Final Environmental Assessment
Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities

SCH #2020080442

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Final Environmental Assessment (Final EA) has been prepared to respond to comments received on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment (RDEA) prepared for Cargill, Incorporated's (Cargill's) Solar Salt Maintenance and Operation Permit (the proposed Project). The Final EA analyzes the environmental impacts of the proposed continued maintenance and operation activities of Cargill's Solar Salt System in Newark and Redwood City, California (Figure ES-1). Cargill's continuation of its current maintenance and operation activities in furtherance of production of salt using a systematic process of evaporation along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and within historic salt flat areas requires, among other authorizations, a permit from the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Current maintenance and operation activities are undertaken pursuant to a BCDC permit that was issued in 1995 and has been periodically amended and extended to the present day. Cargill now seeks a new BCDC permit, and other authorizations as needed, for another 10-year period.

With respect to Cargill's proposed Project, BCDC serves as the lead agency for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). However, BCDC is exempt from typical CEQA requirements of a lead agency to prepare an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration for Cargill's proposed Project because it instead implements a regulatory program that has been certified by the Secretary of Natural Resources as meeting the requirements of CEQA, codified at Public Resources Code section 21080.5. (For BCDC's certified program, refer to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations section 15251(h) [14 CCR § 15251(h)].)

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The Project purpose is to continue maintenance of and operational activities at Cargill's solar salt systems in Newark/Fremont and Redwood City in a safe and environmentally protective manner over the next 10 years, with a possible one-time extension of 5 years provided certain permit conditions are met. The Project objectives include: (1) continue conducting various activities necessary to maintain the integrity and stability of earthen berms, water control structures, and other infrastructure associated with salt-making to ensure continued viability of salt production activities; (2) allow for implementation of preliminary sea level rise adaptation efforts, including studies; and (3) permit Cargill to develop and implement alternative maintenance methods, as discussed herein, that may further reduce the effects of maintenance activities on the environment, improve efficiency, and/or adapt to changing climate conditions, where appropriate, while ensuring any new maintenance methods will still result in less-than-significant impacts on the environment.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The salt-making process today, the movement of increasingly saline brine between ponds, and the crystallization of salt in preparation for harvest, is essentially the same as what has occurred historically for at least the last 100 years. The salt-making process itself would not be

regulated under the new proposed maintenance and operations permit, but these activities are discussed in the RDEA, published August 22, 2024, as part of the existing environmental and baseline conditions.

Maintenance activities, if approved by BCDC, would be conducted under a new BCDC permit and would be similar in nature and extent to the maintenance and operations activities currently carried out under existing BCDC Permit Number 1993.004.19 (i.e., largely a continuation of current activities) except for implementation of limited new maintenance methods and activities. Maintenance activities that are currently performed regularly under the existing BCDC Permit include:

- Maintenance of salt pond berms, various salt-making equipment, and pipes and ditches used to move brine.
- Minor excavation to provide access to repair and replace berms and other facilities, including use of locks.
- Making salt pond berms drivable.
- Removal of sediment at Bay water intakes.
- Import of clean soil and concrete.
- Minor modifications to internal berms including re-establishing vehicle access on some internal berms by replacing existing gaps with culverts and bridges.

The proposed Project includes these existing activities that will continue to be performed, limited changes in the level of existing activities, and new berm maintenance activities related to sea level rise adaptation as well as new protections for special status fish at Cargill's Bay water intakes. Changes in the level of existing activities include:

- Reducing berm keying from approximately 4 miles over a 10-year period to 2 miles over a 10-year period.
- Slightly increasing lock access from approximately one event per year to up to an average of 1.25 events per year.
- Increasing the amount of berm maintenance as more berms are made drivable. The need to access and exit locks would decrease as more berms become drivable.
- Increasing the number of structure repairs from approximately one major repair per year to a total of up to 12 major and minor repairs per year.
- Focusing a portion of the berm maintenance effort on the mixed sea salt (MSS) Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 in Newark Plant 2 to ensure that height of outboard berms around Pond P2-12 and P2-13 are raised to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by the end of 2029, and that the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 are increased to a minimum elevation of 12.0 feet NAVD88 by the end of 2029.

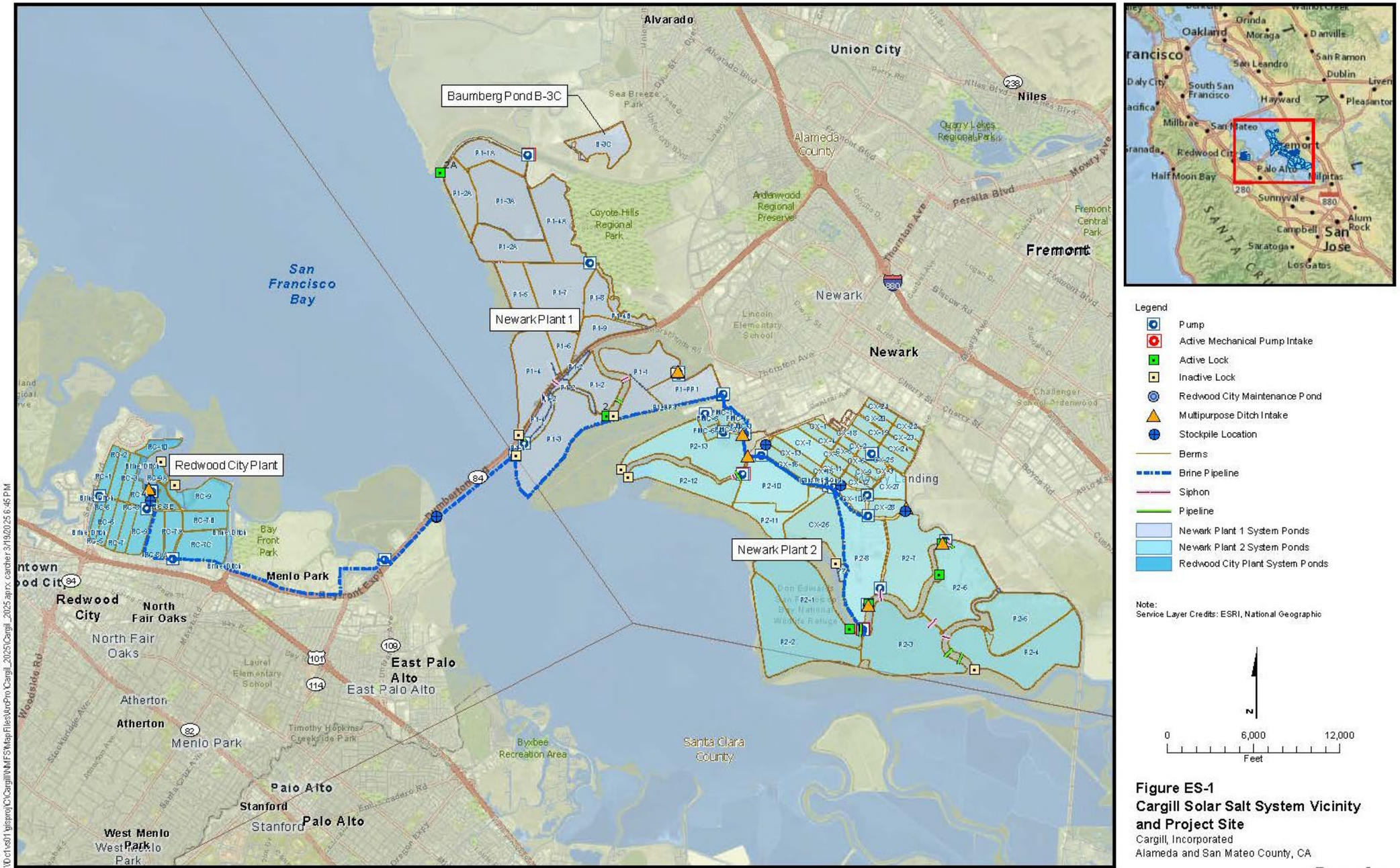

Figure ES-1
Cargill Solar Salt System Vicinity and Project Site
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo County, CA

Jacobs

The proposed new activities would be:

- Installing fish screens on one or more of the three pumps comprising Cargill's main (Coyote) Bay water intakes near the mouth of Alameda Creek.
- Preparing and implementing a Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP) to evaluate the potential for special-status fish species to be present at Cargill's Bay water intakes, to define and prioritize any additional fish protection measures that may be required, and to ensure that sufficient compensatory mitigation is provided to ensure that impacts to special status fish from intake of Bay water are less than significant. (Note that additional, separate CEQA review would occur for any additional fish protection measures that may be implemented pursuant to the MAMP and/or any compensatory mitigation that may be required.)
- Conducting a study of using vinyl sheet pile for possible sea level rise adaptation efforts and enhanced berm integrity. The scope of the study would consist of installing approximately 500 to 600 linear feet of vinyl sheeting.
- Cargill may also modify its maintenance methods and implement methods that reduce the potential for impacts to the environment, increase efficiency, and/or address effects of climate change so long as the modifications do not raise the possibility of causing any significant environmental impacts beyond those raised by existing approved maintenance methods. Alternative or new methods proposed would be approved as part of an Annual Work Plan process proposed to be included as a condition of approval of the BCDC permit (and that is already being implemented as part of the existing permit).

New protections for special-status fish are required because fish passage has been reestablished in Alameda Creek with the intention of reestablishing a Central California Coast steelhead run in the creek, and because longfin smelt have been confirmed to be present in the South Bay.

Specific maintenance activities, and the extent of maintenance activities needed would vary year to year, are influenced by annual weather patterns, among other factors, and would be approved on a year-to-year basis through an Annual Work Plan encompassing work allowed under the permit. This process is implemented currently as part of the existing BCDC permit and is also proposed as a component of the proposed Project.

Cargill has implemented and would continue to implement a wide range of best management practices (BMPs) to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the environment, including special status species, marsh habitat, and water quality. These BMPs include specific procedures for certain activities, such as lock access and weed management, as well as employee training and proper timing of maintenance activities. The RDEA includes 60 BMPs that would be implemented as part of the proposed Project; seven BMPs are added in this Final EA. The BMPs address berm maintenance, endangered species and sensitive natural resources, lock access/egress, rip-rap placement, weed management, and fish screen installation.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project could result in significant impacts related to biological resources; cultural resources; hydrology and water quality; and tribal cultural resources. Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce these potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level. All other environmental impacts are less than significant. In addition to the 67 BMPs already discussed, the proposed Project includes eight mitigation measures to reduce environmental impacts to the greatest extent feasible. Table ES-1 provides a summary of the potential impacts and associated mitigation measures, where required.

Table ES-1. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Number	Impact Name	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance with Mitigation Applied
AQ-1	Conflict with or Obstruction of an Applicable Air Quality Plan	LTS	Not Required	N/A
AQ-2	Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutant for which the Project Region is in Non-Attainment	LTS	Not Required	N/A
AQ-3	Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations	LTS	Not Required	N/A
BIO-1	Substantial Adverse Effect on Candidate, Sensitive, or Special- status Species	PS	BIO-1: Minimize Potential for Brine Seepage BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake BIO-3: Minimize Hydroacoustic Impacts due to Impact Pile Driving	LTSM
BIO-2	Substantial Adverse Effect on Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community	PS	HYD-1: Evaluate Outboard Berms Vulnerability due to Wave Runup and Overtopping During Storm Events	LTSM
BIO-3	Substantial Adverse Effect on State- or Federally-Protected Wetlands	PS	BIO-4: Provide Compensatory Mitigation for Unavoidable Permanent Impacts to State- or Federally-Protected Wetlands	LTSM
BIO-4	Interference with Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors, or Use of Native Wildlife Nursery Sites	PS	BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake	LTSM
CUL-1	Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource	No Impact	Not required	N/A
CUL-2	Substantial Adverse Change In the Significance of an Archaeological Resource	PS	CUL-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources	LTSM
CUL-3	Disturbance of Human Remains	PS	CUL-2: Inadvertent Encounter of Human Remains	LTSM

Impact Number	Impact Name	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance with Mitigation Applied
GEO-1	Exposure of People or Structures to Potential Substantial Adverse Effects Involving Earthquake Fault Rupture, Seismic Ground Shaking, or Seismic-related Ground Failure, including Liquefaction	LTS	Not required	N/A
GEO-2	Substantial Soil Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	LTS	Not required	N/A
GEO-3	Location on Unstable or Expansive Soils	LTS	Not required	N/A
GHG-1	Generation of Significant Quantities of Greenhouse Gases	LTS	Not required	N/A
GHG-2	Conflict with an Adopted Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	LTS	Not required	N/A
HAZ-1	Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Not required	N/A
HAZ-2	Potential for Upset or Accident Conditions Involving the Release of Hazardous Materials	LTS	Not required	N/A
HYD-1	Effects on Surface Water Quality	LTS	Not required	N/A
HYD-2	Changes in Drainage Patterns Leading to Substantial Erosion or Siltation	LTS	Not required	N/A
HYD-3	Effect on Implementation of Water Quality Control Plan	LTS	Not required	N/A
HYD-4	Release of Pollutants Due to Project Inundation or Overtopping	LTS	Not required	N/A
HYD-5	Release of High-Salinity Brines Due to Potential Inundation or Overtopping	PS	HYD-1: Evaluate Outboard Berms Vulnerability due to Wave Runup and Overtopping During Storm Events	LTSM

Impact Number	Impact Name	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance with Mitigation Applied
NV-1	Substantial Temporary or Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise Levels	LTS	Not required	N/A
NV-2	Ground-borne Vibration and Noise	LTS	Not required	N/A
TT-1	Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance or Policy Addressing the Circulation System	LTS	Not required	N/A
TT-2	Consistency with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 Subdivision (b)	LTS	Not required	N/A
TT-3	Emergency Access	LTS	Not required	N/A
TCR-1	Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources a resource determined to be by the lead agency to be significant	PS	TCR-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources CUL-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources CUL-2: Inadvertent Encounter of Human Remains	LTSM
UTIL-1	Excess Generation of Solid Waste	LTS	Not required	N/A

Notes:
LTS Less than Significant
LTSM Less than Significant with Mitigation Applied
N/A Not Applicable
PS Potentially Significant

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*Please note: This Final Environmental Assessment (Final EA) is structured as a follow-up companion document to the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment (RDEA) that was released for public review on August 22, 2024. The RDEA consists of Sections 1 through 6, and Appendices A through F. This Final EA therefore begins with Section 7, and includes Appendices G through I. The complete RDEA document can be reviewed **here**.*

LIST OF APPENDICES

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
ACFC	Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
afy	acre-feet per year
Basin Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (RWQCB 2017)
Bay Plan	*San Francisco Bay Plan* (BCDC 2020)
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCCR	Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CRR	California Ridgway's rail
CY	cubic yards
DPS	distinct population segment
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECRB	Engineering Criteria Review Board
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ES and SNR	Endangered Species and Sensitive Natural Resources
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	federal Endangered Species Act

Acronym	Description
FMC	FMC Corporation (a chemical company)
GHG	greenhouse gas
HAPC	Habitat Area of Particular Concern
LAMP	Long-term Adaptive Management Plan
LEDPA	least environmentally damaging practicable alternative
lf	linear feet
MAMP	Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MHHW	mean higher high water
MLLW	mean lower low water
MM	Mitigation Measure
MSS	mixed sea salts
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MT CO_2e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NaCl	sodium chloride (table salt)
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NBS	nature-based solution(s)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	notice of intent
NOP	notice of preparation
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
ppt	parts per thousand
PRC	Public Resources Code
RDEA	Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment
Refuge	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
ROG	reactive organic gas

Acronym	Description
ROW	right-of-way
RWQCB	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
SFBBO	San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory
SLC	State Lands Commission
SLR	sea level rise
SMHM	salt marsh harvest mouse
sqft	square foot
SR	State Route
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TWL	total water level
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WSP	western snowy plover

7.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This Final Environmental Assessment (Final EA) has been prepared to respond to comments received on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment (RDEA) prepared for Cargill, Incorporated's (Cargill's) Solar Salt Operations and Maintenance Permit (the proposed Project). The proposed Project covers activities located in Fremont, Newark and Redwood City, California.

The primary purpose of the EA is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project. The RDEA, published August 22, 2024, identifies the likely environmental consequences associated with the proposed Project and recommends mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts (Section 8). This Final EA provides responses to comments on the RDEA and makes revisions to the RDEA, as necessary, resulting from those comments and/or to clarify material in the RDEA. This Final EA was prepared in accordance with the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's (BCDC's) regulations pertaining to environmental review of a proposed permit. BCDC is the lead agency for the environmental review of the proposed Project for CEQA purposes and has the responsibility for approving the Project. This document, together with the RDEA, constitutes the complete EA for the proposed Project.

7.1 OVERVIEW OF BCDC REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION OF A FINAL EA

BCDC's regulations pertaining to the finalization of the EA associated with a permit require the following (14 CCR § 11523(a)(2)):

- Preparation of written responses to public comments, and
- Posting of the comments to the BCDC website no later than 10 days before the Commission hearing at which the EA is considered

A Commission hearing to approve the Final EA can be held prior to or concurrently with the hearing on the proposed permit. However, the EA only becomes final when the Commission adopts the resolution approving the permit application (14 CCR § 11524(a)). The Final EA in support of a permit application must contain the following items (14 CCR § 11524(b)):

1. The information required by 14 CCR § 11521:
    a. a brief description of the proposed activity;
    b. all substantial, adverse environmental impacts that the proposed activity may cause;
    c. all irreversible environmental impacts that the proposed activity may cause;
    d. any feasible mitigation measures that would reduce such substantial adverse environmental impacts;

e. any feasible alternatives, including design alternatives, to the proposed Project that would reduce such substantial adverse environmental impacts; and

f. such other information that the Executive Director believes appropriate.

2. Comments on the environmental assessment and the written responses to comments prepared pursuant to subsections 11523(a)(2);

3. The Commission resolution approving the permit application; and,

4. Any other documentation as the Commission may prescribe.

If one or more significant environmental effects of the proposed activity are identified in the EA, the Commission must make findings as may be required by Public Resources Code section 21081 and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations sections 15091(a) and 15093(b) (14 CCR § 11524(c)). If the Commission makes any such findings, it must also adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions the Commission has required in the Project or the measures the Commission has imposed as conditions of approval to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects (14 CCR § 11524(d)).

This Final EA provides the comments on the environmental assessment and the written responses to comments, and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program required by 14 CCR § 11524(d). [1] In addition, this Final EA incorporates certain limited revisions and corrections to the information provided in the RDEA. The RDEA, which is made part of this Final EA, contains the information required by 14 CCR § 11521.

7.2 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS OF THE PROJECT

BCDC implemented a comprehensive public engagement process as part of the preparation of the EA. This process incorporated both direct public outreach as well as outreach to tribes culturally or traditionally affiliated with the Project area.

7.2.1 Notice of Preparation

BCDC prepared a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an EA on August 26, 2020. BCDC was identified as the lead agency for the proposed Project. The purpose of the notice was to solicit comments on the proposed Project; therefore, it was circulated to interested parties; local, state, and federal agencies; and to property owners within 1,000 feet of the Project area.[2] In

[1] As mentioned, 14 CCR section 11524(b)(2) of BCDC's regulations requires that the Final EA include the Commission resolution approving the permit application. However, as also mentioned, because 14 CCR section 11524 allows for the Commission to approve the EA prior to or at the same time as it acts on the permit application, and because in this case the Commission will take action on the EA (i.e., the EA will become an Approved EA if the Commission approves the EA) prior to the time that it acts on the permit application, it would be premature to include the Commission resolution acting on the permit application at this time. The Final EA will be included as an exhibit to the staff recommendation when the Commission considers the permit application. Following Commission action on the permit application, assuming the Commission approves the permit application, the Commission resolution will then be part of the EA which will then be deemed "final" at that point.

[2] BCDC obtained property addresses within the appropriate radius from the San Mateo and Alameda County Assessor's offices.

addition, the NOP was published in local newspapers serving the Project area (San Mateo County and Alameda County).

7.2.2 Draft EA and Recirculated Draft EA

The Draft EA was completed in April 2021 and circulated for a 30-day public and agency review from April 30, 2021, through June 1, 2021. At the request of an interested party, the public comment period was officially extended by one week to June 8, 2021. A Notice of Intent to Finalize an Environmental Assessment (NOI) announcing the public comment period was emailed to interested parties, and physical copies were mailed to interested parties for whom email addresses were not available, as well as to property owners within 1,000 feet of the Project area (the same mailing list as for the NOP). The NOI was distributed in English and Spanish, and contact information for additional information was also provided in Vietnamese and Mandarin Chinese. The Draft EA contained a description of the Project, description of the environmental setting, identification of potential Project impacts, and mitigation measures for impacts found to be significant, as well as an analysis of Project alternatives. The Draft EA was made available through the State Clearinghouse (SCH Number 2020080442), posted to BCDC's website, and was made available for physical review at BCDC's office.

Following publication of the Draft EA, Cargill proposed several changes to the Project description, and the resource and regulatory agencies expressed concern over potential impacts associated with intake of Bay water. Consequently, BCDC revised the Draft EA. To inform the public about the changes being made to the Draft EA, Cargill held two public informational meetings on August 8, 2023. One meeting was scheduled in the afternoon to allow agency and organization staff to attend and one in the evening to create an improved opportunity for interested individuals to attend. The evening meeting provided live translations into Spanish. These two meetings were intended to provide an update to the public, and were not formal public comment meetings. However, BCDC and Cargill responded verbally to comments and questions raised at the meetings.

Following completion of the revisions to the Draft EA, BCDC recirculated the Draft EA. The RDEA was released for public review on August 22, 2024. BCDC again distributed an NOI. The second NOI was distributed in the same languages as the first NOI. The mailing list for the second NOI (Appendix G) was considerably more extensive than that for the first NOI. In the time between the distribution of the first and second NOIs approximately 900 homes were constructed in the immediate vicinity of Cargill's Newark Plants 1 and 2. In addition, BCDC decided that in furtherance of its San Francisco Bay Plan (Bay Plan)[3] Environmental Justice and Social Equity Policies, renters of property within the 1,000-foot radius around the Project area should also be notified. Notifying renters was considered particularly important for the mobile home parks located south of Cargill's Redwood City plant. BCDC consulted with the managers of the parks to obtain unit numbers and/or arrange for distribution of the NOI. Approximately 650 renters, in addition to 31 owners, in these parks received the NOI. The NOI

[3] San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). 2020. *San Francisco Bay Plan*. https://www.bcdc.ca.gov/pdf/bayplan/bayplan.pdf.

informed recipients about the Project and their opportunities for public comment, including the public community meeting and Commission hearing held on September 4 and 5, respectively.

On September 4, 2024, BCDC held a public community meeting to receive comments on the RDEA. The meeting was held in the evening, and provided simultaneous translation into Spanish. Three comments were received on the RDEA; these comments are included and addressed in Section 8. On September 5, 2024, a public hearing on the RDEA was held as part of a regularly-held Commission meeting. No public comments were received at the Commission hearing.

7.2.3 Tribal Consultation

BCDC has conducted outreach to the tribes with regard to the proposed Project since the start of the Project. BCDC initially conducted a records search of all pertinent survey and document data of the CHRIS, located at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, on November 21, 2019 and January 28, 2020. In June 2020, BCDC initiated informal tribal consultation by requesting a list of tribal representatives from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as a search of NAHC's Sacred Lands file. On July 20, 2020, BCDC sent letters to the tribal representatives provided by NAHC. The letters notified the tribal representatives of the proposed Project and invited them to provide comments regarding the Project, share any information regarding possible Native American cultural resources which could potentially exist on the Project site, and identify any other potential concerns related to the proposed Project.

BCDC followed up with phone calls to the tribal representatives in August 2020. At that time, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista indicated that the Project site is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. Phone calls were made again in December 2020 and representatives of three tribes were reached for comment. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band[4] representative indicated at that time that the Project is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. The representative of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan commented verbally that she recommends that there be an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor present during any earth moving activity. The representative of the Ohlone Indian Tribe commented verbally that he affirms and supports the mitigation measures provided in the EA.

Due to the changes to the proposed Project addressed in the RDEA, the record search location and results were reviewed in February of 2024 and it was determined that the proposed areas of potential new excavation, if fish screens are installed, were included in that research. As previously discussed in the RDEA, BCDC requested a record search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File, which resulted in a notification that the result of the check of the file was positive, but no further information on this subject was received from the NAHC or the tribal representatives.

[4] While their names are similar, The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band are separate tribes.

BCDC recontacted all tribes in June 2024, including those potentially out of the area, to inform them about the changes to the proposed Project. BCDC first obtained an updated list of tribal representatives from the NAHC in May 2024, and subsequently notified the designated contacts by letter and email regarding the changes to the proposed Project. Four tribes responded.

The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista, which had previously indicated that the Project was outside of their area responded with an offer to provide cultural resources services, as well as general recommendations should any potential tribal resources be identified within 1 mile of the Project area. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc., provided an introductory email and an offer for tribal cultural services. The Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People indicated through a representative that the Project's Area of Potential Effect overlaps with or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site, and that they were interested in consulting and voicing their concerns. They also provided general recommendations regarding work near the location of the potentially eligible cultural site, including:

- Having a Native American monitor and an archaeologist present on-site at all times during any/all ground disturbing activities (this recommendation is consistent with that provided verbally in 2020).
- Cultural Sensitivity Training at the beginning of each project
- Honoring truth in history (i.e., bringing in considerations about the Indigenous peoples and environment of the territory that was settled upon and is being worked and benefitted from), including:
    - Making all involved aware of the history of the Indigenous communities acknowledged as the first stewards and land managers of these territories
    - Provide signs or messages to the audience or community of the area being developed with information about the history/ecology/resources of the land (note that the proposed Project consists only of maintenance activities, and does not propose any new development)
    - Commitment to consultation with the Native Peoples of the area with regard to presenting and messaging about the Indigenous history/community of the land
    - Advocating for and supporting indigenous-lead movements and efforts by informing one's audience or community about local present Indigenous community

Subsequent to the publication of the RDEA, the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, which have a cultural affiliation with an area including Newark Plants 1 and 2, requested tribal consultation.[5] As of March 31, 2025, Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area had not requested formal consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

[5] The tribe specifically requested consultation related to the proposed Project and this EA; the tribe has not made a formal consultation request under AB 52.

BCDC provided information gathered during the cultural resources review for the EA to the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, and met with tribal representative on November 27, 2024. Tribal representatives had two primary comments regarding the EA:

- Suggested modifications to the mitigation measures for cultural and tribal cultural resources, and
- A concern regarding the effects of maintenance and operations activities on sites with tribal resources potentially located in and/or in the vicinity of certain crystallizers, including CA-ALA-059, a site identified as an extensive but fairly shallow shellmound in the site record (Albion 2025a[6]).

Because the location of these potential tribal resources was uncertain, BCDC undertook additional archival research and literature desktop review of a portion of the Project area in an attempt to more accurately identify the location of CA-ALA-059 and the other potential resources. The desktop review report did not find that any known archaeological resources or human remains are documented as located within that portion of the Project area (referred to as the Study Area in the desktop review) identified as potentially containing these resources. However, CA-ALA-059 site in the vicinity of the Project area is documented to have been disturbed at various times, and the other sites are also believed to have been disturbed. Tribal resources could therefore be present within the Project area not only in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059, but throughout the Project area. This consideration is addressed by Mitigation Measure TCR-1, which provides measures to be undertaken in the event of inadvertent discovery of tribal resources.

Because the location of CA-ALA-059is uncertain, it is possible that some remnants are located beneath the Project area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. Maintenance activities would not extend beyond the footprint of the Cargill property. The desktop review report did not provide any information which would require changes to the impact analysis or mitigation measures in the EA[7]; however, it reiterates that the Project area is considered to be a sensitive area with respect to tribal resources. Mitigation measure TCR-1 has therefore been revised to reflect the increased sensitivity of the area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. In addition, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 has been clarified to indicate that, at minimum, the tribal resources training should be developed and delivered by a representative of the local tribal community.

The revisions to Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and TCR-1 are provided in Table 9-1 in Section 9.1.

7.2.4 Final EA

This Final EA, in combination with the RDEA, presents the environmental information and analyses that have been prepared for the proposed Project, including comments received addressing the adequacy of the RDEA and responses to those comments.

[6] Albion Environmental, Inc. 2025a. *Draft Desktop Review of Four Precolonial Archaeological Resources for the Cargill Solar Salt System in Alameda County, California*. February.

[7] Albion Environmental, Inc. 2025b. Email from Sarah Nicchitta/Albion to Susanne von Rosenberg/GAIA Consulting, Inc. March 26, 2025.

As required by BCDC's regulations, this document responds to all written comments received during the 32-day comment period that began on August 22, 2024 and ended on September 23, 2024. A copy of each comment letter submitted in response to the RDEA is presented in Appendix H, Comment Letters. The comments contained in the letters were reviewed, and revisions to the RDEA text were made where appropriate (Section 9, Clarifications and Corrections).

This Final EA, in combination with the RDEA and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (included as Section 10 of this Final EA), will be used by BCDC in its review of the Project and decision-making regarding the submitted permit application.

7.3 ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE OF THE FINAL EA

This Final EA consists of the following sections and appendices, commencing after Section 6 and Appendix F of the RDEA, respectively.

- **SECTION 7 – INTRODUCTION TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.** Section 7 provides an overview of the EA process to date and the required contents of the Final EA.
- **SECTION 8 – COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS**. Section 8 provides a list of commenters, copies of written comments (coded for reference), and the responses to those written comments made on the RDEA. The comment letters are provided in their entirety in Appendix H.
- **SECTION 9 – REVISIONS, CLARIFICATIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE RECIRCULATED DRAFT EA.** Section 9 consists of revisions to the RDEA that are a result of responses to comments, as well as minor edits that do not change the intent or content of the analysis or the conclusions regarding level of significance of impacts or alter mitigation measures in their effectiveness to reduce impacts.
- **SECTION 10 – MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM.** Section 10 contains the MMPR in the form of a matrix identifying each mitigation measure, the timing of the mitigation, the responsible agency, and the process for documenting compliance.
- **APPENDIX G – MAILING LIST.** Appendix G contains the mailing lists for the public notice for the RDEA. Notices were distributed by email to the Project's interested parties list, and as physical copies mailed to property owners within a 1,000-foot radius around the Project area. Where the property was located outside of the local area, BCDC also sent a notice to the property address addressed to resident (for residential parcels) and occupant (for commercial parcels) to enable renters to receive the notice.
- **APPENDIX H – COMMENT LETTERS.** Appendix H contains the six comment letters received on the Project. Each comment letter was annotated to show the numbering of the comments.
- **APPENDIX I – BCDC RESOLUTION APPROVING THE NEW PERMIT.** The EA is considered final following the approval of the permit. As described earlier, the Final EA requires inclusion of

the Commission resolution approving the permit (14 CCR § 11524(b)(3)). This appendix will be provided when the resolution is adopted. Please also refer to Footnote 1 on Page 7-2.

8.0 COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

Five State agencies and one environmental organization submitted written comments. Comment letters were submitted by:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- California State Lands Commission (SLC)
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
- Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge (CCCR)

In addition, three verbal comments were received from Ms. Carin High, Co-Chair of Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge, during the public community meeting on September 4, 2024.

Table 8-1 provides each comment and BCDC's response. Most comments were answered with individual responses in the Discussion/Response column of Table 8-1. However, since there were multiple comments pertaining to potential impacts related to Cargill's intake of Bay water, as well as multiple comments pertaining to the use of nature-based solutions (NBS) to address berm erosion, BCDC developed comprehensive Master Comment Responses to address these two topics, which are presented in the following subsections:

- Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water (Section 8.1)
- Master Comment Response 2 – Nature-Based Solutions (Section 8.2)

For the comments on these two topics in Table 8-1, the Discussion/Response column refers the reader to the corresponding Master Comment Response in Section 8.1 or 8.2, respectively.

In addition to the primary comment letter addressed in Table 8-1, the CCCR comment letter incorporated 5 other documents by reference. To the degree that comments contained in these five documents are not addressed in Table 8-1 or by the master comment responses, supplemental information regarding the concerns raised by these 5 documents are addressed in Section 8.3.

The comment letters are presented in Appendix H, with markups to delineate each individual comment contained within each letter. Comments are numbered in sequence within each comment letter.

