



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Governor's Office of Planning & Research

NOV 22 2022

November 21, 2022

STATE CLEARING HOUSE

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
MPavlovic@planning.lacounty.gov

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Royal Vista Residential and Parks Project, SCH #2022100204, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Pavlovic:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) from the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LACDRP) for the Royal Vista Residential and Parks Project (Project). CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding aspects of the Project that could affect fish and wildlife resources and be subject to CDFW's regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's 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 & Game Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Public Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (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 state fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Public Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & Game Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take", as defined by state law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & Game Code, § 2050 et seq.), or state-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & Game Code, §1900 et seq.) authorization as provided by the applicable Fish and Game Code will be required.

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 2 of 10

Project Description and Summary

Objective: The Project would redevelop six parcels of the existing Royal Vista golf course to include four residential planning areas (PAs) 1, 2, 3 and 5, and two recreational/open space planning areas (PAs 4 and 6), for a total of 360 dwelling units and a trails and park system. PAs 1, 2, and 5 would include 200 detached single-family residential units on individual lots. They would also include 88 duplex and triplex units on 34 lots and 13 open space lots, which include parks, trails, and open space. PA 3 would include 72 condominium units within 14 townhome buildings on one lot. Seventy-two townhouse units and 10 additional units scattered among the triplex units will be for sale to moderate- or middle-income households, consistent with Los Angeles County's inclusionary affordable housing ordinance. The Project would include about 28.0 acres of open space, including a 5.81-acre neighborhood park and a 1.59-acre pocket park (PAs 4 and 6).

Location: The Project is in Los Angeles County within the unincorporated community of Rowland Heights. The 75.64-acre Project site consists of six parcels located both north and south of Colima Road: Assessor Parcel Numbers 8762-022-002, 8762-023-001, 8762-023-002, 8762-027-039, 8764-002-005, and 8764-002-006. The Project site generally comprises 13 holes and the driving range of the existing 27-hole Royal Vista Golf Club.

Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the LACDRP in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. The DEIR should provide adequate and complete disclosure of the Project's potential impacts on biological resources [Pub. Resources Code, § 21061; CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15003(i), 15151]. CDFW looks forward to commenting on the DEIR when it is available.

Specific Comments

- 1) Dewatered Pond. The Project site contains two water features. CDFW was notified that the Project Applicant dewatered the water features prior to public review of the NOP. The dewatering may have resulted in a net loss of habitat available for fish and wildlife. These potential impacts should be disclosed during CEQA. Therefore, CDFW recommends that the Project's DEIR should discuss fish, wildlife, and habitats that may have been supported and provided by those water features before they were dewatered. The Project's CEQA document should disclose that those water features have already been dewatered. The Project's DEIR should provide measures to mitigate for any potentially significant impacts on fish and wildlife, which includes potential impacts resulting from habitat loss.
- 2) Impacts to Streams. Aerial photography from the United States Geological Survey ([USGS](#)) has indicated that there is an ephemeral stream that flows through the northwestern water feature on site. CDFW recommends the DEIR provide a discussion of the water source for the ephemeral stream. In addition, the DEIR should provide a stream delineation showing each stream feature within the Project site and where each feature enters and exits the Project site to show any potential for hydrological connectivity to other streams that may be adjacent to the Project.

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 3 of 10

As a Responsible Agency under CEQA, CDFW has authority over activities in streams and/or lakes that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (including vegetation associated with the stream or lake) of a river or stream or use material from a streambed. For any such activities, the project applicant (or “entity”) must provide written notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 *et seq.*

