



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Central Region
1234 East Shaw Avenue
Fresno, California 93710
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



May 24, 2022

Governor's Office of Planning & Research

May 24 2022

Jason Waters
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STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

**Subject: Woodlake Holdings Industrial Park; Woodlake Holdings, LLC (Project)
Notice of Preparation (NOP)
State Clearing House No. 2022040640**

Dear Mr. Waters:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) from the City of Woodlake, as the lead agency, for the above Project pursuant the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW ROLE

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

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may

¹ CEQA is codified in the California Public Resources Code in section 21000 et seq. The "CEQA Guidelines" are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with section 15000.

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need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's Lake and Streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project may result in "take" as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), related authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code will be required.

Bird Protection: CDFW has jurisdiction over actions with potential to result in the disturbance or destruction of active nest sites or the unauthorized take of birds. Fish and Game Code sections that protect birds, their eggs and nests include sections 3503 (regarding unlawful take, possession or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird), 3503.5 (regarding the take, possession or destruction of any birds-of-prey or their nests or eggs), and 3513 (regarding unlawful take of any migratory nongame bird).

Unlisted Species: Species of plants and animals need not be officially listed as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened (E, R, or T) on any State for Federal list to be considered E, R, or T under CEQA. If a species can be shown to meet the criteria for E, R, or T as specified in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, § 15380), CDFW recommends it be fully considered in the environmental analysis for this Project.

Lake and Streambed Alteration: CDFW has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource, pursuant to Fish and Game Code sections 1600 *et seq.* Section 1602 subdivision (a) of the Fish and Game Code requires an entity to notify CDFW before engaging in activities that would substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of a stream or substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of a stream.

Water Pollution: Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5650, it is unlawful to deposit in, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into "Waters of the State" any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, or bird life, including non-native species. It is possible that without mitigation measures, this Project could result in pollution of Waters of the State from storm water runoff or construction-related erosion. Potential impacts to the wildlife resources that utilize watercourses in the Project area include the following: increased sediment input from road or structure runoff; toxic runoff associated with Project-related activities and implementation; and/or impairment of wildlife movement. The Regional Water Quality Control Board and United States Army Corps of Engineers also have jurisdiction regarding discharge and pollution to Waters of the State.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Woodlake Holdings, LLC

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Objective: The Project Proponent, Woodlake Holdings LLC, proposes the construction of a commercial cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and retail facility within the City of Woodlake. The Project will include the expansion an existing industrial park to include a 47-acre industrial center. The proposed industrial center will include the construction of approximately 1,500,000 square-feet of industrial space contained within 17 industrial buildings, road and utility improvements, and the construction of three ponding basins with an overall holding capacity not to exceed more than 32.77-acre feet of water.

Location: The proposed project is located east of Blair Road and south of Ropes Avenue, in the City of Woodlake, Tulare County, California; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 060-170-105, 060-170-106, 060-160-044, and 060-160-059.

Timeframe: Construction is proposed to begin in the year of 2022.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the following recommendations to assist the City of Woodlake in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the document. Based on a review of the Project description, a review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records, and a review of aerial photographs of the Project area and surround habitat, several special status species could be potentially impacted by Project activities.

In particular, CDFW is concerned regarding potential impacts to resources including special status species resulting from ground-disturbing activities and ongoing facilities operation, including but not limited to: the State Threatened and Federally Endangered San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*); and State Species of Special Concern burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*).

The Project has the potential to impact biological resources. CDFW recommends that the following modifications, or edits be incorporated into the EIR including proposed avoidance, minimization, and compensatory measures.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

San Joaquin Kit fox (SJKF) have been documented to occur within the vicinity of the Project area. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the Project area is bordered by ruderal habitat along the eastern perimeter and fallow fields and grassland habitat to the west which could serve as habitat to SJKF. The Project has the potential to temporarily disturb and permanently alter suitable habitat for SJKF and directly impact individuals if present during construction and operational activities. SJKF den in a variety of areas

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such as right-of-ways, agricultural and fallow/ruderal habitat, dry stream channels, and canal levees, and populations can fluctuate over time. SJKF are also capable of occupying urban environments (Cypher and Frost 1999). SJKF may be attracted to Project areas due to the type and level of ground-disturbing activities and the loose, friable soils resulting from intensive ground disturbance. SJKF will forage in fallow and agricultural fields and utilize streams and canals as dispersal corridors. As a result, there is potential for SJKF to occupy all suitable habitat within the Project boundary and surrounding area.