Table 8-1. Comments and Responses

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
Agency Comments	Tamara Purvis, Associate Environmental Planner, HWMP - Permitting Division - CEQA Unit, Department of Toxic Substances Control. Tamara.Purvis@dtsc.ca.gov	DTSC-1	There are several areas of which DTSC has regulatory oversight over that are within the proposed project site, whether they are listed as having documented contamination, land use restrictions, are subject to a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, or the potential for the project site to be included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, DTSC recommends further coordination with the Department in the event that the proposed project may impact any of the areas that may fall under DTSC's oversight. Please review the project area in EnviroStor; DTSC's public-facing database and coordinate with the Department if any suspected decisions may impact these areas of which DTSC oversees. Please refer to the City of Newark and Redwood City EnviroStor Map for additional information about the areas of potential contamination. If further concerns or impacts surface in light of the any forthcoming environmental documents, DTSC reserves the right to provide additional and applicable comments at that time.	GAIA staff met with staff from DTSC's CEQA section on September 26, 2024 to clarify DTSC's concern. GAIA staff reviewed the applicable information in the Envirostor database, and confirmed that none of the sites listed in Envirostor are within the Project area, and that work on landside perimeter berms would typically be limited to the tops and inside slopes of berms. DTSC staff requested that BCDC notify DTSC should any work be likely to encroach on off-site near-by hazardous waste sites. BCDC has modified the description of the Annual Work Plan (refer to Section 2.10.7) to require Cargill to include any such concerns in the Work Plan. Cargill will be required to notify DTSC as part of the Annual Work Plan submittal if any work in that year will likely encroach on off-site near-by hazardous waste sites.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager, Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-1	Comment: Unscreened intake of seawater from San Francisco Bay and tributaries can entrain and impinge aquatic species. All intakes drawing seawater should be constructed with the inclusion of a fish screen, consistent with the screen requirements of the resource agencies, to prevent the take of aquatic species, including state and federally listed and special status species. A 2081(b) incidental take permit is required to cover the take of state listed species that is likely occurring from the maximum approximate intake of 42,000 acre feet of water yearly.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-2	Additionally, the Department is in agreement with value of the proposed monitoring program to determine the risk of entrainment and impingement at all of Cargill's seawater intakes. Given the time to conduct monitoring and construction of multiple intake fish screens, specific compensatory mitigation should be provided to cover the Project's impacts from all seawater intakes. Additionally, seawater intake should only occur during a defined pumping window to reduce the potential risk of entrainment and impingement of aquatic species.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-3	Additionally, the intake of water from creeks subject to Fish & Game Code section 1600 et seq is not currently covered under a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA).	Cargill is currently working with CDFW to determine whether an LSAA is required for intake of water. Cargill submitted a revised Incidental Take Permit (ITP) application to address biological effects of its activities, including intake of Bay water, to CDFW on February 21, 2025.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-4	Comment: Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake is lacking important details to mitigate a potentially significant impact to state and federally listed species. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 does not include a specific pumping window to avoid salmonids and smelt nor discusses the CDFW screening criteria for longfin smelt which is more stringent than National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) criteria for protection of salmonids. Additionally, the measure seems to indicate that compensatory mitigation would only be provided prior to implementing fish screens.	The screening criteria for longfin smelt have been added to the mitigation measure. The screening criteria are based on the USFWS criteria for Delta smelt, and limit the approach velocity to a maximum of 0.2 ft/s. Per coordination between the resource agencies and Cargill, Cargill will adhere to pumping windows at its two main intakes (Coyote and Mowry), and implement other interim fish protection measures until the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP) is completed and implemented (refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water). Compensatory mitigation will be required for take prior to installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures, as well as for residual take following construction of fish screens or other fish protection measures, as needed, as discussed in Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water.

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-5	Recommendation: The Department recommends Cargill apply for a 2081(b) Incidental Take Permit to receive coverage for the take of state listed species. Additionally, Cargill should notify the Department for a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement to cover the various in-water Project activities, but specifically for ongoing water pumping subject to Fish & Game Code section 1600 et seq.	Cargill submitted a revised ITP application to address potential biological effects of its maintenance activities, including intake of Bay water, to CDFW on February 21, 2025. Cargill is currently working with CDFW to determine whether an LSAA is required for intake of water and/or modifications to the area adjacent to Alameda Creek where the proposed fish screens would be installed.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-6	Recommendation: The Department recommends that the pumping window for the entire project area be adjusted to June 15 through October 31 to account for longfin smelt migration from spawning locations in South San Francisco Bay.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water regarding required pumping windows.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-7	Recommendation: The Department recommends that Mitigation BIO-2 include the following changes: White sturgeon should be added as a species with potential entrainment and impingement risk. Fish screen design needs to meet the screen criteria and requirements of the Department (Attachment 1) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to NMFS. Item c should specify that if any unscreened pumping occurs prior to the conclusion, and agency acceptance, of the monitoring plan, compensatory mitigation for all agency authorizations shall be provided to offset potentially significant impacts to state and federally listed and special status species. Additionally, this item should also describe the need for compensatory mitigation for screened intakes following the conclusion of the monitoring study. The mitigation measure should include the proposed pumping window. The Department recommends the pumping window be June 15 through October 31 to be consistent across the Project area and account for potential longfin smelt presence in the month of June. Diver assisted hydraulic dredging should be included under MM BIO-2 since this could be an intermittent source of seawater intake and aquatic species entrainment and impingement	1. White sturgeon have been added as a species with potential entrainment and impingement risk. 2. The fish screen design criteria in Mitigation Measure BIO-2 have been revised to meet the screen criteria and requirements of the CDFW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (in addition to NMFS). 3. Item e (formerly Item c) of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is intended to also provide compensatory mitigation for any unscreened pumping that occurs prior to the implementation of the MAMP. This has been clarified in the mitigation measure and Figure 3.4-4 (refer to Section 9.3). 4. Refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water, regarding the need for compensatory mitigation for screened intakes and required pumping windows. 5. Diver-assisted suction dredging has been included under MM BIO-2.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-8	Comment: Figure 3.4-4 illustrates the process of events if intakes are screened or unscreened. For example, the flowchart identifies the steps that would be taken to address potential impacts from unscreened intakes such as conducting monitoring and identifying protective fish measures. Although the Department is in agreement with the components of the process, there are two concerns that the chart does not capture. Compensatory mitigation will be a requirement of the Department's CESA authorization of the Project to operate the intakes, whether an individual intake is screened or unscreened. The addition of a screen on an intake is a minimization measure but does not eliminate the potential of take. The flowchart currently only seems to indicate that compensatory mitigation is necessary for unscreened intakes; but it is important to note that compensatory mitigation will likely be necessary for screened intakes as well. Additionally, if the intake is screened, there are still further actions that would be required, specifically monitoring and maintenance of the screen, to confirm it continues to operate as intended.	The mitigation measure and Figure 3.4-4 have been revised to indicate that compensatory mitigation would be required for residual take from screened intakes, if applicable. Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-9	Recommendation: The Department recommends amending Figure 3.4-4: Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart to describe the process when screened intakes are used. The use of a screened intake will still require continued monitoring to confirm that the screen is operating as intended. Take of listed species could still occur if the screens are not maintained properly. Continued monitoring of the screen, after installation, will be a requirement of the Department's approval of the Project.	Figure 3.4-4 has been revised to indicate that monitoring of fish protection measures (which include fish screens) is required (to ensure proper operation), and to specify that compensatory mitigation would be required to address potential residual take from screened intakes.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-10	Recommendation: The Department recommends that Figure 3.4-4 include compensatory mitigation whether the intake is screened or unscreened.	Figure 3.4-4 has been revised to indicate that compensatory mitigation would also be required for residual take from screened intakes, if applicable.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-11	Comment: The white sturgeon is currently under consideration and review for being listed as a state threated species and is a candidate species under CESA. While the species has candidate status under CESA it is temporarily afforded the same protections as a state listed species. During the white sturgeon listing review period, the species should be considered as threatened and analyzed as such within the DEA.	Analysis of white sturgeon in the EA has been modified as requested. Mitigation measure BIO-2 would also provide protection for white sturgeon, and now explicitly includes white sturgeon as a target special status species.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-12	Recommendation: The Department recommends that white sturgeon be included in all [R]DEA discussion and analysis regarding listed species and should be included in all minimization and mitigation measures intended to avoid and minimize impacts to salmonids, longfin smelt, and green sturgeon.	Analysis of white sturgeon in the EA and Mitigation Measure BIO-2 have been modified as requested.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-13	Comment: The Western river lamprey is a state species of special concern (SSC) and has been identified within the Project area. Although the SSC designation does not have a formal legal status, species are designated to bring additional attention to conservation, research, and recovery of species that have previously been subject to population declines or are generally rare. SSCs should be considered during the environmental review process. CEQA (California Public Resources Code §§ 21000- 21177) requires State agencies, local governments, and special districts to evaluate and disclose impacts from projects in the State. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that species of special concern should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein. Sections 15063 and 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines, which address how an impact is identified as significant, are particularly relevant to SSCs. Project- level impacts to listed (rare, threatened, or endangered species) species are generally considered significant thus requiring lead agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Report to fully analyze and evaluate the impacts. In assigning "impact significance" to populations of non-listed species, analysts usually consider factors such as population-level effects, proportion of the taxon's range affected by a project, regional effects, and impacts to habitat features.	Analysis of Western river lamprey has been added to the EA (Section 3.4.2.3); like Pacific lamprey, this species of special concern would be protected by the requirements of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-14	Recommendation: The Department recommends the final EA include analysis of the potential impacts to the Western river lamprey and add the species to the special status species Table E-2 in Appendix E.	Analysis of Western river lamprey has been added to the EA (Section 3.4.2.3), and the species has been included in Table E-2 as well as Table 3.4-2. As stated in response to comment CDFW-14, this species of special concern would be protected by the requirements of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional	CDFW-15	Comment: Mitigation Measure BIO-4 describes compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to protected wetlands. BIO-4 is lacking in detail necessary for the Department to make any determination on whether the future proposed mitigation will be sufficient. Mitigation measures should not be deferred until a later time. BCDC should commit itself to	The mitigation measure was clarified to state that mitigation will be provided at a minimum ratio of 3:1, or as determined by the USACE's *South Pacific Division Regulatory Program Standard Operating Procedure For Determination Of Mitigation Ratios* and that a mitigation performance monitoring plan would be required if Cargill chooses to conduct habitat

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
	Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife		the mitigation by identifying and adopting one or more mitigation measure for the identified significant effect. The mitigation measure must also set out clear performance standards for what the future mitigation must achieve.Alternatively, BCDC should provide a menu of feasible mitigation options from which Cargill or responsible agency staff can choose in order to achieve the stated performance standards.	restoration or enhancement to provide compensatory mitigation. Potential mitigation options have also been added to the mitigation measure. Mitigation is required for the wetlands lost due to construction of the fish screens at Cargill's Coyote intake, and due to placement of new riprap where it requires tie-in with narrow fringes of eroding wetland vegetation. Up to an estimated 0.5 acres may be affected by the installation of the fish screens if all three pumps are equipped with fish screens; however, as discussed in the RDEA the design of the fish screens has not been finalized (Cargill is required to submit the final fish screen design by December 31, 2025). In addition, Cargill expects to place up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap over 390 linear feet in areas where the marsh is highly eroded, during the 10-year lifetime of the permit. The precise quantity of compensatory mitigation will be determined once the fish screen design has been finalized. Potential options for compensatory mitigation may include tidal marsh restoration, on-site mitigation (e.g., restoration of inactive locks) or purchase of mitigation credits through an approved mitigation bank.The details of the mitigation will be fleshed out based on formal consultation with and permitting requirements of government agencies (NMFS, USFWS, CDFW) within the parameters of their regulatory programs (biological opinions under the federal Endangered Species Act; incidental take permit under the California Endangered Species Act) for which they are charged with and have extensive experience implementing. Master Comment Response 1 provides additional detail regarding the proposed Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program. The comment also indicates that details regarding the mitigation should not be deferred to a later time. However, under CEQA deferral of future details of a mitigation measure until after project approval may be permissible when it is impractical or infeasible to include those details during the project's environmental review provided that the agency: (1) commits itself to the mitigation; (2) adopts specific performance standards the mitigation will achieve; and (3) identifies the types of potential actions that can feasibly achieve that performance standard. (14 CCR § 15126.4(a)(1)(B).) In other words, for the kinds of impacts for which mitigation is known to be feasible, but where practical considerations prohibit devising such measures early in the process, the lead agency can commit to eventually devising measures that will satisfy specific performance criteria articulated at the time of project approval. Where future action to carry a project forward is contingent on devising means to satisfy the performance criteria, the agency should be able to rely on its commitment as evidence that significant impacts will in fact be mitigated. (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Directors* (2013) 216 Cal.App.4th 614, 629.) However, CEQA does not define how specific a performance standard must be. (*Center for Biological Diversity v. CDFW* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 214, 242.) Furthermore, compliance with a formal government regulatory consulting, permitting, or other similar process may be permissible mitigation if compliance can be expected and would result in implementation measures that would be reasonably expected to reduce significant impacts. (14 CCR § 15126.4(a)(1)(B). Refer to *Tiburon Open Space Committee v. County of Marin* (2022) 78 Cal.App.5th 700, 773-74; *Center for Biological Diversity v. CDFW* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 214, 243; *Preserve Wild Santee v. City of Santee* (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 260, 281-82; *Rialto Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rialto* (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 899, 945-46; *Clover Valley Foundation v. City of Rocklin* (2011) 197 Cal.App.4th 200, 236-37.) On the other hand, if a measure is so loose or open-ended such that they afford the applicant a means of avoiding mitigation during project implementation, this would constitute prohibited deferred mitigation. (*Refer to Center for Biological Diversity v. CDFW* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 214, 241; *Save Panoche Valley v. San Benito County* (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 503, 525.) An example may be where an agency simply requires a project applicant to obtain a

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
				biological report and then to comply with whatever recommendations may be made in the report or to formulate a plan in the future with executive discretion for plan implementation. (Refer to *Save Panoche Valley v. San Benito County* (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 503, 524-526; *Center for Biological Diversity v. CDFW* (2015) 234 Cal.App.4th 214, 247.) Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and the Monitoring Program and Supplemental Fish Measures, as amended in response to comments received including RWQCB's letter, meet CEQA requirements for permissible deferred mitigation. Collectively, these measures commit to mitigation meeting specified performance standards and identify potential actions that can achieve the performance standards. First, Mitigation Measure BIO-2.a requires installation of fish screens or other suitable physical barriers on Bay water intakes where special-status fish may be present during intake. However, if Cargill can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the regulatory agencies charged with protection of special-status species (i.e., USFWS, NMFS, CDFW) through implementation of the Monitoring Program specified in Section 2.10.8, and further described in Section 8.1.6, that there is no potential for take of special-status species at the intakes, then additional fish protection measures are not required. As modified in response to comments, the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan, while targeting special status fish species, requires monitoring for all fish species, as well as monitoring of physical conditions, at regular intervals prior to and for the duration of a pumping period to assess fish species presence over a multi-year period to capture data from a variety of weather conditions.[8] In addition to BCDC, the Monitoring Program must be accepted by USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, and RWQCB, and the monitoring data collected will also inform implementation of other fish protection measures as may be warranted (e.g., additional fish screens, rerouting pipe systems, modifying intake locations, modifying pumping windows) as well as any compensatory mitigation requirements if Cargill chooses to operate unscreened intakes and for any residual take following installation of fish protection measures. Compensatory mitigation would also be required for any intake of Bay water through unscreened intakes prior to the implementation of fish protection measures. Prior to their selection and implementation, Cargill will consult with NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW to ensure that any additional fish protection measures. Compensatory mitigation will be specified in the BOs and ITP being prepared for the proposed Project, as deemed consistent by those agencies with the requirements of the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The MAMP implementation process requires that take estimates be updated following the data collection required by the MAMP, if the data indicate that such an update is necessary. As explained in Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water, the updated take estimates will be used to confirm that the compensatory mitigation specified in the BOs and ITP is adequate to ensure that potential impacts to special status fish remain less than significant. If the updated take estimates exceed those contained in the BOs and ITP, additional compensatory mitigation will be required. Importantly, pumping from unscreened intakes will not be permitted without an approved Monitoring Program in place and underway. The performance standard set forth in Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and the monitoring program is avoidance of entrainment of special-status species as a result of operation of Bay water intakes. Actions to achieve this performance standard include installation of one or more fish screens (at a minimum, the Coyote Intake on Alameda Creek) and implementation of the MAMP, including any additional fish protection measures and/or compensatory mitigation

[8] Other fish (i.e., those that are not special status fish) would also be addressed by the MAMP; however, based on the analysis conducted in the EA, potential impacts are associated with special status fish.

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
				determined to be necessary through implementation of the MAMP, subject to approval by resource agencies responsible for protection of special status species. Further details regarding the Monitoring Program cannot be specified at this time for a number of reasons: first, the fact that BCDC is in the uncommon position of serving as CEQA lead agency for the proposed project, and therefore does not have the benefit of the information to be generated through Cargill's formal consultation processes with NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW regarding the special-status species issues under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts (as BCDC usually does when it typically acts as a CEQA responsible agency for most proposed projects), which consultation processes are ongoing as of the time of publication of this EA; and relatedly, the need for a new BCDC permit for the proposed project is imperative given the changed environmental circumstances regarding steelhead (implementation of the fish ladder on Alameda Creek) and longfin smelt (listing as an endangered species under both the federal and state Endangered Species Acts) since Cargill's BCDC permit was last substantively amended. For these reasons, it is appropriate for BCDC to defer development of the details of the Monitoring Program because the identified project impacts are of a kind for which mitigation as proposed is known to be feasible. In particular, the details of the mitigation will be fleshed out based on formal consultation and permitting requirements with government agencies (NMFS, USFWS, CDFW) within the parameters of their regulatory programs (biological opinion and incidental take permit under the federal Endangered Species Act; incidental take permit under the state Endangered Species Act) for which they are charged with and have extensive experience implementing. Requiring compliance with such regulatory consulting and permitting processes is an acceptable mitigation measure under CEQA because compliance can be expected and would result in implementation measures that would be reasonably expected to reduce significant impacts. In contrast, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and the Monitoring Program do not afford Cargill a means for avoiding mitigation during Project implementation. These measures do not merely require Cargill to undertake fish monitoring and then defer executive discretion to whomever undertakes the fish monitoring. In short, Cargill has no discretion going forward with the proposed Project without first mitigating the Project's impacts.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-16	Recommendation: The Department recommends amending BIO-4 to outline clear options for wetland mitigation which include specific performance standards for the selected mitigation option or options.	Refer to response to Comment CDFW-15.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-17	Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-8 describes the procedures for Western snowy plover and California least tern nesting surveys, buffers, and tracking. The measure describes the surveys being performed by Cargill or a qualified biologist. CDFW requires that listed or special status species be performed by a qualified biologist with experience studying or surveying each specific species	Cargill already uses qualified biologists for this activity. The BMP has been revised to require a qualified biologist. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-18	Recommendation: The Department recommends that all nesting bird surveys be conducted by a qualified biologist, not Cargill employees. Additionally, all qualified biologists shall be approved by the Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to conducting surveys.	Refer to response to Comment CDFW-17.

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-19	Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-12 describes measures to minimize potential impacts to nesting birds. The Department finds the measure consistent with Department recommendations except for the time period in which the survey occurs prior to starting a maintenance activity. The 14 day time period before the maintenance activity is not consistent with the Departments recommendations for nesting bird surveys. Recommendation: The Department recommends nesting bird surveys be conducted no more than 7 days prior to the proposed maintenance activity.	This BMP has been revised to indicate that Cargill will complete these surveys within no more than 7 days before the start of the maintenance activities.
	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-20	Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-15 describes monitoring measures during impact pile driving. The measure should include additional minimization measures to further reduce potential impacts to aquatic species. Additional measures could include, but not be limited to, impact driving only during low tide, hydroacoustic sound monitoring, the use of hydroacoustic attenuation measures such as a wood cushion block or bubble curtain.	Mitigation Measure BIO-3 already addresses these concerns. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 currently reads: **Minimize Hydroacoustic Impacts due to Impact Pile Driving.** Prior to conducting impact pile driving, Cargill shall conduct an underwater noise impact assessment in accordance with the Technical Guidance for the Assessment of Hydroacoustic Effects of Pile Driving on Fish (Molnar et al. 2020). If the assessment determines that the proposed pile driving may result in underwater noise levels that exceed the adopted peak sound pressure levels (SPL) or cumulative sound exposure levels (SELs) for fish (Fisheries Hydroacoustic Working Group 2008, Molnar et al. 2020), then Cargill shall develop a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. The Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall include methods to (1) monitor underwater noise during impact pile driving, (2) provide feasible sound attenuation measures, and/or (3) modify design or construction methods such that impact pile driving would not exceed the peak SPL/cumulative SELs that may injure or kill fish.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-21	Recommendation: The Department recommends Measures ES and SNR-15 be expanded to include additional measures to avoid potential impacts. Alternatively, an additional avoidance and minimization measure could be added to describe potential hydroacoustic attenuation measures.	Refer to response to Comment CDFW-20.
Agency Comments	Craig Shuman, D. Env Marine Regional Manager. Erin Chappell, Bay Delta Regional Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW-22	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 the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The CNNDB field survey form can be found at the following link: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/SubmittingData#44524420-pdf-field-survey-form. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDB at the following email address: CNDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDB can be found at the following link: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Plants-and-Animals.	Comment noted. This requirement has been added as a BMP (ES and SNR-22) and will be included as a special condition in the proposed permit.
Agency Comments	Yunsheng Luo, Branch Chief, Local Development Review, Office of Regional and Community Planning, Caltrans	Caltrans-1	Please keep Caltrans informed about climate stressors, as well as the development and implementation of adaptation and resilience initiatives at this project location. Caltrans is committed to multi-agency and regional collaboration to identify multi- benefit solutions that protect vulnerable shorelines, communities, infrastructure, and the environment. Given the geographical scope of the project, which spans Caltrans right-of-way (ROW) across two counties and multiple jurisdictions, we look forward to collaborating with local community-based organizations (CBOs), jurisdictions, and agencies like the Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC). Caltrans is especially interested in working with Cargill to develop a long-term Sea Level Rise (SLR) Management Plan, given the proximity of their operations to Caltrans ROW on U.S. 101 and SR 84.	Comment noted. BCDC has added Caltrans to the interested parties list for this Project so that Caltrans receives all notices of public meetings pertaining to the Project. In addition, Caltrans has been added to the distribution list for the Annual Work Plan for informational purposes. Cargill anticipates little or no maintenance activities within Caltrans' right-of-way (ROW) as there are very limited Cargill-maintained facilities in the Caltrans ROW. Cargill will coordinate with Caltrans if any such work is proposed.

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Agency Comments	Yunsheng Luo, Branch Chief, Local Development Review, Office of Regional and Community Planning, Caltrans	Caltrans-2	Additionally, Caltrans is eager to participate in potential future studies, such as Cargill's Vinyl Sheet Pile Pilot Study for SLR adaptation. Considering concerns around potential overtopping discussed on page 2-44 of the Draft EA, please keep Caltrans District 4 informed on ongoing maintenance efforts and strategies for developing long-term adaptation and management methods for the entire system.	Comment noted. The Annual Work Plan will inform Caltrans when such studies are planned and proposed for implementation.
Agency Comments	Yunsheng Luo, Branch Chief, Local Development Review, Office of Regional and Community Planning, Caltrans	Caltrans-3	Project work that requires movement of oversized or excessive load vehicles on State roadways requires a transportation permit that is issued by Caltrans. To apply, please visit Caltrans Transportation Permits (link).Prior to construction, coordination may be required with Caltrans to develop a Transportation Management Plan (TMP) to reduce construction traffic impacts to the State Transportation Network.	Comment noted. The EA provides for development of a traffic management plan should one be required.
Agency Comments	Yunsheng Luo, Branch Chief, Local Development Review, Office of Regional and Community Planning, Caltrans	Caltrans-4	Please be advised that any permanent work or temporary traffic control that encroaches onto Caltrans' ROW requires a Caltrans-issued encroachment permit. As part of the encroachment permit submittal process, you may be asked by the Office of Encroachment Permits to submit a completed encroachment permit application package, digital set of plans clearly delineating Caltrans' ROW, digital copy of signed, dated and stamped (include stamp expiration date) traffic control plans, this comment letter, your response to the comment letter, and where applicable, the following items: new or amended Maintenance Agreement (MA), approved Design Standard Decision Document (DSDD), approved encroachment exception request, and/or airspace lease agreement. The Office of Encroachment Permit requires 100% complete design plans and supporting documents to review and circulate the permit application package. To obtain more information and download the permit application, please visit Caltrans Encroachment Permits (link). Please note that the checklist TR-0416 is used to determine the appropriate Caltrans review process for encroachment projects. Your application package may be emailed to D4Permits@dot.ca.gov.	Comment noted.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-1	Based on the information provided and a review of in-house records, the proposed Project may extend onto State sovereign land within the Commission's jurisdiction. According to the Project Description, the proposed maintenance and operations activities, salt ponds, earthen berms, and associated infrastructure near Newark and Redwood City appear to be located within an area associated with General Lease 8596 issued to Cargill. This lease expires on November 30, 2029.	Comment noted. BCDC already requires that the applicant for a permit demonstrates that it has requisite property interest to areas of proposed work. The proposed permit includes a special condition requiring Cargill to coordinate with SLC with respect to whether any maintenance and operations proposed by the Project would require a lease with SLC or an amendment to General Lease 8596. The proposed Project, in general, consists of maintenance and operations activities occurring on: (i) real property owned in fee by Cargill, pursuant to patents granted by the State to Cargill's predecessors-in-interest, as confirmed by a boundary settlement and exchange between the State and Leslie Salt Co. (Cargill's predecessor-in-interest) in 1968, and (ii) real property formerly owned in fee by Cargill pursuant to such patents, which was condemned by the United States in 1979 as part of the Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuge, with Leslie (now Cargill) retaining certain "Reserved Rights" in perpetuity to continue to conduct salt operations within such lands, including the right to construct pumps, siphons, pipelines, pump houses and other improvements related to its operations, and not on State sovereign land, including the salt ponds, earthen berms and associated infrastructure referenced by this comment (collectively, "Cargill Lands"). Such maintenance and operations are therefore not located within State-sovereign lands or areas subject to General Lease 8596 and do not require a lease with SLC. To the extent any Project operations and maintenance would occur outside of Cargill Lands, Cargill will be required to obtain the requisite property interests, including any necessary lease amendment with SLC to the extent such activities would occur on State-sovereign lands, as noted previously.

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Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-2	Placement of new riprap or repair and replacement of existing riprap on the outboard side of berms, and placement of pilings and fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek, among other Project activities, are not authorized under Lease 8596. At this time, staff does not have sufficient information to determine if the proposed activities and improvements currently extend or will extend onto lands under the Commission's jurisdiction. Commission staff requests that detailed Project plans showing existing and proposed improvements be submitted for further review when they become available. Should Commission staff determine at that time that any of the Project activities or improvements extend onto state-owned sovereign lands, an amendment to Lease 8596 will be required before the Project can commence.	Refer to response to Comment SLC-1. SLC has been added to the distribution list for the Annual Work Plan. The Annual Work Plan indicates where work may occur. Cargill will work with SLC to amend the lease if needed based on the location(s) and types of work. As noted, Cargill anticipates that any new riprap or repair and replacement of existing riprap on the outboard side of berms will occur exclusively on Cargill Lands and not on State-sovereign lands. In addition, Leslie Salt Co., predecessor-in-interest to Cargill, was granted a 50-foot-wide easement across Lower Alameda Creek in the Final Judgement in Condemnation by the Alameda County Superior Court, Case Number 346916, on August 3, 1966 (the "1966 Condemnation Order"), for "constructing, installing, repairing, using, and operating intake pipes and facilities for Leslie's Baumberg System [to the north of Lower Alameda Creek] and the Alvarado Circuit of its Plant 1 System [to the south of Lower Alameda Creek], together with a pipeline between Leslie's Baumberg System and the Alvarado Circuit of its Plant 1 System" as described by metes and bounds in the 1966 Condemnation Order (the "Lower Alameda Creek Easement"). Cargill's existing Coyote Intake lies within and is authorized by the Lower Alameda Creek Easement. Cargill anticipates that any proposed fish screens on authorized pumps in Lower Alameda Creek would also lie within and be authorized by the Lower Alameda Creek Easement. Plans for any fish screens are conceptual in nature only, as noted, and the location of any new riprap has not been finalized. (Cargill is required to submit the final fish screen design by December 31, 2025.) To the extent any fish screens or new riprap would lie outside of Cargill Lands and/or the Lower Alameda Creek Easement, Cargill will be required to obtain the requisite property interests, including any necessary lease amendment with SLC to the extent such activities would occur on State-sovereign lands and not be authorized by another easement or permit or approval.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-3	Annual Work Plan: As indicated in the jurisdictional comments, above, various operations and maintenance activities contemplated in the Recirculated Draft EA are not authorized by Lease 8596. This includes any activities involving riprap installation, repair, and/or maintenance as well as the installation and maintenance of new fish screens. Please consider revising Section 2.10 Proposed Work (p. 2-30) to include the Commission in the EA's annual Work Plan notification list of pertinent agencies. Commission staff would like to express gratitude to Cargill for submitting annual Work Plans following our previous comment on this matter in the Draft EA in 2021.	Refer to response to SLC Comment SLC-1 and SLC-2. The EA has been revised to include the State Lands Commission as a recipient of the Annual Work Plans.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, ChiefDivision of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-4	Special Status Species and Habitat: The placement of fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek will prevent entrainment of both anadromous fish (e.g., salmon, steelhead) and longfin smelt. However, the installation and maintenance of fish screens, and their supporting infrastructure, will potentially impact special status species and wetland types serving as critical habitat and essential fish habitat (e.g., tidal marsh, open water, intertidal mudflat). The types of impacts to biological resources (e.g., construction noise, sediment disturbance and resuspension) are dependent on the type of construction method selected, as the use of piers may involve impact pile driving and the building of earthen berms will require significant soil placement. Since a design has not been selected at the time this document was published, best management practices and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to biological resources from both types of construction should be included in the Final EA and the mitigation monitoring program.	Potential biological, construction noise and water quality impacts associated with the proposed construction of fish screens at Cargill's Coyote intake are addressed in the EA. While the specific impacts are dependent on the construction methodology selected, the EA addresses construction of both potential earthen fill access piers and pile-supported access piers. Mitigation Measure BIO-4, which requires compensatory mitigation for habitat loss has been revised as discussed in response to comment CDFW-15. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 addresses potential noise-related impacts of pile-driving. Further detail regarding compensatory mitigation is provided in Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water. BCDC added five new BMPs to address fish screen construction and major maintenance (i.e., maintenance that could result in sediment disturbance and other impacts). The MMRP provides for monitoring of all mitigation measures, including BIO-3 and BIO-4.

