16. **MPA Public Hearing Requirement.** A public hearing for any Main Plan Approval (MPA) request may be waived at the discretion of the Chief Zoning Administrator.
17. Notwithstanding approved "Exhibit A" and the Conditions above, this grant recognizes that there may be changes resulting from identified tenants, which may result in smaller or larger restaurants, different locations, and/or a reduced number of restaurants than those originally proposed and identified in "Exhibit A". Such outcome is permitted provided that the other conditions noted herein, specifically those related to the combined maximum interior floor areas, maximum interior and exterior seating numbers, maximum (total) number of establishments authorized under this grant, and the maximum number of establishments approved for each type of grant in the Conditions above are not exceeded. The sale and dispensing of beer and wine may be provided in lieu of a full line of alcoholic beverages at any of the establishments approved for a full line of alcoholic beverages (but not the reverse), provided that the maximum (total) number of establishments authorized for alcoholic beverages is not exceeded, and subject to all other conditions of this grant.
18. All graffiti on the site shall be removed or painted over to match the color of the surface to which it is applied within 24 hours of its occurrence.
19. Coin operated game machines, pool tables or similar game activities or equipment shall not be permitted. Official California State lottery games and machines are allowed.
20. A camera surveillance system shall be installed and operating at all times to monitor the interior, entrance, exits and exterior areas, in front of and around the premises. Recordings shall be maintained for a minimum period of 30 days and are intended for use by the Los Angeles Police Department.
21. All exterior portions of the site shall be adequately illuminated in the evening so as to make discernible the faces and clothing of persons utilizing the space. Lighting shall be directed onto the site without being disruptive to persons on adjacent properties.
22. The exterior windows and glass doors of the store shall be maintained substantially free of signs and other materials from the ground to at least 6 feet in height above the ground so as to permit surveillance into the store by Police and/or private security.

23. **Complaint Log.** A telephone number and email address shall be provided for complaints or concerns from the community regarding the operation. The phone number and email address shall be posted at the following locations:

- Entry, visible to pedestrians
- Customer service desk, front desk or near the reception area.

Complaints shall be responded to within 24-hours. The applicant shall maintain a log of all calls and emails, detailing: (1) date complaint received; (2) nature of complaint, and (3) the manner in which the complaint was resolved.

24. **STAR/LEAD/RBS Training.** Within the first six months of operation, all employees involved with the sale of alcohol shall enroll in the Los Angeles Police Department "Standardized Training for Alcohol Retailers" (STAR) or Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control "Licensee Education on Alcohol and Drugs" (LEAD) training program or the Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) Training Program. Upon completion of such training, the applicant shall request the Police Department or Department of Alcohol Beverage Control to issue a letter identifying which employees completed the training. STAR or LEAD or RBS training shall be conducted for all new hires within three months of their employment.

25. The applicant shall be responsible for monitoring both patron and employee conduct on the premises and within the parking areas under his/her control to assure such conduct does not adversely affect or detract from the quality of life for adjoining residents, property owners, and businesses.

26. Loitering is prohibited on or around these premises or the area under the control of the applicant. "No Loitering or Public Drinking" signs shall be posted in and outside of the subject facility.

27. At least one on-duty manager with authority over the activities within the facility shall be on the premises during business hours. The on-duty manager's responsibilities shall include the monitoring of the premises to ensure compliance with all applicable State laws, Municipal Code requirements and the conditions imposed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) and the conditional use herein. Every effort shall be undertaken in managing the subject premises and the facility to discourage illegal and criminal activities and any exterior area over which the building owner exercises control, in effort to ensure that no activities associated with such problems as narcotics sales, use or possession, gambling, prostitution, loitering, theft, vandalism and truancy occur.

28. The applicant shall be responsible for maintaining the premises and adjoining sidewalk free of debris or litter.

29. An electronic age verification device shall be purchased and retained on the premises to determine the age of any individual and shall be installed on at each point-of-sales location. This device shall be maintained in operational condition and all employees shall be instructed in its use.

30. Smoking or any non-tobacco substance, including from electronic smoking devices, is prohibited in or within 10 feet of the outdoor dining areas in accordance with Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 41.50 B 2 C. This prohibition applies to all outdoor areas of the establishment if the outdoor area is used in conjunction with food service and/or the consumption, dispensing or sale of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages.

31. The applicant(s) shall comply with 6404.5(b) of the Labor Code, which prohibits smoking within any place of employment. The applicant shall not possess ashtrays or other receptacles used for the purpose of collecting trash or cigarettes/cigar butts within the interior of the subject establishment.
32. Any music, sound or noise which is under control of the applicant shall not violate Sections 112.06 or 116.01 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (Citywide Noise Ordinance). At any time, a City representative may visit the site during operating hours to measure the noise levels. If, upon inspection, it is found that the noise level exceeds those allowed by the citywide noise regulation, the owner/operator will be notified and will be required to modify or eliminate the source of the noise or retain an acoustical engineer to recommend, design and implement noise control measures within property such as, noise barriers, sound absorbers or buffer zones.
33. There shall be no dancing permitted on the premises at any time unless an application pursuant to LAMC Section 12.24-W,18(a) is filed, and a public hearing is held.
34. There shall be no live entertainment, disc jockey or karaoke at any establishment on the site unless permitted by a Plan Approval with a public hearing.

Environmental Conditions

35. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included as Section 6 in the SCEA dated March 2023 (Case No. ENV-2023-5529-SCEA) shall be enforced through all phases of the project. The applicant shall be responsible for implementing each Mitigation Measure (MM) and shall be obligated to provide certification to the appropriate monitoring and enforcement agencies that each MM has been implemented.

Administrative Conditions

36. **Final Plans.** Prior to the issuance of any building permits for the project by the Department of Building and Safety, the applicant shall submit all final construction plans that are awaiting issuance of a building permit by the Department of Building and Safety for final review and approval by the Department of City Planning. All plans that are awaiting issuance of a building permit by the Department of Building and Safety shall be stamped by Department of City Planning staff "Final Plans". A copy of the Final Plans, supplied by the applicant, shall be retained in the subject case file.
37. **Notations on Plans.** Plans submitted to the Department of Building and Safety, for the purpose of processing a building permit application shall include all of the Conditions of Approval herein attached as a cover sheet, and shall include any modifications or notations required herein.
38. **Building Plans.** A copy of the first page of this grant and all Conditions and/or any subsequent appeal of this grant and its resultant Conditions and/or letters of clarification shall be printed on the building plans submitted to the Development Services Center and the Department of Building and Safety for purposes of having a building permit issued.
39. **Corrective Conditions.** The authorized use shall be conducted at all times with due regard for the character of the surrounding district, and the right is reserved to the City Planning Commission, or the Director pursuant to Section 12.27.1 of the Municipal Code, to impose additional corrective conditions, if, in the Commission's or Director's opinion,

such conditions are proven necessary for the protection of persons in the neighborhood or occupants of adjacent property.