Without appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for SJKF, potential significant impacts associated with construction include habitat loss, den collapse, inadvertent entrapment, reduced reproductive success, reduction in health and vigor of young, and direct mortality of individuals. Habitat loss resulting from land conversion to agricultural, urban, and industrial development is the primary threat to SJKF (Cypher et al. 2013).

To evaluate potential impacts to SJKF associated with ground disturbing activities, construction, and ongoing facility operations CDFW recommends conducting the following evaluation of project areas and implementing the following mitigation measures.

- CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct a habitat assessment in advance of Project implementation, to determine if the Project area or its immediate vicinity contains suitable habitat for SJKF.
- CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist assess presence/absence of SJKF and/or their dens by conducting surveys within 200 feet of Project area, following the USFWS "*Standardized recommendations for protection of the San Joaquin kit fox prior to or during ground disturbance*" (2011). Pre-construction surveys are also recommended, and CDFW advises conducting these surveys in all areas of potentially suitable habitat no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to beginning of ground-disturbing activities.
- SJKF detection warrants consultation with CDFW to discuss how to avoid take or, if avoidance is not feasible, to acquire an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) prior to ground disturbing activities, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081(b).

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing Owl (BUOW) inhabit open grasslands, canal banks, right-of-way's, vacant lots, etc. containing small mammal burrows, a requisite habitat feature used by BUOW for nesting and cover. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the Project area is bordered by potentially fallow agricultural fields to the south, and canal systems to the east and west. Potentially significant direct impacts associated with subsequent activities include burrow collapse, inadvertent entrapment, nest abandonment, reduced

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reproductive success, reduction in health and vigor of eggs and/or young, and direct mortality of individuals.

BUOW rely on burrow habitat year-round for their survival and reproduction. Habitat loss and degradation are considered the greatest threats to BUOW in California's Central Valley (Gervais et al. 2008). The Project area is bordered by fallow fields, grassland habitats, and canal banks that have the potential to support BUOW; therefore, subsequent ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project have the potential to significantly impact local BUOW populations. In addition, and as described in CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*" (CDFG 2012), excluding and/or evicting BUOW from their burrows is considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA.

To evaluate potential impacts to BUOW, CDFW recommends conducting the following evaluation of the Project site and its vicinity and implementing the following mitigation measures:

- CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct a habitat assessment in advance of Project implementation, to determine if the Project area or its vicinity contains suitable habitat for BUOW.
- CDFW recommends assessing presence/absence of BUOW by having a qualified biologist conduct surveys following the California Burrowing Owl Consortium's "Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines" (CBOC 1993) and CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*" (CDFG 2012). Specifically, CBOC and CDFW's *Staff Report* suggest three or more surveillance surveys conducted during daylight with each visit occurring at least three weeks apart during the peak breeding season (April 15 to July 15), when BUOW are most detectable.
- CDFW recommends no-disturbance buffers, as outlined in the "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation" (CDFG 2012), be implemented prior to and during any ground-disturbing activities. Specifically, CDFW's *Staff Report* recommends that impacts to occupied burrows be avoided in accordance with the following table unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFW verifies through non-invasive methods that either: 1) the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 m*	500 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

* meters (m)

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- If BUOW are found within these recommended buffers and avoidance is not possible, it is important to note that according to the Staff Report (CDFG 2012), exclusion is not a take avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and is considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA. However, if necessary, CDFW recommends that burrow exclusion be conducted by qualified biologists and only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. CDFW recommends replacement of occupied burrows with artificial burrows at a ratio of 1 burrow collapsed to 1 artificial burrow constructed (1:1) as mitigation for the potentially significant impact of evicting BUOW. BUOW may attempt to colonize or re-colonize an area that will be impacted; thus, CDFW recommends ongoing surveillance, at a rate that is sufficient to detect BUOW if they return.