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Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-5	Staff understand that if pile driving is required for fish screen installation that Cargill will conduct an underwater noise impact assessment. Please note that if a Hydroacoustic Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is developed for the Project, then the Commission would require submission of the assessment and Plan for a required amendment to the existing lease and before any work could be completed on State lands.	Comment noted. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 has been revised to include this requirement.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-6	Compensatory Mitigation: Mitigation Measure BIO-4 requires compensatory mitigation for loss of wetlands. To ensure effectiveness, Staff recommends that MM BIO-4 require restoration to occur as near to the lost wetlands as feasible. For example, Staff is aware of needed restoration at the "strip marsh" along Highway 37 and the west side of Mare Island within and adjacent to the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge.	Comment noted. Mitigation Measure BIO-4 has been revised as requested.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-7	The EA states that the berms were not designed as flood control structures and do not meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or United States Army Corps of Engineer's flood-protection standards. The salt ponds are within the FEMA 100-year flood plain, and the analysis in Section 3, Hydrology and Water Quality, shows that the berms would be overtopped during a 100-year storm at both existing heights and with six inches added to the tops of the berms at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. This is concerning, particularly because contamination risks from the salt ponds overflowing into the Bay are considerably higher when factoring in precipitation and runoff volumes during severe storms. The EA briefly mentions a rain management system but does not provide details, analysis, or the condition and sufficiency of the pumps, diversion system, and storage capacity of the system. The ponds could fill rapidly, and adjacent flood channels and creeks could overflow, adding to the risk of overtopped berms from all directions. When Cargill conducts a separate project to develop strategies and methods for Long-term SLR Adaptation and Management for the ponds, Commission staff recommends a comprehensive evaluation of the rain management system and risk reduction measures (such as pursuing the mentioned future project to relocate the MSS ponds further inland) that, combined, could lower SLR vulnerability and reduce the need for hard armoring along the Bay shoreline.	Comment noted. BCDC is including a special condition in the permit requiring preparation of a Long-term Adaptive Management Plan (LAMP). The condition reads as follows: **Long-term Adaptative Management Plan**. The permittee shall prepare a Long-term Adaptative Management Plan (LAMP) to address berm adaptations necessary to address the risk of berm overtopping and wave erosion for sea level rise beyond 6 inches. The LAMP shall be submitted for review by or on behalf of the Commission by January 1, 2030, in order to allow activities to begin by January 1, 2035. If required, implementation of the LAMP may warrant the need for a permit amendment or new permit, including any associated necessary environmental review. The LAMP shall include the following: • Analyze potential impacts to all berms rated high risk in AECOM's 2021 Sea Level Rise Assessment. Berms rated high risk by AECOM include Ponds P2-11, -12 and –13 at the Newark Plants and numerous pond berms at the Redwood City plant. High risk pond berms may be excluded if they are not in service and are empty but will need to be assessed prior to being placed back into service. • Recommendations and conceptual designs for berm crest elevations and other measures to reduce the risk of wave overtopping with an implementation schedule by 2035. The LAMP shall be based on the 2030 Sea Level Rise and Wave Runup Assessment described below. • An evaluation of the feasibility of using nature-based solutions as a long-term management solution for outboard berms not exposed to high wave energy. • Geotechnical analysis demonstrating that the proposed berm modifications will be seismically stable during the time period of sea level rise they are intended to address. Cargill closely monitors water levels in Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 and routinely manages water levels in the ponds in response to rain events. The rainwater management strategy is reflected in the Rain Management Plan. Following comments from an ECRB seismic stability subgroup (less than a quorum) on December 12, 2024, Cargill's consultant, Anchor QEA, conducted additional analyses assuming an additional foot of water in the pond (reaching a total elevation of +10 ft NAVD88). The results indicated that this increase would not have a significant adverse effect on berm stability. The permit will require Cargill to continue maintaining the water levels in Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 at an average level at or below the 10 ft NAVD88 level modeled in the seismic stability analysis. The permit will also require that Cargill maintain a minimum 2 feet of freeboard in the ponds a majority of the time (the permit will provide an allowance for temporary exceedance of freeboard during storm events). Cargill will install staff gauges in the ponds or create surveyed benchmarks on the gates of these

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				ponds corresponding to the approved levels, and maintain water levels in these ponds at or below the acceptable level.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, ChiefDivision of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-8	Commission staff also recommends that the long-term SLR study (or project) consider the full range of benefits and impacts of hard armoring versus nature-based solutions as SLR adaptation strategies when analyzing feasibility. This would include a cost-benefits analysis that considers the full life span of the salt pond system, lower costs associated with installing and maintaining nature-based solutions over time, and non-market benefits like lower greenhouse gas emissions, carbon sequestration, and water and habitat quality enhancement that are produced from solutions like native vegetation erosion control and living shorelines or ecotone levees.	Please refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-9	As BCDC's Shoreline Protection Policy 6 states (pg. 3-147), shoreline adaptation strategies that use nature-based features can also be more cost- effective because they are self-mitigating or require less mitigation than traditional hard armoring like riprap and seawalls. The Commission has adopted the Shoreline Adaptation and the Public Trust report (2023) and recommends that Cargill incorporate the information from the report on the advantages and disadvantages of different management strategies, and how to minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts to Public Trust lands, uses, resources, and values, to the greatest extent feasible in the development of future projects.	Information from the Shoreline Adaptation and the Public Trust report has been added to the EA as part of Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions. The quantities of new riprap that would be placed as part of the proposed Project are quite small and would occur in small patches, and as such do not merit a comprehensive evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of different management strategies, and how to minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts to Public Trust lands, uses, resources, and values, to the greatest extent feasible due to the infeasibility of implementing alternative management strategies in lieu of the placement of limited quantities of new riprap. Cargill currently submits a least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) analysis to USACE and the RWQCB for every instance when riprap is proposed to be placed in a previously unarmored location. BCDC would rely on the LEDPA analysis to assess feasibility of NBS on a site-specific basis. In addition, Cargill has proposed the development of a Long-term Management and Adaptation Plan (LAMP) to be prepared by January 1, 2030. The LAMP will evaluate the need for and suitability of measures to be taken to address longer-term sea level rise. The LAMP will include evaluation of NBS as part of the long-term adaptation process. Cargill would be required to prepare the LAMP pursuant to the proposed BCDC permit.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-10	Title to Resources Within Commission Jurisdiction: The installation of fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek may require excavation in the creek or in adjacent side sloughs that could inadvertently disturb cultural resources. The Final EA should state that the title to all archaeological sites and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California is vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission (Pub. Resources Code, § 6313).	The requested language has been added to Section 3.5.2.
Agency Comments	Nicole Dobroski, Chief Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management, California State Lands Commission	SLC-11	Staff requests that the following statement be included in the Final EA's Mitigation Measure Cul-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources: "The final disposition of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources recovered on State lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission must be approved by the California State Lands Commission."	The requested language has been added to Mitigation Measure CUL-1 in Section 3.5.3.2.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-1	As is discussed below, we have the following concerns with the Draft EA • The Draft EA appears to understate, and should be revised to more-accurately estimate, the likely extent of newly armored outboard berms over the 10-year lifetime of the proposed operations and maintenance permits. • The Draft EA does not support the conclusion that the armoring of currently unarmored outboard berms will have a less than significant impact, and it should be revised to more clearly require evaluation and implementation of appropriate nature-based solutions, some of which could serve as mitigation for newly armored areas. • The Draft EA does not yet provide adequate mitigation for potential impacts to aquatic species associated with pumping water from the Bay into the solar salt system, but should be revised to required screening of intakes; a proposed study of potential impacts is provided in concept, but must be provided in greater detail sufficient to allow its evaluation during CEQA.	These overarching comments are addressed as follows: • Bullet 1: Refer to Response to Comment RWQCB-2. • Bullet 2: Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions. • Bullet 3: Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water. Among other topics, in Section 8.1.6 the response provides additional information regarding the proposed monitoring and adaptive management plan that is required as part of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and a description of how BCDC will ensure the adequacy of proposed mitigation.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-2	According to Table 2-8, Projected Annual Average Maintenance Activity Quantities, 2025-2034, over the 10-year lifetime of the operation and maintenance permits, 390 linear feet of outboard berm slopes will be armored with new riprap. However, Cargill's annual proposed workplans consistently request approval to armor between 5,000 and 7,000 linear feet of currently unarmored outboard berm surfaces. During its current programmatic operation and maintenance authorization, Cargill has consistently requested permission to armor more linear feet of outboard berm slopes than are authorized. As such, the estimated impact in Table 2-8 appear to substantially understate the amount of potential impact during the 10-year period of analysis.	The noted discrepancy is an artifact of the Annual Work Plan process. Because maintenance is dependent on weather events, Cargill does not necessarily know year to year precisely where maintenance may be required. Therefore, Cargill requests approval for all possible maintenance tasks that could occur in a given Maintenance Year (the Maintenance Year runs from June 1 of a given calendar year to May 31 of the following year). The actual quantity of work completed in each Maintenance Year is described in the Completion Reports submitted annually by August 1 following the Maintenance Year concluding the preceding May 31. The San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board has been and will continue to be a participant in this review and approval process. Cargill is working with the agencies to revise the Annual Work Plan format to streamline both the review and approval process, and to more accurately project the annual extent of various maintenance activities. In addition, the proposed permit will require Cargill to track the total (cumulative) quantities and provide the locations of new riprap placement. The total amount of approved new outboard riprap would be limited to a cumulative total of 390 LF during the 10-year life of the permit, and pro-rated for any extension. With respect to the quantities shown in the EA, the projected amount of riprap placement provides for an increase over the baseline period, and thus it is unlikely that the extent of riprap placement is understated in the EA. As shown in Table 2-7, outboard riprap repairs for the 15-year baseline period totaled 1,930 linear feet, corresponding to an average of approximately 130 linear feet per year. Until 2019 Cargill was not required to track new riprap placement and repairs of existing riprap separately; however, Cargill estimates that approximately 10% of the total linear footage prior to 2019 was new riprap placement. Cargill has accounted for the potential increase in storm damage as a result of climate change by increasing its estimate of riprap repairs and also included a separate quantity for new riprap placement.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-3	Unarmored shorelines provide valuable rearing habitat for fish species, including listed salmonids and longfin smelt; this is acknowledged in Draft EA Section 3.4.4.2. As shorelines become exposed to greater erosional forces in response to sea level rise, many landowners will attempt to armor their eroding shorelines. A multitude of small- scale shoreline armoring projects will inevitably result in a significant reduction in the abundance of near shore habitat for foraging and rearing fish. Therefore, the loss of unarmored shorelines would be a significant impact to fish habitat in the Bay. The EA should be revised to identify alternatives to shoreline armoring, where appropriate, and to require mitigation for the loss of unarmored shoreline habitat (See Comments 6 and 10).	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-4	Text under the subheading, Riprap Material Size and Weight, states that: For outboard slopes, Cargill would also evaluate the feasibility of implementing nature-based solutions instead of using riprap, as required by the best management practices for riprap placement described in Section 2.13. However, the following sentence states: Because the majority of the riprap placement is for riprap repairs, and new riprap placement typically occurs for very short sections of berms, nature- based solutions are not expected to be feasible for most outboard riprap placement. We support the proposed evaluation and subsequent implementation of appropriate nature-based solutions.	Comment noted. Also refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-5	Further, incremental placement of additional new armoring has the potential to be cumulatively significant, as indicated in part by Cargill's current-year armoring request of about a mile of new armoring.	Refer to response to Comment RWQCB-2.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-6	The EA does not yet include an adequate commitment to investigating the feasibility of nature-based bank stabilization measures.	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-7	In addition to preventing the armoring of currently unarmored outer berms, nature-based bank stabilization may also enhance habitat values along shorelines that are currently armored. This could be an opportunity to provide mitigation for other locations where longer reaches of armoring may be necessary, and for cumulatively significant impacts.	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions, and the response to Comment SLC-9.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-8	The lack of a detailed assessment of the feasibility of nature-based bank stabilization measures is also inconsistent with BCDC's San Francisco Bay Plan (Bay Plan) Shoreline Protection Policies 5 and 7. We note these because those Bay Plan policies are consistent with Water Board policies and related work supporting project designs that result in the minimum impact necessary to accomplish their basic project purpose, and incorporate nature-based solutions that can more sustainably support beneficial uses over time.	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-9	The EA inappropriately limits consideration of reasonably foreseeable impacts resulting from intakes to special status species. Intakes have the potential to impact fish species beyond those listed as special status and potential impacts to all fish should be considered in the EA. In the San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan[9]), the Bay has the designated beneficial uses of wildlife habitat, estuarine habitat, and fish migration, in addition to the preservation of rare and endangered species. Part II of BCDC's Bay Plan includes policies for Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms and Wildlife. Policies 1 and 2 in this section of the Bay Plan require protection for all native fish.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water

[9] San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). 2017. *San Francisco Bay Basin (Region 2) Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)*. May. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/basin_planning.html.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-10	In ongoing discussions with BCDC, National Marine Fisheries Service (NFMS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) staff, we have been clear that we do not consider a fish monitoring program to be an appropriate alternative to installing fish screens on all intakes of Bay water, because such a program appears unlikely to fully avoid impacts to fish.	BCDC concurs that a monitoring program in and of itself would not provide adequate protection of fish during Cargill's intake of Bay Water, and it is not intended to do so. In fact, as described in the EA and also outlined in Figure 3.4-4, the proposed monitoring and adaptive management program, which would be developed in coordination with CDFW, NMFS, USACE, and USFWS, would determine the need for additional fish protection measures based on sound data and best available science regarding physical conditions and fish presence. Mitigation measure BIO-2 also requires compensatory mitigation for take of listed fish species, whether during unscreened intake of Bay water or due to residual take occurring after fish screens or other fish protection measures have been installed. Also refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-11	Further, the proposed monitoring program is backwards, in that it proposes to use salinity and temperature as surrogates for the presence of fish without collecting site- specific data on the actual presence of fish during periods of differing temperature and salinity. Although the literature on specific fish species may indicate a salinity range and temperature range that have been observed to support that species, local subpopulations may adapt to slightly higher salinities and temperatures.	The proposed MAMP includes both physical and fish monitoring, and would be developed in consultation with the agencies. Considerations such as the potential presence of target fish species outside of the literature-based anticipated temperature and salinity ranges would be part of the development of the MAMP. Also refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-12	In addition to screening intakes, Cargill could also develop a fish monitoring program for all of the intakes of Bay water into the solar salt works. This monitoring program should assess the presence of fish species in the vicinity of the intakes during seasons of the year when the intakes could be in use either to take in or discharge water and collect seasonal data on physical parameters (e.g., temperature and salinity) of the Bay water at the intakes. Since the salinity in the Bay and tidal sloughs can vary significantly with variations of annual rainfall, BCDC should consider requiring a data collection period that can consider the likely range of conditions over time, such as a multi-year program on fish presence and physical parameters; these data can be used to determine if temperature and salinity can be used as a surrogate for monitoring the actual presence of fish near the water intakes.	Implementation of the proposed MAMP is expected to be a multi-year effort, as described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6. The MAMP would include fish monitoring both prior to and after installation of fish screens and/or other fish protection measures, and will assess the extent to which physical monitoring could be used as a surrogate for fish monitoring. As noted in the EA, the MAMP will need to be accepted by BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, USACE, CDFW and the RWQCB.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-13	At this time, Cargill has not submitted a proposed fish monitoring plan to the Water Board for review. Therefore, it is premature to conclude that a fish monitoring plan can be used to reduce the impacts of pumping on fish to a less than significant level. A monitoring plan to be developed at an unspecified future time, and for which there is an insufficiently detailed framework specified in the associated CEQA document, cannot be used to reduce an impact to a less than significant level in that CEQA document.	Refer to responses to Comments RWQCB-10 and RWQCB-11.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-14	While the Draft EA states that nature-based solutions will be used “wherever feasible” it does not include procedures for assessing the feasibility of nature-based shoreline stabilization solutions. The Draft EA should be revised to provide more detail on proposed assessments of the feasibility of nature-based solutions.	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-15	This section includes the following: Cargill conducted an assessment to monitor the effectiveness of BMPs implemented as part of the previous permitting period (WRA 2016). Monitoring was conducted from 2010 to 2015. The results of the monitoring indicated that BMPs were effective at minimizing maintenance-related impacts on the environment, and that BMPs were implemented consistently (WRA 2016). The cited assessment of BMPs did not consider the impacts of pumping on aquatic life, including fish. The BMP assessment must be expanded to include an assessment of the impact on aquatic life forms of pumping Bay water into the solar salt system.	Rather than requiring further effectiveness monitoring for BMPs, BCDC is requiring that Cargill submit the results of key new BMPs such as the results of all new species surveys (refer to Section 2.13.8).
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-16	This section discusses the habitats along the outboard sides of outboard berms. However, the discussions of intertidal mudflats and intertidal open water do not include a discussion of the emerging science on the significant habitat value of unarmored shorelines. This research is mentioned in Section 3.4.4.2. Please revise Section 3.4.1.2 to reference the discussion of the significant value of unarmored shoreline habitat in Section 3.4.4.2.	The EA was revised as requested.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-17	These policies highlight the value of protecting native fish and other aquatic organisms in the Bay and they are consistent with the Water Board's mandate to protect and enhance the Bay's beneficial uses. We encourage BCDC to expand the Draft EA's discussion of impacts to fish to cover, at a minimum, native fish species that are not listed as threatened or endangered. The many unscreened intakes to pumps in the solar salt production system are likely to be causing the take of a significant number of native fish in each year of operation. Fish monitoring at the pump intakes would be useful to assess the impact of pumping on native fish.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-18	At this time, the full extent of impacts on special status species at the pumping intakes is unknown, since the presence of fish at the various intakes has not been assessed. Fish surveys should be conducted at all of the intakes to the solar salt system, with the highest priority placed on fish surveys at the Coyote Intakes on Lower Alameda Creek and the Plummer Creek intakes. Plummer Creek may have suitable habitat for longfin smelt and the proposed increase in diversions from Plummer Creek to support the Mixed Sea Salts (MSS) program (i.e., bittern reduction program) has the potential to negatively impact this species.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-19	As we noted in our comments on Section 2.10.8 (Comment 3), the current proposal for a monitoring program does not include sufficient monitoring of fish populations. At this time, there are insufficient data on actual fish species presence to support a conclusion of Less than Significant with Mitigation for Impact BIO-1.	With respect to special status species, the MAMP, as revised in response to Comment RWQCB-11, now requires fish monitoring. It is being revised to require fish monitoring to commence concurrently with physical monitoring, or as soon thereafter as feasible given the need for potential take authorizations required for fish monitoring. The monitoring effort will provide data regarding actual fish species presence. Monitoring of all fish is not warranted by CEQA or Bay Plan Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms, and Wildlife Policies 1 and 2; nonetheless the MAMP will include limited monitoring of all fish. Refer to also Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.[10]

[10] RWQCB staff indicated that they have the authority under the Basin Plan, to require monitoring for all fish. The MAMP will therefore include monitoring of all fish.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-20	The discussion of Impact BIO-1 includes a discussion of the impact of new riprap placement on outer berms. This discussion states that over the 10-year lifetime of the permit, 7,800 square feet of new riprap would be placed over 390 linear feet of unarmored outer berms. However, in each recent annual workplan that Cargill has submitted to the Water Board during the current Operation and Maintenance authorization, Cargill has requested approval to armor between 5,000 and 7,000 linear feet of unarmored outer berms. Therefore, the estimated 390 linear feet of new armoring to be placed on unarmored outboard berms over the lifetime of the proposed maintenance permit appears likely to substantially underestimate the proposed future extent of outboard berm hardening.	Refer to the response to Comment RWQCB-2.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-21	The proposed avoidance measures for potential impacts to juvenile and adult steelhead and to longfin smelt associated with the pump intakes are based on the proposed fish monitoring plan in Section 2.10.8. However, the monitoring proposal in Section 2.10.8 is insufficiently detailed to allow us to evaluate it. As such, the proposed monitoring plan is insufficient to support a conclusion of a Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. We suggest above (Comment 3) opportunities to revise the plan to make it more sufficient.	The description of the proposed MAMP has been revised, in part, to address RWQCB comments; the revised program is described in Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-22	Text on page 3-86 of this section acknowledges the negative biological impacts of armoring shorelines: Armoring of shorelines using riprap has, in recent years, been shown to have potential adverse consequences on habitat and biota, including impairing migration, refugia, and conditions for rearing and spawning (NMFS 2022b[11]). In particular, armoring of shorelines can reduce shallow-water and intertidal habitat, lead to coarsening of substrates, and reduce organic debris. This in turn can alter macroinvertebrate assemblages and reduce prey sources for fish (Sobocinski et al. 2010, as cited in NMFS 2022b). For example, in Puget Sound, Washington, epibenthic invertebrate densities were over ten times greater on unarmored shorelines, and species richness was twice that of armored locations (Morley et al. 2012, as cited in NMFS 2022b). Changes in habitat characteristics of shorelines can also reduce habitat suitability for a variety of organisms, including small pelagic fish (Toft et al. 2007, as cited in NMFS 2022b) and may affect microclimate (such as temperature and light). Text on page 3-88 attempts to minimize the significance of this impact to aquatic habitat. Construction of new fish screens and new riprap placement on outboard berms would result in permanent impacts to Estuaries HAPC. Adverse effects would include alteration of substrate and temporary disturbance of the benthic community. These adverse effects would result in a slight reduction (approximately up to approximately 0.5 acre) in the overall area of Estuaries HAPC available for Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon. Although adverse effects and permanent loss of Estuaries HAPC may occur, the impacts to Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon would be minimal given the amount of this habitat type available to these organisms. As noted above in Comment 1, we are concerned that the actual amount of impacts to unarmored outboard berms is likely to be significantly greater than the estimate provided in the Draft EA.	The potential impact to sensitive habitat is addressed by Mitigation Measure BIO-4. Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions addresses the potential for alternatives to riprap placement. Refer to response to Comment RWQCB-2 regarding the projected extent of new riprap placement.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San	RWQCB-23	The Draft EA attempts to minimize impacts associated with armoring by stating that: . . . the impacts to Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon would be minimal given the amount of this habitat type available to these organisms.	This comment addresses potential cumulative effects from loss of near-shore habitat due to armoring of the shoreline. The actual quantity of new armoring would be quite small. Cargill estimates 39 linear feet, on average, per year over the 10-year permit period, compared to more than 30 miles (not including sloughs) of predominantly unarmored shoreline in the

[11] National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2022b. Nonfishing Impacts on Essential Fish Habitat. NOAA White Paper NMFS-NWFSC-WP-2022-01. December.

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	Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board		However, the Draft EA does not quantify the actual "amount of this habitat type available." The Draft EA should be revised to include an estimate of the remaining linear feet of unarmored shoreline in the Bay (especially in the vicinity of salmonid streams and sloughs that support longfin smelt), and to estimate the rate of loss of this habitat.	South Bay). This means that an average of up to 0.03% of the existing shoreline may be armored each year with new rip rap placement. As discussed in the EA, review of environmental documentation for potential cumulative projects affecting the shoreline in the South Bay, indicated that very little armoring has been completed recently or is reasonably foreseeable in planned projects. Conducting a comprehensive analysis of all unarmored habitat available is beyond the scope of the EA, and as discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs, the cumulative impact analysis contained in the EA is adequate under CEQA. This comment disagrees with the conclusion that allowance for placement of new riprap as part of the proposed Project will result in a less-than-significant cumulative impact to near-shore fish habitat on the basis that the RWQCB is receiving increasing requests for placement of new rock armoring throughout the Bay shoreline and that cumulative impacts of new riprap placement resulting from this Project must be assessed in a Bay-wide context. As defined in the CEQA Guidelines, the cumulative impact from several projects "is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects." (14 CCR § 15355(b).) A cumulative impacts analysis should be guided by standards of practicality and reasonableness. (14 CCR § 15130(b).) Disagreement over methodology used to assess cumulative impacts is not a basis for rejecting the analysis as inadequate. (14 CCR § 15151.) A cumulative impacts discussion must include either: (a) a list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts; or (b) a summary of projects contained in an adopted local, regional, or statewide plan, or related planning document that describes or evaluates conditions contributing to the cumulative effect. (14 CCR § 15130(b)(1)(A)-(B).) When utilizing the list approach, factors to consider when determining whether to include a related project or unrelated project involving related impacts include the location of the project. Location may be important, for example, when water quality impacts are at issue since projects outside the watershed would probably not contribute to a cumulative effect. (14 CCR § 15130(b)(2).) Discussion of cumulative impacts does not need to provide as great of detail as provided for the effects attributable to the project alone, and discussion should be guided by standards of practicality and reasonableness. (*Id*. § 15130(b).) It is within the lead agency's discretion and expertise to define the geographic scope of the area evaluated for a cumulative impacts analysis (14 CCR § 15130(b)(3). Refer to *City of Long Beach v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.* (2009) 176 Cal.App.4th 889, 907-08.) Similarly, under the list approach taken in the EA it is within the lead agency's discretion to select a reasonable cutoff date for projects to include in a cumulative impacts analysis (*South of Market Community Action Network v. City and County of San Francisco* (2019) 33 Cal.App.5th 321, 337.) With respect to past projects, the physical conditions existing when the notice of preparation was published normally is used to establish the baseline for cumulative impacts (*South of Market Community Action Network v. City and County of San Francisco* (2019) 33 Cal.App.5th 321, 337 [citing 14 CCR § 15125(a)(1)]; also refer to *City of Long Beach v. Los Angeles Unified School Dist.* (2009) 176 Cal.App.4th 889, 910 [also citing 14 CCR § 15125(a)].) With respect to future projects, where an applicant has devoted significant time and financial resources to prepare for any regulatory review, such projects should be considered as probable future projects for purposes of cumulative impacts analysis (*Gray v. County of Madera* (2008) 167 Cal.App.4th 1099, 1127-28.) The cumulative impacts analysis in Section 3.15.1.2 (Biological Resources) of the RDEA, particularly as it pertains to cumulative impacts of placement of new riprap, meets CEQA requirements for adequate cumulative impacts analysis. The cumulative impacts analysis in

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				Section 3.15.1 utilizes the so-called "list" approach of considering past, present, and future projects producing related or cumulative impacts. Considered projects fall into two broad categories: (1) restoration projects and other projects involving similar types of activities (*e.g.*, maintenance of berms and water control structures); and (2) geographically-proximate development projects. For the first category, the Draft EA identified eight geographically-proximate projects in the South Bay below Highway 92, seven of which are either in the process of being permitted or have been recently permitted, and one of which is deemed a probable future project. For the second category, the Draft EA considered three development projects proposed, approved, under construction, or recently completed within 0.5 mile of the Newark Plants (narrowed from 46 projects initially considered within the cities of Newark, Fremont, and Union City) as well as 14 development projects proposed, approved, under construction, or recently completed within 0.5 mile of the Redwood City Plant (narrowed from 52 projects initially considered within the cities of Redwood City and Menlo Park). Only development projects located directly along the shoreline would potentially have impacts related to shoreline armoring. None of the development projects identified are located along the shoreline. Consequently, in the context of near-shore habitat effects, the cumulative impact analysis focused on the eight projects in the first category. With respect to historical projects or projects in the distant past, as previously stated, the cumulative impacts of such projects are considered as part of the existing physical conditions which constitute the environmental baseline for analysis. Relevant proposed, in-process, recently approved, under construction, and recently constructed projects were considered as discussed previously. Despite the RWQCB's comment that it is "receiving an accelerating number of requests from landowners to stabilize these eroding shorelines with rock armoring" and that Cargill's proposed placement of new riprap "should be assessed in the context of cumulative losses of this habitat type as landowners throughout the Bay attempt to halt shoreline erosion by installing armoring" (also refer to Comment RWQCB-24), the comment does not provide sufficient detail or guidance to update the cumulative impacts analysis in a manner required by CEQA. First, the comment makes an unspecified reference to "an accelerating number of requests from landowners" to place rock armoring but does not identify any specific past, present, or probable future projects unaccounted for in the existing cumulative impacts analysis for which allowance of placement of new riprap for said projects can be identified and evaluated. Second, the comment does not specifically identify a particular geographic scope that should be considered as part of the cumulative impacts analysis but seems to suggest that the scope of analysis should extend Bay-wide. No particular justification is provided to support such an expansive scope for analysis whereas in contrast, as explained previously, the geographic scope of the eight restoration and related projects focuses on the South Bay because the species likely to be present, the habitat types present and the habitat conditions (e.g., Bay water temperature and salinity) are similar to those that would be affected by Cargill's project. Finally, the RWQCB comment does not explain how or why the determination of the geographic scope and list of past, present, and probable future projects considered in the cumulative impacts analysis is deficient under CEQA principles. Section 3.15.1.2 of the Draft EA explains that placement of up to 7,800 square feet (up to 1,040 cubic yards) of new riprap – of which only a portion would be in the intertidal zone – would not be considered cumulatively considerable as contributing to adverse impacts of new riprap placement because the total quantity of new riprap to be placed is small and the cumulative projects considered involve little to no riprap placement. (In other words, the combined impact of this project and other projects considered in relation to placement of new

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				riprap is not a significant environmental impact in the first instance.) However, in response to the RWQCB comment, the RDEA has been revised to better quantify the amount, and more directly address the impacts, of new riprap proposed for placement as part of the related projects considered in the cumulative impacts analysis to further substantiate the discussion and conclusion. Further revisions to page 3-200 of the RDEA are provided in Section 9.1.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-24	Rising sea levels have triggered erosion along many unarmored shorelines in the Bay. The Water Board is receiving an accelerating number of requests from landowners to stabilize these eroding shorelines with rock armoring. Thus, the significance of unarmored, intertidal habitat loss at the Cargill facility should be assessed in the context of cumulative losses of this habitat type as landowners throughout the Bay attempt to halt shoreline erosion by installing armoring. Without such an analysis, we do not agree with the conclusion that the armoring of unarmored shorelines at the Cargill facilities is a less than significant impact. Rather, it is likely that there is a potentially significant adverse effect for which mitigation should be identified as we describe above (Comment 1).	While it is clear that climate change will lead to increased erosion of unarmored Bay shorelines, and the RWQCB may be seeing an increase in the requests for shoreline armoring, in the context of the EA, the rate at which such armoring would occur is speculative, and any associated impact analysis would also be considered speculative. BCDC agrees that the proposed study would be valuable and supports RWQCB and/or others undertaking such a study. In addition, language has been added to the EA indicating that if such a study is undertaken during or after the life of the permit and substantiates that new shoreline armoring in the Bay results in significant cumulative environmental impacts, to the extent placement of new additional riprap is proposed beyond the amount initially authorized under any new permit, BCDC will consider the applicability of the result of such a study prior to approval of any new, additional shoreline protection. Also refer to the response to Comment RWQCB-23.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-25	The conclusion that pumping will have a less than significant impact on steelhead is based on typical migratory periods for steelhead and the conclusion that pumping will have a less than significant impact on longfin smelt is based on literature values of longfin smelt tolerance of temperature and salinity ranges. These conclusions are not based on site-specific monitoring of fish species.	The proposed monitoring program, as revised, will collect site-specific fish data, and requires agreement on the scope of the monitoring program from NMFS, USFWS, USACE, CDFW, and the RWQCB in addition to BCDC. The pumping window currently proposed in the EA may be refined based on the findings of the MAMP. Also refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-26	Finally, the conclusion that pumping will not impact “other fish species” is unsupported by any data on fish presence at the Project sites. The finding of no impact to any other fish species seems likely only if no fish are present at those locations. Thus, the information provided in the Draft EA does not support a conclusion that impacts associated with pumping can be reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation.	The EA's impact analysis focuses on potential take of special status (threatened, endangered, or candidate) fish species. For fish that are not considered special status species, a significant impact would occur if sufficient fish are taken in to cause a population-level decline in the species, through direct mortality to the fish, reduction of prey resources, or habitat loss. There is no substantial evidence to support a fair argument that Cargill's ongoing operation and maintenance activities, which have been occurring for decades, are causing population-level declines of fish that are not special status species in the Bay. There are also insufficient data to assess whether such a population-level decline would occur; moreover, the finding of population-level changes in species attributable to Cargill pumping operations would also have to separate out the effects of pumping from other effects such as climate change, pollution, and natural inter-annual variability.[12]

[12] As referenced earlier, RWQCB staff indicated that they have the authority under the Basin Plan’s beneficial use policies to require monitoring of all fish, and the proposed MAMP included monitoring of all fish.

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Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-27	This section acknowledges several changes from the baseline operations in the prior Operations and Maintenance permit, including: Placement of a small quantity of new riprap (i.e., riprap placed in areas that are currently not armored), This is expanded on in the following text: Placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (of which only a portion would be in the intertidal zone) would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to adverse effects of riprap placement or loss of sensitive habitat. The total quantity of new riprap placed would be small, and the cumulative projects identified in this analysis also have little or no riprap placement. Consequently, there is little regional impact, and the cumulative effect of the proposed riprap placement would be less than significant. As noted above (Comments 1 and 10), we are skeptical that the new armoring over the 10-year life of the new Operations and Maintenance Permit is likely to consist of no more than 7,800 square feet of new outboard armoring. We are also concerned that the Draft EA does not assess the significance of new outboard armoring in the context of an increasing number of requests for bank armoring along the Bay shoreline, in response to increased shoreline erosion resulting from sea level rise.	Refer to the responses to Comments RWQCB-2 and RWQCB-23.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-28	In summary, the Draft EA does not yet adequately resolve concerns associated with the armoring of outboard berm surfaces and the reasonably foreseeable impacts of pumping water from the Bay on all aquatic species in the vicinity of the pump intakes.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-29	We urge BCDC to revise the Draft EA to include the expectations that: intakes include fish screens; and the feasibility of nature-based solutions instead of rock armoring for outboard berms be evaluated and implemented; and to require appropriate mitigation for the hard armoring that is allowed, along with estimates for the amount of armoring that reflect the extent likely to be proposed by Cargill over the 10-year project period.	Refer to Master Comment Responses 1 - Intake of Bay Water and 2 - Nature-Based Solutions, and the response to Comment RWQCB-2.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB-30	The proposed minimization measures for impacts at pump intakes are based on a fish monitoring program that has not yet been developed. In a CEQA document, a project's potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures should be presented in sufficient detail for readers of the CEQA document to evaluate the likelihood that the proposed remedy will reduce impacts to a less than significant level. CEQA requires that mitigation measures for each significant environmental effect be adequate, timely, and resolved by the lead agency. In an adequate CEQA document, mitigation measures must be feasible and fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4). Mitigation measures to be identified at some future time are not acceptable, in part because such mitigation measures would be improperly excluded from the process of public and governmental scrutiny which is required under the California Environmental Quality Act. The fish monitoring plan in Section 2.10.8 does not yet meet the standard of an adequate CEQA mitigation measure.	The MAMP and MM-BIO2 will be enforceable through permit conditions. The MAMP has been revised to require fish monitoring to be implemented as soon as possible, rather than following initial monitoring of physical parameters as previously described the RDEA. In addition, the description of the MAMP has been expanded to provide more detail (refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water) and the response to Comment CDFW-15 specifically addresses the issue of deferred mitigation (also refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water and Section 2.10.8). As discussed in response to Comment RQWCB-23, CEQA allows for mitigation in the form provided by BIO-2 and certain other mitigation measures in this EA.
Agency Comments	Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer South and East Bay Watershed Section, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board		Should the Draft EA be finalized without resolving our concerns with respect to the loss of unarmored intertidal shoreline habitat, limited evaluation and implementation of nature-based solutions, and impacts to fish species at pump intakes, we would evaluate appropriate measures for consideration in a future Water Board authorization for the Operations and Maintenance Program.	Comment noted.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-1	Additionally, CCCR had requested a copy of a comment letter from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), should one be submitted. We agree with the comments made by the Water Board.	Comment noted.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-2	The DEA states that the most recent permit was issued in 1995 and that a series of extensions and amendments have been issued since that time. We urge the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to establish a firm lifespan of no more than 10-years for the forthcoming Salt Pond O & M permit authorization. As we stated in response to the original EA for this Project, in an era of rising sea levels, and with more intense and frequent storm events, it would be prudent to reassess the impacts of actions along the edges of the Bay much more frequently than has previously occurred.	The proposed permit period is 10 years. The proposed permit requires Cargill to develop a long-term adaptation management plan (LAMP) to address potential effects of sea level rise by January 1, 2030, and to complete design and permitting required to implement the LAMP prior to the expiration of the 10-year permit period for Cargill's maintenance and operations, so that Cargill will be ready to proceed with any necessary adaptation measures within 10 years of permit issuance. The proposed permit includes a provision allowing a one-time 5-year permit extension provided certain requirements are met that ensure that conditions at the site have not changed. The proposed permit language reads: "At the conclusion of this ten-year period, the Executive Director, based on the evaluation of: (1) all reporting requirements as listed in Table 1, (2) the results of new best management practices in minimizing disturbance to existing habitat, (3) reported impacts to special status species, (4) adverse impacts on public access, (5) implementation of a fish Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program, (6) approval of a Long-term Adaptive Management Plan, and (7) consultation with other resource agencies may extend the authorization term for this permit for one additional five-year period, upon submittal of a time extension amendment request by the permittee."
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-3	2.10.6.12 Minor Fill and Excavation – The concluding statement of this section states, “Specific criteria would be defined in the permit; these quantities and scope of these minor fill and excavation events would be consistent with or less than the baseline period.” Does this mean specific criteria will be defined in the special conditions of the O & M permit? Without this information, how can the public comment on whether these fills and excavations are truly “minor”?	Yes, the permit will contain specific conditions. BCDC is taking a new approach to classifying maintenance activities based on the types of activities and the associated likelihood of an environmental impact. The activities contemplated by the category of minor fill are considered de minimis activities. This was clarified in the EA. De minimis activities are defined as follows: De minimis activities: routine maintenance and repairs, minor modification of structures, and component replacement and removal activities that do not involve any substantial enlargement or change in use of an existing structure, do not involve in-water work, and would not cause any temporary or permanent adverse effects to the environment or public access. Cargill is required to notify BCDC of all de minimis activities in the Annual Work Plan and the Completion Report, but BCDC will not specifically approve them. BCDC will keep track of de minimis activities and review the proposed de minimis activities for concurrence that they fit the de minimis description.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-4	Is the deposition in June 2007 considered a “minor fill”? The EA should provide limits on what would be permitted as a “minor fill.” The Corps Nationwide Permit 18 – “Minor Discharges” places a limit of 25 CY and less than 1/10-acre.	Cargill has indicated that these photos do not represent fill. The material on the northwest side of Pond P2-13 consists of mixed sea salts within the pond that were moved around. Cargill manages the distribution of mixed sea salts in the ponds to manage and harvest brine and manage rain water.