40. **Approvals, Verification and Submittals.** Copies of any approvals, guarantees or verification of consultations, reviews or approval, plans, etc., as may be required by the subject conditions, shall be provided to the Department of City Planning for placement in the subject file.
41. **Code Compliance.** All area, height and use regulations of the zone classification of the subject property shall be complied with, except wherein these conditions explicitly allow otherwise.
42. **Department of Building and Safety.** The granting of this determination by the Director of Planning does not in any way indicate full compliance with applicable provisions of the Los Angeles Municipal Code Chapter IX (Building Code). Any corrections and/or modifications to plans made subsequent to this determination by a Department of Building and Safety Plan Check Engineer that affect any part of the exterior design or appearance of the project as approved by the Director, and which are deemed necessary by the Department of Building and Safety for Building Code compliance, shall require a referral of the revised plans back to the Department of City Planning for additional review and sign-off prior to the issuance of any permit in connection with those plans.
43. **Department of Water and Power.** Satisfactory arrangements shall be made with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) for compliance with LADWP's Rules Governing Water and Electric Service. Any corrections and/or modifications to plans made subsequent to this determination in order to accommodate changes to the project due to the under-grounding of utility lines, that are outside of substantial compliance or that affect any part of the exterior design or appearance of the project as approved by the Director, shall require a referral of the revised plans back to the Department of City Planning for additional review and sign-off prior to the issuance of any permit in connection with those plans.
44. **Covenant.** Prior to the issuance of any permits relative to this matter, an agreement concerning all the information contained in these conditions shall be recorded in the County Recorder's Office. The agreement shall run with the land and shall be binding on any subsequent property owners, heirs or assign. The agreement must be submitted to the Department of City Planning for approval before being recorded. After recordation, a copy bearing the Recorder's number and date shall be provided to the Department of City Planning for attachment to the file.
45. **Definition.** Any agencies, public officials or legislation referenced in these conditions shall mean those agencies, public offices, legislation or their successors, designees or amendment to any legislation.
46. **Enforcement.** Compliance with these conditions and the intent of these conditions shall be to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning and any designated agency, or the agency's successor and in accordance with any stated laws or regulations, or any amendments thereto.
47. **Expedited Processing Section.** Prior to the clearance of any conditions, the applicant shall show proof that all fees have been paid to the Department of City Planning, Expedited Processing Section.
48. **Indemnification and Reimbursement of Litigation Costs.**

Applicant shall do all of the following:

- a. Defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City from any and all actions against the City relating to or arising out of, in whole or in part, the City's processing and approval of this entitlement, including but not limited to, an action to attack, challenge, set aside, void, or otherwise modify or annul the approval of the entitlement, the environmental review of the entitlement, or the approval of subsequent permit decisions, or to claim personal property damage, including from inverse condemnation or any other constitutional claim.
- b. Reimburse the City for any and all costs incurred in defense of an action related to or arising out of, in whole or in part, the City's processing and approval of the entitlement, including but not limited to payment of all court costs and attorney's fees, costs of any judgments or awards against the City (including an award of attorney's fees), damages, and/or settlement costs.
- c. Submit an initial deposit for the City's litigation costs to the City within 10 days' notice of the City tendering defense to the Applicant and requesting a deposit. The initial deposit shall be in an amount set by the City Attorney's Office, in its sole discretion, based on the nature and scope of action, but in no event shall the initial deposit be less than \$50,000. The City's failure to notice or collect the deposit does not relieve the Applicant from responsibility to reimburse the City pursuant to the requirement in paragraph (b).
- d. Submit supplemental deposits upon notice by the City. Supplemental deposits may be required in an increased amount from the initial deposit if found necessary by the City to protect the City's interests. The City's failure to notice or collect the deposit does not relieve the Applicant from responsibility to reimburse the City pursuant to the requirement in paragraph (b).
- e. If the City determines it necessary to protect the City's interest, execute an indemnity and reimbursement agreement with the City under terms consistent with the requirements of this condition.

The City shall notify the applicant within a reasonable period of time of its receipt of any action and the City shall cooperate in the defense. If the City fails to notify the applicant of any claim, action, or proceeding in a reasonable time, or if the City fails to reasonably cooperate in the defense, the applicant shall not thereafter be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold harmless the City.

The City shall have the sole right to choose its counsel, including the City Attorney's office or outside counsel. At its sole discretion, the City may participate at its own expense in the defense of any action, but such participation shall not relieve the applicant of any obligation imposed by this condition. In the event the Applicant fails to comply with this condition, in whole or in part, the City may withdraw its defense of the action, void its approval of the entitlement, or take any other action. The City retains the right to make all decisions with respect to its representations in any legal proceeding, including its inherent right to abandon or settle litigation.

For purposes of this condition, the following definitions apply:

"City" shall be defined to include the City, its agents, officers, boards, commissions, committees, employees, and volunteers.

"Action" shall be defined to include suits, proceedings (including those held under alternative dispute resolution procedures), claims, or lawsuits. Actions include actions, as defined herein, alleging failure to comply with any federal, state or local law.

Nothing in the definitions included in this paragraph are intended to limit the rights of the City or the obligations of the Applicant otherwise created by this condition.

FINDINGS

Density Bonus / Affordable Housing Incentives Compliance Findings

1. Pursuant to Section 12.22-A.25(g)(2)(i)(c) of the LAMC and Section 65915(e) of the California Government Code, the Commission shall approve a density bonus and requested incentive(s) unless the Commission finds that:
 - a. The incentives do not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs, as defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 50052.5 or Section 50053 for rents for the affordable units.

The record does not contain substantial evidence that would allow the City Planning Commission to make a finding that the requested incentives do not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs per State Law. The California Health & Safety Code Sections 50052.5 and 50053 define formulas for calculating affordable housing costs for Very Low, Low, and Moderate Income households. Section 50052.5 addresses owner-occupied housing and Section 50053 addresses rental households. Affordable housing costs are a calculation of residential rent or ownership pricing not to exceed 25 percent gross income based on area median income thresholds dependent on affordability levels.

Based on the set-aside of 15 percent of the base density for Very Low Income households, the applicant is entitled to three incentives under both Government Code Section 65915 and the LAMC. Accordingly, the three (3) requests for increased floor area, reduced open space, and increased height qualify as the proposed development incentives. The three requested incentives provide cost reductions that provide for affordable housing costs because the incentives by their nature increase the scale of the project, which facilitates the creation of more affordable housing units.

Floor Area Ratio

The subject property is zoned C2-1VL. The property's commercial zoning and designation of Height District No. 1VL permit a maximum FAR or 1.5 to 1, equal to a maximum of 160,650 square feet of total building area. The applicant is requesting an on-menu incentive to allow a maximum FAR of 3.0 to 1 to accommodate the project which proposes a total of 321,300 square feet of floor area. The project includes a composition of 13 studio units, 230 one-bedroom units, 79 two-bedroom units, and 5 three-bedroom units.