Pallid Bat and Western Mastiff Bat

The Draft Initial Study acknowledges habitat features are present within the Project area that have the potential to support pallid bat and western mastiff bat. Pallid bat is known to roost in buildings, caves, tunnels, cliffs, crevices, and trees. (Lewis 1994). Western mastiff bat is associated with man-made tunnels, signs buildings and hollow tree habitat (Cockrum 1960). Project activities have the potential to affect habitat upon which special-status bat species depend for successful breeding and have the potential to impact individuals and local populations. Without appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for special-status bat species, potential significant impacts resulting from ground- and vegetation-disturbing activities associated with Project activities include habitat loss, inadvertent entrapment, roost abandonment, reduced reproductive success, reduction in health and vigor of young, and direct mortality of individuals.

To evaluate potential impacts to special-status bats associated with subsequent ground disturbance and construction, CDFW recommends conducting the following evaluation of project areas and implementing the following mitigation measures.

- CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct a habitat assessment well in advance of Project implementation to determine if the Project area or its immediate vicinity contains suitable roosting habitat for special-status bat species.
- If suitable habitat is present, CDFW recommends assessing presence/absence of special-status bat roosts by conducting surveys during the appropriate seasonal period of bat activity. CDFW recommends methods such as through evening emergence surveys or bat detectors to determine whether bats are present.
- If bats are present, CDFW recommends that a 100-foot no-disturbance buffer be placed around the roost and that a qualified biologist who is experienced with

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bats monitor the roost for signs of disturbance to bats from Project activity. If a bat roost is identified and work is planned to occur during the breeding season, CDFW recommends that no disturbance to maternity roosts occurs and that CDFW be consulted to determine measures to prevent breeding disruption or failure.

Role of Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program in Cannabis Cultivation Licensing

Business and Professions Code 26060.1 subsection (b)(3) includes a requirement that California Department of Food and Agriculture cannabis cultivation licensees demonstrate compliance with Fish and Game Code section 1602 through written verification from CDFW. CDFW recommends submission of a Lake and Streambed Alteration Notification to CDFW for the proposed Project prior to initiation of any cultivation activities. Cannabis cultivators may apply (notify) online for an LSA Agreement through EPIMS (Environmental Permit Information Management System; <https://epims.wildlife.ca.gov>) and learn more about permitting at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Cannabis/Permitting>.

Please note that CDFW has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code sections 1600 et seq., Section 1602 (a) of the Fish and Game Code requires an entity to notify CDFW prior to commencing any activity that may (a) substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; (b) substantially change or use any material from the bed, bank, or channel of any river, stream, or lake (including the removal of riparian vegetation); or (c) deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake. "Any river, stream, or lake" includes features that are ephemeral or intermittent as well as those that are perennial. In addition, CDFW is required to comply with CEQA in the issuance of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement. CDFW recommends that staff within the Central Region Cannabis Permitting Program be contacted well in advance of construction so that impacts to streams and associated resources may be analyzed and, if appropriate, avoidance and minimization measures may be proposed.

Please note that CDFW has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code sections 1600 et seq., Section 1602(a) of the Fish and Game Code requires an entity to notify CDFW prior to commencing any activity that may (a) substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; (b) substantially change or use any material from the bed, bank, or channel of any river, stream, or lake (including the removal of riparian vegetation); or (c) deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake. "Any river, stream, or lake" includes features that are ephemeral or intermittent as well as those that are perennial. In addition, CDFW is required to comply with CEQA in the issuance of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement.

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CDFW recommends that staff within the Central Region Cannabis Permitting Program be contacted well in advance of construction so that impacts to streams and associated resources may be analyzed and, if appropriate, avoidance and minimization measures may be proposed.

Cannabis-Specific Impacts on Biological Resources

There are many impacts to biological resources associated with cannabis cultivation, whether indoor or outdoor cultivation (i.e., pesticides, fertilizers/imported soils, water pollution, groundwater depletion, vegetation clearing, construction and other development in floodplains, fencing, roads, noise, artificial light, dams and stream crossings, water diversions, and pond construction). CDFW recommends that the City of Woodlake consider cannabis-specific impacts to biological resources that may result from the Project activities.