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			 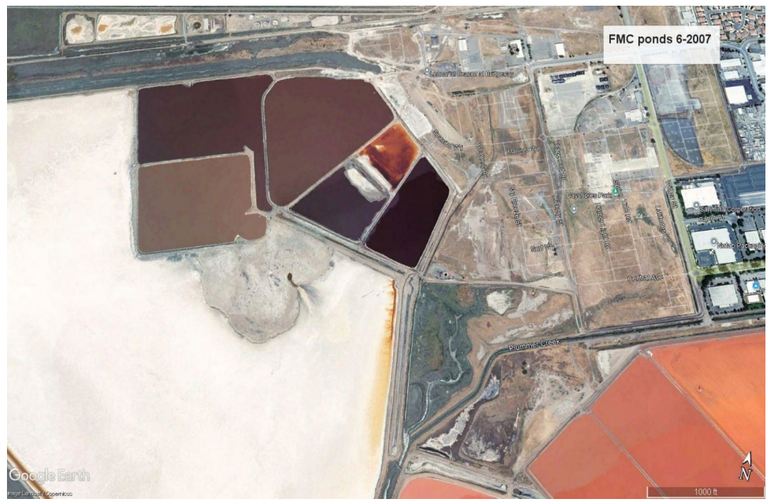	
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-5	How are “minor fills” reported? They don’t appear in the tables provided in the Draft EA. The square footage, volume, location, habitat impacted is information that should appear in the Annual Work Plan that is submitted for review and approval by the agencies, and should be included in the completed work report.	Minor fills are currently and would continue to be reported in the Annual Completion Reports; however, specific quantities would not be required as along as the activities in question fall into the de minimis category discussed in response to Comment CCCR-3. De minimis fills would not involve any in-water work, and would not occur in BCDC’s Bay jurisdiction. Cargill would provide a description of the quantities of other maintenance activities covered by the permit (e.g., linear feet and cubic yards of soil for berm maintenance).

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-6	Berm Maintenance – 7: California Ridgway's Rail (RIRA) and avoidance during emergency berm maintenance – The BMP states that during "emergency berm maintenance Cargill will avoid, to the extent practicable, creating disturbances to tidal marsh habitat." There is no mention of notification of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) after the action has occurred, though that language appears in ES and SNR-4: Emergency Access, "…Cargill will follow BCDC's emergency permit procedures to obtain clearance for the proposed work. Notification will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW prior to any emergency access, including the location and reason for the access." For consistency similar language should be added to Berm Maintenance – 7. In addition, all emergency work should be monitored by a qualified biologist.	BMP Berm Maintenance-7 has been revised as requested, and BMPs covering emergency work have been modified to indicate that the work would be monitored by a qualified biologist.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-7	Berm Maintenance-3: Spills – If "spillage occurs onto the marsh plain" the spillage should be assessed by a qualified biological monitor, who will prepare a report for USFWS, CDFW, BCDC, the U.A. [sic] Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), and NMFS, detailing the location of the spillage, the volume of the spill, the square footage of the marsh plain impacted, along with a proposed corrective action for review and approval by the agencies. In the event the agencies determine it is best to leave the material in place, monitoring should be required to ensure adverse impacts to the surrounding marsh does not result.	BMP Berm Maintenance-3: Spills has been revised to read as follows: If spillage occurs onto the marsh plain, staff will notify the Supervisor and Environmental Manager. Spillage will be removed unless it is deemed by CDFW, RWQCB, NMFS and/or USFWS, as applicable, that the spillage removal would create more impacts than leaving the material in place. If material is left in place, the cognizant agencies will also provide direction on any corrective actions to be performed in lieu of removal. Cargill will prepare any required reports according to applicable regulations and permits governing spill response.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-8	Riprap Placement-1: Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) – What are the criteria for assessing whether or not the implementation of NBS are "feasible"? Are there actual instances where NBS have been selected over the default to utilizing riprap?	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions. While Cargill has been preparing LEDPA analyses under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b)(1) guidelines for new riprap placement (pursuant to its USACE permits) over the past 3 years, the analyses concluded that riprap placement was the most viable alternative at the sites proposed.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-9	Riprap Placement-3: Minimize Voids – The wording of this BMP does little to alleviate the concern that with the use of riprap, particularly in locations that are adjacent to potential salt marsh harvest mouse (SMHM) habitat, there will not be sufficient voids to harbor predators and non-native species. Placement of riprap in and of itself is inadequate to remove voids that support predators and nuisance species. Please see Attachment 3, a memo from Dr. Peter Baye that discusses the placement of gravel within the voids.	BCDC has reviewed the attached memorandum, which describes a conceptual, experimental method of placing gravel fill into riprap voids so that it would get washed into the Bay to create a gravel sill. While placing gravel to fill voids is conceptually feasible, due to the high-wave-energy environment where Cargill uses riprap, a feasibility study that examines local currents would first be required. While this approach cannot be recommended for the proposed Project at this time, BCDC will include evaluation of this approach as one option if a pilot study of NBS is implemented as part of compensatory mitigation for the proposed Project (refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions). As required by previous Biological Opinions to address potential predator effects on sensitive species, Cargill contributes to predator management activities throughout its operations.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-10	Riprap Placement-6: Agency Notification – Similar to the question above, have there been actual instances where the use of riprap proposed in an Annual Work Plan, has been discouraged or denied?	Both BCDC and RWQCB closely review Cargill's proposed use of riprap. For example, BCDC requested more detail on proposed riprap placement in the 2023-2024 Annual Maintenance Work Plan, and subsequently approved one proposed placement activity once the additional information was evaluated. Cargill elected to defer riprap placement at other locations covered by BCDC's information request. For the 2023-24 and 2024-25 Annual Maintenance Work Plans, Cargill removed tasks involving installation of new outboard riprap following correspondence from the RWQCB. It should be noted that the total linear footage of riprap placement (primarily repairs of existing riprap, and an estimated 10% comprising new riprap placement) has only averaged about 130 linear feet per year over the past 15 years.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-11	If areas of repeated riprap replacement exist (riprap failure/loss), it should be required that the method of berm protection for those locations be re-evaluated to determine if a better solution exists.	Based on information provided by Cargill, repeated riprap placement due to loss of riprap at the same locations is not occurring. In addition, at BCDC's request, Cargill has conducted an engineering analysis of riprap sizing to ensure that the riprap used has the appropriate dimensions and weight to resist the wave energy environment in which it is placed, and these size requirements will be made part of the permit conditions. Going forward riprap will be properly sized which would reduce the likelihood of riprap needing to be repeatedly placed in the same areas.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-12	Lock Access/Egress-1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas Identified in Work Plan – In addition to identifying environmentally sensitive areas in the Annual Work Plan, all work conducted in these areas must be monitored by a qualified biologist.	The Annual Work Plan identifies BMPs that would be applied for each task. BMP Lock Access-1 has been revised to require that qualified biologist be present if work is occurring in these areas. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-13	Lock Access/Egress-5: Seal Pupping 500-Foot Buffer – A qualified biologist must be the entity that checks for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location.	The EA has been revised to require a qualified biologist. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-14	ES and SNR-5: Lock Access – A qualified biological monitor should be on-site during lock access and egress.	The EA has been revised to require a qualified biologist. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-15	ES and SNR-8: Nesting Western Snowy Plover (SNPL) and California Least Tern (LETE) Nesting Survey: These surveys must be performed by a qualified biologist, and not Cargill staff, unless Cargill staff are acknowledged by CDFW and USFWS as a qualified biologist. The qualified biologist will conduct the nesting surveys, record the locations of nesting birds and provide that information to the pertinent agencies.	The BMP has been revised to require a qualified biologist. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-16	ES and SNR-9: Seal Pupping Buffer – This BMP must be modified to require that a qualified biologist check for pupping activity and monitor any work conducted at the 500-foot buffer.	The EA has been revised to require a qualified biologist. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-17	ES and SNR-21: Monitoring and Treatment of Potential MSS Seepage – If potential seepage of MSS is suspected, the method of addressing areas with potential seepage in the Annual Work Plan must be reviewed and approved by BCDC, the Corps and the Water Board and the agencies should review and approve the plans before they are implemented.	Cargill has an established process, berm keying, to address potential seepage through berms. This process is described in the EA, and is part of routine maintenance operations included in the Annual Work Plan, which is reviewed by BCDC, USACE, and RWQCB. Should Cargill wish to evaluate an alternate method, including the proposed vinyl sheet pile pilot study, BCDC will require a workplan for review and approval by the agencies.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-18	We support actions that would ensure leakage, seepage, etc. into surrounding wetlands and the Bay, from the MSS (bittern) ponds P2-12 and P2-13 is prevented. To address the issues of overtopping of the outboard levees and the threat of sea level rise/wind wave forces, Cargill is proposing to raise the elevation of the levees to 11.5 feet NAVD88 by the end of the 10-year permit period. Questions of the ability of the outboard berms to withstand overtopping, erosion, and failure in a seismic event are issues of concern that have been voiced regarding the potential release of MSS into the surrounding wetlands and waters of the Bay from the P2-13 and P2-12 Ponds [Save the Bay/Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge letter dated November 12, 2022 to the ECRB – attached].	Comment noted. The LAMP will address longer-term wave overtopping and the ECRB process is assessing the seismic stability of the MSS berms in an earthquake. This assessment is on-going. Cargill will also be increasing the height of the outboard berms around Pond P2-12 exposed to Bay waves (referred to as Bayfront berms in this EA) to 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-19	Questions raised at the most recent Engineering Criteria Review Board (ECRB) meeting included the inputs for the modeling used to determine total water levels, the deformation analysis, and others. Have these issues been addressed to the satisfaction of BCDC staff and the ECRB?	In response to questions from the ECRB in their September 2024 meeting, Cargill has updated studies and provided additional background information regarding the seismic and hydrologic stability of the berms surrounding Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. Following comments from an ECRB seismic stability subgroup (less than a quorum) on December 12, 2024, Cargill's consultant, Anchor QEA, conducted additional analyses assuming an additional foot of water in the pond (reaching a total elevation of +10 ft NAVD88). The results indicated that this increase would not have a significant adverse effect on berm stability. The ECRB process is ongoing. It should be noted that Cargill has performed extensive studies, including field investigation, and met with the ECRB multiple times over the past three years, including most recently on February 19, 2025 with the specialized subgroups of the ECRB, to obtain rapid feedback on updated reports.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-20	P2-12 and P2-13 are adjacent to Newark Slough and surrounded by high value tidal wetlands, that support the SMHM and RIRA, and the Bay waters adjacent to these ponds are Green Sturgeon Southern DPS Critical Habitat Estuaries, Essential Fish Habitat for Pacific Coast Salmonids and Coastal Pelagic Species and Pacific Coast Groundfish. These high value tidal wetlands and Bay waters must be protected against releases of MSS from ponds P2-12 and P2-13. It would be premature to conclude that the proposed sea level rise/seismic safety plans are adequate and will not result in significant adverse impacts to adjacent tidal wetlands and waters of the Bay.	Mitigation Measure HYD-1 addresses this concern. The mitigation measure reads: **Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Evaluate outboard berms' vulnerability due to wave runup and overtopping during storm events.** Cargill shall estimate overtopping rates at transects at the MSS ponds, prioritizing bayfront transects within the MSS ponds (Transects 21, 22, 23, and 24) and evaluate whether overtopping could result in overtopping/scour impacts to berm stability. Evaluation shall be performed for 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year storm events at current and future sea levels. Cargill shall provide documentation of the risk analysis to BCDC and the RWQCB, highlighting when berms may be at risk of scour-related failure due to overtopping based on future sea level rise. BCDC and the RWQCB shall work with Cargill to address the risks identified, if needed; if necessary supplemental CEQA review shall be conducted. Further, per discussion with the ECRB, Cargill will be required to prepare a LAMP, as described in response to Comment SLC-7. The LAMP must include, among other items, recommendations and conceptual designs for berm crest elevations and other measures to reduce the risk of impacts to the berms from wave overtopping with an associated implementation schedule. These recommendations and conceptual designs must be based on sea level rise and wave runup analysis and geotechnical analysis that use a conservative methodology approved by BCDC, and that incorporates any recommended design changes proposed in the LAMP.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-21	In our response to the 2021 EA, we raised the ecological concern of making most inboard berms drivable - the intention is that this will move the maintenance operations towards the use of land- based equipment instead of having to dredge through tidal sloughs and through tidal wetlands to access dredge locks to facilitate maintenance of pond levees. We applaud the effort to move towards the use of land-based equipment, however, the analysis of impacts to roosting and nesting waterbirds was inadequately addressed in the Draft EA. The Draft EA anticipates that approximately 4 gaps would be filled per year with a total of 40 gaps during the life of the permit approval.	Cargill has recently modified its approach to berm maintenance to emphasize use of amphibious equipment. As a result, the number of berm gaps to be filled as part of the proposed permit has been greatly reduced, from an estimated 40 in the RDEA to only 3 in the final EA, over the 10-year permit period. With this major reduction, potential impacts to roosting and nesting waterbirds will remain less than significant.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-22	Again, we do not disagree with the movement towards the use of land-based equipment where possible, we are concerned by the assessment, with only the briefest explanation, that this is not a significant impact for waterbirds. Please refer to Attachment 1 for an explanation of our concern and why we urge a more thorough analysis of the impacts this action might have on migratory and resident, nesting and roosting, waterbirds. We urge that at minimum, compensatory mitigation such as the creation of nesting islands in ponds where internal berm gaps will be made drivable, to provide waterbirds with nesting and roosting habitat that is not accessible by land-based predators.	Refer to response to Comment CCCR-21.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-23	Addition of up to an estimated 7,800 square feet of new riprap on outboard marshes: The BMPs suggest that nature-based solutions will be implemented where feasible, but provide no criteria of how NBS would be selected over the use of riprap. The Draft EA should include examples of the types of NBS that may be suitable for the segments of shoreline within the Biological Study Area (BSA). Please refer to Attachments 4 and 4a, which provide an example of an alternative to use in place of riprap that is within the BSA.	Refer to Master Comment Response 2 - Nature-Based Solutions
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-24	 **Figure 2.6. Riprap Placed on Outboard Side of Berm** The image above is taken from the Draft EA. What monitoring if any, will be required when new riprap is placed on the outboard side of levees? This particular photo is concerning as the new riprap is placed right up to existing tidal wetlands habitat. It must be required, if new riprap is installed instead of utilizing NBS, that the impacts of the riprap on adjacent tidal wetland be monitored. That a corrective action plan be developed for the review and approval of regulatory and resource agencies, and that corrective measures be implemented. If corrective action is not possible, compensatory mitigation should be required and should be at a ratio that considers permanent loss of existing habitat and the temporal loss that will occur until the mitigation area has met its success criteria.	New BMP Riprap Placement-7 has been added to the EA to address the potential for tidal marsh impacts from new riprap placement. It can be found in Table 9-1 in Section 9.1.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-25	Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Minimize Potential for Brine Seepage – Has the BCDC Engineering Criteria Review Board reviewed and approved of Cargill's proposed methods of "keying or other measures" for preventing brine and bittern seepage?	The ECRB has reviewed the potential for seismic stability effects related to berm keying, and has concluded that the potential impacts of berm keying on seismic stability are not significant, because the material used in keying is clay-based. The ECRB has not evaluated the effectiveness of berm keying for seepage control. To address concerns with potential seepage, t the EA now requires that Cargill identify areas prioritized for keying in the Annual Work Plan. Cargill will be required to monitor locations with potential seepage for three years after the completion of keying and document the condition of the area. Cargill will continue monitoring and inspecting berms to identify the need for further berm keying or other maintenance. As part of the annual Completion Report Cargill will be required to report the monitoring performed. This information will be used to assess the effectiveness of berm keying on addressing potential seepage. If berm keying is found to be ineffective, then Cargill will be required to propose alternative methods. Any new (alternative) measures to minimize seepage would require an evaluation prior to implementation similar to that discussed for the vinyl sheet pile pilot study.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-26	It is rather stunning and very disconcerting to learn that Cargill has been operating its intake pumps without the requirement of fish screens to avoid entrainment, injury, mortality of listed and sensitive species. It is obvious that fish screens should be put into place at the intake pump on the Alameda County Flood Control Channel.	The special-status fish species addressed in the current EA were not designated as such at the time the existing permit was first approved and fish passage on Alameda Creek did not exist until November 2022. The lack of fish screens on the existing intakes must be understood in that context. As described in Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water, BCDC is requiring at least one pump at the Coyote Intake on Alameda Creek be screened, and that an interim pumping windows be applied to the unscreened pumps at the Coyote and Mowry intakes at least until the MAMP is developed or fish screens are installed, or unless the BOs and/or ITP provide otherwise. The MAMP and the final fish screen design will be developed in coordination with BCDC, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, USFWS, and RWQCB. Cargill must submit the final design for the fish screens at the Coyote Intake by December 31, 2025. Also refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-27	The Draft EA says:"Proposed construction and operation of fish screens for one or more pumps at Cargill's intake along Alameda Creek (Alameda Flood Control Channel) to minimize potential impacts on special status fish species, and a monitoring plan to evaluate the need for fish protection measures at other intakes and identify appropriate protection measures as needed."Why only one pump, why not all of the pumps on Alameda Creek, especially since tremendous effort has gone into restoring conditions favorable for federally threatened steelhead trout and potentially the longfin smelt, recently listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)?	Mitigation Measure BIO-2 requires all Cargill intakes to be screened unless Cargill can document, through implementation of the MAMP, that fish protection measures are not required at certain intakes, or Cargill can adhere to pumping windows that are approved by the resource and regulatory agencies, or Cargill provides compensatory mitigation approved by the agencies. The EA contains a firm commitment to screening at least one pump at Cargill's Coyote intake on Alameda Creek. The EA only includes a minimum of one screened pump at Alameda Creek because Cargill has indicated that it can successfully operate outside of the salmonid window provided one screened pump is available. Cargill primarily pumps during the summer months, when steelhead are not expected to be present either as smolts or adults, and longfin smelt are likely to be absent due to the high temperatures and high salinity swings caused by the tidal influence that is present in this area (WRA 2024). Screening one pump would be adequate to allow Cargill to take in water needed from this intake prior to June 15, if applicable. Also refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-28	Why aren't fish screens being proposed for more intake pumps? Have USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW agreed this is an appropriate approach? Is the proposed monitoring plan completed? Have the agencies had an opportunity to review and approve the plan? Will the public have the opportunity to review and comment on the monitoring plan?	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water regarding the proposed approach to determining where fish protection measures are warranted, and during which time period(s). The resource and regulatory agencies, including NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW agree with the approach of developing and implementing a MAMP to determine where fish protection measures are warranted, and during which time period(s). The MAMP is currently scheduled to be completed by June 30, 2025, and implementation of the MAMP will commence shortly thereafter. Public comment opportunities are available for the proposed BCDC permit, RWQCB permit, and USACE permit, all which will provide further details regarding the contents of the MAMP.

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Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-29	The Draft EA seems to imply that a monitoring plan has not been developed yet, "…Cargill intends to develop and implement a monitoring program." If a monitoring plan has not been developed, reviewed and approved by the agencies, the adverse impacts of the intake pumps on federal and state listed species cannot be assumed to be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.	Refer to Master Comment Response 1 - Intake of Bay Water.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-30	Will the agencies require Incidental Take Permits and will that be required before any permit is issued? What does the sentence, "Complete fish screen designs, permitting, and installation is likely to require several years," mean? Does this mean that O & M permit might be issued before the matter of when and where the fish screens will be installed are time certain?	Cargill submitted a revised ITP application to CDFW on February 21, 2025, as well as final Biological Assessments (BAs) to NMFS and USFWS on March 11, 2025. Estimates of take, based on the information included in the BAs and ITP application, will be included in the BOs and ITP to be issued by the resource agencies. These take estimates will provide the basis for compensatory mitigation requirements also defined in the ITP and BOs. The MAMP, which will be required in the proposed BCDC permit, provides the structure for collecting fish and physical condition data in the vicinity of Cargill's intakes. This information would be used to update the initial take estimates included in the BOs and ITP, should the data indicate that an update is required, and to define the appropriate fish protection measures, if needed. The data will also be used to confirm that the compensatory mitigation that will be required in the BOs and ITP is sufficient to ensure that impacts to special status fish remain less than significant under CEQA. Compensatory mitigation would be required for any take that occurs after BCDC's permit is issued. The need for and schedule(s) for implementation of any other fish protection measures, including fish screens on other intakes, would be defined during implementation of the MAMP. BCDC is working with the resource agencies to enable the BOs and ITP to be completed as quickly as possible. The ITP requires the Final EA, and will therefore be completed after the permit; it is unlikely that BOs would be completed before the BCDC permit is considered by the Commission. However, BCDC has been working closely with the resource agencies to understand their likely requirements. The USFWS and NMFS BOs will be considered in the development of the conditions included in the USACE permit. The USACE permitting process is also likely to be lengthy. BCDC and the resource agencies have imposed the following interim requirements on Cargill: 1. Cargill shall not pump from the Coyote and Mowry Intakes before May 1 and Cargill shall endeavor to not pump from the Coyote and Mowry Intakes during the period between May 1 and May 31, unless pumping is necessary to maintain ongoing salt making operations due to weather and other operational factors. 2. Cargill shall coordinate in good faith with Alameda County Water District by March 1, 2025 to determine the feasibility of stopping pumping during pulse flows (in dry years ACWD is required to release pulse flows for one week every month during outmigration season to help steelhead outmigration), and if stopping pumping outright is deemed infeasible in order to maintain the operational integrity of the salt making facilities, Cargill will limit pumping during the pulse flow periods to the maximum extent practicable unless pumping is necessary to maintain the ongoing operational integrity of Cargill's salt-making facilities due to weather and other operational factors. This deadline has been met. 3. Cargill was required to initiate interim monitoring of physical parameters and eDNA for fish as soon as practicable (by February 15, 2025 for eDNA and by March 1 for physical monitoring) to help collect data to support the development of the MAMP. This deadline has been met. Requirements 1 and 2 will apply until the MAMP has been approved for implementation, or fish screens are in place, or unless the BOs and ITP specify otherwise. Monitoring conducted pursuant to Requirement 3 will continue until implementation of the MAMP is initiated. The

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				MAMP will supersede Requirement 3 and Cargill must finalize the MAMP by June 30, 2025, or within 45 days of receipt of agency comments on the Draft MAMP. In addition, Cargill has until the end of 2025 to finalize the fish screen design for the Coyote intake and to provide evidence of financial commitment for the fish screens. Fish screens will be separately designed, permitted, and implemented, and any associated activities will comply with CEQA through a supplement to this EA or other documentation. The proposed permit will include a requirement for Cargill to complete fish screen installation at the Coyote intake by July 1, 2030. Fish screen design and implementation is a complicated process and will be conducted in coordination with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, USACE, and RWQCB. Cargill is currently consulting with each of these agencies to address fish screen design. In addition, Cargill has installed and is now monitoring portable fish screens for two of its smaller intakes; the configuration of the other small intakes makes use of temporary pumps or portable fish screen infeasible (would result in significant impacts to existing habitat). The pumping window for unscreened intakes may be adjusted based on the requirements in the ITP and BOs. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 requires compensatory mitigation for take of special status fish from unscreened intake of Bay water for any water withdrawn after the permit comes into effect (as well as compensatory mitigation for residual take of listed fish following installation of the fish screens and/or any other fish protection measures deemed necessary as part of the implementation of the MAMP). This means that compensatory mitigation will be applied retroactively to July 1, 2025 to cover the period before necessary fish protection measures are in place.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-31	We have indicated our concerns regarding some of the BMPs above. The last assessment of the effectiveness of the BMPs was conducted for the period 2010-2015. BCDC should require that a new assessment be conducted as a requirement of any permit authorization. With the increasing threat of sea level rise, and increasing flashy and intense storm events, it would be prudent to monitor the effectiveness of the BMPs under changing climatic conditions.	Rather than requiring further effectiveness monitoring for BMPs, BCDC is requiring that Cargill submit the results of key new or modified BMPs such as the results of all new species surveys (refer to Section 2.13.8).
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-32	Based upon our review of the DEA and the prior 2016 WRA analysis of BMPs, the lack of clarity on what constitutes a “minor fill,” the proposed placement of new riprap on outboard levees with no clear direction about how the use of NBS “where feasible” should be interpreted, the lack of adequate information regarding where and when fish screens will be installed, etc., it is evident that not all impacts of the proposed Salt Pond O & M activities have been fully analyzed nor the impacts to biological resources sufficiently identified. This should be rectified before BCDC considers permit issuance, as the permit duration is 10-years, and the missing information is substantive.	Comment noted. 1. BCDC is modifying its approach to permitting minor fill by establishing a category of actions that are considered to be de minimis. Please refer to the response to Comment CCCR-3 regarding minor fill. 2. BCDC has expanded the discussion of NBS in this Final EA (refer to Master Comment Response 2 – Nature-Based Solutions). 3. The need for fish screens at locations other than the Coyote intake will be defined through implementation of the MAMP. The description of the MAMP has been expanded (refer to Master Comment Response 1 – Intake of Bay Water). In general, BCDC made extensive changes between the Draft EA released in April 2021 and the RDEA released in August 2024. Additional modifications have been made to the EA since the release of the RDEA, and are reflected in this Final EA, such as revisions to the BMPs and inclusion of seven new BMPs.
Public Comments	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-33	We have also suggested additional BMPs that should be required.	Comment noted. BMPs have been modified as suggested, and seven new BMPs have been added to the EA and are listed in Table 9-1 in Section 9.1.

Commenter Category	Comment Author	Comment ID	Comment	Discussion/Response
Verbal Comments from the September 4, 2024 Virtual Public Meeting	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-34	(33:00) I haven't spent enough time with the EA to make any public statements about it; I do have questions of clarification, and I don't know if it's something I should do directly with Sam or if I can ask them tonight …For example, Table 2-8 where you're discussing projected annual average maintenance activity quantities, I just need to know what the range is because in some columns you have two figures separated by a slash, and others you have three. And so I'm trying to figure out what is the figure that you're actually seeking… (the audio at the end of this sentence is cut off and unintelligible).	The quantities are presented in different measures as indicated in the first column. For example, for existing riprap repairs on outboard berms, the quantities are in linear feet/cubic yards (lf/CY), whereas for berm gap filling they are in number of gaps filled/square foot/cubic yards (number/square foot/CY).
Verbal Comments from the September 4, 2024 Virtual Public Meeting	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-35	(34:25) When you're saying 390 linear feet, and you've got cubic yards, how does that equate to the 390 linear feet? Are you saying that you can put all of those cubic yards; I'm assuming you're not anticipating putting all of that volume at the same location, but I'm not sure how you look at the distribution, and it's important to us to understand how far out into the bay and how deep you are going with the riprap, so I'm just trying to get an understanding of that.	The quantities presented are estimated annual averages, and the volume (in this case, for the 10-year period, a total estimated 1,040 CY to be placed over a repair distance of 390 linear feet) are also based on averages based on Cargill's experience. For this example, Cargill's experience indicates that approximately 2.7 CY of riprap are required for each linear foot of repair.
Verbal Comments from the September 4, 2024 Virtual Public Meeting	Carin High, Co-Chair, Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	CCCR-36	(36:30) I'm just curious at how it was arrived at that the only significant impact to fish, in terms of fish screens, would be at the Coyote Slough or at the Alameda County Flood Channel … It's just interesting because in the south bay it just seems like it's almost assumed that there are going to be impacts to fisheries when you have intake pumps, and so I was just trying to get a sense of how that was determined… So you don't have any feedback from NMFS or CDFW at this point in time regarding the need for fish screens on more of the identified intake areas?	BCDC has been consulting with NMFS, CDFW, USFWS, and the RWQCB. Fish screens are definitively required for at least one pump on Cargill's Coyote intake because salmonids are known to be present in Alameda Creek, and one pump may be in operation during the months while salmonids could be migrating through Alameda Creek. However, while there are data to suggest that other sensitive fish species may be present in the vicinity of Cargill's other intakes when the intakes are in use, these data are insufficient to determine that these species are in fact present and to ensure mitigation is adequate to avoid potentially significant effects under CEQA. Therefore, the EA requires that Cargill either provide fish screens at all intakes, or develop and implement a monitoring and adaptive management plan in coordination with resources agencies (the MAMP). The MAMP is currently being developed. The MAMP will be designed to investigate whether and where special status fish species and other fish may be present in the vicinity of the intakes when the intakes are in use, and then use the information collected to develop fish protection measures for the affected intakes, update take calculations in the BOs and ITP, if needed, and to confirm that the compensatory mitigation included in the BOs and ITP for the proposed Project would result in a less-than-significant impact to special status fish species under CEQA. As part of the MAMP implementation process, Cargill would be required to develop and implement compensatory mitigation implementation plan. The BOs and ITP will specify the types and quantities of compensatory mitigation to be provided. The compensatory mitigation implementation plan would describe how the required compensatory mitigation would be implemented, provide a schedule for implementation and describe related requirements such as supplemental environmental review and permit modifications. As described in response to comment CCCR-30, Cargill is required to comply with a set of interim conditions to reduce impacts to fish until the MAMP is approved for implementation and/or the BOs or ITP specify otherwise. CDFW's comment letter, which provides input on their perspective regarding the need for fish screens, is provided in Appendix H.

8.1 MASTER COMMENT RESPONSE 1 – INTAKE OF BAY WATER

8.1.1 Background

Five of the six comment letters received identified potential impacts to fish from intake of Bay water as requiring further discussion and/or evaluation. As documented in RDEA Table 2-2 (refer to Section 9.2 for the updated intake table), Cargill currently takes in water at 10 fixed intakes that are either tide gates or direct mechanical pumps. In addition, Cargill infrequently uses portable pumps to supply water in areas that are not served by existing intakes. Cargill's main intake is the Coyote intake, which draws water at up to 90,000 gallons per minute from Alameda Creek, totaling up to 20,000 acre-feet per year (afy). Four of the 10 fixed intakes take in a maximum of 250 afy; the portable pumps take in 250 afy. The other intakes take in 100 afy to 8,000 afy (all values provided represent the maximum amount of water taken in in a given year). Based on Cargill's estimate, the maximum total intake of Bay water could be as high as 32,350 afy.

All Bay water intakes except two are currently unscreened; Cargill is required to adhere to an interim pumping window for the Coyote and Mowry intakes until the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP) is approved, or certain other criteria are met. Cargill is proposing to screen one or more of the pumps at the Coyote intake to prevent entrainment of salmonids, which are known to be present in Alameda Creek, when pumping outside of the standard June 15 to October 31 salmonid pumping window. Longfin smelt or other sensitive species may also be present in Alameda Creek, and the interim pumping window would be adjusted to reflect the potential presence of these other species. Cargill has installed and is now monitoring portable fish screens for two intakes (Green Hornet #1 and Bittern Pond P2-12-13 Siphon Intake).

