



State of California – Natural Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Bay Delta Region

2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100

Fairfield, CA 94534

(707) 428-2002

www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Governor's Office of Planning & Research

December 22, 2023

Jan 05 2024

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Brian Millar, Contract Planner

County of San Joaquin Community Development Department

1810 East Hazelton Avenue

Stockton, CA 95205

BMillar@sjgov.org

Subject: Pacific Gateway; Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report; SCH No. 2023100642, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Millar:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) from County of San Joaquin Community Development Department provided for the Pacific Gateway Project (Project) located in San Joaquin County.

CDFW is a Trustee Agency with responsibility under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15386 for commenting on projects that could impact fish, plant and wildlife resources. CDFW is also considered a Responsible Agency if a project would require discretionary approval, such as the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Permit, the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (LSA) and other provisions of the Fish and Game Code that afford protection to the state's fish and wildlife trust resources. Pursuant to our jurisdiction, CDFW has the following concerns, comments, and recommendations regarding the Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The approximately 1,612.90-acre Project site is located east of Interstate 580 (I-580); north of State Route (SR)132; and is bounded by Durham Ferry Road to the north and Tracy Boulevard to the west in San Joaquin County, California. South Chrisman Road provides north/south circulation access through the Specific Plan area. The Delta Mendota Canal and Banta-Carbona Irrigation District Canal are located along the eastern boundary of the Project site and the California Aqueduct is located along the western boundary of the site.

This Project includes the implementation of a Specific Plan that would result in up to 27,650,000 square feet (sf) of limited industrial use, 86,684 sf of general commercial use, 93,654 sf of business park use, a 29-acre private University, a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) post, and various open-space, park, pedestrian and bicycles facilities within a 1,612-acre Project site. The Specific Plan area is divided into four development

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districts: East, University, Central, and West. Each district will be connected by a network of roads, pedestrian paths, and bike paths.

The CEQA Guidelines (§§15124 & 15378) require that the draft EIR incorporate a full Project description, including reasonably foreseeable future phases of the Project, and that contains sufficient information to evaluate and review the Project's environmental impact. The Project description should include appropriate detailed exhibits disclosing the Project area including the following:

- Temporarily impacted areas such as equipment staging areas, spoils areas, adjacent infrastructure development, and access routes;
- Footprints in acres of proposed permanent Project features and temporarily impacted areas, such as staging areas and access routes;
- Area and plans for any proposed buildings/structures, ground-disturbing activities, fencing, paving, and stationary machinery;
- Artificial lighting plans considering wildlife-friendly lighting using lower wavelength light (3,000 Kelvin range), light poles of less height to reduce light scatter, shielded light fixtures to direct light downward;
- Construction schedule, activities, equipment, and crew sizes;
- Vegetation impacts, habitat types of removed vegetation;
- Mitigation measures, including compensatory mitigation, if applicable; and
- Mitigation monitoring and reporting program.

As required by § 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines, the EIR should include an appropriate range of reasonable and feasible alternatives that would attain most of the basic Project objectives and avoid or minimize significant impacts to resources under CDFW's jurisdiction.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The EIR should provide sufficient information regarding the environmental setting ("baseline") to understand the Project's, and its alternative's (if applicable), potentially significant impacts on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, §§15125 & 15360). CDFW recommends that the draft EIR prepared for the Project provide baseline habitat assessments for special-status plant, fish, and wildlife species located and potentially located within the Project area and surrounding lands, including all rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, §15380). The draft EIR should describe aquatic

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habitats, such as wetlands, vernal pools, breeding ponds, and/or waters of the U.S. or state, historic and current nesting sites, the existence of upland burrows for species such as California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and any sensitive natural communities or riparian habitat occurring on or adjacent to the Project site (for sensitive natural communities see: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities#sensitive%20natural%20communities>).