The requested increase in FAR will allow for the construction of affordable units in addition to larger-sized dwelling units. Granting of the incentive would result in a building design and construction efficiencies that provide for affordable housing costs. Furthermore, the incentive would enable the developer to expand the building envelope so that additional affordable units can be constructed and the overall space dedicated to residential uses is increased. The increased building envelope also ensures that all dwelling units are of a habitable size while providing a variety of unit types. This incentive supports the applicant's decision to set aside 41 dwelling units for Very Low Income households for 55 years.

Open Space

Based upon the project's proposed 327 dwelling units, within which 13 would be studio units, 230 one-bedroom units, 79 two-bedroom units, and 5 three-bedroom units, a total

of 35,050 square feet of open space would be required per LAMC Section 12.21 G.2. In order to develop the housing development including the 41 units set aside for Very Low Income households, the Applicant requests an off-menu incentive to permit a 30 percent reduction in the required amount of open space to instead be required 24,540 square feet of open space. The project proposes a total of 24,540 square feet of open space to comply with this incentive and development standard.

As proposed, the reduced open space requirement will allow for the construction of affordable residential units. This incentive will allow the developer to utilize more floor area within the building envelope for the provision of affordable units, and the overall space dedicated to residential units is increased.

Height

The subject property's C2-1VL Zone permits a maximum height of 45 feet and three (3) stories for a mixed-use development. The proposed development consists of two seven-story buildings which rise to 91 feet and 86 feet as measured from grade (85 feet and 81.5 feet as measured from Plumb Height, respectively). As such, the applicant is requesting an off-menu incentive to allow for this increase in building height and stories in lieu of the otherwise permitted 45 feet and three (3) stories pursuant to LAMC Section 12.21.1.

As proposed, the incentive will allow a total of 34 feet of additional building height for Building A and 29 feet for Building B and will accommodate the construction of affordable units in addition to larger-sized dwelling units. Granting of the off-menu incentive would result in a building design and construction efficiencies that provide for affordable housing costs. The incentive would enable the developer to expand the building envelope so that additional affordable units can be constructed and the overall space dedicated to residential uses is increased. The increased building envelope also ensures that all dwelling units are of a habitable size while providing a variety of unit types. These incentives support the applicant's decision to set aside 41 dwelling units for Very Low Income households for 55 years.

- b. **The incentives would have a specific adverse impact upon public health and safety or the physical environment or on any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and for which there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific adverse impact without rendering the development unaffordable to low-income and moderate-income households. Inconsistency with the zoning ordinance or the general plan land use designation shall not constitute a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety (Government Code Section 65915(d)(B) and 65589.5(d)).**

There is no substantial evidence in the record that any of the three proposed incentives will have a specific adverse impact upon public health and safety or the physical environment, or any real property that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. A "specific adverse impact" is defined as "a significant, quantifiable, direct and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete" (LAMC Section 12.22 A.25(b)).

The project does not involve a contributing structure in a designated Historic Preservation Overlay Zone or on the City of Los Angeles list of Historical-Cultural Monuments. The property is located within a Methane Zone and Special Grading Area which have been addressed in the project's Mitigation Monitoring Program to ensure no significant impacts

under CEQA would result. The project is not located on a substandard street in a Hillside area and is not located in a Flood Zone, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any other special hazard area. Therefore, there is no substantial evidence that the proposed project, and thus the requested incentives, would have a specific adverse impact on the physical environment, on public health and safety or the physical environment, or on any Historical Resource. Based on the above, there is no basis to deny the requested incentives.

c. The incentives are contrary to state or federal law.

There is no substantial evidence in the record indicating that the requested Incentives are contrary to any State or federal laws.

Site Plan Review Findings

2. The project is in substantial conformance with the purposes, intent and provisions of the General Plan, applicable community plan, and any applicable specific plan.

The Los Angeles General Plan sets forth goals, objectives, and policies that guide both Citywide and community specific land use policies. The General Plan is comprised of a range of State-mandated elements, including, but not limited to, Land Use, Housing, Transportation/Mobility, Noise, and Safety. Each of these Elements establishes policies that provide for the regulatory environment in managing the City and for addressing environmental concerns and problems. The majority of the policies derived from these Elements are in the form of Code Requirements of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. The City's Land Use Element is divided into 35 community plans that establish parameters for land use decisions within those sub-areas of the City. While the General Plan sets out a long-range vision and guide to future development, the 35 Community Plans provide the specific, neighborhood-level detail, relevant policies, and implementation strategies necessary to achieve the General Plan objectives. The project site is located in the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan area and is not subjected to any applicable specific plans.

Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan

The subject property is located within the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan which was updated by the City Council on August 11, 2004. The Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan designates the subject property for General Commercial land uses with corresponding zones of RAS3, CR, C1.5, C2, C4, and P. The subject property is zoned C2-1VL and is thus consistent with its land use designation. The proposed project advances the following objectives of the Community Plan:

Goal 1 A safe, secure and high quality residential environment for all economic, age and ethnic segments of the Plan area.

Objective 1-1: Achieve and maintain a housing supply sufficient to meet the diverse economic and socioeconomic needs of current and projected population to the year 2010.

Policy 1-1.1: Maintain an adequate supply and distribution of multiple family, low income and special needs housing opportunities in the Community Plan Area.

Policy 1-1.2: Improve the quality of existing single family and multiple family housing throughout the Plan Area.

Policy 1-1.4: Encourage new infill residential development that complements existing development and architectural style.

Policy 1-1.7: Promote the unique quality and functionality of the Community Plan Area's mixed single and multiple family residential neighborhoods by encouraging infill development that continues to offer a variety of housing opportunities that capitalize on the eclectic character and architectural styles of existing development.

Objective 1-2: Reduce vehicular trips and congestion by locating new housing in areas offering proximity to goods, services and facilities.

Policy 1-2.1: Locate higher residential densities near commercial centers and major bus routes where public service facilities, utilities and topography will accommodate this development.

Policy 1-2.2: Encourage multiple family residential development in commercially zoned areas in designated Neighborhood Districts and Community Centers and along Mixed Use Boulevards and, where appropriate, provide floor area bonuses as an incentive to encourage mixed-use development in those areas.

Objective 1-4: Promote and ensure the provision of adequate housing for all persons, including special needs populations, regardless of income, age or ethnic background.

Policy 1-4.1: Promote greater individual choice in type, quality, price, and location of housing.

Policy 1-4.2: Promote mixed-use housing projects in pedestrian-oriented areas and designated Mixed Use Boulevards, Neighborhood Districts and Community Centers to increase supply and maintain affordability.

Policy 1-4.3: Ensure that new housing developments minimize displacement of low-income residents.