Seven of the 10 fixed intakes are "tide gate" intakes which withdraw Bay water from ditches or donuts (small circular ponds) that intake water through culverts with internal tide gates (typically flap gates). The tide gates allow water to flow into a donut or ditch, but prevent water from flowing out when the tide drops. The water is pumped from the donut or ditch to its designated location, or it is discharged directly into a ditch for conveyance to other areas in the plant. Schematic diagrams of these two types of tide gate intake ("Donut Type" and "Ditch Type") are presented in Figure 8-1.

Three of the fixed intakes consist of direct pumps in which the pump intakes are set into the Bay, and the pumps are generally installed over the Bay on piers. The two intakes with the highest pumping rates (Coyote and Mowry intakes) are this type of intake.

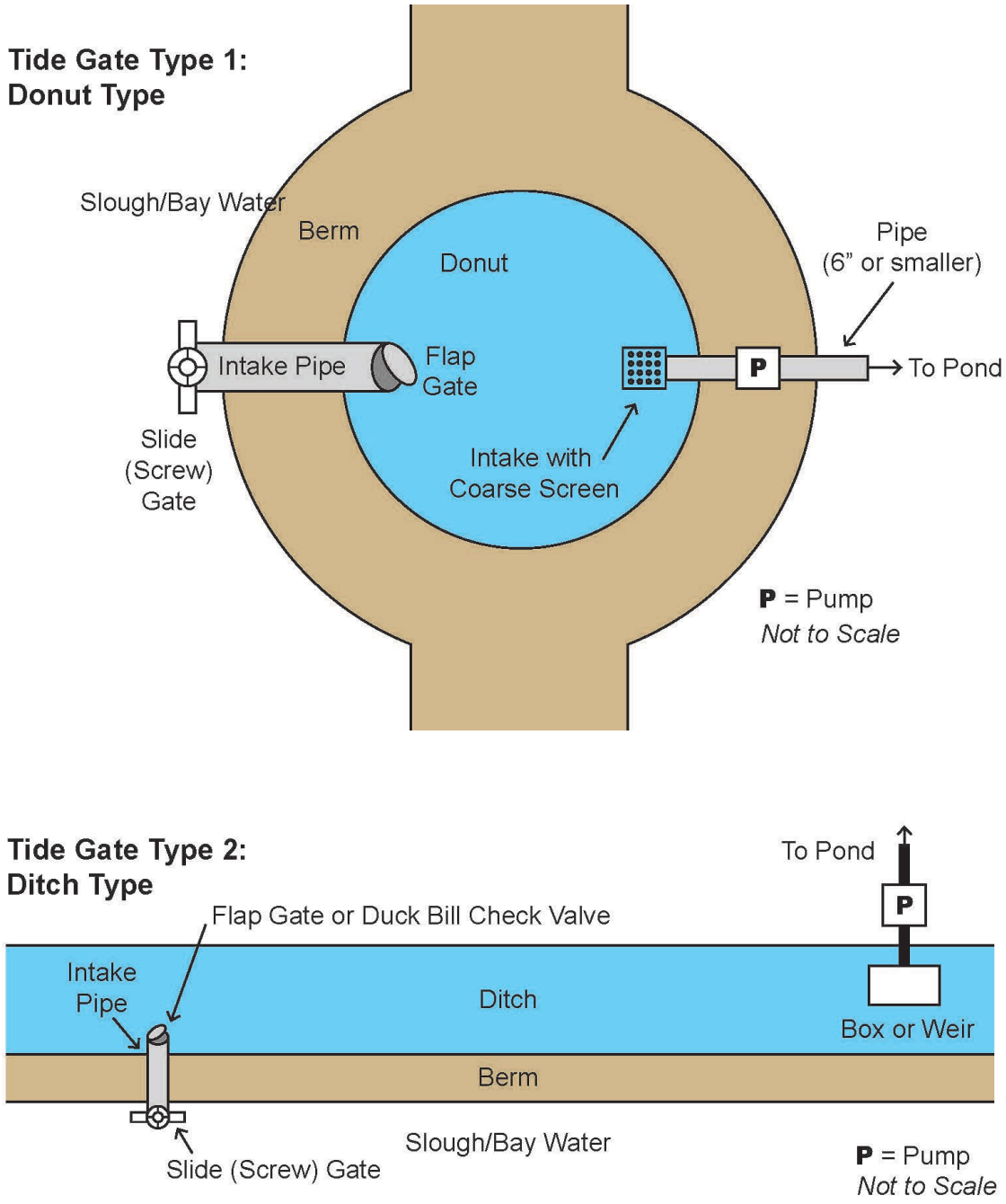

Figure 8-1. Typical Configuration of "Donut Type" and "Ditch Type" Tide Gates

Intakes are typically operated at specific times of year, primarily from May or June through October or November. However, the usage period may extend beyond the typical period (refer to revised Table 2-2 in Section 9.2). For most of the smaller intakes, usage may occur all year. Based on recent requirements of Cargill regarding interim use of its intakes,[13] Cargill's interim pumping window for the Coyote and Mowry Intakes shall be May 1 – October 31, subject to the following conditions:

a. Cargill shall not pump from the Coyote and Mowry Intakes before May 1; and

b. Cargill shall endeavor to not pump from the Coyote and Mowry Intakes during the period between May 1 and May 31, unless pumping is necessary to maintain ongoing salt making operations due to weather and other operational factors.

The interim pumping window will apply until the MAMP is approved for implementation, the proposed fish screens are installed at the Coyote intake (installation of fish screens would only eliminate the need for the interim pumping window at the pumps equipped with fish screens), or the BOs to be issued by NMFS and USFWS or the ITP to be issued by CDFW specify otherwise. Cargill will not pump at unscreened pumps at the Coyote and Mowry intakes during the months of November through April. There is no timing restriction on the use of pumps equipped with suitable fish screens. The locations of the intakes are shown on Figure 2-1 (Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area). The updated Figure 2-1 is provided in Section 9.3. The majority of the intakes are located at Newark Plants 1 and 2: three of the intakes are located on Plummer Slough, four on Mowry Slough, one on Newark Slough, and one on Alameda Creek. The Redwood City Plant is served by an intake located on First Slough. The portable pumps may be used in any location where Bay water is needed.

As described in the RDEA, the following special status fish species may be present in the vicinity of Cargill's intakes:

- Steelhead – central California coast Distinct Population Segment
- Chinook salmon -Central Valley fall / late fall-run Evolutionarily Significant Unit
- Longfin smelt
- Green sturgeon
- White sturgeon

The RDEA also identified two species of special concern: Pacific lamprey and Western river lamprey. Pacific lamprey are frequently observed in Alameda Creek but little is known about the Western river lamprey in the Bay. A recent genetic study performed by UC Davis and published in the North American Journal of Fisheries Management did identify a previously unknown genetically distinct *Lampetra* species of lamprey in Alameda Creek, however it was

[13]Implementation of the MAMP, which will result in the implementation of required fish protection measures will take several years; the interim pumping window provides initial protection of fish until the ultimate required fish protection measures can be defined and implemented. Compensatory mitigation for unscreened intake of Bay water, including retroactively to July 1, 2025, will also be required.

not a Western river lamprey (Auringer et al. 2023[14]). Measures to protect listed fish species would also serve to reduce impacts on species of special concern.

Steelhead, chinook salmon, and Pacific lamprey are known to be present in Alameda Creek. The listed steelhead are unlikely to be present in Alameda Creek between June and October. Longfin smelt are known to be present in the lower South Bay during the months of November through March and are generally rare from April through October, and juvenile steelhead have the potential to be present in local sloughs in April and May.

On an interim basis, Cargill will be permitted to take in Bay water at its smaller intakes without fish screens. Cargill has installed and is currently monitoring portable (off-the-shelf) fish screens on its portable pumps and also on the Bittern Pond P2-12-13 Siphon Intake and Green Hornet #1 Intake (Intakes 1 and 9; refer to Revised Table 2-2 in Section 9.2), unless continued use of the screens is determined to be infeasible, for example due to interference with pumping needed to maintain ongoing salt making operations. The data collected pursuant to the MAMP will be used to prioritize implementation of any fish protection measures that may be required at the other intakes. Data collected pursuant to the MAMP will be used to update take calculations in the ITP and BOs, if the data indicate that such an update is required.

Compensatory mitigation, including any retroactive compensatory mitigation, will be defined in the BOs and ITP, and the data collected pursuant to the MAMP will be used to confirm whether the compensatory mitigation included in the BOs and ITP would ensure that impacts to special status species remain less than significant. A compensatory mitigation implementation plan will be prepared to define how required mitigation specified in the BOs and ITP will be implemented. Development of that compensatory mitigation implementation plan could be initiated once the USACE permit is issued, and would then be updated, if needed, as part of the MAMP implementation process. Alternatively, the compensatory mitigation implementation plan may be developed following implementation of the primary phase of monitoring under the MAMP. Data regarding the presence of the other listed species (green and white sturgeon) is limited, and their presence or absence in the vicinity of Cargill's intakes is uncertain. The interim measures, combined with the fact that many of the pump intakes have coarse screens that would prevent entrainment of these large fish, will provide an interim level of protection until the MAMP is completed and implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which addresses impacts to special status fish species, has been modified from its version in the RDEA and the revised version is provided in Table 9-1 in Section 9.1.

Compensatory mitigation, which will be applied to all pumping (screened and unscreened) starting July 1, 2025, will be applied retroactively where needed (refer to Section 8.1.6.7).

[14] Auringer, G.; Campbell, M.A.; Goertler, P.A.L.; and Finger, A.J. 2023. "Lampreys in California (*Lampetra* spp. and *Entosphenus* spp.): Mitochondrial phylogenetic analysis reveals previously unrecognized lamprey diversity." *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* Volume 43, Issue 6. https://doi.org/10.1002/nafm.10959.

8.1.2 Summary of Comments

Comments related to intake of Bay water fell into four primary categories:

- Species potentially affected by Cargill's Bay water intake
- Need for a fish monitoring program
- Need for compensatory mitigation for take of listed species
- Need for more stringent work windows and an incidental take permit

The following subsections summarize these comments.

8.1.2.1 Species Potentially Affected by Cargill's Bay Water Intake

Commenters indicated that the listed species potentially affected by Cargill's Bay water intake should include white sturgeon in addition to the species noted in the RDEA (steelhead [California coast Distinct Population Segment], chinook salmon [Central Valley fall/late fall-run Evolutionarily Significant Unit], longfin smelt, and green sturgeon). White sturgeon were recently listed as a candidate species, and should therefore be evaluated at the same level as listed species. A commenter also requested that Western river lamprey be added as it is a California species of special concern potentially present in the Project area, and therefore a species that could be affected by Cargill's Bay water intake.

Other comments included a request for BCDC to evaluate impacts to all native fish and a comment that BCDC should evaluate potential impacts to all fish; these comments are addressed in Section 8.1.4 (regarding selection of thresholds of significance).

8.1.2.2 Need for Fish Monitoring

Commenters were supportive of the monitoring, including targeted fish monitoring, proposed in the RDEA, but requested that the proposed fish monitoring effort be expanded, and that more detail be provided in the Final EA regarding the proposed fish monitoring effort. Commenters also stated that fish monitoring should occur not only prior to installation of fish screens, but also during operation of the fish screens to ensure fish screens are functioning properly.

8.1.2.3 Need for Compensatory Mitigation for Take of Listed Fish Species

Commenters noted that compensatory mitigation for take of listed fish species would be required not only prior to the installation of fish screens, as discussed in the RDEA, but also during operation of the fish screens because larval fish and eggs could still be entrained. Compensatory mitigation would also be required for take at any intakes left unprotected, if fish are likely to be present when intake is occurring. Additionally, sediment removal at intakes (diver-assisted suction dredging) could also result in the entrainment of fish, and one commenter requested that this activity be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 as well. Compensatory mitigation for take of listed fish species would consider both entrainment and impingement impacts. Compensatory mitigation for take of listed fish would be in addition to and separate from the compensatory mitigation for habitat loss associated with the installation of fish screens.

8.1.2.4 Strengthened Work Windows and Need for an ITP

Several commenters requested that work windows (i.e., times when pumping could occur without the use of fish screens or similar measures because special status species would not be expected to be present) be clearly defined and enforceable. BMP ES and SNR-17, Pumping, required that the use of unscreened intakes during sensitive periods for threatened and endangered fish species be avoided to the maximum extent feasible and referenced the salmonid work window of June 15 to October 31, but did not specify a work window for longfin smelt. One comment also indicated that Cargill would require an ITP to address take of special status fish species as a result of Bay water intake.

8.1.3 Potential Fish Impacts/Take

8.1.3.1 Fish Presence in the Project Area

The presence of both steelhead and chinook salmon have been confirmed in Alameda Creek in the last two years of monitoring. Monitoring by San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) biologists in the spring of 2024 showed a record number of juvenile steelhead trout in the upper watershed of Alameda Creek. 2,588 juvenile steelhead were captured, compared to an average of 37 per year between 2015 and in 2023. This increase is attributed to improved water flows, a wet winter, and completion of the fish ladder downstream in Alameda Creek (SFPUC 2024[15]). Transponders were placed into 755 of the captured smolts. Of these, 50 tagged fish were detected migrating down Alameda Creek towards San Francisco Bay at Alameda County Water District's (ACWD's) antennae at the ACWD fish ladder 12 miles downstream of the trapping location. This indicates that smolts are out-migrating from the upper watershed.

In addition to steelhead, biological monitoring of Alameda Creek by ACWD during the 2022-2023 period included observations of steelhead, Chinook salmon, and Pacific lamprey during periods that matched their anticipated immigration and emigration schedules (ACWD and ACFCWCD 2023[16]).

Longfin smelt have been observed in the South San Francisco Bay within one mile of the Project area. They have been detected in the Alviso area of the Coyote Creek watershed (Lewis et al. 2020) with spawning within Coyote Creek confirmed during years of high precipitation. Longfin smelt have been detected at Stations A-21-1 and A-21-4, which are within or immediately adjacent to the BSA; however, there are no data regarding the presence or absence of longfin smelt in the immediate vicinity of Cargill's intakes. Longfin smelt are sensitive to temperature and salinity, and they can adapt to a range of salinities. However, abrupt changes in salinity, such as those that occur during certain times of year in Alameda Creek when freshwater outflows alternate with tidally driven Bay water inflows, can kill or injure longfin smelt.

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[15] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). 2024. *Steelhead Trout Start Rebound in Alameda Creek.* June 28. https://www.sfpuc.gov/about-us/news/steelhead-trout-start-rebound-alameda-creek.

[16] Alameda County Water District and Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. 2023. *2022-23 Annual Report for the Alameda Creek Fish Ladder Operations and Water Stewardship (FLOWS) Monitoring Program.* November 9. https://www.alamedacreek.org/reports-educational/pdf/Annual%20FLOWS%20Program%20Report%202023%20with%20Appendices.pdf.

Some species, including green and white sturgeon, have the potential to be present in Alameda Creek and at other intake locations year-round. However, these are large fish, and adults would typically be unlikely to be entrained into an intake.

8.1.3.2 Potential Fish Impacts and Take

For the EA, potential impacts to fish species have to be evaluated on a species-specific basis. For listed and candidate (special status) species, the loss of a single individual is considered a potentially significant impact. For species that are not classified as special status species, including most native fish species and fish species that provide a substantial benefit, potential effects would arise if an activity could result in population-level effects to the species. Population level effects may arise from a specific activity, such as intake of Bay water, but other factors including pollution, climate change, rainfall/run-off patterns, and natural interannual variability can also show population-level effects.

Take of special status fish can occur via several mechanisms. At unscreened intakes fish could be carried into the pump with the Bay water that is taken in, if the approach velocity of the water into the pump exceeds the speed at which the fish can swim. Fish eggs could also be taken in. In tide gate intakes, fish could be trapped in the donut, even if they are a strong enough swimmer to avoid being taken into the pump; the tide gates operate on a one-way intake basis, and once fish enter the donut, they would likely be unable to exit to the slough. Implementation of a Sweep and Approach Velocity Analysis Work Plan (the Velocity Work Plan), requested by NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW, will provide additional data that would be utilized to ascertain the potential impacts. While being moved through the pump will kill and/or injure some fish, not all fish would be killed, and fish in the Cargill ponds serve as a prey resource of piscivorous birds.

At screened intakes, fish may be killed or injured by impinging on the fish screens if the approach velocity is too high – i.e., the suction of the water being pumped through the fish screen traps the fish on the screens. Also, even when the slot size in the fish screen mesh is very small, fish eggs and small larval fish can still be taken in through the fish screens. The take resulting from impingement of fish and larval fish and eggs passing through the fish screen is referred to as residual take in this document.

Physical monitoring of fish, which requires capturing the fish and handling them sufficiently to identify them, is also considered a form of take because fish could be accidentally injured or killed, or the stress from being handled could affect their viability. Monitoring of fish via eDNA (environmental DNA) sampling, which uses fish in water samples to evaluate the presence of fish, would result in take.

8.1.4 CEQA Considerations: Thresholds of Significance for Protection of Fish

A RWQCB comment argues that the RDEA inappropriately limits consideration of potential Project impacts from operation of Cargill's Bay water intakes only to special status species, rather than impacts to all native fish species. In support of this argument, the RWQCB comment cites its San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan), which "designate[s] beneficial uses of wildlife habitat, estuarine habitat, and fish migration, in addition to

preservation of rare and endangered species"; as well as BCDC's Bay Plan Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms, and Wildlife Policies 1 and 2. The RWQCB comment appears to assert that the threshold of significance identified in Section 3.4.4 of the RDEA that impacts to biological resources would be considered significant if the Project would create a substantial adverse effect on, among other things, candidate, sensitive, or special-status species is inadequate.

In the EIR context, standards (thresholds) of significance may be based on a number of sources, including: a determination by and within the discretion of the lead agency; policies adopted and implemented by the lead agency; significance standards recommended by regulatory agencies; standards in the initial study checklist in the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (Appendix G); and standards in the CEQA Guidelines triggering preparation of an EIR.

With respect to a threshold of significance as determined by the lead agency, "the lead agency has substantial discretion in determining the appropriate threshold of significance to evaluate the severity of a particular impact" (*King & Gardiner Farms LLC v. County of Kern* (2020) 45 Cal.App.5th 814, 884.) In exercising its discretion, a lead agency must necessarily make a policy decision in distinguishing between substantial and insubstantial adverse environmental impacts based, in part, on the setting (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Sup*. (2013) 216 Cal.App.4th 614, 625 [citing 14 CCR § 15064(b)].)

With respect to a threshold of significance based upon significance standards recommended by regulatory agencies, a lead agency may consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies or recommended by experts. (14 CCR § 15064.7(c).) However, a lead agency is not required to accept or use thresholds of significance which another agency with jurisdiction by law (*i.e.*, a responsible or trustee agency) uses to determine whether an impact is significant where the lead agency provides scientifically-based information on which it determined its threshold of significance. (*League to Save Lake Tahoe Mountain etc. v. County of Placer* (2022) 75 Cal.App.5th 63, 102-04 [citing 14 CCR §§ 15064(b)(1), 15064.7(c), (d)].)

With respect to a threshold of significance based upon Appendix G, although the function of Appendix G is to provide a checklist for lead agencies in determining whether a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, lead agencies sometimes use the standards in Appendix G as a basis for defining standards of significance in an EIR. (*See*, *e.g.*, *City of Hayward v. Trustees of California State University* (2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 833, 841.) However, the questions in the Appendix G checklist are not presumptive thresholds of significance. (*San Francisco Baykeeper, Inc. v. State Lands Com.* (2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 202, 227.) Furthermore, a lead agency is not required to use or explain why it did not use Appendix G's thresholds of significance. (*Save Cuyama Valley v. County of Santa Barbara* (2013) 213 Cal.App.4th 1059, 1068). But refer to *Oakland Heritage Alliance v. City of Oakland* (2011) 195 Cal.App.4th 884, 896-97 [finding even if agency was required to use Appendix G, threshold of significance used for project was effectively coextensive with Appendix G].) Appendix G itself states it "[does] not necessarily represent thresholds of significance."

Finally, with respect to a threshold of significance based upon standards in the CEQA Guidelines triggering preparation of an EIR, an EIR must be prepared if a project has the potential to,

among other things: cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species (14 CCR § 15065(a)(1). Reference also Public Resources Code § 21001(c).) Although these CEQA Guidelines are most appropriately construed as mandatory standards for a lead agency to determine whether to prepare an EIR or not, lead agencies sometimes use them as significance thresholds within the EIR analysis. (Refer to, e.g., *Endangered Habitats League, Inc. v. County of Orange* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 777, 793.) However, CEQA does not then mandate use of these mandatory standards as thresholds of significance for purposes of the impacts analysis (refer to 14 CCR § 15065(c). Reference also 14 CCR §§ 15126.2 [discussion of significant impacts in EIR] and 15091 [findings required in EIR].)

In short, while there are numerous sources upon which a lead agency may develop a threshold of significance, importantly all of these sources are permissive, rather than mandatory, and CEQA affords significant discretion to the lead agency to determine thresholds of significance. Furthermore, the threshold of significance set forth in Section 3.4.4 of the RDEA is consistent with the abovementioned principles, and the RWQCB comment advocating for a broader threshold of significance requiring impacts to biological resources to be considered significant if the project would substantially adversely impact any native fish species is unwarranted.

In selecting a threshold of significance in Section 3.4.4 of the RDEA based upon Project impacts to candidate, sensitive, and special-status species, rather than all native fish species, BCDC made a policy decision based upon various sources of information: first, the RDEA describes the environmental setting throughout all areas of the proposed Project, in particular biological species present in the outboard sides of outboard berms and adjacent habitat, including fish species present in tidal open water (Section 3.4.1.2); second, the RDEA then discusses the methodology for identifying special-status species for impacts analysis, including the criteria used for identifying special-status species (Section 3.4.2.1); and third, the RDEA finally considers the relevant regulatory setting, including the federal and state Endangered Species Acts and BCDC's McAteer-Petris Act and San Francisco Bay Plan (Section 3.4.3).

As mentioned, the RWQCB comment identifies BCDC's Bay Plan Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms, and Wildlife Policies 1 and 2 as requiring a threshold of significance which considers not just candidate, sensitive, and special-status species, but all native fish species. From the outset, Policy 1 does not support RWQCB's comment that the RDEA should evaluate impacts of Bay water intakes on all native fish species since this policy on its plain language states only that "the Bay's tidal marshes, tidal flats, and subtidal habitat should be conserved, restored and increased." In other words, Policy 1 is focused on protection of habit, not species individuals. On its plain language, Policy 2 does appear to better support the RWQCB comment ("Native species… and any species that provides substantial public benefits… should be protected, whether in the Bay or behind dikes"), but understanding the Bay Plan amendment history that resulted in the current language of Policy 2 clarifies that intended application of this policy does not support the RWQCB comment that impacts of Cargill's Bay water intakes must be considered for all native fish.

Policy 2 as it exists today resulted from changes to the then-existing policy language due to Bay Plan Amendment (BPA) Number 1-17 adopted by the Commission on October 3, 2019. Notably, the changes to Policy 2 were part of a large package of policy updates to generally support the potential allowance of Bay fill for creation of wildlife habitat. As stated in the final staff recommendation for BPA Number 1-17, the need to amend certain Bay Plan policies (including Policy 2) to allow fill for habitat was two-fold: (1) sea level rise could result in increased damage to habitat due to inundation and deepening waters; and (2) the then-current Bay Plan policies limited use of fill for habitat projects. The staff analysis in the final staff recommendation specifically justifying the changes to Policy 2 reinforce that the current language should be understood to serve the goal of facilitating Bay fill projects for the creation of habitat, not that projects cannot impact any native fish whatsoever.

Before BPA Number 1-17, on April 18, 2002, the Commission adopted BPA Number 1-01 which resulted in the language to Policy 2 prior to the further changes to the language of this policy in 2019 as a result of BPA Number 1-17 (fill for habitat). The focus of BPA Number 1-01 intended to further species protection goals through protection of habitat, rather than protection of individuals of fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife species. Notably, the then-plain language of Policy 2 after Commission adoption of BPA Number 1-01 supports this interpretation: "***Specific habitats*** that are needed to conserve, increase or prevent the extinction of any native species, species threatened or endangered, species that the California Department of Fish and Game has determined are candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act, or any species that provides substantial public benefits, ***should be protected***, whether in the Bay or behind dikes" (Emphasis added.)

In summary, the history of Policy 2 which has resulted in its current language – as modified by BPAs Number 1-01 in 2002 and 1-17 in 2019 – makes clear that this Policy is intended to protect habitat which supports native species and species providing substantial public benefits, rather than necessarily prohibiting project impacts to individuals of said species. Therefore, Policy 2 does not necessitate (though nor does it preclude) a threshold of significance for all native fish species as the RWQCB comment asserts.

In support of its position, as mentioned, the RWQCB also cites to the Basin Plan, which "designate[s] beneficial uses of wildlife habitat, estuarine habitat, and fish migration, in addition to preservation of rare and endangered species." Even assuming that this characterization of the Basin Plan identifies a threshold of significance as recommended or used by the RWQCB, a plain reading of this characterization does not necessitate a threshold of significance for evaluating impacts of Cargill's Bay water intakes on all native fish species. Beyond "fish migration" (which is already captured in a threshold of significance set forth in Section 3.4.4.4 of the RDEA) and "rare and endangered species," the RWQCB comment characterizes the Basin Plan as designating beneficial uses of "wildlife habitat" and "estuarine habitat." Assuming these to be the thresholds of significance, similar to the analysis regarding BCDC's Bay Plan Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms, and Wildlife Policy 2, these policy standards appear to speak to protection (beneficial uses) of habitat, rather than protection of species individuals.

While acknowledging that Appendix G does not set forth presumptive thresholds of significance, the thresholds of significance set forth in Section 3.4.4 of the RDEA are generally consistent and coextensive with the questions in Appendix G for evaluating project impacts to biological resources. The only question pertaining to impacts to wildlife species individuals (IV.a) is limited to "species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and [Wildlife] or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service." Question IV.e (would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources) is adequately addressed previously specifically in relation to BCDC's Bay Plan Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms, and Wildlife Policies 1 and 2, as well as the RWQCB's Basin Plan.

Finally, while acknowledging that the mandatory findings of significance set forth in 14 CCR Section 15065 are limited to determining whether an EIR is required to be prepared or not, rather than necessarily functioning as thresholds of significance, there is no evidence in the record to support any of these findings anyway. With respect to the potential for the project to "substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species," due to the potential for Cargill's project to impact candidate, sensitive, and special status species, a threshold of significance was utilized for those species. (And, as explained in Section 3.4.4.1 of the RDEA, impacts to said species are determined to be less than significant with mitigation.) With respect to the potential for the project to "cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels" or "threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community," again, there is no evidence in the record to support any of these findings. To the contrary, Cargill's operations for which the proposed Project would seek a continuation of have been permitted by BCDC under its current permit since 1995. Page 3-35 of the RDEA states that CDFW has conducted fishery surveys since 1980 for the San Francisco Bay Study, including multiple stations in the South Bay. Data between 1980 and 2006 reported that 71 native fish species were collected in the South Bay region, and the RDEA then describes the most common fish species in the South Bay identified through these surveys. Considering Cargill's longstanding operations within the study area of CDFW's longstanding fishery surveys in the South Bay, if Cargill's operation of its Bay water intakes was "causing a [native] fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels" or "threatening to eliminate a [native] plant or animal community," presumably more direct information to this effect would be known at this point in time.

In short, for the reasons discussed previously, the RWQCB comment asserting that the threshold of significance for evaluating project operational impacts of Cargill's Bay water intakes should consider not only candidate, sensitive, and special status species, but also all native fish species, is not warranted for this Project.

8.1.5 Feasible Fish Protection Measures

There are multiple options for avoiding or minimizing the potential take of fish, including pumping windows, fish screens, and modifications to infrastructure. Additional measures may be identified in the MAMP to be developed in coordination with the relevant agencies as part of the proposed Project.

8.1.5.1 Pumping Windows

Pumping windows are periods of time when best available data and knowledge regarding a fish species' life cycle suggest that the fish would be absent from the intake area, or the fish at that time in its lifecycle is sufficiently large to avoid being drawn into the pump(s). For salmonids, which would migrate through Alameda Creek to their spawning grounds in the upper watershed in the late fall and early winter, and then out-migrate as smolts (juvenile fish) in late spring, the established pumping window for Alameda Creek is June 15 to October 31 of each year. Intake of Bay water through unscreened intakes would generally be considered permissible during this time period (on an interim basis, subject to potential change based on the findings from the MAMP). Salmonid runs are only expected to occur in Alameda Creek; Cargill's other intakes are located on sloughs that lack upper watershed habitat required for spawning.

While the established salmonid work window of June 15 – October 31 is generally considered to be protective of the larger special status species likely to be present in the vicinity of Cargill's intakes, it is uncertain whether LFS may be present near the intakes during this time period. Cargill has represented that limiting intake of water at unscreened intakes to the June 15 to October 31 time period is operationally infeasible. As a result, the agencies are requiring of Cargill on an interim basis that pumping at the two largest unscreened intakes (Coyote intake and Mowry intake) be limited to the period of June 1 – October 31 to the maximum extent feasible, and that in no event will pumping at an unscreened intake at these locations be permitted prior to May 1 (refer to Section 8.1.1.1 for the specific requirements contained in the recent permit extension). This interim pumping window for the Coyote and Mowry intakes will be adjusted as needed based on findings of the MAMP to be developed and implemented as part of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, as well as any requirements contained in the BOs and ITP that will be issued for the proposed Project. As discussed earlier, Cargill has installed and is evaluating the operability of temporary screens at two smaller intakes (Intakes 1 and 9; refer to revised Table 2-2 in Section 9.2). No interim pumping window has been established for the smaller intakes; pumping windows for all intakes will be refined based on the findings of the monitoring implemented as part of the MAMP.

To accelerate the definition of appropriate pumping windows, BCDC required, as part of the short-term permit extension recently granted to Cargill, that Cargill initiate interim monitoring activities by February 15, 2025. The interim monitoring effort will begin to gather data on physical conditions and fish presence (eDNA) in the vicinity of the intakes prior to the completion of the MAMP at the end of June.

8.1.5.2 Fish Screens

A fish screen is a structure used to exclude fish from a water intake. An example of a conical fish screen, which is the type most likely to be used at Cargill's Coyote and possibly other mechanical pump intakes, is shown in Figure 8-2. The conical shape helps to guide fish away from the intake area while allowing water to pass through. The screen would typically be made of metal mesh to allow water to flow but prevent fish from entering. The specifications for the screen would comply with CDFW and/or NMFS guidance, depending on the species of fish being

excluded. The conical shape and specific screen design create lower water flow velocities near the screen surface, making it easier for fish to swim away from the intake and reducing the risk of impingement and entrainment. Most fish screens are equipped with mechanical sweeping arms that brush debris and accumulated sediment off of the fish screens. Fish screens require routine maintenance.

Figure 8-2. Example of Conical Fish Screen at Low Tide (Napa Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area)
Photo courtesy of Karen Taylor, CDFW

8.1.5.3 Other Measures

It may be possible for Cargill to develop and implement other complementary or alternative measures for preventing fish from being taken in with Bay water at its intakes. For example, Cargill may be able to modify or reconfigure intake infrastructure to reduce the number of fish screens required, which would also reduce the environmental impacts associated with fish screen installation. Potential fish protection measures will be evaluated in detail as part of the implementation of the MAMP.

8.1.6 Proposed Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program

As discussed in Section 2.10.8 of the RDEA, Cargill would develop and implement a MAMP in coordination with BCDC, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, USFWS, and RWQCB. The MAMP itself is not compensatory mitigation. This subsection describes the process for developing and implementing the MAMP. The MAMP would define the steps required to:

- Determine whether special status fish are likely to be present at each of the intakes during the period that each intake may be used by Cargill
- Identify potential fish protection measures for each of the intakes. These measures are in addition to the fish screens at the Coyote intake that are evaluated in this EA, and are referred to as supplemental fish protection measures in this document
- Update take estimates if new, relevant data show additional take of special status fish beyond the estimates contained in the BOs and ITP (the take estimates would be updated by Cargill in in coordination with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW)
- Prioritize the intakes for action depending on the projected level of take at each of the intakes
- Confirm that compensatory mitigation required in the BOs and ITP ensures that impacts to special status fish remain less than significant under CEQA based on take estimate updates
- Update the compensatory mitigation requirements if the projected take of special status fish is revised based on new, relevant MAMP data

Fish monitoring involving collection of fish would identify all fish species, not just special status fish, but would be targeted at characterizing the presence of special status fish in the areas near the intakes. While fish monitoring involving use of eDNA would be generally be focused on specific species, the monitoring effort will include several rounds of metabarcoding, which identifies all identifiable species, including native species that are not listed. The monitoring plan referred to in Section 2.10.8 of the RDEA has been renamed the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan to more accurately characterize its content and intent (refer to Section 9.1 for text changes to the RDEA).