Fully protected, threatened or endangered, candidate, and other special-status species that are known to occur, or have the potential to occur in or near the Project site, include, but are not limited to, those listed in the table below:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolor blackbird	CESA listed as threatened
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	SSC
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	CESA listed as threatened; Central California Distinct Population Segment ESA listed as threatened
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	California Fully Protected species; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	SSC
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumblebee	CESA Candidate Endangered
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumblebee	CESA Candidate Endangered
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	CESA listed as threatened
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite	California Fully Protected species
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	SSC
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	SSC
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	SSC
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow (Modesto population)	SSC

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	CESA listed as endangered, ESA listed as threatened
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	SSC, ESA listed as threatened
<i>Spea hammonidii</i>	Western spadefoot toad	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bells vireo	CESA listed as endangered, ESA listed as endangered
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin kit fox	CESA listed as threatened; ESA listed as endangered

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations to assist County of San Joaquin Community Development Department in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on biological resources. The comments and recommendations are also offered to enable CDFW to adequately review and comment on the proposed Project with respect to impacts on biological resources. CDFW recommends that the forthcoming EIR address the following:

Assessment of Biological Resources

Section 15125(c) of the CEQA Guidelines states that knowledge of the regional setting of a project is critical to the assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region. To enable CDFW staff to adequately review and comment on the Project, the EIR should include a complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Project footprint, with emphasis on identifying rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species and their associated habitats. CDFW recommends the EIR specifically include:

1. An assessment of all habitat types located within the Project footprint, and a map that identifies the location of each habitat type. CDFW recommends that floristic, alliance- and/or association-based mapping and assessment be completed following, *The Manual of California Vegetation*, second edition (Sawyer 2009). Adjoining habitat areas should also be included in this assessment where site activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts offsite. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions.

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2. A general biological inventory of the fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species that are present or have the potential to be present within each habitat type on-site and within adjacent areas that could be affected by the Project. Habitat descriptions and species profiles should include information from multiple sources: aerial imagery, historical and recent survey data, field reconnaissance, scientific literature and reports, state and federal resource agency lists, California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) System, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory, agency contacts, environmental documents for other projects in the vicinity, academics, professional or scientific organizations, and findings from “positive occurrence” databases such as California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Please note that CDFW’s CNDDDB is not exhaustive in terms of the data it houses, nor is it an absence database. CDFW recommends that it be used as a starting point in gathering information about the *potential presence* of species within the general area of the Project site. Based on the data and information from the habitat assessment, the EIR should adequately assess which special-status species are likely to occur on or near the Project site, and whether they could be impacted by the Project. A nine United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle search is recommended to determine what may occur in the region, larger if the Project area extends past one quad (see *Data Use Guidelines* on the Department webpage www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data). Please review the webpage for information on how to access the database to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code, in the vicinity of the Project.
3. A complete and recent inventory of rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species located within the Project footprint and within off-site areas with the potential to be affected, including California Species of Special Concern (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 (CEQA Guidelines § 15380). The inventory should address seasonal variations in use of the Project area and should not be limited to resident species. The EIR should include the results of focused species-specific surveys, completed by a qualified biologist and conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable. Species-specific surveys should be conducted in order to ascertain the presence of species with the potential to be directly, indirectly, on or within a reasonable distance of the Project activities.
 - a. CDFW recommends the County of San Joaquin Community Development Department rely on survey and monitoring protocols and guidelines available at: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols.

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- b. A thorough, recent (within the last two years), floristic-based assessment of special-status plants and natural communities, including those with a California Rare Plant Rank listed by CNPS (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/>), following CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (see www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Plants). Botanical surveys for special-status plant species must be conducted during the blooming period for all sensitive plant species potentially impacted by the Project within the Project area and require the identification of reference populations. Please refer to CDFW protocols for surveying and evaluating impacts to rare plants, and survey report requirements, available at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Plants>. Alternative survey protocols may be warranted; justification should be provided to substantiate why an alternative protocol is necessary. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), where necessary. Some aspects of the 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 or deluge.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The CEQA Guidelines (§§ 15126, 15126.2, & 15358) necessitate that the draft EIR discuss all direct and indirect impacts (temporary and permanent), including reasonably foreseeable impacts and cumulative impacts, that may occur on biological resources with implementation of the Project. This includes evaluating and describing impacts such as:

