

Nest Buffer Reduction Request 2018 #4

To: Billie Blanchard, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

Cc: Sheila Hoyer (Panorama), Susanne Heim (Panorama)

Subject: Mitigation Measure (MM) Biology-7 Nest Buffer Reduction Request

From: Amy Trexler, Qualified Biologist

Date: 04/20/2018

In accordance with MM Biology-7 of the Sycamore-Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project (Project) San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is requesting a nesting bird buffer reduction to accommodate ongoing construction activities associated with construction of the Project. If granted, the duration of this buffer reduction would be effective until construction activities are complete within the reduced buffer or the nest becomes inactive, whichever occurs sooner.

One new common bird species nest has been identified just inside the perimeter fence of the Sycamore Substation. The nest was an incidental observation during a nesting bird survey for ground disturbance occurring at location P03. The attached table contains the following information for the recorded nest SDG&E is requesting a buffer reduction for:

- Species
- Location
- Pre-existing conditions present on site
- Description of the work to be conducted within the reduced buffer
- Size and expected duration of proposed buffer reduction
- Reason for the buffer reduction

Also, attached please find a map showing the location of the documented nest and the standard nest buffer limits identified in MM Biology-7. As this is an active substation with routine construction and operational activities occurring, no buffer is proposed for the nest. Please note that no ground disturbing or vegetation clearing activities are occurring at this substation.

As this nest was found in an active construction area, SDG&E has implemented nest monitoring as recommended by the Qualified Biologist. The nest will be monitored on a daily basis during construction activities. If the buffer request is denied, or the Qualified Biologist determines that the nesting bird(s) are not tolerant of ongoing project activities, the specified buffer(s) listed in MM Bio-7 will be implemented.

If you have any questions regarding the details of this request, please contact the Qualified Biologist making the buffer reduction request at the contact information below:

Amy Trexler C: 315-263-7005 atrexler@balkbiological.com Balk Biological, Inc. 322 Encinitas Blvd. #290 Encinitas, CA 92024

Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line Project Nesting Bird Buffer Reduction Request Date: 04/20/2018

Nest Information									Buffer Reduction Request						
Nest ID ¹	Species ²	Listing Status ³	Nest Stage ⁴	Observation Notes ⁵	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Estimated Fledge Date	Nesting Bird Behavior	Standard Buffer	Reduced Buffer Necessary for Construction	Pre-Existing Conditions Onsite	Reason for Buffer Reduction/Biologist Recommendation	Duration of Buffer Reduction	Work Activity Description	Monitoring Approach
04202018_ACT_01	American kestrel (AMKE)	Common	Incubating	Observed the male fly to the tower with food and feed the female. After eating, the female went back into the arm of the tower. Nest is located inside the bottom east arm of the tower and is not visible from the ground. No evidence of disruption of nesting activity from construction was observed.	32.91736	-117.03187	Unknown Standard incubation is	Appears tolerant of human activity.	500 feet	O feet (Signage will be placed at base of pole to alter workers to nest location)	the arm of an existing tower structure inside the Sycamore	Nest is located inside an active substation. Birds have been exposed to construction noise and human activity. Recommendation is to approve buffer with daily monitoring for duration of	For entire duration of proposed work during nesting season (4/20/2018- 8/31/18), or until nest is no longer active	Construction activities include splicing and active O&M of substation. Buffer reduction is being	Nest will be monitored during daytime construction when work activity and noise levels are high in order to best determine the birds' noise tolerance. Monitoring will occur from a distance using binoculars or a spotting scope whenever possible to minimize nest disturbance. If nest cannot be adequately monitored from a distance, the CPUC qualified biologists (qualified biologist) will
				was observed.			26-32 days; standard nestling period is 28-31 days			nest location)	Substation.	construction or until nest becomes inactive.		requested to allow continued work within an active substation.	approach the nest to gather nest data. When approaching a nest, the qualified biologist will first determine whether there are any potential nest predators nearby, such
															as raptors, corvids, jays, and brown-headed cowbirds. If no predators are observed, the qualified biologist will approach the nest and collect nest data. The qualified biologist will observe the nest for a sufficient amount of
															time based on their professional judgment (usually between 30-60 minutes if an adult is not immediately observed on the nest) to determine nest status and will record the nes status (e.g., nest building, incubating,
															nestlings, etc.), and observe avian behavior (carrying food, agitation or distress, etc.). If the qualified biologist is unable to make a determination on nest status and has not
															detected the nest pair in the vicinity of the nest, the qualified biologist will continue to monitor the nest daily for a period of 5 days. If the qualified biologist is not able to determine nest status after 5 days due to lack
															of activity at the nest (including the observation of fledgling groups in the vicinity of the nest), the biologist will determine the nest is no longer active. The qualified biologist will gather appropriate
															nest data to allow proper documentation of nest stage and recommended buffer effectiveness. The qualified biologist will make assessments based on their experience professional judgment and the following
															considerations: incubation period and nestling period (i.e., fledge date) of species, geographic location, existing ambient conditions (human activity such as traffic, jet noise, rail noise, etc.), type and extent of
															construction within nest buffer, visibility of construction to nest, and other environmental factors such as the species' site-specific level of habituation to
															disturbance. The nest buffers will be increased or reinstated if there are signs of significant disturbance and risk of project-induced nest abandonment consistent with MM Biology-7.