The proposed project furthers the development of the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley community by providing a safe, secure, and high-quality mixed-use residential environment for all economic, age, and ethnic segments of the Echo Park community and providing affordable housing by allowing for the development of a residential building with 327 dwelling units, including 41 units reserved for Very Low Income Households on lots zoned for commercial and residential uses. The project increases the housing stock and satisfies the needs and desires of all economic segments of the community by maximizing the opportunity for individual housing choice. Per the Community Plan, the portion of Sunset Boulevard fronting the subject property is designated as a Mixed Use Boulevard where dense residential housing is promoted. The subject property has been vacant, and the development of the project does not result in the displacement of any existing residential uses. Therefore, the project is consistent with the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan.

The **Framework Element** for the General Plan (Framework Element) was adopted by the City of Los Angeles in December 1996 and re-adopted in August 2001. The Framework Element provides guidance regarding policy issues for the entire City of Los Angeles, including the project site. The Framework Element also sets forth a Citywide comprehensive long-range

growth strategy and defines Citywide polices regarding such issues as land use, housing, urban form, neighborhood design, open space, economic development, transportation, infrastructure, and public services. The Framework Element includes the following goals, objectives, and policies relevant to the instant request:

Goal 3A: A physically balanced distribution of land uses that contributes towards and facilitates the City's long-term fiscal and economic viability, revitalization of economically depressed areas, conservation of existing residential neighborhoods, equitable distribution of public resources, conservation of natural resources, provision of adequate infrastructure and public services, reduction of traffic congestion and improvement of air quality, enhancement of recreation and open space opportunities, assurance of environmental justice and a healthful living environment, and achievement of the vision for a more livable city.

Objective 3.1: Accommodate a diversity of uses that support the needs of the City's existing and future residents, businesses, and visitors.

Policy 3.1.4: Accommodate new development in accordance with land use and density provisions of the General Plan Framework Long-Range Land Use Diagram.

Objective 3.2: Provide for the spatial distribution of development that promotes an improved quality of life by facilitating a reduction of vehicular trips, vehicle miles traveled, and air pollution.

Policy 3.2.1: Provide a pattern of development consisting of distinct districts, centers, boulevards, and neighborhoods that are differentiated by their functional role, scale, and character. This shall be accomplished by considering factors such as the existing concentrations of use, community-oriented activity centers that currently or potentially service adjacent neighborhoods, and existing or potential public transit corridors and stations.

Policy 3.2.2: Establish, through the Framework Long-Range Land Use Diagram, community plans, and other implementing tools, patterns and types of development that improve the integration of housing with commercial uses and the integration of public services and various densities of residential development within neighborhoods at appropriate locations.

Objective 3.4: Encourage new multi-family residential, retail commercial, and office development in the City's neighborhood districts, community, regional, and downtown centers as well as along primary transit corridors/boulevards, while at the same time conserving existing neighborhoods and related districts.

Policy 3.4.1: Conserve existing stable residential neighborhoods and lower-intensity commercial districts and encourage the majority of new commercial and mixed-use (integrated commercial and residential) development to be located (a) in a network of neighborhood districts, community, regional, and downtown centers, (b) in proximity to rail and bus transit stations and corridors, and (c) along the City's major boulevards, referred to as districts, centers, and mixed-use boulevards, in accordance with the Framework Long-Range Land Use Diagram.

The proposed project will result in the development of a mixed-use residential building that will provide 327 new dwelling units, including 41 units reserved for Very Low Income Households, thereby contributing toward and facilitating the City's long-term economic viability and vision for a more livable city. The property is currently vacant and situated along Sunset Boulevard, a major mixed-use thoroughfare that is within proximity to various commercial areas, services, transit options, and recreational amenities. The development of the site will enable the City to conserve nearby existing stable residential neighborhoods and lower-intensity commercial districts by allowing controlled growth away from such neighborhoods and districts on commercially zoned lots designated for such uses. Therefore, the proposed 327-unit residential building is consistent with the Distribution of Land Use goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan Framework Element.

The **Housing Element** is the City's blueprint for meeting housing and growth challenges. It identifies the City's housing conditions and needs, establishes goals, objectives, and policies to guide future housing decisions, and provides an array of programs to meet Citywide Housing Priorities, including addressing the housing shortage, advancing racial equity and access to opportunity, preventing displacement, and promoting sustainability and resilience. The Housing Element includes the following objectives and policies relevant to the instant request:

Goal 1: A City where housing production results in an ample supply of housing to create more equitable and affordable options that meet existing and projected needs.

Objective 1.1: Forecast and plan for existing and projected housing needs over time with the intention of furthering Citywide Housing Priorities.

Policy 1.1.2: Plan for appropriate land use designations and density to accommodate an ample supply of housing units by type, cost, and size within the City to meet housing needs, according to Citywide Housing Priorities and the City's General Plan.

Objective 1.2: Facilitate the production of housing, especially projects that include Affordable Housing and/or meet Citywide Housing Priorities.

Policy 1.2.1: Expand rental and for-sale housing for people of all income levels. Prioritize housing developments that result in a net gain of Affordable Housing and serve those with the greatest needs.

Policy 1.2.2: Facilitate the construction of a range of different housing types that addresses the particular needs of the city's diverse households.

Objective 1.3: Promote a more equitable distribution of affordable housing opportunities throughout the city, with a focus on increasing Affordable Housing in Higher Opportunity Areas and in ways that further Citywide Housing Priorities.

Policy 1.3.1: Prioritize housing capacity, resources, policies and incentives to include Affordable Housing in residential development, particularly near transit, jobs, and in Higher Opportunity Areas.

Policy 1.3.2: Prioritize the development of new Affordable Housing in all communities, particularly those that currently have fewer Affordable units.

Goal 3: A City in which housing creates healthy, livable, sustainable, and resilient communities that improve the lives of all Angelenos.

Policy 3.1.7: Promote complete neighborhoods by planning for housing that includes open space, and other amenities.

Objective 3.2: Promote environmentally sustainable buildings and land use patterns that support a mix of uses, housing for various income levels and provide access to jobs, amenities, services and transportation options.

Policy 3.2.2: Promote new multi-family housing, particularly Affordable and mixed-income housing, in areas near transit, jobs and Higher Opportunity Areas, in order to facilitate a better jobs-housing balance, help shorten commutes, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The proposed project implements the Housing Element by increasing the housing supply consistent with the General Commercial land use designation. The property is currently unimproved and vacant. The approval of the request would permit 327 new dwelling units with 41 units set aside for Very Low Income Households. The project would achieve the production of new housing opportunities, meeting the needs of the city, while facilitating the construction of a range of different housing types (studios, one-, two-, and three-bedroom units) that address the needs of the city's diverse households. Therefore, the project is consistent with the Housing Element goals, objectives and policies of the General Plan.

As such, the project is in substantial conformance with the purposes, intent and provisions of the General Plan and does not conflict with any applicable regulations or standards.

3. **The project consists of an arrangement of buildings and structures (including height, bulk and setbacks), off-street parking facilities, loading areas, lighting, landscaping, trash collection, and other such pertinent improvements, that is or will be compatible with existing and future development on adjacent properties and neighboring properties.**

The project site consists of 16 lots encompassing a total surface area of approximately 107,170 square feet, or 2.46 acres. The subject property is irregularly shaped and features extensive sloping and grade change along both the north-south and east-west axes of the site. The project site has approximately 820 feet of street frontage along the easterly side of Sunset Boulevard and approximately 230 feet of street frontage along the westerly side of Everett Street.