1. Potential for “take” of special-status species;
2. Loss or modification of breeding, spawning, nesting, dispersal, and foraging habitat, including vegetation removal, alteration of soils and hydrology, soil erosion, and removal of habitat structural features (e.g., snags, roosts, breeding ponds, burrows, overhanging banks);
3. Obstruction of movement corridors or access to water sources and other core habitat features;
4. A discussion of potential impacts from lighting, noise, human activity, and wildlife-human interactions created by Project activities especially those adjacent to natural areas, exotic and/or invasive species occurrences, and rivers. The EIR

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should address Project-related changes to flow patterns and water quality within, upstream, and downstream of the Project site, including: volume, velocity, and frequency of existing and post-Project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and post-Project fate of runoff from the Project site;

5. Indirect Impacts. A discussion of potential indirect Project impacts on biological resources, including resources in areas adjacent to the Project footprint, such as nearby public lands (e.g., National Forests, State Parks, etc.), open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, wildlife corridors, and any designated and/or proposed reserve or mitigation lands (e.g., preserved lands associated with a Conservation or Recovery Plan, or other conserved lands); and
6. Cumulative Effects. A cumulative effects analysis developed as described under CEQA Guidelines section 15130. Although a project's impacts may be insignificant individually, its contributions to a cumulative impact may be considerable; a contribution to a significant cumulative impact – e.g., reduction of available habitat for a listed species – should be considered cumulatively considerable without mitigation to minimize or avoid the impact. The EIR should discuss the Project's cumulative impacts to natural resources and determine if that contribution would result in a significant impact. The EIR should include a list of present, past, and probable future projects producing related impacts to biological resources or shall include a summary of the projections contained in an adopted local, regional, or statewide plan, that consider conditions contributing to a cumulative effect. The cumulative analysis shall include impact analysis of vegetation and habitat reductions within the area and their potential cumulative effects. Please include all potential direct and indirect Project-related impacts to riparian areas, wetlands, wildlife corridors or wildlife movement areas, aquatic habitats, sensitive species and/or special-status species, open space, and adjacent natural habitats in the cumulative effects analysis.

Mitigation Measures for Project Impacts to Biological Resources

Based on the comprehensive analysis of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Project, the CEQA Guidelines (§§ 15021, 15063, 15071, 15126.2, 15126.4 & 15370) direct the Lead Agency to consider and describe all feasible mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant impacts in the draft EIR, and mitigate significant impacts of the Project on the environment. This includes a discussion of take avoidance and minimization measures for special-status species, which are recommended to be developed in early consultation with the USFWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and CDFW. These measures can then be incorporated as enforceable Project conditions to reduce potential impacts to biological resources to less-than-significant levels. In order for mitigation measures to be effective, they must be specific,

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enforceable, and feasible actions that will improve environmental conditions. When proposing measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts, CDFW recommends consideration of the following:

1. Fully Protected Species. Several Fully Protected Species (Fish & G. Code § 3511) have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the Project area, including, but not limited to: white-tailed kite and golden eagle. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except as follows:
 - a. Take is necessary for scientific research;
 - b. Efforts to recover a fully protected, endangered, or threatened species, live capture and relocation of a bird species for protection of livestock; or
 - c. They are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515).

Specified types of infrastructure projects may be eligible for an incidental take permit (ITP) for unavoidable impacts to fully protected species if certain conditions are met (see Fish & G. Code 2081.15). Project proponents should consult with CDFW early in the project planning process. Project activities described in the EIR should be designed to completely avoid any fully protected species that have the potential to be present within or adjacent to the Project area. CDFW also recommends the EIR fully analyze potential adverse impacts to fully protected species due to habitat modification, loss of foraging habitat, and/or interruption of migratory and breeding behaviors. CDFW recommends that the County of San Joaquin Community Development Department include in the analysis how appropriate avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures will reduce indirect impacts to fully protected species.