Cannabis Water Use

Water use estimates for cannabis plants are not well established in literature and estimates from published and unpublished sources range between 3.8-liters and 56.8-liters per plant per day. Based on research and observations made by CDFW in northern California, cannabis grow sites have significantly impacted streams through water diversions resulting in reduced flows and dewatered streams (Bauer, S. et al. 2015). Groundwater use for clandestine cannabis cultivation activities have resulted in lowering the groundwater water table and have impacted water supplies to streams in northern California. CDFW recommends that the CEQA document address the impacts to groundwater and surface water that may occur from Project activities.

Cannabis Lighting Use

Cannabis cultivation operations often use artificial lighting or “mixed-light” techniques in indoor operations to increase yields. If not disposed of properly, these lighting materials pose significant environmental risks because they contain mercury and other toxins (O’Hare et al. 2013). In addition to containing toxic substances, artificial lighting often results in light pollution, which has the potential to significantly and adversely affect fish and wildlife. Night lighting can disrupt the circadian rhythms of many wildlife species. Many species use photoperiod cues for communication (e.g., birdsong; Miller 2006), determining when to begin foraging (Stone et al. 2009), behavioral thermoregulation (Beiswenger 1977), and migration (Longcore and Rich 2004). Phototaxis, a phenomenon that results in attraction and movement toward light or away from light; therefore, wildlife species exposed artificial light may have a negative phototaxis response causing disorientation, entrapment, and temporarily blindness (Longcore and Rich 2004).

CDFW recommends that light should not be visible outside of any structure used for cannabis cultivation. Use blackout curtains where artificial light is used to prevent light

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escapement. Eliminate all non-essential lighting from cannabis sites and avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk, as these windows of time are when many wildlife species are most active. ensuring that lighting for cultivation activities and security purposes is shielded, cast downward, and does not spill over onto other properties or upwards into the night sky (see the International Dark-Sky Association standards at <https://www.darksky.org>. Use LED lighting with a correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, properly dispose of hazardous waste, and recycle all lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.

Pesticides, Including Fungicides, Herbicides, and Rodenticides

Cannabis cultivation sites (whether indoor or outdoor) often use substantial quantities of pesticides, including fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides. Wildlife, including beneficial arthropods, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and fish, can be poisoned by pesticides after exposure to a toxic dose through ingestion, inhalation, or dermal contact (Fleischli et al. 2004, Pimentel et al. 2005, Berny 2007). They can also experience secondary poisoning through feeding on animals that have been directly exposed to the pesticides. (Even if used indoors, rodenticides may result in secondary poisoning through ingestion of sickened animals that leave the premises or ingestion of lethally poisoned animals disposed of outside.) Nonlethal doses of pesticides can negatively affect wildlife; pesticides can compromise immune systems, cause hormone imbalances, affect reproduction, and alter growth rates of many wildlife species (Pimentel 2005, Li and Kawada 2006, Relyea and Diecks 2008, Baldwin et al. 2009). CDFW recommends minimizing use of synthetic pesticides, and, if they are used, to always use them as directed by the manufacturer, including proper storage and disposal. Toxic pesticides should not be used where they may pass into waters of the state, including ephemeral streams, in violation of Fish and Game Code section 5650(6). For details, visit: <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/cannabis/questions.htm>.

Anticoagulant rodenticides and rodenticides that incorporate “flavorizers” that make the pesticides appetizing to a variety of species should not be used at cultivation sites. (Note that with the passage of AB 1788, signed by the governor on September 29, 2020, the general use of second-generation anticoagulants is now banned in California). Alternatives to toxic rodenticides may be used to control pest populations at and around cultivation sites, including sanitation (removing food sources like pet food, cleaning up refuse, and securing garbage in sealed containers) and physical barriers (e.g., sealing holes in roofs/walls). Snap traps should not be used outdoors as they pose a hazard to non-target wildlife. Sticky or glue traps should be avoided altogether; these pose a hazard to non-target wildlife and result in prolonged/inhumane death. California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) stipulates that pesticides must meet certain criteria to be legal for use on cannabis. For pest management practices visit: <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/cacltrs/penfltrs/penf2015/2015atch/attach1502.pdf>.