The project site is located in the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan area and is zoned C2-1VL which corresponds with the site's General Commercial land use designation. The site is currently vacant, consisting of overgrown vegetation and exotic trees, none of which are protected species.

Properties to the north are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and are developed with one- and two-story multi-family housing and commercial retail uses along Sunset Boulevard. Approximately 1,000 feet to the north is Elysian Park Avenue which functions as the Sunset Gate for Dodgers Stadium. Properties to the south are zoned C2-1VL and C2-2D and are developed with commercial retail uses, one- and two-story multi-family residential uses, auto repair, and a church with buildings that range from two- and eight-stories. To the west, properties are zoned C2-1VL and are developed with various commercial uses including a tattoo parlor, beauty salon, botanical shop, clothing stores, bars, and multi-family housing which range from two- to three-stories. Properties to the east along Everett Street are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and consist of one- to three-story multi-family residential uses.

The proposed project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development with 327 residential units that include 41 Very Low Income affordable units and approximately 9,462 square feet of ground-floor commercial space for a total floor area of 321,300 square feet, resulting in a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 3:1. The Project would consist of 41,565 square feet of public and private open space areas and two buildings as follows: 1) Building A would contain 279 residential units, 231,234 square feet of floor area, and would rise to a maximum height of 91 feet and seven (7) stories; 2) Building B would contain 48 residential units, 64,417 square feet of floor area and would rise to a maximum height of 87 feet.

Height, Bulk, and Setbacks

In exchange for the provision of 41 dwelling units set aside for Very Low Income household occupancy, the project is granted on- and off-menu incentives pertaining to increased FAR, reduced open space, and increased height. The subject property encompasses a combined site area of 107,100 square feet. With the proposed on-menu incentive for increased FAR up to 3:1, the project would be permitted to build 321,300 square feet of floor area. The proposed project would span a total floor area of 321,300 square feet which complies with the 3:1 FAR limit. Regarding height, the project is requesting an off-menu incentive to allow the following: Building A) a 34-foot height increase for a building height of 91 feet measured from grade and 85 feet as measured from Plumb Height and seven (7) stories in lieu of the three (3) stories otherwise allowed; and Building B) a 29-foot height increase for a building height of 86 feet measured from grade and 81.5 feet as measured from Plumb Height and seven (7) stories in lieu of the three (3) stories otherwise allowed.

The scale, massing, and location of the project respond to the unique shape and topography of the site as well as the surrounding urban context. The project occupies a site with a very large slope bounded by Sunset Boulevard to the west, adjacent properties to the north, Everett Street to the east, and Sunset Boulevard to the south. As stated above, Building A proposes a height from grade of 91 feet while Building B proposes a height from grade of 87 feet. The proposed building's mixture of height, material, and color will create articulation and visual interest that is appropriately scaled to the surrounding commercial and residential neighborhoods and follows the natural slope of the site. A large portion of the site towards the rear will remain undeveloped to preserve the natural sloping terrain. As such, a majority of the proposed development fronts Sunset Boulevard, a major thoroughfare, where appropriate ground floor activation would be provided. In addition, there are building breaks to provide horizontal façade breaks and stepped back upper stories to reduce the overall massing of the project. The architecture of the proposed project is high-quality and thoughtfully scaled to be compatible with the surrounding context. Properties to the south are developed with two to eight story buildings.

Regarding setbacks, the proposed project is compliant with the required setbacks per the underlying C2-1VL Zone. The project is entitled to zero yards along both street frontages at Sunset Boulevard and Everett Street pursuant to the project's classification as a Mixed-Use project per LAMC Section 13.09. However, the proposed buildings are set back five (5) feet from Sunset Boulevard and five (5) feet from Everett Street at the ground level, which increases to 13-feet-5-inches for the residential floors above. The northern side yard would observe a nine-foot setback and the rear yard, abutting adjacent properties along Everett Street, would observe a 9-foot setback at the commercial floors which steps back to a 19-foot setback for the residential floors above. Thus, the yards comply with the setback requirements of the zone.

Off-Street Parking Facilities and Loading Areas

The project would provide 263 on-site parking spaces at one subterranean, one partially subterranean, and one at-grade/ and above-grade levels to be shared amongst all of the uses on the project site. Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 2097, the project is not required to provide parking, but has elected to do so considering the nature of the market in this area and the lack of street parking for both residents and visitors. Subterranean parking would be accessible from entrances along Sunset Boulevard which will be constructed to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) and the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS). Required bicycle parking would be provided pursuant to the City's Bicycle Ordinance, with 162 long-term bicycle spaces and 21 short-term spaces provided throughout the site. Bicycle parking is located on the first and second levels within two rooms accessible from the parking spaces. The proposed parking facilities and loading areas would all be either wrapped with active uses or located underground, away from view of the public right-of-way.

Lighting

Lighting is required to be provided per LAMC requirements. The project proposes security lighting to illuminate building, entrances, walkways and parking areas. As conditioned, the project is required to provide outdoor lighting with shielding, so that the light source cannot be seen from and will not adversely affect adjacent residential properties. Therefore, the lighting will be compatible with the existing and future developments in the neighborhood.

Landscaping

The proposed project would provide a total of 24,540 square feet of qualifying common open space, as defined by the Los Angeles Municipal Code, distributed among private decks, courtyards, roof decks, indoor amenities, and a plaza. The project also provides 17,025 square feet of additional public and private open space which do not meet the usable open space definition in the form of private decks, two public plazas, two retail patios, and a courtyard. The project proposes 84 new on-site trees which exceeds the 82 new trees otherwise required. Landscaping would be provided at the ground level in the pedestrian plaza areas as well as throughout the project's other levels and along the hillside. Additionally, street trees will be provided as required by the Bureau of Engineering. The landscape design has been developed in a manner which includes a variety of drought-tolerant and native species appropriate for the Southern California climate. Details are provided in Exhibit A demonstrating the project's landscape plan which will ensure that appropriate plant species and compliant soil depths are incorporated. The project has further been conditioned to utilize automatic irrigation systems to maintain landscaped areas and ensure that all open areas not used for buildings, driveways, parking areas, recreational facilities or walks are adequately landscaped.

Trash Collection

The project proposes to provide trash and recycling areas within the enclosed parking areas. The trash collection area will be located alongside the rear of the site to ensure that residential or commercial parking spaces do not block access for trash and recycling services. Separate trash and recycling facilities are provided for the residents and for the commercial uses. The project includes centralized trash chutes for residents on each floor of the building along the eastern wing. All trash facilities will be secured and not within view from the public right-of-way.