- i. CDFW’s issuance of a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the environmental document of the local jurisdiction (Lead Agency) for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the environmental document should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement. Please visit CDFW’s [Lake and Streambed Alteration Program](#) webpage for information about LSA Notification (CDFWa 2022).
 - ii. In the event the Project site may support aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats; a preliminary delineation of the streams and their associated riparian habitats should be provided in the environmental document. The delineation should be conducted pursuant to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) wetland definition adopted by CDFW (Cowardin et al. 1979). Be advised that some wetland and riparian habitats subject to CDFW’s authority may extend beyond the jurisdictional limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Section 404 permit and Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Certification.
 - iii. In Project sites which may support ephemeral or episodic streams, herbaceous vegetation, woody vegetation, and woodlands also serve to protect the integrity of these resources and help maintain natural sedimentation processes. Therefore, CDFW recommends effective setbacks be established to maintain appropriately sized vegetated buffer areas adjoining ephemeral drainages. The DEIR should provide a justification for the effectiveness of the chosen distance for the setback.
 - iv. Project-related changes in upstream and downstream drainage patterns, runoff, and sedimentation should be provided and evaluated in the DEIR.
 - v. As part of the LSA Notification process, CDFW requests a hydrological modelling of the 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 2-year frequency storm events for existing and proposed Project conditions to provide information on how water and sediment is conveyed through the Project site. The LSA Notification should address avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures that may be necessary to reduce potential significant impacts on streams and associated natural communities.
- 3) Species of Special Concern – Birds. The Project would require ground disturbing activities such as grading and grubbing, which may result in removal or disturbance of habitat for birds, as well as cause injury or mortality of adults, juveniles, eggs, or hatchlings. In addition, review of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) indicates occurrences of yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) within two miles of the Project site. This species is currently designated as California Species of Special Concern (SSC).

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 4 of 10

The Project proposes to develop within or adjacent to open space and natural areas that likely supports a variety of nesting avian species. Accordingly, the Project may impact nesting birds and raptors. Project activities occurring during the bird and raptor nesting season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment.

- i. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, § 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any raptor.
- ii. CDFW recommends the DEIR discuss the Project's impact on nesting habitat. The DEIR should disclose the acreage of nesting habitat that could be impacted and lost as a result of the proposed Project.
- iii. CDFW recommends that measures be taken to avoid impacts on nesting birds and raptors. CDFW recommends the DEIR provide a measure whereby the Project avoids ground-disturbing activities (e.g., mobilizing, staging, drilling, and excavating) and vegetation removal during the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 15 through September 15 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds, raptors, or their eggs.

General Comments

- 1) Disclosure. The DEIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about the effect which a proposed project is likely to have on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 20161; CEQA Guidelines, § 15151). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may provide comments on the adequacy of proposed avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures, as well as to assess the significance of the specific impact relative to plant and wildlife species impacted (e.g., current range, distribution, population trends, and connectivity).
- 2) Mitigation Measures. Public agencies have a duty under CEQA to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in a project through the use of feasible alternatives or mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15002(a)(3), 15021]. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4, an environmental document "shall describe feasible measures which could mitigate for impacts below a significant level under CEQA."
 - i. Level of Detail. Mitigation measures must be feasible, effective, implemented, and fully enforceable/imposed by the lead agency through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6(b); CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4). A public agency "shall provide the measures that are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6). CDFW recommends the LACDRP provide mitigation measures that are specific and detailed (i.e., responsible party, timing, specific actions, location) in order for a mitigation measure to be fully enforceable and implemented successfully via a mitigation monitoring and/or reporting program (Pub. Resources

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 5 of 10

Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097).

- ii. Disclosure of Impacts. If a proposed mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects, in addition to impacts caused by the proposed Project, the DEIR should provide a discussion of the effects of proposed mitigation measures [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.4(a)(1)]. In that regard, the DEIR should provide an adequate, complete, and detailed disclosure about the Project's proposed mitigation measure(s). Adequate disclosure is necessary so CDFW may assess the potential impacts of proposed mitigation measures.
- 3) Scientific Collection Permit. Pursuant to the [California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 650](#), the LACDRP and/or a qualified biologist must obtain appropriate handling permits to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with Project construction and activities. Please visit CDFW's [Scientific Collection Permits](#) webpage for information (CDFWb 2022). An LSA Agreement may provide similar take or possession of species as described in the conditions of the agreement.