8.1.6.1 MAMP Development Process

Over the past two years, BCDC has had extensive discussions with NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, USACE, and RWQCB regarding the development of a fish monitoring and protection relative to Cargill's projected intake of Bay water. While the resource agencies believe that several special status fish species are likely to be impacted by Cargill's intake of Bay water, there are insufficient data regarding the presence of special status fish species in the vicinity of the intakes during the periods when they are likely to be operating to fully confirm that the proposed mitigation contained in the BOs and ITP will ensure that potential impacts to special status fish species will remain less than significant under CEQA. The data collected pursuant to the MAMP will provide an additional line of evidence to confirm that the proposed mitigation is sufficient. If necessary based on the data collected pursuant to the MAMP, compensatory mitigation requirements may be revised if projected take is greater than currently estimated.

While the MAMP is expected to be completed or nearing completion when the proposed permit is approved, BCDC's special permit conditions will require the implementation of the MAMP, and provide milestones for the implementation process. It is anticipated that the ITP and BOs will also require development and implementation of a MAMP. The MAMP is being developed in consultation with the resource and regulatory agencies, and will require approval

from these agencies prior to being accepted by BCDC. Cargill has committed to working with the relevant regulatory authorities to finalize the MAMP by June 30, 2025, or within 45 days of receipt of final agency comments on the Draft MAMP.

To support the expeditious development and implementation of the MAMP, BCDC required interim monitoring prior to the finalization of the MAMP. Any fish monitoring involving fish capture would require take authorization; however, monitoring of physical parameters and eDNA analysis was initiated prior to the receipt of take authorizations for fish monitoring involving fish capture. Per agreement with Cargill, phases of the interim monitoring commenced in February and March 2025.

8.1.6.2 MAMP Implementation Steps

The MAMP implementation process would likely consist of four major steps:

Step 1 would provide the basis for defining whether and where fish protection measures may be required at Cargill's intakes other than the Coyote intake. Step 1 would consist of a monitoring program encompassing physical and biological (fish) monitoring, which would provide an assessment of the fish species present or potentially present in the vicinity of each intake, the numbers of these fish, and the time(s) of year they may be present. As the monitoring progresses, the monitoring effort may be adjusted based on the results and lessons learned on the effectiveness of the monitoring. Data collected would be submitted semi-annually, and assessed on an annual basis or more frequently to determine whether the new information obtained would be adequate to assess whether potential take of fish at each of the intakes should be revised. Adjustments may be required to the duration, frequency, or location of monitoring activities. In addition to monitoring of physical water quality parameters and fish, Cargill would be required to monitor flow rates and pump/intake on/off data, so that an estimate of the total intake of water can be developed.

Step 2 would provide recommendations regarding supplemental fish protection measures if necessitated by an analysis of the data collected by Step 1. The Step 1 data would be reviewed to determine if updated take estimates are required. If updated take estimates are required, they would be developed in coordination with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW, and used to prioritize the intakes requiring protection, and to confirm whether the mitigation required in the BOs and ITP is adequate to ensure that potential impacts to special status fish will remain less than significant under CEQA. Step 2 would describe the options for supplemental fish protection and which measures are most effective for each intake. Such fish protection measures may include pumping windows, additional fish screens, and/or infrastructure modifications. If fish protection measures are infeasible at any intake(s), the Step 2 analysis would provide the detailed explanation regarding feasibility limitations. If additional compensatory mitigation, beyond that required in the BOs and ITP, is required to meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, Cargill would provide an updated proposal for compensatory mitigation. The updated proposal would be developed in coordination with, and require approval by, BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW and RWQCB. Step 2 would also include adaptive management, in which what is learned from the monitoring over time is used to improve the effectiveness of the fish protection measures.

Step 3 would consist of the monitoring and reporting program for the fish protection measures, including operational performance and effectiveness, as determined by the resource agencies and BCDC.

Step 4 would address compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation would be required for any intake of Bay water that may result in take. The extent of required compensatory mitigation defined in the BOs and ITP would be adjusted, if necessary, based on the findings of the monitoring in Step 1. Unscreened intake mitigation would address take occurring during the period before fish protection measures are put in place (referred to as retroactive compensatory mitigation), and take from long-term intake of water through an unscreened intake if fish protection measures are infeasible. Compensatory mitigation is also likely to be required for residual take of impinged fish and entrainment of larval fish and eggs following installation of fish screens. The need for any such mitigation will be defined in collaboration with the resource agencies. Other fish protection measures, if identified and implemented, may also have residual take. Retroactive compensatory mitigation would be applied to the period between July 1, 2025 and the implementation of approved fish protection measures, where needed.

If the proposed compensatory mitigation consists of activities that may result in environmental impacts (i.e., any compensation other than the purchase of mitigation bank credits) Cargill would be required to develop a compensatory mitigation implementation plan to describe how the proposed compensatory mitigation would be done. This plan would be required to enable BCDC to conduct supplemental CEQA review and determine the need for any permit modifications.

8.1.6.3 MAMP Preparation Schedule

The MAMP will be finalized by June 30, 2025, or within 45 days of receipt of agency comments on the Draft MAMP, whichever is later. Specific details regarding monitoring frequency and methodology as well as evaluation criteria will need to be developed and agreed upon by the resource and regulatory agencies and Cargill. At the request of NMFS and CDFW, Cargill is currently working on estimating approach and sweep velocities for its intakes; the results of this effort will be incorporated into the MAMP. A Draft Work Plan for Sweep and Approach Velocity Analysis (the Velocity Work Plan) was sent to the regulatory agencies on December 31, 2024 for review and approval. Following agency review and comments, a revised Velocity Work Plan was sent to the regulatory agencies on March 11, 2025. BCDC has developed a tentative MAMP preparation schedule, outlined in Table 8-2. The timeline for development of the MAMP will depend in part on resource and regulatory agency staffing capacity. Cargill submitted a draft MAMP outline to the regulatory agencies on February 28, 2025.

Table 8-2. Proposed MAMP Schedule Parameters

Deliverable	Due Date
Draft Work Plan for Sweep and Approach Velocity Analysis	December 31, 2024 (submitted)

Deliverable	Due Date
Draft eDNA and Water Quality Interim Monitoring Work Plan	January 27, 2025 (submitted)
Revised Sweep and Approach Velocity Analysis Work Plan	March 11, 2025
Final Sweep and Approach Velocity Analysis Work Plan	As feasible based on agency review of the Revised Sweep and Approach Velocity Modeling Work Plan submitted March 11, 2025
Revised eDNA and Water Quality Interim Monitoring Work Plan	February 28, 2025
Final Interim Monitoring Plan	March 1, 2025, or as feasible based on agency review of the Draft interim Monitoring Plan
Implement Sweep and Approach Velocity Modeling, Including Field Data Collection	March 2025 – June 2026, or beginning immediately following approval of final Sweep and Approach Velocity Modeling Work Plan
Prepare Draft MAMP	April 1, 2025
Prepare Final MAMP	June 30, 2025, or within 45 Days after receipt of final agency comments on the Draft MAMP, whichever is later
Initiate Interim Monitoring	February 15, 2025
Initiate Step 1 Monitoring	No later than 30 days after agency approval of Final MAMP

The MAMP will provide a detailed monitoring and reporting schedule, which will be developed in collaboration with BCDC and the resource agencies. It will also provide a projected schedule for the determination of supplemental fish protection priorities and for development of the compensatory mitigation implementation plan, reports documenting the results of the physical and fish monitoring, as well as progress with other components of the MAMP, as defined in the MAMP.

8.1.6.4 MAMP Implementation Process and Duration

The MAMP would be implemented in a step-wise fashion. Physical and biological monitoring would probably be implemented over a period of several years to capture the full range of likely conditions. The monitoring program would be reviewed and adjusted annually as initial monitoring data point to locations where further information is required. Whenever fish monitoring involving capture of fish occurs, the monitoring effort will characterize the full range of fish captured, which will provide information on the presence of other native fish species that may be present.

While monitoring is occurring, or following completion of the primary phase of monitoring pursuant to the MAMP, BCDC, Cargill, and the resource agencies will collaborate to develop the compensatory mitigation implementation plan which will describe how Cargill intends to provide the compensatory mitigation specified in the BOs and ITP. If new, relevant monitoring data collected pursuant to the MAMP necessitates revised take estimates from those contained

in the BOs and ITP, Cargill, in coordination with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW and RWQCB, will update the take estimates accordingly and employ those take estimates to define the associated priorities for implementation of supplemental fish protection measures. Following review by BCDC and the resource agencies, and any required revisions, Cargill will use the agreed-upon priorities to begin design and permitting of supplemental fish protection measures. BCDC would also use the updated take estimates to confirm that compensatory mitigation requirements contained in the BOs and ITP are adequate to ensure Project-related impacts to special status fish species remain less than significant under CEQA. Compensatory mitigation would be retroactive to July 1, 2025.

Concurrently, Cargill would develop a monitoring program to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and operational condition of any fish protection measures required. This monitoring effort would include monitoring of water intake as well as biological monitoring. The operational and effectiveness monitoring would be used to ensure that fish screens and other fish protection measures are functioning as intended. Cargill would be required to conduct monitoring throughout the operation of the fish screens and other fish protection measures. The results of the monitoring would also be used to continue to optimize the fish protection measures and intake of Bay water to minimize take of fish.

Once BCDC and the resource agencies have approved the compensatory mitigation implementation plan, Cargill would initiate implementation of the compensatory mitigation. The implementation process and schedule for the compensatory mitigation would depend on the type(s) and amount(s) of compensatory mitigation to be provided.

Implementation of the fish monitoring and supplemental fish protection measures defined pursuant to the MAMP, as well as implementation of compensatory mitigation would require additional CEQA and NEPA review and agency permits/approvals. BCDC, Cargill, and the resource agencies will collaborate to expedite these processes as much as possible, to reduce the time required to achieve implementation of the MAMP.

The implementation of the MAMP would include preparation of various reports. Cargill would be required to provide the following:

- Semi-annual data reports presenting the data collected in the previous 6 months
- Annual MAMP implementation reports documenting the actions taken pursuant to the MAMP and providing analysis and interpretation of data collected in the preceding 12 months
- A comprehensive monitoring report documenting the results of the primary monitoring phase (the Step 1 of the MAMP)
- Following installation of the Coyote intake fish screens and any required supplemental fish protection measures, annual operational and effectiveness monitoring reports documenting the amount of water taken in, the operational condition and performance of the fish protection measures, and the result of any required biological monitoring.

The annual MAMP implementation reports and annual operational and effectiveness monitoring reports may be combined into one document. The reports generated pursuant to the MAMP would be submitted separately from the Annual Completion Report.

8.1.6.5 Development of Updated Take Estimates Required by MAMP Data

Cargill has submitted estimates of take as part of the Final Biological Assessments and revised ITP application based upon currently available data. These take estimates are primarily based on an estimated fish density (i.e., number of individual fish of specific species of fish expected to be present in a given volume of water), and the total volume of water that may be pumped. Because water intake varies over the course of each year, Cargill estimated take on a monthly basis assuming seasonally-adjusted intake of water. Fish density for certain species is expected to vary over the course of a year; however, as a conservative measure given the lack of data in the immediate vicinity of the intakes, Cargill used the highest estimated density based on the available data in the general vicinity of the Project area. These take estimates will be reviewed by the resource agencies as part of their review of the requested approvals/permits and reflected in the take estimates included in the BOs and ITP. Take estimates may be updated (using the same methodology used in the BOs and ITP) after the monitoring described in the MAMP is completed if new, relevant data collected through the MAMP process supports a revised estimated take.

8.1.6.6 Prioritization of Intakes for Implementation of Protection Measures

Once any updated take estimates have defined based on new relevant data, the most current take estimates for each intake would be used to determine the need for supplemental fish protection measures for each intake. The intakes would be ranked by priority for action, depending on the most current estimated level of take. It is anticipated that higher Bay water intake volumes are likely to lead to higher take rates; however, other factors such as the depth of the water in the vicinity of the intake, the size of the water body, and the distance of the intake from the Bay may also affect the presence of certain species. Cargill would propose priorities for enacting supplemental fish protection measures at each of the intakes, and these priorities would have to be approved by BCDC, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, and RWQCB, as applicable depending on the fish species.

8.1.6.7 Compensatory Mitigation for Take of Fish

Establishing compensatory mitigation requirements requires understanding the level of take that may occur. The BOs and ITP will require a specific quantity of compensatory mitigation based on the take estimates in the BOs and ITP (which are based on the currently available data). The ratio of the amount of mitigation required per fish would most likely be dependent on the specific type of mitigation to be implemented. As noted in Mitigation Measure BIO-2, compensatory mitigation may include, but is not limited to, restoration or preservation of impacted species habitat, enhancement of existing habitat, or purchase of credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. In addition, BCDC and the resource and regulatory agencies may accept a pilot study of a nature-based solution to berm erosion (refer to Section 8.2) as part of a package of compensation for take of fish. As discussed earlier, if updated take estimates are necessary based upon new, relevant data as determined in coordination with BCDC, NMFS,

USFWS, and CDFW, those updated estimates would be used to confirm that mitigation requirements contained in the ITP and BOs are adequate to ensure potential impacts to special status fish remain less than significant under CEQA. If the updated take estimates indicate that take may be greater than the estimate based on the assumptions contained in the BOs and ITP, additional mitigation would be required to ensure compliance with Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

Cargill is required, by Mitigation Measure BIO-2, to prepare a compensatory mitigation plan if intake of water occurs when special status fish species may be present. The compensatory mitigation plan would provide further detail regarding the specific quantities and locations of the proposed compensatory mitigation outlined in the BOs and ITP, and would be developed following the release of the final BOs and ITP. The compensatory mitigation plan would be updated as needed if updates to the take estimates are necessary based upon new, relevant MAMP data, as determined in coordination with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS, and CDFW using the same mitigation ratios specified in the ITP and BOs.

8.1.6.8 Implementation Process/Additional CEQA Analysis

Following completion of the compensatory mitigation plan, Cargill would prepare a compensatory mitigation implementation plan providing sufficient detail regarding the planned mitigation to enable BCDC to complete CEQA review of the proposed mitigation activities. Potential impacts associated with installation of fish screens for the Coyote intake are covered in this CEQA document. Additional CEQA analysis and amended regulatory permits are expected to be required for installation of any other fish screens on Cargill's intakes, other fish protection measures involving construction activities, and for certain types of compensatory mitigation. Implementation of the supplemental fish protection measures and compensatory mitigation pursuant to the MAMP would be a complex process. Once prioritization of the intakes for action is completed, the intakes would likely be on different schedules for design and implementation. On-going monitoring may inform the design process and may lead to revisions to the requirements for some intakes and/or compensatory mitigation. The design review/approval process for structural fish protection measures will need to be structured to expedite review and approval so that take of fish can be minimized; this will include streamlining the CEQA and NEPA review, and permitting processes for supplemental fish protection measures. Because CEQA and NEPA compliance will rely on compensatory mitigation, and to reduce the time between fish take and compensatory mitigation, compensatory mitigation would be designed and implemented concurrently with the fish protection measures to the extent feasible.

8.1.6.9 Review of BMPs and Mitigation Measures

The monitoring conducted pursuant to the MAMP may require adjustments to the BMPs and mitigation measures. Mitigation measures could be modified (without triggering additional CEQA analysis) provided they are generally similar in nature to what was proposed, achieve an equal or greater level of environmental protection as the existing measure for the targeted resource, do not increase the environmental effects of the mitigation measure beyond what was already analyzed in the EA, and the modified mitigation measure is feasible. BCDC will work with Cargill to implement any necessary modifications.

Table 9-1 in Section 9.1 provides revisions to the text contained in the RDEA regarding the MAMP, Mitigation Measure BIO-2, new and updated BMPs, and other revisions and clarifications related to protection of special status fish.

8.2 MASTER COMMENT RESPONSE 2 – NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

8.2.1 Background

Three comment letters requested that BCDC either require or strongly encourage the use of nature-based solutions (NBS) as an alternative to riprap on outboard berms requiring erosion protection. Riprap is placed on berm slopes that have been eroded by waves in order to prevent against future erosion from waves. Protecting berms against erosion is required to prevent berm failure and the resulting release of brines into the Bay. Berm protection is typically required on inboard and outboard berms in areas of high wave energy where there is no tidal marsh, and the berm face has recently eroded away. As discussed in the RDEA, placing riprap on Bay-fronting shorelines (also referred to as armoring shorelines) has, in recent years, been generally shown to have potential adverse consequences on habitat and biota, including impairing migration, refugia, and conditions for rearing and spawning (NMFS 2022b). In particular, armoring of shorelines can reduce shallow-water and intertidal habitat, lead to coarsening of substrates, and reduce organic debris. This in turn can alter macroinvertebrate assemblages and reduce prey sources for fish (Sobocinski et al. 2010, as cited in NMFS 2022b).

The RDEA discusses two types of riprap placement: riprap repairs and placement of new riprap. Riprap repair occurs in areas of existing, or previous, riprap placement where additional riprap is needed to replace riprap lost to waves or other erosive forces. Riprap repairs would not result in any new loss of unarmored shorelines; riprap is merely being replaced or added to in areas where it currently exists. New riprap placement occurs when new areas of erosion are identified. New riprap placement typically occurs in areas that are adjacent to areas of existing riprap. New riprap placement would lead to loss of unarmored shoreline although new riprap placement areas have already experienced erosion and vegetation/habitat loss which creates the need for rip rap placement protection.

The RDEA includes a number of BMPs related to riprap placement. BMP Riprap Placement–1: Nature-Based Solutions requires that, wherever feasible, NBS be evaluated for shoreline repair and protection on outboard berm slopes. As stated in the RDEA, if berm maintenance methods other than riprap placement, including potential NBS, are identified, they would be evaluated to determine whether they are subject to the field test requirements outlined in Section 2.10.1.4, and may be subject to additional CEQA review. NBS for which effectiveness at the Project area can be established based on existing information would not require a field test.

It should be noted that while climate change is likely to increase the need for erosion protection along the Bay shoreline, Cargill completed a technical engineering analysis to modify its riprap specifications to ensure site-specific riprap sizing for high wave energy

environments on the outboard berms (Anchor QEA 2024[17]). Properly-sized riprap is more likely to dissipate wave energy and less likely to be lost to erosive forces.

8.2.1.1 Definition of Nature-Based Solutions

Virtually all federal and state agencies are committed to the use of NBS, and consequently there are multiple definitions for the term "nature-based solutions." USEPA defines nature-based solutions as the strategic use of natural features or processes to help solve both human and ecological problems. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines NBS as sustainable planning, design, environmental management, and engineering practices that weave natural features or processes into the built environment to promote adaptation and resilience. These solutions use natural features and processes to, among others:

- Combat climate change
- Reduce flood risk
- Protect coastal property
- Restore and protect wetlands
- Stabilize shorelines

USACE uses the term Engineering with Nature, which it defines as the intentional alignment of natural and engineering processes to efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits through collaboration. The California State Coastal Conservancy has undertaken substantial work piloting "living shorelines" and has a program to regionally advance living shorelines in San Francisco Bay including the development of regional design and constructability guidance.

In this discussion, NBS could include shoreline protection on a spectrum from 100% green solutions with no human-made materials or structures to grey-green hybrid solutions incorporating both natural and human-made materials or structures. Hybrid solutions combine some form of shoreline armoring with natural solutions; for example, a rock-covered berm could serve as the upland edge of a tidal marsh restoration project.

8.2.1.2 Summary of Comments

Comments regarding nature-based solutions included the following:

- **Lack of Commitment to Nature-Based Solutions:** The EA should be revised to more clearly require evaluation and implementation of appropriate NBS. The EA does not yet include an adequate commitment to investigating the feasibility of NBS measures. BCDC is urged to revise the RDEA to include the expectations that the feasibility of nature-based solutions instead of rock armoring for outboard berms be evaluated and implemented; and to require appropriate mitigation for the riprap armoring that is allowed.
- **Climate Change and Need for Increased Armoring/Potential Cumulative Effects:** The need for armoring around the Bay is likely to increase over time due to climate change. As part of

[17] Anchor QEA. 2024. Memo from Michael Whelan and Megan Collins to Don Brown and Connie Lee, Cargill, and Christine Boudreau, Boudreau Associates, LLC. Re: Recommendations Cargill's Newark Salt Production Facility: Berm Slope Protection Specification. January 9.

the cumulative impact analysis for placement of riprap, the EA should include an assessment of the total amount of armoring along Bay shorelines, as well as an estimate of likely future armoring.

- **Life-Cycle Costs:** Feasibility analysis of NBS should consider the life-cycle costs for NBS over the expected life of the berms, as well as the value of the habitat benefits provided by NBS.
- **Options for NBS:** The EA should more clearly describe the available options for NBS. The RDEA should be revised to identify alternatives to shoreline armoring, where appropriate. The RDEA should include examples of the types of NBS that may be suitable for the segments of shoreline within the Biological Study Area.
- **Feasibility of Nature-Based Solutions:** The Draft EA should be revised to provide more detail on proposed assessments of the feasibility of NBS. The EA needs to provide more detail on how feasibility evaluations for NBS will be conducted, and the factors to be considered in the NBS feasibility evaluation.
- **NBS as Mitigation for Other Activities:** Some NBS could serve as mitigation for newly armored areas. NBS berm stabilization may enhance habitat values along shorelines that are currently armored. This could be an opportunity to provide mitigation for other locations where longer reaches of armoring may be necessary, and for cumulatively significant impacts. The RDEA should be revised to require mitigation for the loss of unarmored shoreline habitat.
- **Other Comments:**
  - The Draft EA does not support the conclusion that the armoring of currently unarmored outboard berms will have a less than significant impact.
  - The lack of a detailed assessment of the feasibility of nature-based bank stabilization measures is inconsistent with BCDC's San Francisco Bay Plan (Bay Plan) Shoreline Protection Policies 5 and 7. Those Bay Plan policies are consistent with RWQCB policies and related work supporting project designs that result in the minimum impact necessary to accomplish their basic project purpose, and incorporate NBS that can more sustainably support beneficial uses over time.

In addition, two commenters provided additional information on NBS as part of their comment letters. This supplemental information is reflected in Section 8.2.3.

8.2.2 BCDC Bay Plan Policies Regarding Use of Nature-Based Solutions

While some Bay Plan Shoreline Protection Findings generally recognize that adverse environmental impacts that hardened/grey shoreline protection such as riprap can have (e.g., Findings c and g), other Findings also expressly acknowledge the efficacy of hardened/grey shoreline protection such as riprap (e.g., Finding a) and state that the appropriate solution in any given case may depend on a number of factors (e.g., Finding d, f). Therefore, the Shoreline Protection Policies do not prohibit and, in fact, may allow for placement of new riprap as a solution for shoreline protection (e.g., Policy 1).

Furthermore, the Bay Plan Shoreline Protection Findings also generally recognize the relative environmental benefits of green shoreline protection such as nature-based solutions relative to hardened/grey infrastructure (e.g., Findings f, g, and i). Therefore, Shoreline Protection Policy 5 requires that "all shoreline protection projects should evaluate the use of natural and nature-based features… and should incorporate these features to the greatest extent practicable." (The Bay Plan clarifies that throughout the document "should" means "shall.")

However, although Shoreline Protection Policy 5 requires evaluation of NBS as shoreline protection, Policy 5 does not require use of NBS if it is not practicable to do so. Furthermore, the efficacy of NBS (particularly as relative to hardened/grey infrastructure) is not necessarily universally established, considering that Shoreline Protection Policy 7 states: "The Commission should encourage pilot and demonstration projects to research and demonstrate the benefits of incorporating natural and nature-based techniques in San Francisco Bay."

NBS options were considered in the RDEA (i.e., in BMP Riprap Placement-1 and in Sections 3.4.1.2 and 3.4.4.2) as potential environmentally-beneficial alternatives to hardened/grey infrastructure such as riprap. However, for purposes of Cargill's continued protection of the outboard berms of salt ponds, including with respect to placement of new riprap where none previously existed, it is likely impracticable to use NBS because these areas are typically:

- Located in high wave energy environments where it is technically challenging to implement NBS, and
- Small (on the order of 20 linear feet), which would make it very costly and technically challenging to protect these areas using NBS because NBS usually require gradual slopes and are therefore more suited to larger areas

Nonetheless to continue to encourage the use of NBS, the EA requires that the feasibility of NBS be evaluated each time riprap is placed in a previously unarmored area. The analysis of the least environmentally-damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) under Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, which is required by the USACE permit) provides this information, and BCDC generally intends to rely on the LEDPA analysis to satisfy the feasibility evaluation.

8.2.3 Evaluation of Potential Nature-Based Solutions

8.2.3.1 Overview of Nature-Based Solutions

There are many examples of NBS, depending on the specific purpose(s) of the action. NBS focused on preventing shoreline erosion can encompass actions that reduce wave energy, slow storm surge, and create buffers between the shoreline and the Bay. Some options that have been identified as potentially being suitable for San Francisco Bay include:

- ***Horizontal or ecotone levees*** are constructed tidal wetlands built on shallow slopes on the Bay side of existing levees. Wave energy and storm surge are absorbed by the vegetated slopes of the horizontal levees. A horizontal levee was constructed at the Oro Loma Treatment Wetlands in San Leandro and the outboard sides of the South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Levee have ecotone slopes. These ecotone slope levees typically require a

substantial amount of fill, and often fill has to be placed over mudflats or other existing habitat.

- ***Restoration of vegetated slopes to match existing grade***– this technique could be appropriate for berms eroded by causes other than waves, such as a one-time unusual circumstances like rain runoff or construction vehicle use.
- ***Strategic placement of dredged materials in shallow near-shore areas*** could provide an additional source of sediment to nourish existing marshes and make them more resilient to sea level rise. Preserving existing marshes would protect the berms behind the marshes from erosion. USACE and USGS are currently collaborating on a pilot study of strategic sediment placement in the Bay.
- ***Oyster reefs*** are made up of thousands of oysters. The reef breaks up waves before they reach the shore, and also contributes to improved water quality because the oysters filter the water. Artificial oyster reefs may be constructed from special concrete mixes formed into ball or other shapes, or from other substrates such as net bags filled with oyster shells, to attract oyster larvae. Oyster balls can be found at Heron's Head Park in San Francisco.
- ***Eelgrass meadows*** slow down waves and protect shorelines. Eelgrass has specific habitat needs that have to be met for the plants to establish successfully and remain viable long-term. As discussed in the EA, recent studies show a large area of eelgrass north of the Project area, off-shore from the Eden Landing restoration site.
- ***Coarse gravel or cobble beaches*** can absorb wave energy and break up waves before they reach the shore.
- ***Green riprap, also called vegetated riprap***[18]***,*** is a mixture of rocks and shoreline vegetation, set at a slightly shallower slope than typical riprap.
- ***Large woody debris,*** which often needs to be anchored, is a natural way to absorb wave energy.
- ***Rocky breakwaters*** [19]can be placed offshore, greatly reducing wave energy and providing habitat for some aquatic and bird species. Some of these were placed at Middle Harbor Shoreline Park.

Of these NBS, only restoration of vegetated slopes to match existing grade, and possibly green riprap, would be likely to include the placement of soil and rock in quantities equivalent to maintenance activities covered in this EA: The other NBS could require additional permitting

[18] Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). 2025. Environmentally Sensitive Channel- and Bank-Protection Measures. Accessed February 18, 2025. http://www.extranet.vdot.state.va.us/locdes/hydraulic_design/nchrp_rpt544/content/html/Soil_Grass_Riprap/Soil_Grass_Riprap.html/
Watersheds Canada. 2025. The benefits of vegetated riprap. Accessed February 18, 2025. https://naturaledge.watersheds.ca/2022/11/the-benefits-of-vegetated-riprap/

[19] Stevens Institute of Technology. 2022. Living Shorelines Engineering Guidelines 2022 Update. August. Accessed February 18, 2025. www.nj.gov/dep/bcrp/docs/njlseg-update.pdf

and CEQA compliance. In addition, a remnant rock berm of unknown origin and age[20] located on the Bay-ward side of the fringing marsh at Cargill's Newark Plant 1 appears to provide protection to the marsh (i.e., where the remnant wall is present, the marsh is resisting erosion).

8.2.3.2 Potential Feasibility Criteria

As described in the RDEA, Cargill currently monitors erosion and other factors affecting its berms on an on-going basis. The need for new riprap placement would be identified as part of that on-going monitoring and proposed as a maintenance task at a specific location in the Annual Work Plan. It is difficult to predict the need for new riprap placement in advance of a given year's maintenance. Areas with receding marsh can be flagged for follow-up; however, the actual rate of erosion at these areas can be highly variable. Big storms can greatly accelerate erosion, and tighter clays can be relatively resistant to erosion, even once exposed to wave action. While BCDC intends to rely on the LEDPA analyses as explained earlier, feasibility criteria affecting the potential use of NBS as an alternative to riprap placement in new areas may include:

- **Performance**. The NBS must be documented of being capable of providing erosion protection[21] in similar high wind/wave energy environments as the area to be protected. Cargill has already assessed wave heights to be substantial on outboard berms that are exposed to waves. Certain inboard berms are too salty to support vegetation. Outboard berms in sloughs with low wave energy rarely require erosion repair. [22]
- **Cost.** The life-cycle cost of the NBS should not be onerous and be comparable to that of riprap.
- **Legal Access**. Cargill must have timely legal access to the area(s) where the NBS would be implemented, i.e., the SLC would need to be willing to grant a lease for that area on a timely basis.
- **Timing/Institutional Considerations**. The NBS must be permittable and approved by the resource and regulatory agencies (including any necessary CEQA review) within the timeframe reasonably required for Cargill's maintenance needs

8.2.3.3 Evaluation Process

Cargill anticipates needing to place riprap in new locations multiple times during the permit period. When conditions at an unarmored location deteriorate to such an extent that Cargill can foresee the need for erosion protection in the next few years, Cargill is required by the USACE permit to prepare a LEDPA analysis documenting that the shoreline protection proposed at each location (on outboard berm slopes) has been designed to minimize impacts to the environment. The LEDPA memo will assess the suitability of NBS for those locations, and justify the application of riprap where required, and may use some of the factors listed

[20] This rock berm was most likely installed before BCDC came into existence.

[21] If the proposed NBS is a pilot study of a potential NBS option, this criterion does not apply.

[22] If the proposed NBS is a pilot study of a potential NBS option, this criterion does not apply.

previously. The LEDPA memo accompanies the Annual Work Plan and is sent to BCDC, the RWQCB and USACE prior to the maintenance year in which Cargill anticipates completing the erosion protection in the new area. The LEDPA analysis would include:

- A description and photo of the area to be protected, including any adjacent wetland vegetation, the projected size of the repair and an assessment of the likely factors causing the erosion including wave exposure.
- The quantity of riprap that would be required to protect the area, and the life cycle cost of that riprap, including future riprap repairs to provide a basis for cost comparison to the NBS options
- A technical feasibility assessment of a minimum of three NBS options that may be applicable to the area, including the documented information regarding the physical performance of each of the options under similar environmental conditions, any prior experience with use of the NBS in San Francisco Bay, habitat and/or species benefits derived from implementation of each of the NBS options, potential drawbacks associated with each NBS, and an assessment of constructability for each NBS option.
- A life cycle cost estimate for each of the NBS options considered, and
- A logistical assessment of each NBS option, including the expected resource and regulatory approvals required, the likely timeline for such approvals, and any anticipated obstacles to obtaining the approvals.

The LEDPA analysis would be submitted concurrently with the Annual Work Plan for the maintenance year preceding the proposed new riprap placement, to enable detailed regulatory review of the proposed shoreline protection solutions. Implementing NBS in newly-eroded areas may be difficult. The 2022 LEDPA analysis for new riprap placement (Boudreau and Associates 2022[23]) stated that

> "…placing sediment or fill in small increments cannot provide the foundation to combat the natural erosive forces that can be addressed using rip rap in small areas. Specifically, when Cargill identifies the need for new rip rap, it is typically in an area extending approximately 20 linear feet (LF) adjacent to existing armored areas. A living shoreline solution would need to cover a large area over a much longer distance bayward of the berm to provide a stable planform, whether it a be a rocky beach or intertidal saltmarsh. This would require the placement of fill extending tens to hundreds of feet into the Bay, which would require a relatively large volume of fill (e.g., tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands cubic yards) to achieve the elevation ranges required to provide the wave protection needed to maintain berm stability."

[23] Boudreau and Associates, LLC. 2022. Subject: Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Project - Rip Rap Placement Analysis. Letter to Schuyler Olsson/San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission and Brian Wines/San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. April 5.

The size of the area to be protected, the volume of fill required to do, and the associated cost would all be addressed as part of the LEDPA analysis.

8.2.3.4 Nature-Based Solutions as Mitigation for Other Activities

In addition to possibly being implemented directly in place of new riprap placement on outboard berms, NBS could also be implemented at other locations as a mitigation for other activities, potentially including partial mitigation for intake of Bay water (refer to Section 8.1). NBS could, for example, be implemented in the following situations:

- To maintain berm integrity in areas where riprap is not required. Riprap is not specified for outboard berms not exposed to waves – these locations may present opportunities for use of NBS.
- To protect marsh in areas where it is currently eroding, which would protect berms in the long-term and avoid the need for armoring in the future.
- To protect intact marsh within the Project area, which could serve as on-site mitigation for other habitat impacts.
- In place of riprap repairs, particularly in areas of severe erosion where riprap slope protection has been completely or almost completely lost.