Sustainability

The project has been conditioned to comply with the Green Building Code and, as such, will

provide requisite area on the roof to be utilized for future solar panels. As shown in the attached plans (Exhibit A), the project will provide the required number of Electric Vehicle (EV) parking per the Building Code (30 percent would be EV capable, 25 percent EV ready, and 10 percent equipped with EV chargers). Of the project's proposed 244 residential parking spaces, 74 would be EV capable, 61 would be EV ready, and 25 would have EV chargers. Of the 160 EV parking spaces, seven (7) would be EV accessible. The project plans also include areas carved out on the roof for solar panels as required by the Green Code as well as areas for mechanical units. The electric vehicle charging spaces and solar panels will improve habitability for residents and neighboring properties by reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions and fuel consumption from the project site by providing convenient facilities for low or zero emission vehicles.

4. Any residential project provides recreational and service amenities to improve habitability for its residents and minimize impacts on neighboring properties.

The project proposes 327 total dwelling units including 13 studios, 230 one-bedroom units, 79 two-bedroom units, and 5 three-bedroom units. The project proposes a total of 263 parking spaces which would be unbundled and shared among all the uses on the site. Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.21 G and the requested off-menu Density Bonus incentive, the Project would be required to provide 24,540 square feet of usable open space. The proposed project would provide a total of 24,540 square feet of qualifying common open space, as defined by the Los Angeles Municipal Code, distributed among private decks, courtyards, roof decks, indoor amenities, and a plaza. The project also provides 17,025 square feet of additional public and private open space which do not meet the usable open space definition in the form of private decks, two public plazas, two retail patios, and a courtyard. The project includes direct walk-up live/work units from the ground floor along Sunset Boulevard and extensive landscaping along each façade of the building. In addition to the ground-floor commercial retail amenity, the project proposes at least 5,913 square feet of indoor amenities, an outdoor pool and spa area, and storage areas for residents. Each of the proposed setbacks, ranging from five (5) to 19 feet, are landscaped with shade-producing trees and extensive ground cover, along with the street trees which will be added as permitted by Urban Forestry. The open space areas will include programming and amenities as well as special paving to make them easily distinguishable. As proposed, the project would provide recreational and service amenities, including landscaped courtyards, patios, roof decks, indoor recreational areas, outdoor recreational areas, and ground-floor commercial amenities which would improve habitability for its residents and minimize impacts on neighboring properties.

Main Conditional Use Permit Findings

5. The project will enhance the built environment in the surrounding neighborhood or will perform a function or provide a service that is essential or beneficial to the community, city or region.

The applicant seeks main conditional use authorization for on- and off-site sale of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with a total of 9,462 square feet of commercial area including up to five (5) establishments as well as 300 indoor seats and 75 outdoor seats (375 total patron seats). The project site is located on Sunset Boulevard, a major commercial boulevard lined with various commercial uses including offices, restaurants, grocery stores, mixed use developments, personal services, and retail stores. The proposed restaurant uses with ancillary alcohol service would be a desirable public convenience as the uses are in a convenient infill location accessible to nearby employees, residents, and visitors, including visitors of the Dodgers Stadium. The project would add to the number of available dining venues in the neighborhood. The offering of food and alcoholic beverages in conjunction with

the proposed uses would be a benefit as an amenity to current and future residents of the project site and nearby residential projects. The project would also serve as an attraction and amenity to guests and visitors of the neighborhood. The project site is currently unimproved and vacant with chain link fencing and overgrown vegetation. The project would help activate the proposed ground floor commercial uses of the proposed buildings and help provide a more walkable and safer pedestrian environment through "eyes on the street."

A variety of commercial uses is an intrinsic part of the service amenities that are necessary for the success of a vibrant neighborhood. The ability for the project site to offer a full line of alcoholic beverages would allow the restaurant tenants to remain competitive with other similar uses servicing the same area, as alcohol service is common and expected by patrons as part of these commercial uses. Furthermore, patrons are drawn to the surrounding area due to shopping, entertainment, and dining experiences available to them. Offering a full line of alcoholic beverages at these uses on the project site would enhance the dining and entertainment experience for visitors, employees, and residents in the vicinity. The provision of on-site alcohol consumption would assist in enhancing the built environment while also providing a functional and beneficial service to patrons in the area.

Thus, for the reasons discussed above, the project will enhance the built environment and provide a service that is essential and beneficial to the community, city, or region.

6. The project's location, size, height, operations and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood or the public health, welfare, and safety.

The project site consists of 16 lots encompassing a total surface area of approximately 107,170 square feet, or 2.46 acres. The subject property is irregularly shaped and features extensive sloping and grade change along both the north-south and east-west axes of the site. The project site has approximately 820 feet of street frontage along the easterly side of Sunset Boulevard and approximately 230 feet of street frontage along the westerly side of Everett Street. The site is currently vacant, consisting of overgrown vegetation and exotic trees, none of which are protected species.

The project site is located in a substantially urbanized and developed area surrounded primarily by commercial and multi-family residential uses. Properties to the north are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and are developed with one- and two-story multi-family housing and commercial retail uses along Sunset Boulevard. Approximately 1,000 feet to the north is Elysian Park Avenue which functions as the Sunset Gate for Dodgers Stadium. Properties to the south are zoned C2-1VL and C2-2D and are developed with commercial retail uses, one- and two-story multi-family residential uses, auto repair, and a church with buildings that range from two- and eight-stories. To the west, properties are zoned C2-1VL and are developed with various commercial uses including a tattoo parlor, beauty salon, botanical shop, clothing stores, bars, and multi-family housing which range from two- to three-stories. Properties to the east along Everett Street are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and consist of one- to three-story multi-family residential uses.

The applicant is requesting a Main Conditional Use Permit to authorize the sale and dispensing of alcoholic beverages for on- and off-site consumption in conjunction with a total of 9,462 square feet of potential indoor and outdoor restaurant space for up to five (5) establishments with up to 300 indoor seats and 75 outdoor seats (375 total patron seats).

In approving the request, the grant includes conditions that address the potential for operations to have an impact on surrounding areas. The conditions include required

surveillance cameras, electronic age verification devices, employee training, and complaint logs, as well as compliance with the citywide Noise Ordinance. The service of alcoholic beverages will occur within a controlled environment which will be monitored by the operators as well as the residences of the proposed mixed-use building. There is no live entertainment or dancing being proposed. The project is also substantially surrounded by commercial uses along Sunset Boulevard, a major commercial thoroughfare, and is thus appropriate given its location and operations.

All future operators seeking to utilize this grant will be required to file a Main Plan Approval whereby the Zoning Administrator may impose additional conditions, modify or delete any conditions of the instant grant based in his or her review of each individual application. The plans approved herein are conceptual and tenants for each space have not yet been identified. The grant intentionally provides flexibility for the applicant, provided that the conditions noted herein are complied with. General conditions of approval have been included in this grant to address nuisances, mode and character, security, and responsible management. As each new tenant is identified, the Zoning Administrator will review the specific operational details of the individual tenant so that conditions can be added and tailored as needed to minimize potential incompatibilities with other existing uses and the community at large.