CDFW has the authority to issue permits for the take or possession of wildlife, including mammals; birds, nests, and eggs; reptiles, amphibians, fish, plants; and invertebrates (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1002, 1002.5, 1003). Effective October 1, 2018, a Scientific Collecting Permit is required to monitor project impacts on wildlife resources, as required by environmental documents, permits, or other legal authorizations; and, to capture, temporarily possess, and relocate wildlife to avoid harm or mortality in connection with otherwise lawful activities (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 650).
- 4) Move Out of Harm's Way. CDFW recommends a qualified biological monitor be on site during initial ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal. Wildlife should be primarily allowed to move away on its own volition (non-invasive, passive relocation). No wildlife should be enclosed inside any work zone or otherwise impacted by Project-related fencing. Safe and suitable wildlife relocation areas should be identified by a qualified biological monitor prior to ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal.
- 5) Construction Fencing. CDFW recommends that any fencing used during and after the Project be constructed with materials that are not harmful to wildlife. Prohibited materials should include, but are not limited to, spikes, glass, razor, or barbed wire. Use of chain link and steel stake fence should be avoided or minimized as this type of fencing can injure wildlife or create barriers to wildlife dispersal. All hollow posts and pipes should be capped to prevent wildlife entrapment and mortality. These structures mimic the natural cavities preferred by various bird species and other wildlife for shelter, nesting, and roosting. Raptor's talons can become entrapped within the bolt holes of metal fence stakes resulting in mortality. Metal fence stakes used on the Project site should be plugged with bolts or other plugging materials to avoid this hazard. Fences should be installed in a manner that excludes any wildlife from entering the work zone (i.e., embedded fence such that wildlife cannot enter from under the fence). Fences should not have any slack that may cause wildlife entanglement.
- 6) Rodenticides. CDFW recommends that rodenticides and second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides be prohibited both during and over the life of the Project.

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 6 of 10

- 7) CESA. CDFW considers adverse impacts to a species protected by CESA to be significant without mitigation under CEQA. As to CESA, take of any endangered, threatened, candidate species, or CESA-listed plant species that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish & G. Code §§ 2080, 2085; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §786.9). Consequently, if the Project or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project. Appropriate authorization from CDFW may include an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among other options [Fish & Game Code, §§ 2080.1, 2081, subds. (b) and (c)]. Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to a Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, may require that CDFW issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless the Project CEQA document addresses all Project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA ITP.
- 8) Biological Baseline Assessment. An adequate biological resources assessment should provide a complete assessment and impact analysis of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Project site and where the Project may result in ground disturbance. The assessment and analysis should place emphasis on identifying endangered, threatened, rare, and sensitive species; regionally and locally unique species; and sensitive habitats. An impact analysis will aid in determining the Project's potential direct, indirect, and cumulative biological impacts, as well as specific mitigation or avoidance measures necessary to offset those impacts. CDFW also considers impacts to SSC a significant direct and cumulative adverse effect without implementing appropriate avoidance and/or mitigation measures. The DEIR should provide the following information:
- i. Information on the regional setting that is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts, with special emphasis on resources that are rare or unique to the region [CEQA Guidelines, § 15125(c)]. The DEIR should provide measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect Sensitive Natural Communities. CDFW considers Sensitive Natural Communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance. Natural communities, alliances, and associations with a State-wide rarity ranking of S1, S2, and S3 should be considered sensitive and declining at the local and regional level. These ranks can be obtained by visiting the [Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program - Natural Communities](#) webpage (CDFWc 2022);
 - ii. A thorough, recent, floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities following CDFW's [Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities](#) (CDFW 2018). Botanical field surveys should be comprehensive over the entire Project site, including areas that will be directly or indirectly impacted by the Project. Adjoining properties should also be surveyed where direct or indirect Project effects could occur, such as those from fuel modification, herbicide application, invasive species, and altered hydrology. Botanical field surveys should be conducted in the field at the times of year when plants will be both evident and identifiable. Usually, this is during flowering or