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Impacts of Cannabis Cultivation on Fish and Wildlife Resources

For more information on potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources as a result of cannabis cultivation visit:

<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=160552&inline>.

Cumulative Impacts: General impacts from Projects include habitat fragmentation, degradation, habitat loss, migration/movement corridor limitations, and potential loss of individuals to the population. CDFW recommends the lead agency consider all approved and future projects when determining impact significance to biological resources.

Editorial Comments and Suggestions

Nesting birds

CDFW encourages that Project implementation occur during the bird non-nesting season; however, if ground-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities must occur during the breeding season (February through mid-September), the Project applicant is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Project does not result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or relevant Fish and Game Codes as referenced above.

To evaluate Project-related impacts on nesting birds, CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct pre-activity surveys for active nests no more than 10 days prior to the start of ground or vegetation disturbance to maximize the probability that nests that could potentially be impacted are detected. CDFW also recommends that surveys cover a sufficient area around the Project site to identify nests and determine their status. A sufficient area means any area potentially affected by the Project. In addition to direct impacts (i.e., nest destruction), noise, vibration, and movement of workers or equipment could also affect nests. Prior to initiation of construction activities, CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct a survey to establish a behavioral baseline of all identified nests. Once construction begins, CDFW recommends having a qualified biologist continuously monitor nests to detect behavioral changes resulting from the Project. If behavioral changes occur, CDFW recommends halting the work causing that change and consulting with CDFW for additional avoidance and minimization measures.

If continuous monitoring of identified nests by a qualified biologist is not feasible, CDFW recommends a minimum no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet around active nests of non-listed bird species and a 500-foot no-disturbance buffer around active nests of non-listed raptors. These buffers are advised to remain in place until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or on-site parental care for survival. Variance from these no-disturbance buffers is possible when there is compelling biological or ecological reason to do so, such as when the construction area would be concealed

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from a nest site by topography. CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist advise and support any variance from these buffers and notify CDFW in advance of implementing a variance.

Biological Surveys

Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where necessary. For CDFW “Survey and Monitoring Protocols and Guidelines” visit <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>. Note that CDFW generally considers biological field assessments for wildlife and plants to be valid for a **one-year** period, except when significant environmental changes occur, such as disturbance resulting from urbanization or wildfire. Surveys should be conducted during wildlife’s active season when the wildlife species is most likely to be detected and plant surveys conducted during the species blooming/flowering period. Some aspects of the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if the Project is proposed to occur over a protracted time frame, or in phases, or if surveys are completed during periods of drought.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in Environmental Impact Reports and Negative Declarations be incorporated into a database, which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e)). Accordingly, please report any special status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to CNDDDB. The CNDDDB field survey form can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDDB at the following email address: CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

FILING FEES

If it is determined that the Project has the potential to impact biological resources an assessment of filing fees will be necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

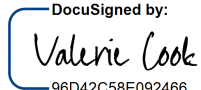
CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the City of Woodlake in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources.

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Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Jackson Powell, Environmental Scientist, at the address provided on this letterhead, by telephone at (559) 899-9758, or by email at Jackson.Powell@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

96D42C58E092466...

Valerie Cook
Acting Regional Manager

ec: State Clearinghouse
state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

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Attachment 1

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

**PROJECT: Woodlake Holdings Industrial Park
 Notice of Preparation (NOP)
 Cannabis Cultivation and Manufacturing (Project)**

Mitigation Measure	Status/Date/Initials
<i>Before Disturbing Soil or Vegetation</i>	
Mitigation Measure: SJKF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJKF Assessment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJKF Surveys 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJKF Avoidance 	
Mitigation Measure: BUOW	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUOW Assessment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUOW Surveys 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUOW Avoidance 	
Mitigation Measure: Special status bat species	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status bat species Assessment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status bat species Surveys 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status bat species Avoidance 	
<i>During Construction</i>	
Mitigation Measure: SJKF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJKF Avoidance 	
Mitigation Measure: BUOW	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUOW avoidance 	
Mitigation Measure: Special Status bat species	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Status bat species avoidance 	