Therefore, for the reasons stated above, the project's location, size, height, operations, and other significant features will be compatible with and will not adversely affect or further degrade adjacent properties, the surrounding neighborhood, or the public health, welfare, and safety.

7. The project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent and provisions of the General Plan, the applicable community plan, and any specific plan.

The elements in the General Plan establish policies and provide the regulatory environment for managing the city and for addressing concerns and issues. The majority of the policies derived from the elements in the General Plan are in the form of Code Requirements, which collectively form the LAMC. With the exception of the entitlement described herein, the project does not propose to deviate from any of the requirements of the LAMC.

The subject property is located within the Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan which was updated by the City Council on August 11, 2004. The Silver Lake – Echo Park – Elysian Valley Community Plan designates the subject property for General Commercial land uses with corresponding zones of RAS3, CR, C1.5, C2, C4, and P. The subject property is zoned C2-1VL and is thus consistent with its land use designation.

The proposed retail and restaurant establishments with incidental alcohol service are consistent with this zone and existing land use designation. Additionally, the project is consistent with the following objectives and policies of the Community Plan:

Goal 2 An economically vital commercial sector and strong viable commercial areas that offer a diversity of goods and services to meet the needs of the community in the Plan area. Commercial areas should satisfy market demand, maximize convenience and accessibility while preserving and enhancing the unique historic and cultural identities of the district.

Policy 2-1.1: New commercial uses shall be located in established commercial areas, emphasizing more intense and efficient use of existing commercial land, ultimately contributing to and enhancing the existing urban form and village atmosphere.

The proposed project will be located in a commercially zoned site that is also designated by the Community Plan for General Commercial land uses. The proposed use is permitted by the underlying zone and policies governing the site. The proposed project complies with the commercial policies of the Community Plan by enabling the proposed mixed-use building with its extensive ground floor commercial components to become more viable and active. As Sunset Boulevard is a well-known thoroughfare distinguished by a variety of commercial and entertainment uses, the proposed project would support this existing identity of the surrounding neighborhood and strengthen the proposed commercial uses. The proposed commercial uses are located strictly on the ground floor fronting Sunset Boulevard to help create a more walkable and pedestrian friendly frontage for the overall project.

The nature of mixed-use development encourages the co-location of residences with commercial uses and amenities, thus reducing vehicular trips and congestion. Additionally, the proximity of the project to transit options and high quality, pedestrian-friendly design encourages accessibility from more segments of the population. The proposed mixed-use project is appropriate given the site's commercially zoned designation and frontage along Sunset Boulevard, a major commercial corridor that serves both the immediate and surrounding neighborhood. The commercial component of the proposed project will be entirely located on the ground floor and designed with high quality materials and architectural features. Both the physical appearance and proposed uses of the project are compatible with the existing neighborhood and land use policies governing the area. Therefore, the project substantially conforms with the purpose, intent, and provisions of the General Plan and Community Plan.

8. The proposed use will not adversely affect the welfare of the pertinent community.

The applicant is requesting a Main Conditional Use Permit to authorize the sale and dispensing of alcoholic beverages for on- and off-site consumption in conjunction with up to five (5) establishments with up to 300 indoor seats and 75 outdoor seats (375 total patron seats) within two proposed mixed-use buildings. The project will be located at the ground floor only, oriented towards Sunset Boulevard, totaling a floor area not to exceed 9,462 square feet. Commercial parking will be provided via subterranean, partially subterranean, and at-grade parking levels which are accessed by three proposed driveways. The parking areas will be gated and secured. The establishments serving alcoholic beverages would be part of a controlled and monitored environment and would be an added amenity to the community. In addition to the Main Conditional Use Permit approval, each commercial tenant seeking to utilize this grant would be required to apply for a Main Plan Approval which includes greater specificity regarding layout, number of seats, square footage, and specific operational conditions. The Main Plan Approval process ensures that each commercial tenant conforms to the overall vision for the project in a manner that does not create adverse impacts and protects the safety and welfare of the surrounding community.

The project site is located in a substantially urbanized and developed area surrounded primarily by commercial and multi-family residential uses. Properties to the north are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and are developed with one- and two-story multi-family housing and commercial retail uses along Sunset Boulevard. Approximately 1,000 feet to the north is Elysian Park Avenue which functions as the Sunset Gate for Dodgers Stadium. Properties to the south are zoned C2-1VL and C2-2D and are developed with commercial retail uses, one- and two-story multi-family residential uses, auto repair, and a church with buildings that range from two- and eight-stories. To the west, properties are zoned C2-1VL and are developed with various commercial uses including a tattoo parlor, beauty salon, botanical shop, clothing stores, bars, and multi-family housing which range from two- to three-stories. Properties to the east along

Everett Street are zoned [Q]R3-1VL and consist of one- to three-story multi-family residential uses.

Additionally, numerous conditions of approval have been imposed to address potential nuisances. Negative impacts commonly associated with the sale of alcoholic beverages, such as criminal activity, public drunkenness, and loitering, are mitigated by the imposition of such conditions requiring deterrents against loitering and responsible management. Employees will undergo training on the sale of alcohol including training provided by the Los Angeles Police Department Standardized Training for Alcohol Retailers (STAR) Program, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control Licensee Education on Alcohol and Drugs (LEAD) Program, or the Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) Training Program. Other conditions related to excessive noise, litter and noise prevention would safeguard the residential community. These conditions represent limitations on the type of activity that is allowed to be conducted on the site as well as explicit advisories about the responsibilities of the applicant. Further, conditions have been imposed to delineate steps to be taken if the operation of the restaurant is found to be noncompliant with these conditions. Conditions are intended to integrate the use into the community as well as protect community members from potential adverse impacts associated with alcohol sales. Conditions imposed will require responsible operations and will maintain the order and ensure cleanliness of the project and its surroundings.

As such, the proposed project will not adversely affect the welfare of the pertinent community.

9. **The granting of the application will not result in an undue concentration of premises for the sale or dispensing for consideration of alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, in the area of the City involved, giving consideration to applicable State laws and to the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's guidelines for undue concentration; and also giving consideration to the number and proximity of these establishments within a one thousand foot radius of the site, the crime rate in the area (especially those crimes involving public drunkenness, the illegal sale or use of narcotics, drugs or alcohol, disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct), and whether revocation or nuisance proceedings have been initiated for any use in the area.**

According to the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) licensing criteria, two (2) on-site and one (1) off-site consumption licenses are allocated to the subject census tract (Tract 1977.00). Currently, there are 10 on-site licenses and two (2) off-site licenses in this census tract.

According to statistics provided by the Los Angeles Police Department's Central Division Vice Unit, within Crime Reporting District No. 101, a total of 147 crimes (119 Part I Crimes and 28 Part II Crimes) were reported in 2023, compared to the Citywide Average of 162 crimes and the High Crime Reporting District Average of 194 crimes for the same period. In 2023, there were (1) Narcotics, (0) Liquor Law, (0) Public Drunkenness, (0) Disturbing the Peace, (2) Disorderly Conduct, and (8) Driving While Influence (DWI) related arrests, and (2) Other Offences. These numbers do not reflect the total number of arrests in the subject reporting district over the accountable year. Arrests for this calendar year may reflect crimes reported in previous years.