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 7 of 10

- fruiting. Botanical field survey visits should be spaced throughout the growing season to accurately determine what plants exist in the Project site. This usually involves multiple visits to the Project site (e.g., in early, mid, and late-season) to capture the floristic diversity at a level necessary to determine if special status plants are present;
- iii. Floristic alliance- and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments conducted in the Project site and within adjacent areas. The [Manual of California Vegetation](#) (MCV), second edition, should also be used to inform this mapping and assessment (CNPS 2022). Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment where the Project's construction and activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts off site;
 - iv. A complete and recent assessment of the biological resources associated with each habitat type in the Project site and within adjacent areas. CDFW's [California Natural Diversity Database](#) should be accessed to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat (CDFWd 2022). An assessment should include a minimum nine-quadrangle search of the CNDDDB to determine a list of species potentially present in the Project site. A nine-quadrangle search should be provided in the Project's CEQA document for adequate disclosure of the Project's potential impact on biological resources. Please see [CNDDDB Data Use Guidelines – Why do I need to do this?](#) for additional information (CDFW 2011);
 - v. A lack of records in the CNDDDB does not mean that rare, threatened, or endangered plants and wildlife do not occur. Field verification for the presence or absence of sensitive species is necessary to provide a complete biological assessment for adequate CEQA review [CEQA Guidelines, § 15003(i)];
 - vi. A complete, recent, assessment of endangered, rare, or threatened species and other sensitive species within the Project site and adjacent areas, including SSC and California Fully Protected Species (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515). Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition of endangered, rare, or threatened species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Seasonal variations in use of the Project site should also be addressed such as wintering, roosting, nesting, and foraging habitat. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, may be required if suitable habitat is present. See CDFW's [Survey and Monitoring Protocols and Guidelines](#) for established survey protocol (CDFW 2018). Acceptable species-specific survey procedures may be developed in consultation with CDFW and USFWS; and,
 - vii. A recent wildlife and rare plant survey. CDFW generally considers biological field assessments for wildlife to be valid for a one-year period, and assessments for rare plants may be considered valid for a period of up to three years. Some aspects of the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if Project implementation build out could occur over a protracted time frame or in phases.

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 8 of 10

- 9) Direct and Indirect Impacts on Biological Resources. The DEIR should provide a thorough discussion of direct and indirect impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources with specific measures to offset such impacts. The DEIR should address the following:
- i. A discussion regarding Project-related indirect impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands [e.g., preserve lands associated with a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, § 2800 et. seq.)]. Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in areas adjacent to the Project, should be fully analyzed and discussed in the DEIR;
 - ii. A discussion of both the short-term and long-term effects of the Project on species population distribution and concentration, as well as alterations of the ecosystem supporting those species impacted [CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.2(a)];
 - iii. A discussion of potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, temporary and permanent human activity, and exotic species, and identification of any mitigation measures;
 - iv. A discussion of post-Project fate of drainage patterns, surface flows, and soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies. The discussion should also address the potential water extraction activities and the potential resulting impacts on habitat (if any) supported by the groundwater. Measures to mitigate such impacts should be provided; and
 - v. An analysis of impacts from proposed changes to land use designations and zoning, and existing land use designation and zoning located nearby or adjacent to natural areas that may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be provided in the DEIR.
- 10) Project Description and Alternatives. To enable adequate review and comment on the proposed Project from the standpoint of the protection of fish, wildlife, and plants, CDFW recommends the following information be provided in the DEIR:
- i. A complete discussion of the purpose and need for, and description of the proposed Project;
 - ii. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(a), an environmental document “shall describe a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives to the Project, or to the location of the Project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Project.” CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6(f)(2) states if the lead agency concludes that no feasible alternative locations exist, it must disclose the reasons for this conclusion; and,
 - iii. A range of feasible alternatives to the Project location to avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts on sensitive biological resources and wildlife movement areas. CDFW recommends the LACDRP select Project designs and alternatives that