2. Species of Special Concern. Several Species of Special Concern have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the Project area, including, but not limited to western pond turtle and western mastiff bat. Project activities described in the EIR should be designed to avoid any SSC that have the potential to be present within or adjacent to the Project area. CDFW also recommends that the EIR fully analyze potential adverse impacts to SSC due to habitat modification, loss of foraging habitat, and/or interruption of migratory and breeding behaviors. CDFW recommends the San Joaquin Community Development Department include in the analysis how appropriate avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures will reduce impacts to SSC.

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3. Sensitive Plant Communities. CDFW considers sensitive plant communities to be imperiled habitats having both local and regional significance. Plant communities, alliances, and associations with a statewide ranking of S1, S2, S3, and S4 should be considered sensitive and declining at the local and regional level. These ranks can be obtained by querying the CNDDDB and are included in *The Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer 2009). The EIR should include measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect sensitive plant communities from Project-related direct and indirect impacts.
4. Mitigation. CDFW considers adverse Project-related impacts to sensitive species and habitats to be significant to both local and regional ecosystems, and the EIR should include mitigation measures for adverse Project-related impacts to these resources. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of Project impacts. For unavoidable impacts, onsite habitat restoration, enhancement, or permanent protection should be evaluated and discussed in detail. If onsite mitigation is not feasible or would not be biologically viable and therefore not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values, offsite mitigation through habitat creation and/or acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed.

The EIR should include measures to perpetually protect the targeted habitat values within mitigation areas from direct and indirect adverse impacts in order to meet mitigation objectives to offset Project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of biological values. Specific issues that should be addressed include restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, long-term monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, increased human intrusion, etc.

- a. Habitat Revegetation/Restoration Plans. Plans for restoration and revegetation should be prepared by people with expertise in regional ecosystems and native plant restoration techniques. Plans should identify the assumptions used to develop the proposed restoration strategy. Each plan should include, at a minimum: (a) the location of restoration sites and assessment of appropriate reference sites; (b) the plant species to be used, sources of local propagules, container sizes, and seeding rates; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) a local seed and cuttings and planting schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site in perpetuity. Monitoring of restoration areas should extend

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across a sufficient time frame to ensure that the new habitat is established, self-sustaining, and capable of surviving drought.

- b. CDFW recommends that local on-site propagules from the Project area and nearby vicinity be collected and used for restoration purposes. On-site seed collection should be appropriately timed to ensure the viability of the seeds when planted. On-site vegetation mapping at the alliance and/or association level should be used to develop appropriate restoration goals and local plant palettes. Reference areas should be identified to help guide restoration efforts. Specific restoration plans should be developed for various Project components as appropriate. Restoration objectives should include protecting special habitat elements or re-creating them in areas affected by the Project.
 - c. The EIR should incorporate mitigation performance standards that would ensure that impacts are reduced to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures proposed in the EIR should be made a condition of approval of the Project. Please note that obtaining a permit from CDFW by itself with no other mitigation proposal may constitute mitigation deferral. CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4, subdivision (a)(1)(B) states that formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time. To avoid deferring mitigation in this way, the EIR should describe avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures that would be implemented should the impact occur. If proposed mitigation is participation in the San Joaquin Multi-Species Conservation and Open Space Plan (SJMSCP), the EIR should describe an alternate mitigation strategy in case participation in the SJMSCP does not occur.
5. Nesting Birds. It is the Project proponent's responsibility to comply with all applicable state laws related to nesting birds and birds of prey. Migratory non-game native bird species are protected by Fish and Game Code section 3513. Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3800 provide additional protection to nongame birds, birds of prey, their nests and eggs. Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code afford protective measures as follows: section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto; and section 3503.5 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by the Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

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- a. CDFW recommends the EIR include specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to nesting birds or their nests do not occur. Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures may include, but not be limited to: Project phasing and timing, monitoring of Project-related noise (where applicable), sound walls, and buffers, where appropriate. The EIR should also include specific avoidance and minimization measures that will be implemented should a nest be located within the Project site. In addition to larger, protocol level survey efforts (e.g., Swainson's hawk surveys) and scientific assessments, CDFW recommends a final preconstruction survey be required no more than seven (7) days prior to vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities, as instances of nesting could be missed if surveys are conducted earlier.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