In addition, conducting a study of a specific type of nature-based solution could be included as one of the options for compensatory mitigation for habitat loss, new riprap placement, and/or intake of Bay water.

BCDC would work with the resource and regulatory agencies to determine whether and how to integrate study of an NBS into the compensatory mitigation requirements for habitat loss associated with installation of the fish screens, and/or compensatory mitigation take of special status fish, if applicable. Use of NBS in this application may also require permit amendments and additional CEQA analysis.

8.2.4 Proposed Permit Conditions

BCDC will work with the resource and regulatory agencies and Cargill to continue to encourage the use of NBS and will incorporate relevant conditions into the proposed permit.

8.3 SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES TO COMMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

As discussed in the introduction to Section 8, the CCCR comment letter incorporated 5 other documents by reference. These documents were:

1) June 8, 2021 CCCR comment letter to BCDC regarding the April 2021 Draft EA
2) November 12, 2022 Save the Bay/CCCR letter addressed to the ECRB
3) June 9, 2021 email with recommendations of how to fill void spaces in riprap

to avoid harboring predators and non-native species

4) November 11, 2014 Memo from Dr. Peter Baye to the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project regarding the potential to use gravel beach restoration/creation as an alternative to the use of riprap in areas subject to wave erosion, and

5) A KMZ file providing the location of an example of a gravel barrier (identified as Item 4a in the CCCR comment letter).

Items 3 through 5 provide supplemental information regarding potential NBS, and are addressed in the discussion of NBS. Item 1, the comment letter on the April 2021 Draft EA was considered in detail in the RDEA, which incorporated revisions to the Draft EA. Items 1 and 2 are addressed in this section.

8.3.1 CCCR Comment Letter on the April 2021 Draft EA

This letter raised many of the same issues also raised in the CCCR comment letter on the RDEA. The comments that are addressed in the RDEA and in this Final EA consisted of:

- Need for clarity regarding the proposed duration of the permit (Final EA – Response to comment CCCR-2 (pg. 8-22), Table 9-1 (pg. 9-4))
- Concerns related to making berms drivable (the potential for increased fill in the salt ponds) and filling berm gaps (and the associated potential for increased predator access) (RDEA: pg. 2-37, pg. 3-76; Final EA pg. 8-27, Table 9-1 (pg. 9-11))
- The quantity of new riprap on outboard berms, the potential for riprap to create predator habitat, and predator management requirements (RDEA: BMPs Riprap placement-3: Minimize Voids (pg. 2-81) and ES and SNR-6: Predator Control (pg. 2-84), Table 2-8, and pg. pg. 3-75)
- Requests for photo documentation of lock access and egress effects on habitat, including the effects of amphibious excavators, if used (RDEA: pg. 3-80)
- Tracking effectiveness of restoration when habitat is disturbed for lock access/egress (RDEA: BMPs Lock Access/Egress–11 (pg. 2-83) and Lock Access/Egress–14 (pg. 2-84) and pg. 3-87)
- Adding seaside alkaligrass (*Puccinella maritima*) to the weed management plan (RDEA: pg. 2-50)
- Need for weed surveys prior to conducting ground disturbing work (RDEA: BMP Weed Management–7 and Weed Management–8, p. 2-82)
- How long sheet piles are left in place if used to restore locks after access or egress (RDEA: pg. 2-53)
- How Cargill controls the quality of the soil it imports, and agency oversight of imported soil quality (RDEA: pp. 2-57 – 2-58 and Appendix C)

- Documenting quantity and disposition of sediment removed from intake channels (RDEA: pp. 2-60 – 2-61, and Table 2-8)
- Definition of intake channels (RDEA: pg. 2-60)
- The need to involve the resource and regulatory agencies in decisions regarding the disposition of any soils spilled onto outboard habitat during berm maintenance (Final EA: pg. 8-23 (response to comment CCC-7) and pg. 9-17)
- Vehicular speed limits on berms (RDEA: BMP Berm Maintenance–10: Vehicular Traffic (pg. 2-80), pg. 2-22)
- Use and management of temporary stockpiles (RDEA: pg. 2-54 and pg. 3-165)
- Use of excavated sumps as part of lock access (RDEA: pg. 2-54), and
- The need for additional BMPs and modifications to BMPs included in the EA (RDEA: many BMPs have been modified (refer to Section 2.13); Final EA: additional modifications are included on pp. 9-17 to 9-23 (this includes the additional 7 new BMPs))

The following subsections provide information regarding several comments that were considered but not explicitly addressed in the revisions from the April 2021 Draft EA to the August 2024 RDEA. These were:

- Request for figures of all potential lock access locations
- Information regarding compliance inspections to ensure marsh at lock cuts has been restored to its pre-existing elevations
- Status of mercury testing required by current permit
- Extent and location of sediment excavation to reseal an access or egress cut in a lock
- Whether the nature of the work remains substantially the same as previously, and whether all potential impacts have been addressed

8.3.1.1 Figures of All Potential Lock Access Locations

The comment letter requested that the EA provide figures showing the potential lock access locations for any locks that might be accessed during the term of the proposed permit. Because Cargill conducts maintenance based on its inspections of its facilities, it is unknown at this point which locks may need to be accessed. In addition, as discussed in the RDEA, Cargill is increasingly using amphibious equipment, which does not require lock access cuts. All 16 locks (this includes active and inactive locks) are shown on project area maps in updated Figure 2-1 (refer to Section 9.3).

8.3.1.2 Compliance Inspections to Confirm Marsh Elevations

The comments included a question to BCDC whether regulatory agencies ever do compliance inspections to ensure that the marsh elevations are restored at lock access cuts. Cargill's current BCDC permit requires Cargill to allow BCDC staff to inspect the property upon 24-hours advance notice. It is expected that a similar condition will be in the new permit. BCDC

staff do perform field inspections of Cargill maintenance. In the last few years these were done on June 7, 2023, August 2, 2023 and September 24, 2023. No lock access has been proposed by Cargill in the last several years so no inspections were possible of lock access cuts. If lock access was proposed by Cargill in the future it is likely BCDC staff would schedule an inspection of this activity. BCDC also relies on the monitoring reports provided as part of the annual Completion Report to track recovery of lock access cut restoration. From June 2016 through February 2025, no locks were been accessed using access cuts, and no locks are expected to be accessed this way through the end of the 2024-2025 maintenance year.

8.3.1.3 Status of Mercury Testing

The existing permit required a one-time mercury testing program, focused on potential impacts to California clapper rail (now Ridgway's rail) to be completed no later than February 16, 2000. The comment sought information on whether this testing had been completed. To address the question of the potential for and significance of increases in bioaccumulation of mercury in clapper rails due to dredge material placement on berms and stockpiles, Cargill conducted a demonstration project in the winter of 1995-1996, in which actual dredging was performed and the effect on mercury concentrations in Ridgway's rail prey items was monitored. If no increases in mercury concentrations were observed, then the issue would be considered resolved. If increases were observed, then an evaluation of the significance of these increases was to be made. The demonstration project evaluated the effects of dredging activities at Dredge Lock A-7, a lock considered to represent a worst-case scenario.

In March 1995, a study plan was prepared by S.R. Hansen & Associates and approved by USFWS and USACE. In the winter of 1995-96, this study plan was implemented, and a report was submitted to the agencies describing the methodology used and results. The demonstration project included an evaluation of sediments in salt pond berms around the South Bay and evaluated whether dredging operations increased mercury concentrations in Ridgway's rail prey items. The project compared mercury concentrations in 3 berms with mercury concentrations in adjacent intertidal sediments (the control or reference site). The study also assessed tissue concentrations of two prey items of Ridgway's rails (the polychaete, Neanthes sp., and the bivalve, Potamocorbula sp.) which were sampled before, during, and following an actual entry into Dredge Lock A-7 directly adjacent to the lock (the perturbation area) and 50 meters distant. The results indicated that the berm concentrations were less than or equal to intertidal concentrations, and that tissue concentrations in prey items were not biologically/bioaccumalatively significant. The conclusion was that berm topping and access/egress to the locks did not cause a mercury problem, and therefore, no further action was required.

USFWS conducted its own analysis and interpretation of the mercury sediment and tissue data collected by S.R. Hansen and Associates, and supplemental data from samples collected concurrently by USFWS at Dredge Lock A7 in late 1995 and early 1996 as part of the federal consultation process. USFWS confirmed the conclusions reached by SR Hansen & Associates, that the results of this demonstration project indicated that the dredging operation performed for entry in Lock A-7 did not increase the concentrations of methyl mercury in sediment.

USFWS noted that the lock access activities may have reduced the rate of methyl mercury formation in sediment four months after the dredging event. USFWS further concluded that the lock access activities did not result in a significant risk to California clapper [i.e., Ridgway's] rails via mercury contamination of their prey items.

These results were further reviewed by the working group established during the permit negotiations and no changes to Cargill's activities were required nor was additional sediment/soil characterization or risk assessments required.

The resource agencies have issued subsequent biological opinions or letters of concurrence for Cargill's permits and have not required any additional sediment/soil characterization to issue their determinations. For the current permit renewal application, Cargill has submitted biological assessments evaluating potential impacts to biological resources as per Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act; the regulatory agencies are currently processing these submittals.

8.3.1.4 Sediment Excavation to Reseal Lock Cuts

This comment requested more information regarding the potential process for and extent of excavation of supplemental sediment to seal a lock cut. Lock access/egress activities have been and would continue to be reported in the Annual Completion Report. Sediment that is used to close lock entries has a high-water content and sloughs on a slope until stabilized. To achieve the original lock berm height, it is sometimes necessary to place additional sediment/soil onto the lock berm access and egress cuts. Using vinyl sheet pile helps minimize sloughing and expedites consolidation. Monitoring of lock access is conducted by a biologist and the monitoring reports document the effects of lock access. It is unknown at this time whether supplemental sediment may have to be excavated from any of the locations where locks may be accessed to help seal the access cut; however, the potential effects would be the same as those generally associated with lock access (i.e., potential excavation of an access channel, and potential effects on habitat in the vicinity of the access cut) and are therefore addressed as part of the EA.

Use of amphibious excavators would help eliminate the need for excavation as part of lock access, and any associated supplemental excavation of sediment.

8.3.1.5 Nature of the Work and Addressing All Potential Impacts

The final comments questioned whether the adverse impacts of the proposed work remain essentially the same and whether the previously accepted mitigation is adequate. The comments also suggested that not all impacts, especially with respect to nesting birds on berms, had been adequately analyzed.

As discussed in the RDEA and this Final EA, some modifications have been made to the project description, and compensatory mitigation is expected to be required for certain potential project impacts related to take of special status fish and permanent impacts to federally- or state-protected wetlands. Certain activities that could have adversely impacted use of the project areas by special status birds have been greatly reduced from the level of work previously discussed in the RDEA, including a more than 90% reduction in the number of berm gaps to filled (from 40 to 3), and a 75% reduction in the extent of additional berms to be made

drivable (from 1 mile per year to 0.25 miles per year). In addition, the EA contains multiple BMPs related to protection of nesting birds, including one BMP focusing specifically on California least tern and Western snowy plover. With the BMPs included in the project, potential impacts to special status and birds and nesting birds would be less than significant. For the new permit to be issued, Cargill is required to obtain new biological opinions from USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS biological opinion will address impacts to special status birds based on the latest science, and any actions contained in avoidance and minimization measures that are not currently included in the EA would be added as a permit condition and/or enforceable through conditions contained in the USACE permit.

Lastly, the previously accepted compensatory mitigation in the original 1993 BCDC permit was restoration of a 49-acre salt pond called Baumberg-1 to tidal action and tidal marsh. This was to offset 17 acres of temporal impacts to tidal marsh from lock access at any given time and was set at a time when the operational area used by Cargill for salt production was much larger (salt ponds have been since transferred to USFWS). Temporal impacts to tidal marsh, even if lock access would continue with conventional floating equipment, would be less than previous due to the reduction in the number of locks in use. If an inactive lock is put back into service, additional CEQA review would be conducted to evaluate any associated potential impacts.

8.3.2 Save the Bay/CCCR Letter to the ECRB

This letter raised several issues for the ECRB to consider. Some of these issues, including questions regarding past practices for berm core compaction and seepage control, form part of the baseline for the EA, and as such are not comments to be addressed in the context of revisions to the RDEA. The issues raised in the comment letter were grouped into seven major categories:

- Seepage and releases
- Direct inspections
- Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 berm core compaction
- MSS storage volumes
- Water level variations – differential and overtopping
- Other high salinity ponds
- Vinyl sheet pile pilot study

Environmental analysis required under CEQA assesses the difference between existing conditions (the baseline), and the likely conditions should the proposed Project be implemented (in this, should necessary governmental approvals be granted). It also considers changes in the existing conditions, such as the listing of additional sensitive species, that may affect the proposed Project. Consequently, comments included in the letter to the ECRB that address environmental impacts of existing conditions, while BCDC is considering them through the ECRB process, are not required to be addressed in this EA. The summary below describes which comments are addressed, and how.

8.3.2.1 Seepage and Releases

The comments related to seepage and releases requested information on whether seepage or releases of MSS had occurred in the last 20 years, whether releases and seepage were reported to the pertinent agencies, how Cargill monitors for seepage and other releases, and whether BCDC had obtained information from Cargill pertaining to seepage and other releases. In general, these are informational requests for past activities that are not comments pertaining to the EA. However, the EA contains a mitigation measure relative to addressing potential seepage as part of the proposed project (Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Minimize Potential for Brine Seepage, and a new BMP, ES and SNR-21: Monitoring and Treatment of Potential MSS Seepage was added to the EA [refer to Table 9-1]). Additional details regarding seepage and seepage control are provided in response to comments CCCR-17, -18, and -25 (refer to Table 8-1). Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is addressed in the MMRP (refer to Table 10-1).

8.3.2.2 Direct Inspection of Berms

This is an informational request and not an issue for the EA.

8.3.2.3 Berm Core Compaction at Ponds (P2-)12 and (P2-)13

The comments on this topic are informational requests pertaining to past actions regarding how Cargill determined that berm core compaction was needed, screening of the soil material used in the berm core compaction efforts, notification of BCDC and other agencies regarding the berm core compaction process, and whether berm core compaction was in fact a permitted activity.

While none of the comments relate directly to the EA, the EA describes the berm core compaction process for purposes of the proposed Project (now referred to more accurately as berm keying), provides information on how soil used at the site is screened, and notes that Cargill anticipates an approximately 50% reduction in the extent of berm keying during the term of the permit relative to the baseline. The EA does not specify where berm keying may occur in the future; this information will be provided in the Annual Work Plans and Completion Reports that will be required by the proposed Permit and are considered part of the Project for the purposes of the EA. It should be noted that Cargill is implementing a new QAPP, which has been approved by BCDC and the RWQCB, to ensure the chemical characteristics of imported soil are suitable for use in wetland environments, and that further analysis by the ECRB concluded that berm keying is unlikely to result in a significant impact relative to the seismic stability of the berms.

8.3.2.4 MSS Storage Volumes

The letter raises several questions regarding the management and continued accumulation of MSS in the MSS ponds. The comment letter does not distinguish between MSS (the solid phase of the salts) and MSS brine that is contained in the matrix of the solid MSS and/or could be created if rainwater enters the pond. The only change with respect to management of MSS pertinent to the EA is that continued accumulation of MSS could lead to an increased risk of MSS brine being released to the environment. In response to this issue, the RDEA includes

pertinent information to enable evaluation of that concern. The RDEA also determined that the potential impact due to an increased risk of overtopping resulting from accumulation of MSS in Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 is less than significant. As discussed in the RDEA, the total annual increase in MSS accumulation is estimated to only be on the order of 0.36, or a total of 3.6 inches over a 10-year period. In addition, as also discussed in the RDEA, Cargill has a Rain Plan that sets out the process for managing rainfall across the salt ponds.

Following comments from an ECRB seismic stability subgroup (less than a quorum) on December 12, 2024, Cargill's consultant, Anchor QEA, conducted additional analyses assuming an additional foot of water in the pond (reaching a total elevation of +10 ft NAVD88). The results indicated that this increase would not have a significant adverse effect on berm stability. In addition, the permit will require Cargill to continue maintaining the water levels in Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 at an average level at or below the 10 ft NAVD88 level modeled in the seismic stability analysis. The permit will also require that Cargill maintain a minimum 2 feet of freeboard in the ponds the majority of the time (the permit will provide an allowance for temporary exceedance of freeboard during storm events). That means that the 10-foot-NAVD88 water level will come into effect once the entire perimeter berm has been raised to 12 feet NAVD88. Cargill will install staff gauges in the ponds or create surveyed benchmarks on the gates of these ponds corresponding to the approved water levels, and maintain water levels in these ponds at or below the acceptable level. Cargill will install staff gauges in the ponds or create a surveyed benchmarks on the gates of these ponds corresponding to the approved levels, and maintain water levels in these ponds at or below the acceptable level. In general, if excess rain accumulates in the ponds, Cargill moves brine from higher salinity ponds to lower salinity ponds, effectively reversing the normal operation of the system. Cargill generally does not need to release water from the ponds system; it has only had to do so twice in the past 5 years. When Cargill needs to release brine from the system, brine is released from the lowest salinity ponds, which would have salinities close to seawater. Cargill has existing trigger levels for the MSS ponds, which are several feet below the tops of the berms. If brine levels in the MSS ponds exceed the trigger levels, Cargill moves brine out of the MSS ponds. In addition, as described in the RDEA, Cargill is intending to implement the MSS project in conjunction with the East Bay Dischargers Authority. If that project is implemented, all MSS will be removed from the ponds within 10 to 18 years of the start of the removal process.

8.3.2.5 Water Level Variations – Differential and Overtopping

Save the Bay and CCCR raised questions regarding the potential effects of differential water levels between the interior of the MSS ponds and the Bay on seismic stability of the berms, and also expressed concern about the potential for high waves and overtopping of Bay water into the MSS ponds leading to erosion of the berm crests, and thereby potentially to berm failure. The potential for differential water/brine levels to affect seismic stability is being evaluated as part of the ECRB process; however, because Cargill is not proposing to change current management practices with regard to brine levels in the ponds during the proposed permit term, for purposes of the EA, there would be no impact. Cargill will also be preparing the LAMP, and will be required to be ready to implement its recommendations at the end of

the proposed permit period. The LAMP is a separate project that would undergo its own CEQA review following completion of the LAMP.

The RDEA evaluated the potential for overtopping to lead to berm failure and concluded that while the likelihood of berm overtopping occurring can be assessed based on the work completed by Cargill as of the publication of the RDEA, the duration and rate of overtopping are also necessary to evaluate whether overtopping could result in scour and impacts to berm stability. Standard approaches, such as the EurOtop manual and/or USACE guidance, for managed overtopping should be used to estimate the overtopping flow rates for predicted storm events and evaluate the impact of overtopping on berms. The RDEA therefore includes Mitigation Measure HYD-1. With implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-1 and Cargill's commitment to increasing the height of the berms around P2-12 and P-13, the potential impact associated with release of high salinity brines due to overtopping would be less than significant. Mitigation Measure HYD-1 reads:

- **Mitigation Measure HYD-1:** Evaluate outboard berms' vulnerability due to wave runup and overtopping during storm events.

Cargill shall estimate overtopping rates at transects at the MSS ponds, prioritizing bayfront transects within the MSS ponds (Transects 21, 22, 23, and 24) and evaluate whether overtopping could result in overtopping/scour impacts to berm stability. Evaluation shall be performed for 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year storm events at current and future sea levels. Cargill shall provide documentation of the risk analysis to BCDC and the RWQCB, highlighting when berms may be at risk of scour-related failure due to overtopping based on future sea level rise. BCDC and the RWQCB shall work with Cargill to address the risks identified, if needed; if necessary supplemental CEQA review shall be conducted.

The MMRP in Section 10 provides a timeline for development of the more detailed overtopping analysis.

8.3.2.6 Other High Salinity Ponds

This comment requests information on how Cargill intends to address berm stability consideration at other high salinity ponds besides the MSS ponds. As described in the RDEA and this Final EA, Cargill will prepare a Long-Term Adaptation Management Plan (LAMP) by the end of 2029 to address potential risk associated with sea level rise, and will be required to prepare an implementation plan and obtain permits so that any necessary work can begin by the end of 2034. The LAMP will address other high-risk high salinity ponds that are exposed to high wave events.

8.3.2.7 Vinyl Sheet Pile Pilot Study

This is an informational request and not an issue for the EA.

9.0 REVISIONS, CLARIFICATIONS, AND CORRECTIONS TO THE RECIRCULATED DRAFT EA

Revisions, clarifications, and corrections to the RDEA are provided in the following sections. Section 9.1 shows the changes made to the text in various sections of the RDEA. For ease of reference, the changes are presented in table format, showing the page number and subsection number in the RDEA for the text that was modified, and the modified text. For additional context, the complete RDEA document can be reviewed **here**.

Section 9.2 provides the edits that were made to certain tables in the RDEA. The revised tables shown in this section consist of the table title and number and the column headings, and then only the rows of the table that were changed from the RDEA version; please refer to the RDEA to review the complete versions of each table that was revised.

Finally, Section 9.3 provides revised Figure 2-1, Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area, and Figure 3.4-4, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart, from the RDEA. Figure 2-1 was revised to more accurately depict the Project area (i.e., areas where maintenance activities could occur), and to distinguish between active and inactive locks. Figure 3.4-4 was revised to more accurately reflect the steps for protecting fish during intake of Bay water.

9.1 TEXT REVISIONS

BCDC made revisions to the text in various sections of the RDEA in response to comments (refer to Table 8-1 for the comments and responses, and Appendix H for the comment letters), as well as proposed changes in the quantities of certain activities proposed by Cargill. Cargill proposed the following reductions in quantities following the preparation of the RDEA:

- Filling berm gaps: from 40 over the 10-year life of the proposed permit to 3 over the life of the proposed permit.
- Making berms drivable: from 1 mile/year over the life of the permit (the same level as for the baseline) to 0.25 miles/year over the life of the permit. Thus, this is a reduction in the level of this activity compared to the baseline. In addition, because the total length of berms made drivable during the term of the permit has decreased, the total length of berms to be maintained has also decreased from an average of 37 miles/year to 33 miles/year.
- Lock access events: from an average of 2.25 events per year over the life of the permit to 1.25 events per year over the life of the permit.

Cargill is also proposing a potential increase ("contingency") in the volume of soil and/or gravel material to be used to restore and/ increase heights of berms to required elevations. This material may be used to increase the height of the berms around the MSS ponds, and/or to repair increased erosion due to sea level rise (this increased erosion cannot be quantified at this point; however, a certain quantity of material has been included in this Final EA in the event that it is needed). The combined changes previously described result in no net change in the quantity of clean imported soil and/or gravel to be used relative to the total quantity included in the RDEA.

The other change to the EA reflects BCDC's intention, as documented in response to comment CCCR-2, to potentially allow as a special condition of its proposed permit approval a one-time 5-year extension to the proposed 10-year permit period upon Cargill's request and provided certain conditions are met that ensure that extension of the permit authorization would not result in significant adverse impacts beyond those contemplated at the time of original permit authorization. The proposed permit language currently reads:

"At the conclusion of this ten-year period, the Executive Director, based on the evaluation of:

(1) all reporting requirements as listed in Table 1,

(2) the results of new best management practices in minimizing disturbance to existing habitat,

(3) reported impacts to special status species,

(4) adverse impacts on public access,

(5) implementation of a fish Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program,

(6) approval of Long-term Adaptive Management Plan, and

(7) consultation with other resource agencies

may extend the authorization term for this permit for one additional five-year period, upon submittal of a time extension amendment request by the permittee."

The EA text has been revised to indicate that a 5-year extension may be granted subject to these provisions.

The text revisions made to the RDEA text are summarized in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Edits Made to the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment

Page Number	Section Number	Original Text	Revised Text
iii	Executive Summary	This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the environmental impacts of the proposed continued maintenance and operation activities of Cargill, Incorporated's (Cargill's) Solar Salt System in Newark and Redwood City, California (proposed Project). Cargill's continuation of its current maintenance and operation activities in furtherance of production of salt using a systematic process of evaporation along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and within historic salt flat areas requires, among other authorizations, a permit from the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Current maintenance and operation activities are undertaken pursuant to a BCDC permit that was issued in 1995 and has been periodically extended to the present day. Cargill now seeks a new BCDC permit, and other authorizations as needed, for another 10-year period.	This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the environmental impacts of the proposed continued maintenance and operation activities of Cargill, Incorporated's (Cargill's) Solar Salt System in Newark and Redwood City, California (proposed Project). Cargill's continuation of its current maintenance and operation activities in furtherance of production of salt using a systematic process of evaporation along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and within historic salt flat areas requires, among other authorizations, a permit from the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Current maintenance and operation activities are undertaken pursuant to a BCDC permit that was issued in 1995 and has been periodically extended to the present day. Cargill now seeks a new BCDC permit, and other authorizations as needed, for another 10-year period. BCDC intends to potentially allow one 5-year extension to that 10-year permit period provided certain conditions are met to ensure that no new significant adverse impacts would result from the extension beyond those contemplated at the time of original permit authorization.
v	Executive Summary	3. Increasing the height of the berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 by up to six inches, as needed, to ensure the berms are at an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by 2034 to address sea level rise.	3. Increasing the height of the berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 by up to 12 inches, as needed, to ensure the outboard berms facing Bay waves at Pond P2-12 are at a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88, and all berms are at minimum of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029 to address sea level rise.
1-12	1.14	In June 2020, BCDC initiated tribal consultation by requesting a list of tribal representatives from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as a search of NAHC's Sacred Lands file. On July 20, 2020, BCDC sent letters to the tribal representatives provided by NAHC. The letters notified the tribal representatives of the proposed Project and invited them to provide comments regarding the Project, share any information regarding possible Native American cultural resources which could potentially exist on the Project site, and identify any other potential concerns related to the proposed Project. BCDC followed up with phone calls to the tribal representatives in August 2020. At that time, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista indicated that the Project site is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. Phone calls were made again in December 2020 and representatives of three tribes were reached for comment. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band[1] representative indicated at that time that the Project is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. The representative of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan commented verbally that she recommends that there be an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor present during any earth moving activity. The representative of the Ohlone Indian Tribe commented verbally that he affirms and supports the mitigation measures listed in this document. Due to the changes to the proposed Project addressed in this Recirculated Draft EA, BCDC recontacted the tribes in June 2024. BCDC first obtained an updated list of tribal representatives from the NAHC in May 2024, and subsequently notified the designated contacts by letter regarding the changes to the proposed Project. If further guidance is provided by the tribes, it will be reflected in the Final EA.	BCDC has conducted outreach to the tribes with regard to the proposed Project since the start of the Project. BCDC initially conducted a records search of all pertinent survey and document data of the CHRIS, located at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, on November 21, 2019 and January 28, 2020. In June 2020, BCDC initiated informal tribal consultation by requesting a list of tribal representatives from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as a search of NAHC's Sacred Lands file. On July 20, 2020, BCDC sent letters to the tribal representatives provided by NAHC. The letters notified the tribal representatives of the proposed Project and invited them to provide comments regarding the Project, share any information regarding possible Native American cultural resources which could potentially exist on the Project site, and identify any other potential concerns related to the proposed Project. BCDC followed up with phone calls to the tribal representatives in August 2020. At that time, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista indicated that the Project site is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. Phone calls were made again in December 2020 and representatives of three tribes were reached for comment. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band[24] representative indicated at that time that the Project is outside of their area, and therefore they would have no comment on the Project. The representative of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan commented verbally that she recommends that there be an archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor present during any earth moving activity. The representative of the Ohlone Indian Tribe commented verbally that he affirms and supports the mitigation measures provided in the EA. Due to the changes to the proposed Project addressed in the RDEA, the record search location and results were reviewed in February of 2024 and it was determined that the proposed areas of potential new excavation, if fish screens are installed, were included in that research. As previously discussed in the RDEA, BCDC requested a record search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File, which resulted in a notification that the result of the check of the file was positive, but no further information on this subject was received from the NAHC or the tribal representatives. BCDC recontacted all tribes in June 2024, including those potentially out of the area, to inform them about the changes to the proposed Project. BCDC first obtained an updated list of tribal representatives from the NAHC in May 2024, and subsequently notified the designated contacts by letter and email regarding the changes to the proposed Project. Four tribes responded. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista, which had previously indicated that the Project was outside of their area responded with an offer to provide cultural resources services, as well as general recommendations should any potential tribal resources be identified within 1 mile of the Project area. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc., provided an introductory email and an offer for tribal cultural services. The Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People indicated through a representative that the Project's Area of Potential Effect overlaps with or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site, and that they were interested in consulting and voicing their concerns. They also provided general recommendations regarding work near the location of the potentially eligible cultural site, including:

[24] While their names are similar, The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band are separate tribes.

Page Number	Section Number	Original Text	Revised Text

			• Having a Native American monitor and an archaeologist present on-site at all times during any/all ground disturbing activities (this recommendation is consistent with that provided verbally in 2020).
			• Cultural Sensitivity Training at the beginning of each project
			• Honoring truth in history (i.e., bringing in considerations about the Indigenous peoples and environment of the territory that was settled upon and is being worked and benefitted from), including:
			  ○ Making all involved aware of the history of the Indigenous communities acknowledged as the first stewards and land managers of these territories
			  ○ Provide signs or messages to the audience or community of the area being developed with information about the history/ecology/resources of the land (note that the proposed Project consists only of maintenance activities, and does not propose any new development)
			  ○ Commitment to consultation with the Native Peoples of the area with regard to presenting and messaging about the Indigenous history/community of the land
			  ○ Advocating for and supporting indigenous-lead movements and efforts by informing one's audience or community about local present Indigenous community
			Subsequent to the publication of the RDEA, the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, which have a cultural affiliation with an area including Newark Plants 1 and 2, requested tribal consultation.[25] As of March 31, 2025, Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area had not requested formal consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.
			BCDC provided information gathered during the cultural resources review for the EA to the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, and met with tribal representative on November 27, 2024. Tribal representatives had two primary comments regarding the EA:
			• Suggested modifications to the mitigation measures for cultural and tribal cultural resources, and
			• A concern regarding the effects of maintenance and operations activities on sites with tribal resources potentially located in and/or in the vicinity of certain crystallizers, including CA-ALA-059, a site identified as an extensive but fairly shallow shellmound in the site record (Albion 2025a).
			Because the location of these potential tribal resources was uncertain, BCDC undertook additional archival research and literature desktop review of a portion of the Project area in an attempt to more accurately identify the location of CA-ALA-059 and the other potential resources [26]. The desktop review report did not find that any known archaeological resources or human remains are documented as located within that portion of the Project area (referred to as the Study Area in the desktop review) identified as potentially containing these resources. However, CA-ALA-059 site in the vicinity of the Project area is documented to have been disturbed at various times, and the other sites are also believed to have been disturbed. Tribal resources could therefore be present within the Project area not only in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059, but throughout the Project area. This consideration is addressed by Mitigation Measure TCR-1, which provides measures to be undertaken in the event of inadvertent discovery of tribal resources.
			Because the location of CA-ALA-059is uncertain, it is possible that some remnants are located beneath the Project area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. Maintenance activities would not extend beyond the footprint of the Cargill property. The desktop review report did not provide any information which would require changes to the impact analysis or mitigation measures in the EA[27]; however, it reiterates that the Project area is considered to be a sensitive area with respect to tribal resources. Mitigation measure TCR-1 has therefore been revised to reflect the increased sensitivity of the area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. In addition, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 has been clarified to indicate that, at minimum, the tribal resources training should be developed and delivered by a representative of the local tribal community.
			The revisions to Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and TCR-1 are provided in Table 9-1 in Section 9.1.

[25] The tribe specifically requested consultation related to the proposed Project and this EA; the tribe has not made a formal consultation request under AB 52.

[26] Albion Environmental, Inc. 2025a. *Draft Desktop Review of Four Precolonial Archaeological Resources for the Cargill Solar Salt System in Alameda County, California*. February.

[27] Albion Environmental, Inc. 2025b. Email from Sarah Nicchitta/Albion to Susanne von Rosenberg/GAIA Consulting, Inc. March 26, 2025.