Concentration can be undue when the addition of a license will negatively impact a neighborhood. However, concentration is not undue when the approval of a license provides a public service and benefits the community. In this case, the granting of the application will not result in undue concentration as the project will enable the provision of an additional unique service and destination to complement the neighborhood. Although the number of existing licenses exceeds the number allocated to the subject census tract, a higher number of alcohol-serving establishments is to be expected in an area where a majority of the

community's commercial services are concentrated (along Sunset Boulevard). In active commercial areas where there is a demand for licenses beyond the allocated number, the ABC has recognized that high-activity retail and commercial centers are supported by significant employee population, in addition to the increasing resident population base in the area. The ABC has discretion to approve an application if there is evidence that normal operations will not be contrary to public welfare and will not interfere with the quiet enjoyment of property by residents. The project will provide a valuable amenity and a desirable service for the immediate and surrounding neighborhood. Furthermore, the above statistics indicate that the crime rate in the reporting district where the subject site is located is lower than the Citywide Average and High Crime Reporting District Average. No evidence has been submitted to the record linking the subject site or use to the crime rates in the area. No comments from the community at-large were received concerning the concentration of alcohol-serving establishments in the area.

Conditions of approval have been imposed to minimize alcohol-related impacts on the surrounding community and further conditions will be imposed by the Zoning Administrator through the Main Plan Approval process that are specifically tailored to the future commercial tenants. Additional conditions may be recommended to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control for consideration when they issue licenses for future operators at this location. Compliance with these conditions will help to safeguard the welfare of the community. Allowing the sale of alcoholic beverages for on- and off-site consumption at the subject location in conjunction with up to five (5) restaurant establishments will benefit the public welfare and convenience because successful restaurant businesses support the economic vitality of the area.

Therefore, as conditioned, the project will not result in an undue concentration of premises for the sale or dispensing for consideration of alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, in the area of the City involved.

10. The proposed use will not detrimentally affect nearby residentially zoned communities in the area of the City involved, after giving consideration to the distance of the proposed use from residential buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, public playgrounds and other similar uses, and other establishments dispensing, for sale or other consideration, alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine.

The project site is zoned for commercial uses and will be utilized as such through the proposed mixed-use building. The following sensitive uses are located within a 600-foot radius of the site:

Multi-family residential uses
Single-family residential uses
Everett Park

Consideration has been given to the distance of the subject establishment from the above-referenced sensitive uses. The project site is located in a substantially urbanized and densely developed neighborhood in the Echo Park and Elysian Park neighborhood along a major commercial boulevard (Sunset Boulevard). The Dodgers Stadium is within proximity of the site as is the Downtown Los Angeles area. The grant has been well-conditioned, which will protect the health, safety, and welfare of the surrounding neighbors and residents. The potential effects of excessive noise or disruptive behavior have been considered and addressed by imposing conditions related to noise and loitering. Any further mitigations or concerns will be considered during the Main Plan Approval process which is required for future tenants to utilize this grant. The project is also consistent with the zoning and in keeping with the existing uses adjacent to the development. Therefore, as conditioned, the project will not

detrimentally affect nearby residentially zoned communities or any other sensitive uses in the area.

Environmental Findings

1. **SCEA.** The City of Los Angeles finds that the proposed project complies with the requirements of CEQA for using a SCEA as authorized pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21155.2(b). The City of Los Angeles has determined that:

The Project is a Transit Priority Project (TPP) pursuant to PRC Section 21155:

- a. The Project is consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified in the project area in the current SCAG RTP/SCS.
- b. The Project contains at least 50 percent residential use, based on total building square footage, and if the project contains between 26 percent and 50 percent non-residential uses, a floor area ratio of not less than 0.75;
- c. The Project provides a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre;
- d. The Project is within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan, consistent with PRC Section 21155(b). A major transit stop means a site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A high-quality transit corridor means a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

The Transit Priority Project has incorporated all feasible mitigation measures, performance standards, or criteria set forth in the following prior applicable EIRs: SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS EIR.

An initial study has been prepared and circulated in compliance with PRC Section 21155.2(b). A public hearing on the SCEA, and all comments received on the SCEA, will be considered by the City Planning Commission prior to SCEA adoption and approval of the Project.

All potentially significant or significant effects required to be identified in the initial study have been identified and analyzed.

With respect to each significant effect on the environment required to be identified in the initial study, either of the following apply:

- i. Changes or alterations have been required in or incorporated into the project that avoid or mitigate the significant effects to a level of insignificance.
- ii. Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other agency.

11. **Flood Insurance.** The National Flood Insurance Program rate maps, which are a part of the Flood Hazard Management Specific Plan adopted by the City Council by Ordinance No. 172,081, have been reviewed and it has been determined that this project is located in Zone X, areas of minimal flood hazard.



LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING APPEAL FILING PROCEDURES

Entitlement and CEQA appeals may be filed using either the Online Application System (OAS) or in person Drop Off at DSC (Development Services Center).

Online Application System: The OAS (<https://planning.lacity.org/oas>) allows appeals to be submitted entirely electronically online; fee payment is by credit card or e-check.

Drop off at DSC: Appeals of this determination can be submitted in person at the Metro or Van Nuys DSC locations, and payment can be made by credit card or check. City Planning has established drop-off areas at the DSCs with physical boxes where appellants can drop off appeal applications; alternatively, appeal applications can be filed with staff at DSC public counters. Appeal applications must be on the prescribed forms, and accompanied by the required fee and a copy of the determination letter. Appeal applications shall be received by the DSC public counter and paid for on or before the above date or the appeal will not be accepted.

Forms are available online at <http://planning.lacity.org/development-services/forms>. Public offices are located at:

Metro DSC
(213) 482-7077
201 N. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Van Nuys DSC
(818) 374-5050
6262 Van Nuys Boulevard
Van Nuys, CA 91401

West Los Angeles DSC
(CURRENTLY CLOSED)
(310) 231-2901
1828 Sawtelle Boulevard
West Los Angeles, CA 90025

City Planning staff may follow up with the appellant via email and/or phone if there are any questions or missing materials in the appeal submission, to ensure that the appeal package is complete and meets the applicable Los Angeles Municipal Code provisions.

An appeal application must be submitted and paid for before 4:30 PM (PST) on the final day to appeal the determination. Should the final day fall on a weekend or legal City holiday, the time for filing an appeal shall be extended to 4:30 PM (PST) on the next succeeding working day. Appeals should be filed early to ensure that DSC staff members have adequate time to review and accept the documents, and to allow appellants time to submit payment.



QR Code to Online
Appeal Filing



QR Code to Forms
for In-Person Filing