California Endangered Species Act

Please be advised that a CESA ITP should be obtained if the Project has the potential to result in take¹ of threatened, endangered, and/or candidate plant and animal species listed under CESA or NPPA, either during construction or over the life of the Project. Issuance of a CESA Permit is subject to CEQA documentation; the CEQA document must specify impacts, mitigation measures, and a mitigation monitoring and reporting program. If the Project will impact CESA listed species, early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit.

CEQA requires a Mandatory Finding of Significance if a Project is likely to substantially impact, substantially restrict the range of, or reduce the population of threatened or endangered species (Public Resources Code §§ 21001(c), 21083, and CEQA Guidelines §§ 15380, 15064, 15065). Impacts must be avoided or mitigated to less-than-significant levels unless the CEQA Lead Agency makes and supports Findings of Overriding Consideration (FOC). The CEQA Lead Agency's FOC does not eliminate the Project proponent's obligation to comply with Fish and Game Code § 2080.

Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA (Fish & G. Code §1900 *et seq.*) prohibits the take or possession of state-listed rare and endangered plants, including any part or product thereof, unless

¹Take is defined in Fish and Game Code section 86 as hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt any of those activities.

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authorized by CDFW or in certain limited circumstances. Take of state-listed rare and/or endangered plants due to Project activities may only be permitted through an ITP or other authorization issued by CDFW pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 786.9 subdivision (b).

Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

CDFW will require an LSA, pursuant to Fish and Game Code §§ 1600 et. seq. for Project-related activities affecting perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral lakes, streams, rivers, other hydrologically connected aquatic features, associated riparian habitat, and any associated biological resources/habitats present within the entire Project footprint (including utilities, access and staging areas). Notification is required for any activity that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow; change or use material from the bed, channel, or bank including associated riparian or wetland resources; or deposit or dispose of material where it may pass into a river, lake or stream. Work within ephemeral streams, washes, watercourses with a subsurface flow, and floodplains are subject to notification requirements. To facilitate issuance of an LSA Agreement, if one is necessary, the EIR should fully identify the potential impacts to the lake, stream, or riparian resources, and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, and monitoring and reporting commitments. Early consultation with CDFW is recommended, since modification of the Project may avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. CDFW, as a Responsible Agency under CEQA, will consider the CEQA document for the Project. CDFW may not execute the final LSA until it has complied with CEQA (Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.) as the responsible agency.

Please note that other agencies may use specific methods and definitions to determine impacts to areas subject to their authorities. These methods and definitions often do not include all needed information for CDFW to determine the extent of fish and wildlife resources affected by activities subject to Notification under Fish and Game Code section 1602. Therefore, CDFW does not recommend relying solely on methods developed specifically for delineating areas subject to other agencies' jurisdiction (such as United States Army Corps of Engineers) when mapping lakes, streams, wetlands, floodplains, riparian areas, etc. in preparation for submitting a Notification of an LSA. CDFW relies on the Lead Agency environmental document analysis when acting as a responsible agency issuing an LSA Agreement. CDFW recommends lead agencies coordinate with us as early as possible, since potential modification of the proposed Project may avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources and expedite the Project approval process.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in EIRs and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental

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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 online field survey form and other methods for submitting data can be found at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

FILING FEES

CDFW anticipates that the Project will have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary (Fish & Game Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089). Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the County of San Joaquin Community Development Department and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW.

If you have any questions, please contact Andrea Boertien, Environmental Scientist at (707) 317-0388 or Andrea.Boertien@wildlife.ca.gov, or Michelle Battaglia, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory) at (707) 339-6052 or Michelle.Battaglia@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Erin Chappell
Regional Manager
Bay Delta Region

ec: Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse (SCH No. 2023100642)

REFERENCE

Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. California Native Plant Society Press, Sacramento, California.
<http://vegetation.cnps.org/>