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 9 of 10

would avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts on biological resources. CDFW also recommends the LACDRP consider establishing appropriate setbacks from sensitive and special status biological resources. Setbacks should not be impacted by ground disturbance or hydrological changes from any future Project-related construction, activities, maintenance, and development. As a general rule, CDFW recommends reducing or clustering a development footprint to retain unobstructed spaces for vegetation and wildlife and provide connections for wildlife between properties and minimize obstacles to open space.

Project alternatives should be thoroughly evaluated, even if an alternative would impede, to some degree, the attainment of the Project objectives or would be more costly (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6). The DEIR “shall” include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, public participation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed Project (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126.6).

- iv. Where the Project may impact aquatic and riparian resources, CDFW recommends the LACDRP select Project designs and alternatives that would fully avoid impacts to such resources. CDFW also recommends an alternative that would not impede, alter, or otherwise modify existing surface flow, watercourse and meander, and water-dependent ecosystems and natural communities. Project designs should consider elevated crossings to avoid channelizing or narrowing of watercourses. Any modifications to a river, creek, or stream may cause or magnify upstream bank erosion, channel incision, and drop in water level and cause the watercourse to alter its course of flow.

11) Data. CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports 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 sensitive natural communities detected by completing and submitting [CNDDB Field Survey Forms](#) (CDFWe 2022). To submit information on special status native plant populations and sensitive natural communities, the [Combined Rapid Assessment and Relevé Form](#) should be completed and submitted to CDFW’s Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (CDFWf 2022). The LACDRP should ensure data collected for the preparation of the DEIR be properly submitted, with all data fields applicable filled out.

Filing Fees

The Project, as proposed, could have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by LACDRP 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 & Game Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the LACDRP in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. CDFW requests an opportunity to review and comment on any response that the LACDRP has to our comments and to receive notification of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project. If you have any

Marie Pavlovic
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
November 21, 2022
Page 10 of 10

questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Felicia Silva, Environmental Scientist, at Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov or (562) 292-8105.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

B6E58CFE24724F5...

Erinn Wilson-Olgin
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: CDFW

Erinn Wilson-Olgin, Los Alamitos – Erinn.Wilson-Olgin@wildlife.ca.gov
Victoria Tang, Los Alamitos – Victoria.Tang@wildlife.ca.gov
Ruby Kwan-Davis, Los Alamitos – Ruby.Kwan-Davis@wildlife.ca.gov
Julisa Portugal, Los Alamitos – Julisa.Portugal@wildlife.ca.gov
Felicia Silva, Los Alamitos – Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov
Frederic Reiman, Los Alamitos – Frederic.Reiman@wildlife.ca.gov
Cindy Hailey, San Diego – Cindy.Hailey@wildlife.ca.gov
CEQA Program Coordinator, Sacramento – CEQACommentLetters@wildlife.ca.gov

OPR

State Clearinghouse, Sacramento – State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

References:

- [CDFW] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. Accessed at:
<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline>
- [CDFWa] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. Available from: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA>.
- [CDFWb] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Scientific Collecting Permit. Available from: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting#53949678>.
- [CDFWc] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program – Natural Communities. Available from:
<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities>
- [CDFWd] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. California Natural Diversity Database. Available from: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB>
- [CDFWe] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Submitting Data to the CNDDDB. Available from: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>
- [CDFWf] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. Combined Rapid Assessment and Releve Form. Available from: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Submit>
- [CNPS] California Native Plant Society. A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. (2022) Available from: <https://vegetation.cnps.org/>
- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS/OBS-79/31. Washington, DC.