Page Number	Section Number	Original Text	Revised Text
2-14	2.5.1.4	This would result in an increase of approximately 0.36 inches per year, or 3.6 inches over the 10-year permit period.	This would result in an increase of approximately 0.36 inches per year, or 3.6 inches over a 10-year permit period.
2-17	2.5.7	**Locks** Locks are small ponds, generally less than 1 acre in size, that are used by water-borne equipment to access salt ponds. Use of the locks prevents a direct connection between a salt pond and external (Bay or slough) waters. To enter a salt pond, a barge-mounted excavator cuts through the outboard berm of the lock, then the equipment enters the lock, and then the excavator fills in the cut, once again sealing off the lock from the surrounding waters. The excavator then cuts through the internal berm of the lock to enter the salt pond, enters the salt pond, and reseals the internal berm of the lock. Amphibious excavators may cross over berms without needing to make a cut.	**Locks** Locks are small ponds, generally less than 1 acre in size, that are used by water-borne equipment to access salt ponds. Use of the locks prevents a direct connection between a salt pond and external (Bay or slough) waters. To enter a salt pond, a barge-mounted excavator cuts through the outboard berm of the lock, then the equipment enters the lock, and then the excavator fills in the cut, once again sealing off the lock from the surrounding waters. The excavator then cuts through the internal berm of the lock to enter the salt pond, enters the salt pond, and reseals the internal berm of the lock. Amphibious excavators may cross over berms without needing to make a cut. Because Cargill has historically used more locks than it does today, some locks are inactive.
2-22	2.8	Historically, Cargill also periodically modified internal pond connection locations (gaps in the internal berms) to allow it to modify flow patterns between ponds and increase vehicle access to a greater portion of the salt pond complex. Cargill would fill gaps in the internal berms under the proposed Project. Modifications could include replacing existing gaps in the internal berms with culverts to support vehicle traffic and making more of the berms accessible by vehicles. This would reduce the need to deploy equipment though the locks, and thereby decreases potential effects on outboard habitat. The Project proposes grading/improving of berms, up to one mile per year, to a drivable condition. The length of berms graded and maintained each year is likely to increase slightly (by an estimated 1 mile per year) until the addition of drivable berms is complete.	Historically, Cargill also periodically modified internal pond connection locations (gaps in the internal berms) to allow it to modify flow patterns between ponds and increase vehicle access to a greater portion of the salt pond complex. Cargill would fill up to three gaps in the internal berms under the proposed Project. Modifications could include replacing existing gaps in the internal berms with culverts to support vehicle traffic and making more of the berms accessible by vehicles. This would reduce the need to deploy equipment though the locks, and thereby decreases potential effects on outboard habitat. The Project proposes grading/improving of berms, up to 0.25 miles per year, to a drivable condition. The length of berms graded and maintained each year is likely to increase slightly (by a corresponding 0.25 miles per year) until the addition of drivable berms is complete.
2-30	2.9	In addition, as part of its existing berm maintenance activities Cargill plans on increasing the height of the berms around MSS Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) to prevent possible overtopping due to sea level rise.	In addition, as part of its existing berm maintenance activities Cargill plans on increasing the height of the outboard berms at MSS Ponds P2-12 andP2-13 to at least 11.5 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) and the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 to at least 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029 to prevent possible overtopping due to waves and sea level rise.
2-30	2.10	Cargill develops an annual proposed maintenance work plan (Annual Work Plan) which sets forth anticipated maintenance activities for the coming maintenance year. Cargill's maintenance year runs from June 1 to May 31. The Annual Work Plan is submitted to the BCDC, RWQCB, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, USFWS, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as well as other interested parties by March 1st of each year.	Cargill develops an annual proposed maintenance work plan (Annual Work Plan) which sets forth anticipated maintenance activities for the coming maintenance year. Cargill's maintenance year runs from June 1 to May 31. The Annual Work Plan is submitted to the BCDC, RWQCB, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, USFWS, California State Lands Commission (SLC), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as well as other interested parties, including Caltrans, by March 1st of each year.
2-30	2.10	During any given year specific activities and their frequency may vary depending on need. The need for maintenance will continue beyond the projected 10-year permit term (i.e., will continue as long as Cargill's system is in production). Cargill will apply for future permit renewal(s) to authorize maintenance beyond the proposed 10-year period under the current authorization effort when it becomes necessary.	During any given year specific activities and their frequency may vary depending on need. The need for maintenance will continue beyond the projected 10-year permit term (i.e., will continue as long as Cargill's system is in production). Cargill will apply for future permit renewal(s) to authorize maintenance beyond the proposed permit period under the current authorization effort when it becomes necessary. Berm maintenance will likely increase slightly each year as the extent of drivable berms increases. In addition, there may be a temporary increase in lock access and egress, as well as the yearly number of repairs and/or replacements of infrastructure. Lock access/egress events are expected to decline over time as more of the berms are made drivable and more work on the berms can be accomplished from the tops of the berms and/or implementation of alternative technologies, such as use of amphibious excavators, which are proving to be feasible.
2-33	2.10.1	As shown in Table 2-8, an annual average of 37 miles of berms will need maintenance over the next 10-year period.	As shown in Table 2-8, an annual average of 33 miles of berms will need maintenance over the next 10-year period.

Page Number	Section Number	Original Text	Revised Text
2-34	2.10.1	Cargill anticipates conducting a separate project to develop strategies and methods for Long-term Adaptation and Management of the entire system with respect to sea level rise. This separate project would be in addition to routine maintenance, and is not evaluated as part of the maintenance and operations activities considered in this EA. Cargill is initiating its SLR adaptation activities as part of routine maintenance of the berms. During the term of the proposed permit, Cargill intends to increase the height of the berms around the two MSS ponds (P2-12 and P2-13). The initial work on these ponds was prioritized given the potential risk posed to Bay resources posed by an unanticipated release of MSS. Increasing the height of the berms around the MSS ponds is described in Section 2.10.1.5. The work on these two ponds would be conducted as part of routine berm maintenance activities.	Cargill anticipates conducting a separate project to develop strategies and methods for Long-term Adaptation and Management of the entire system with respect to sea level rise. During the term of the proposed permit Cargill be required to develop a Long-term Adaptation Management Plan (LAMP) by January 1, 2030, and to complete design and permitting of LAMP implementation, so that activities can begin by 2035. This separate project would be in addition to routine maintenance, and is not evaluated as part of the maintenance and operations activities considered in this EA. However, Cargill is initiating its SLR adaptation activities as part of routine maintenance of the berms. During the term of the proposed permit, Cargill intends to increase the height of the berms around the two MSS ponds (P2-12 and P2-13) to a minimum height of 11.5 feet NAVD88 for all berms, and 12 feet NAVD88 for Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 by December 31, 2029. The initial work on these ponds was prioritized given the potential risk posed to Bay resources posed by a higher vulnerability to wave overtopping. Increasing the height of the berms around the MSS ponds is described in Section 2.10.1.5. The work on these two ponds would be conducted as part of routine berm maintenance activities. Cargill also anticipates that sea level rise and/or climate change may lead to an increased need for berm maintenance. The extent of any increase cannot be predicted at this point; however, the proposed Project includes an additional volume of material placement in support of berm maintenance as a contingency.
2-37	2.10.1.1	Cargill currently increases the extent of berms that are drivable by about 1 mile per year, and anticipates continuing to do so each year over the next 10 years; this will continue to require approximately 5,500 cubic yards (CY) of imported material each year.	Cargill currently increases the extent of berms that are drivable by about 1 mile per year, but anticipates reducing that effort to approximately 0.25 miles per year during the proposed permit period; this would require approximately 1,375 cubic yards (CY) of imported material each year, compared to the estimated 5,500 CY per year currently.
2-39	2.10.1.1	If work is deemed to be an emergency, work would be completed in accordance with governing agencies' emergency work regulations, as applicable. As per the current permit conditions, there would continue to be specific procedures for emergency work notifications to the agencies.	In the case of emergency work, Cargill's request would follow the procedures laid out for BCDC's emergency permits. BCDC typically responds to emergency permit requests within 24 – 72 hours, depending on urgency.
2-43	2.10.1.3	Cargill estimates that the average annual amount of riprap repairs on outboard slopes over the duration of the proposed permit would increase from the average annual amount of around 80 CY/year for the 15-year baseline period to around 1,050 CY/year during the 10-year permit period. New riprap placement on outboard slopes is estimated to total approximately 780 lf and 1,040 CY over the 10-year permit period with an estimated maximum of 7,800 square feet of placement during the permit period.	Cargill estimates that the average annual amount of riprap repairs on outboard slopes over the duration of the proposed permit would increase from the average annual amount of around 80 CY/year for the 15-year baseline period to around 1,050 CY/year during the permit period. New riprap placement on outboard slopes is estimated to total approximately 780 lf and 1,040 CY over a 10-year permit period with an estimated maximum of 7,800 square feet of placement during that permit period.
2-45	2.10.4	These alternate methods would first require approval of a pilot study workplan, as described in the following sections.	These alternate methods would first require approval of a pilot study workplan, as described in the following sections. **Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance** While Cargill is preparing a LAMP to address potential adaptation related to sea level rise to be implemented starting in 2035, this permit includes a provision for an increase in berm maintenance in the event that climate change results in increased erosion of the berms, for example as a result of an increase in major storms. The estimated volume allocated for contingency placement is 41,250CY over the permit period. This contingency is for soil and/or gravel, not riprap, and would not be placed within BCDC's Bay jurisdiction. **Field Tests of Alternative Methods**
2-49	2.10.1.5	To minimize the risk of a release of MSS and address sea level rise, Cargill would increase the height of the berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet NAVD88 (corresponding to the 100-year storm tide plus 6 inches of sea level rise between 2000 and 2035).	To minimize the risk of a release of MSS and address sea level rise, Cargill would increase the height of the outboard berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet NAVD88 (corresponding to the 100-year storm tide plus 6 inches of sea level rise between 2000 and 2035) and the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029.
2-52	2.10.2	Figure 2-1 provides the locations of the 14 locks that may be utilized during the 10-year permit period.	Figure 2-1 provides the locations of the 14 locks that may be utilized during the permit period.
2-52	2.10.2	An average of approximately two locks per year could be accessed during the 10-year permit period. In some cases, some locks may be accessed twice during the 10-year period while others may be accessed only once or not at all.	An average of approximately 1.25 locks per year could be accessed during the permit period. In some cases, some locks may be accessed twice during a 10-year period while others may be accessed only once or not at all.

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2-60	2.10.4	Sediment removal for each intake would typically be required every 3 to 5 years. Cargill estimates that the amount of sediment requiring removal at any one time would range from less than 30 CY up to approximately 1,800 CY, depending on the intake location and specific structure. The total volume that would require removal during the anticipated 10-year permit period is estimated to be approximately 3,600 CY.	Sediment removal for each intake would typically be required every 3 to 5 years. Cargill estimates that the amount of sediment requiring removal at any one time would range from less than 30 CY up to approximately 1,800 CY, depending on the intake location and specific structure. The total volume that would require removal during the 10-year permit period is estimated to be approximately 3,600 CY.
2-61	2.10.5	The re-establishment of fish passage between lower Alameda Creek and the watershed indicates that endangered salmonids may reestablish a run in Alameda Creek. This creates a changed condition from that considered in the 2021 Public Draft EA. In addition to salmonids, the state-listed longfin smelt may also be present in the slough portion of lower Alameda Creek where the Coyote Intake is located, during times when salinity and temperature conditions are suitable for these fish (refer to Section 3.4). USFWS is expected to issue a final ruling on a petition to list longfin smelt as threatened or endangered at the federal level in fall 2024. A proposed rule has been published; the final rule expected in fall 2024 would include designated critical habitat.	The re-establishment of fish passage between lower Alameda Creek and the watershed indicates that endangered salmonids may reestablish a run in Alameda Creek. This creates a changed condition from that considered in the 2021 Public Draft EA. In addition to salmonids, other special status species, including longfin smelt, chinook salmon, green sturgeon and white sturgeon may also be present in the slough portion of lower Alameda Creek where the Coyote Intake is located, during times when salinity and temperature conditions are suitable for these fish (refer to Section 3.4). On August 29, 2024, the USFWS listing the San Francisco Bay-Delta longfin smelt as endangered under the Endangered Species Act went into effect. Critical habitat for longfin smelt will be designated separately in the near future.
2-62	2.10.5	In February 2023 Cargill (Cargill 2023a) completed a preliminary design concept for fish screens at the Coyote intake. The concept consists of placement of up to six conical 6.5-foot diameter fish screens supported by new pilings, specifically within the side spur of the channel currently used for supplying Bay water to the Coyote pumps. Two fish screens would be required to supply adequate flow for each of the three pumps comprising the Coyote intake. Cargill may choose to install only two fish screens (i.e., providing sufficient water to fully operate one pump), or may install sufficient fish screens to fully supply all three pumps. Only Bay water taken in through the fish screens would be used during the periods when listed species may be present in lower Alameda Creek.	In February 2023 Cargill (Cargill 2023a) completed a preliminary design concept for fish screens at the Coyote intake. The concept consists of placement of up to six conical 6.5-foot diameter fish screens supported by new pilings, specifically within the side spur of the channel currently used for supplying Bay water to the Coyote pumps. Two fish screens would be required to supply adequate flow for each of the three pumps comprising the Coyote intake. Cargill may choose to install only two fish screens (i.e., providing sufficient water to fully operate one pump), or may install sufficient fish screens to fully supply all three pumps. Once the fish screens on the Coyote Intake are installed, only Bay water taken in through the fish screens would be permitted during the periods when listed species may be present in lower Alameda Creek (i.e., outside the June 15 – October 31 established window for salmonids, or as otherwise specified in the BOs and ITP and/or the MAMP for the proposed Project).[28] Any water taken in outside the of the agreed-upon pumping window would require compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation may also be required for residual take when fish screens are in use (e.g., for take of larval fish or fish eggs that could pass through the screens). Should the fish screens become inoperable outside the pumping window, no pumping would occur, or additional compensatory mitigation would be required for any water taken in. The unscreened pumps would operate on an interim work window approved by the regulatory agencies (June 1 to October 31 to the greatest extent feasible, but in no event before May 1) subject to retroactive compensatory mitigation and the BMPs herein, while monitoring is performed to assess the presence of special status fish species as described in Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6 (both entitled Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program).
2-72	2.10.6.13	When Cargill improves berms to make them drivable as part of the proposed Project, the gaps would need to be filled; most gaps would be replaced by culverts to maintain flow between ponds. This is the same design that is currently implemented throughout the salt pond system. Each segment would be identified as a task in the annual Work Plan and reported in the Completion Reports. Cargill currently anticipates filling an average of up to 4 gaps per year (some years this could be less or up to 10 gaps), for a maximum of up to 40 gaps filled over the life of the permit. The length of the gaps ranges between 20 - 60 ft depending on the location. This EA assumes that berm gaps will average 50 lf with a gap width of 15 ft and overall depth (including side slope) of 10 ft. This would equate to a work area of approximately 750 sqft, and 278 CY of imported material placed to repair each gap. In total, filling of 40 berm gaps would equate to 0.69 acres of soil placement in interior berms and approximately 11,100 cubic yards of imported material over the 10-year permit period. The berms, which do not currently serve as roads, would then be graded to allow the berm tops to serve as roads, reducing the need for pond access through locks.	When Cargill improves berms to make them drivable as part of the proposed Project, any gaps in the berms would need to be filled; the gaps would typically be replaced by culverts to maintain flow between ponds. This is the same design that is currently implemented throughout the salt pond system. Each segment would be identified as a task in the annual Work Plan and reported in the Completion Reports. Cargill currently anticipates filling 3 gaps over the next 10 years. The length of the gaps ranges between 20 - 60 ft depending on the location. This EA assumes that berm gaps will average 50 lf with a gap width of 15 ft and overall depth (including side slope) of 10 ft. This would equate to a work area of approximately 750 square foot (sqft), and 278 CY of imported material placed to repair each gap. In total, filling of 3 berm gaps would equate to 2,250 sqft of soil placement in interior berms and approximately 830 cubic yards of imported material over a 10-year permit period. The berms, which do not currently serve as roads, would then be graded to allow the berm tops to serve as roads, reducing the need for pond access through locks. Cargill is increasing its use of amphibious equipment, which reduces the need to make berms drivable and fill berm gaps.

[28] The pumping window may be modified in the future, as necessary based on monitoring data.

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2-73	2.10.7	The Work Plan is submitted for evaluation and approval prior to any work being undertaken in any given maintenance year as authorized under the permit. Through the Work Plan and Completion Report process, which would also be implemented for the proposed Project, resource and regulatory agencies ensure that maintenance activities actually undertaken are in accordance with the level of effort analyzed in the EA and permitted in the applicable permits. This includes ensuring that the activities are compliant with the conditions of the final permit, and in accordance with the scope of the proposed Project and proposed BMPs as reflected in the environmental analysis of this EA.	The Annual Work Plan is submitted for evaluation and approval prior to any work being undertaken in any given maintenance year as authorized under the permit. Through the Annual Work Plan and Completion Report process, which would also be implemented for the proposed Project, resource and regulatory agencies ensure that maintenance activities actually undertaken are in accordance with the level of effort analyzed in the EA and permitted in the applicable permits. This includes ensuring that the activities are compliant with the conditions of the final permit, would not affect any known hazardous waste sites, and in are accordance with the scope of the proposed Project and proposed BMPs as reflected in the environmental analysis of this EA. In addition, Cargill would notify the California Department of Toxic Substances Control if any work is proposed in areas in the vicinity of the potential hazardous waste sites noted in Section 3.8.
2-73	2.10.7	Through the Work Plan and Completion Report process, which would also be implemented for the proposed Project, resource and regulatory agencies ensure that maintenance activities actually undertaken are in accordance with the level of effort analyzed in the EA and permitted in the applicable permits.	Through the Annual Work Plan and Completion Report process, which would also be implemented for the proposed Project, resource and regulatory agencies ensure that maintenance activities actually undertaken are in accordance with the level of effort analyzed in the EA and permitted in the applicable permits, and interested parties, such as Caltrans, are informed about work that may occur on or near their properties, or that is otherwise of interest to them.
2-74	2.10.8	**2.10.8 Monitoring Program and Supplemental Fish Protection Measures** As discussed in Section 2.10.5, one of the changed conditions that would be addressed by the proposed Project is the potential presence of sensitive salmonid species in Alameda Creek, the CESA listing of longfin smelt as a threatened species, and the FESA listing of longfin smelt as an endangered species. [12] Salmonids are primarily expected to be present in Alameda Creek when transiting to and from their spawning grounds in the upper watershed. None of the other sloughs and creeks in the project area currently have or would be expected to have salmonid runs. Based on the available information, longfin smelt, however, could be present at low densities throughout the Project area when temperature and salinity conditions are suitable. The available data are insufficient to determine the presence or absence of this species at or near Cargill's various intakes (as discussed in more detail in Section 3.4). Green sturgeon and white sturgeon may also use the Project area. To assess the potential for longfin smelt and other sensitive fish species to be present in the vicinity of its other intakes, Cargill intends to develop and implement a monitoring program. The purpose of the monitoring program would be to assess physical conditions (such as intake approach velocities, and temperature and salinity in outboard waters) in key locations in the Project area. Monitoring activities would most likely occur over a multi-year timeframe. In addition, monitoring of physical parameters may be supplemented by targeted fish monitoring. Fish monitoring, if needed, would occur in locations initially identified as potentially being suitable for sensitive fish species of interest during the time that Bay water intake would occur at these locations. The monitoring program would be reviewed by and would have to be accepted by CDFW, NMFS, USFWS, and the RWQCB. The results of the monitoring program would be used to prioritize the implementation of other fish protection measures, if needed. These measures could include, among others, installation of additional fish screens, rerouting piping systems to reduce the number of intake locations or modify the locations of intakes, modifying the time period during which intake occurs. Any fish protection measures implemented pursuant to the monitoring program would first be assessed to determine whether further CEQA analysis would be required to evaluate potential impacts to the environment. Subsequent or supplemental CEQA analysis would be conducted as needed.	**2.10.8 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program** As discussed in Section 2.10.5, changed conditions that would be addressed by the proposed Project are the potential presence of sensitive salmonid species in Alameda Creek, the CESA listing of longfin smelt as a threatened species, and the FESA listing of longfin smelt as an endangered species. Salmonids are primarily expected to be present in Alameda Creek when transiting to and from their spawning grounds in the upper watershed. None of the other sloughs and creeks in the Project area currently have or would be expected to have salmonid runs. Based on the available information, longfin smelt, however, could be present at low densities throughout the Project area when temperature and salinity conditions are suitable. In addition, green and white sturgeon, and species of special concern such Pacific lamprey and Western river lamprey, could be present. The available data are insufficient to determine the presence or absence of longfin smelt or other special status fish species at or near Cargill's various intakes (as discussed in more detail in Section 3.4). To assess the potential for longfin smelt and other special status fish species to be present in the vicinity of its intakes and to estimate potential take of these species as a result of taking in Bay water, Cargill would develop and implement a monitoring and adaptive management plan (MAMP). The purpose of the monitoring component of the MAMP would be to undertake fish monitoring at regular intervals throughout the year to assess fish species present. The monitoring program would also assess physical conditions (such as intake approach velocities, and temperature and salinity in outboard waters) in key locations in the Project area which may help to better define the conditions under which special status fish species may be present. The monitoring data would also inform compensatory mitigation requirements based on consultation with CDFW, NMFS, and USFWS regarding acceptable mitigation as justified under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. Monitoring activities would occur over a multi-year timeframe to capture data from a variety of weather conditions. The monitoring program would be reviewed and approved by BCDC, CDFW, NMFS, USFWS, USACE and RWQCB to ensure that it specifies appropriate parameters to comprehensively assess presence of special status fish species[29] under different environmental conditions when pumping may occur. The results of the monitoring conducted as part of MAMP implementation would be used to update and/or refine the take estimates included in the BOs and ITP submitted by Cargill, if the data suggest that such an update is required. The take estimates in the BOs and ITP, or the updated take estimates, as appropriate, would be used to prioritize the implementation of fish protection measures, where needed. These measures could include, among others, installing additional fish screens, modifying infrastructure to reduce the number of intake locations or the locations of intakes, and/or modifying the time period during which intake occurs (i.e., establishing intake-specific pumping windows). Cargill's selection of one or more fish protection measures would be subject to consultation with and approval by CDFW, NMFS, and USFWS to ensure that selected fish protection measure(s) would effectively avoid take of special status fish species consistent with the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. Any fish protection measures implemented pursuant to the MAMP would first be assessed to determine whether further CEQA analysis would be required to evaluate potential impacts to the environment. Subsequent or supplemental CEQA analysis would be conducted as needed. Cargill would also implement a monitoring program to track

[29] While the EA has found a potentially significant impact only with regard to special status fish species, the MAMP will address monitoring of all fish, because RWQCB indicated that they have the authority under the beneficial use policies of the Basin Plan to require such monitoring.

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			the effectiveness and operational performance of the fish protection measures. This monitoring program would be designed in collaboration with, and would have to be accepted by, BCDC, CDFW, NMFS, USFWS, and the RWQCB. As an implementation step in the MAMP, Cargill would develop a compensatory mitigation implementation plan for the compensatory mitigation required in the BOs and ITP and provide compensatory mitigation in accordance with the plan. The data collected pursuant to the MAMP would be used to confirm that the mitigation required in the BOs and ITP will ensure that potential impacts to special status fish would remain less than significant under CEQA, and/or to define whether additional compensatory mitigation, beyond that specified in the BOs and ITP, would be required. As with the rest of the MAMP, the compensatory mitigation implementation plan would be developed in collaboration with, and would have to be and approved by, BCDC, CDFW, NMFS, USFWS, USACE and the RWQCB. If fish protection measures are required but available options are considered infeasible, the compensatory mitigation implementation plan would address required mitigation for unscreened or unprotected intake of Bay water. Finally, because sediment removal at intakes (which typically would involve diver-assisted suction dredging) could also result in the intake of small quantities of Bay water, the BOs and ITP would provide an estimate of the take associated with this activity and provide compensatory mitigation requirements as necessary.
2-75	2.10.10	As discussed, Cargill anticipates some limited changes in the level of existing activities, as follows: • Berm Keying: Reduction from approximately 4 miles over a 10-year period to 2 miles over the 10-year period. • Lock access: Increase from approximately one event per year to up to slightly more than two events per year. • Maintenance of drivable berms: As more berms are made drivable, increased maintenance of drivable berms is required. The average amount of maintenance is anticipated to increase from an average of 31.5 miles per year to an average of 37 miles per year over the proposed 10-year Project term (at the end of the 10-year permit period, up to 41.5 miles of drivable berms would require maintenance annually). • Repair of structures: Increase from approximately three major repairs per year to a total of up to 12 major and minor repairs combined per year. • Increase from an average of approximately 80 CY of outboard riprap placement per year to up to approximately 1,050 CY per year. • Decrease from an average of 480 CY per year of riprap placement on interior berm slopes to approximately 175 CY per year. Placement of up to approximately 100 CY per year of new riprap (riprap in areas that previously did not have riprap) on outboard berm slopes. This quantity was not tracked separately from riprap repair on outboard berm slopes in the past.	As discussed, Cargill anticipates some limited changes in the level of existing activities, as follows: • Berm keying: Reduction from approximately 4 miles over a 10-year period to 2 miles over a 10-year period. • Lock access: Increase from approximately one event per year to up to slightly more than one event (an average of 1.25 events) per year. • Making berms drivable: Reducing the average annual amount of berms made drivable from 1 mile per year to 0.25 miles per year. • Maintenance of drivable berms: As more berms are made drivable, increased maintenance of drivable berms is required. The average amount of maintenance is anticipated to increase from an average of 0.25 miles per year, from an estimated of 31.5 miles per year to an average of 33 miles per year over the proposed 10-year Project term (at the end of the 10-year period, up to 34 miles of drivable berms would require maintenance annually). • Repair of structures: Increase from approximately three major repairs per year to a total of up to 12 major and minor repairs combined per year. • Outboard riprap repairs: Increase from an average of approximately 80 CY of outboard riprap placement per year to up to approximately 1,050 CY per year. • Riprap repairs and placement on interior slopes: Decrease from an average of 480 CY per year of riprap placement on interior berm slopes to approximately 175 CY per year. • New riprap placement: Placement of up to approximately 100 CY per year of new riprap (riprap in areas that previously did not have riprap) on outboard berm slopes. This quantity was not tracked separately from riprap repair on outboard berm slopes until recently. Contingency clean imported soil or gravel material placement for berm maintenance: Increasing the amount of material placement for berm maintenance to address potential increases in erosion associated with sea level rise and other climate change effects. Up to approximately 4,125 CY of material would be placed each year.
2-76	2.10.10	Cargill would Increasing the height of the Pond P2-12 and P2-13 berms, to an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by 2034, in anticipation of SLR, requiring an estimated 25,600 CY of imported material (approximately 30% of all berm maintenance material). In addition, Cargill anticipates the implementation of three new activities.	Cargill also plans to focus a portion of its existing berm maintenance on the berms at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. In anticipation of SLR, Cargill would increase the height of the Pond P2-13 berms to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88, and the berms around Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029 to address the risk of wave erosion. This work would require an estimated 25,600 CY of imported material (approximately 30% of all berm maintenance material). The material needed to complete the work on the MSS ponds would be included as part of the routine berm maintenance material, and/or contingency imported material.

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2-76	2.10.10	Cargill anticipates the implementation of three new activities. These activities would be: • Conducting a study of the use of vinyl sheet pile for possible future (beyond the 10-year term for the proposed Project) SLR adaptation efforts. • Filling gaps in internal berms: up to 4 gaps filled per year; up to 40 gaps total over the proposed 10-year permit term, requiring an estimated 1,100 CY of soil placement per year, and extending up to 50 linear feet per gap, with an average width of 15 feet, or 750 square feet per gap. Installation of up to 6 fish screens at the Coyote intake immediately along Alameda Creek, a common sump for fish screen discharge, and construction of maintenance access to the fish screens. The access and common sump may require up 1,600 CY of excavation, up to 4,700 CY of new soil placement, or installation of up to 104 piles.	Cargill anticipates the implementation of four new activities. These activities would be: • Conducting a study of the use of vinyl sheet pile for possible future (beyond the 10-year term for the proposed Project) SLR adaptation efforts. • Filling gaps in internal berms: up to 3 gaps filled a 10-year permit term, requiring an estimated 1830 CY of soil placement during those 10 years, and extending up to 50 linear feet per gap, with an average width of 15 feet, or 750 square feet per gap. • Installation of up to 6 fish screens at the Coyote intake immediately along Alameda Creek, a common sump for fish screen discharge, and construction of maintenance access to the fish screens. The access and common sump may require up 1,600 CY of excavation, up to 4,700 CY of new soil placement, or installation of up to 104 piles. (Note that additional, separate CEQA review would occur for any additional fish protection measures that may be implemented pursuant to the MAMP.) Importing up to 41,250 CY of "contingency" clean material to address any needed increase in berm maintenance as a result of increased erosion or other factors associated with climate change. The process for identifying and importing this material would be identical to that for all other clean imported material.
2-79	2.13	**2.13 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MAINTENANCE WORK** In coordination with the resource agencies BMPs have been refined since the last permitting period. The BMPs developed during the last permitting period have proven effective (as documented in Section 2.13.8), and the refined BMPs presented in this section are anticipated to further enhance protection of sensitive resources.	**2.13 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MAINTENANCE WORK** In coordination with the resource agencies BMPs have been refined since the last permitting period. The BMPs developed during the last permitting period have proven effective (as documented in Section 2.13.8), and the refined BMPs presented in this section are anticipated to further enhance protection of sensitive resources. Many of the BMPs require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys or monitor proposed maintenance activities. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
2-80	2.13.1	**Berm Maintenance–3: Spills.** If spillage occurs onto the marsh plain, staff will notify the Supervisor and Environmental Manager. Spillage will be removed unless it is deemed by consulting experts that the spillage removal would create more impacts than leaving the material in place.	**Berm Maintenance–3: Spills.** If spillage occurs onto the marsh plain, staff will notify the Supervisor and Environmental Manager. Spillage will be removed unless it is deemed by CDFW, RWQCB, NMFS and/or USFWS, as applicable, that the spillage removal would create more impacts than leaving the material in place. If material is left in place, the cognizant agencies will also provide direction on any corrective actions to be performed in lieu of removal. Cargill will prepare any required reports according to applicable regulations and permits governing spill response.
2-80	2.13.1	**Berm Maintenance–7: California Ridgway's Rail Avoidance During Emergency Berm Maintenance.** The typical 700-foot buffer for CRR would preclude accessing berms for maintenance during much of the year if a CRR were to be nesting in many areas of the marsh habitat outboard of the outboard berms. Thus, it may be infeasible for Cargill to strictly follow this general guideline in the case of emergency berm maintenance, which is defined as berm maintenance that is required to avoid a serious threat to wildlife habitat and/or human health. During emergency berm maintenance Cargill will avoid, to the extent practical, creating disturbances adjacent to tidal marsh habitat. This includes removing vegetation when necessary and working as quickly as possible.	**Berm Maintenance–7: California Ridgway's Rail Avoidance During Emergency Berm Maintenance.** The typical 700-foot buffer for CRR would preclude accessing berms for maintenance during much of the year if a CRR were to be nesting in many areas of the marsh habitat outboard of the outboard berms. Thus, it may be infeasible for Cargill to strictly follow this general guideline in the case of emergency berm maintenance, which is defined as berm maintenance that is required to avoid a serious threat to wildlife habitat and/or human health. During emergency berm maintenance Cargill will avoid, to the extent practical, creating disturbances adjacent to tidal marsh habitat. This includes removing vegetation when necessary and working as quickly as possible. Notification will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW prior to any emergency access, including the location and reason for the access. Any emergency berm maintenance work would be monitored by a qualified biologist.
2-81	2.13.2	**Riprap Placement–1: Nature-Based Solutions.** Wherever feasible, nature-based solutions will be used for shoreline repair and protection on outboard berm slopes.	**Riprap Placement–1: Nature-Based Solutions.** Cargill will evaluate nature-based solutions for shoreline repair and protection on outboard berm slopes and incorporate these features to the greatest extent practicable.
2-81	2.13.2	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**Riprap Placement–7: Monitor Effect on Adjacent Tidal Marsh.** Where new riprap is placed on or immediately adjacent to existing tidal marsh the biological monitor monitoring the riprap placement will document the precise location and extent of any placement into the adjacent tidal marsh. New outboard riprap placed near or onto tidal marsh would use gradual slopes to transition to existing slopes at the edges of the new riprap to minimize lateral erosion. Cargill will provide compensatory mitigation for any placement that may adversely impact the adjacent tidal marsh, in accordance with the compensatory mitigation plan required by Mitigation Measure BIO-4.

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2-82	2.13.4	**Lock Access/Egress–1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas Identified in Work Plan.** Areas of high environmental sensitivity in each lock and pond complex will be identified and described in the annual Work Plan. Options for temporary placement of sidecast material will be proposed in the Work Plan.	**Lock Access/Egress–1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas Identified in Work Plan.** Areas of high environmental sensitivity in each lock and pond complex will be identified and described in the annual Work Plan. Options for temporary placement of sidecast material will be proposed in the Work Plan. A qualified biologist will monitor work occurring in environmentally sensitive areas. A qualified biologist is a biologist approved by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS, as applicable.
2-83	2.13.4	**Lock Access/Egress–5: Seal Pupping 500-Foot Buffer.** Work activities will maintain a 500-foot buffer at active seal pupping locations such as Mowry Slough, unless the buffer is decreased with specific concurrence from NMFS. Cargill will check for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location. Cargill will report any pupping activity noted in the Completion Report.	**Lock Access/Egress–5: Seal Pupping 500-Foot Buffer.** Work activities will maintain a 500-foot buffer at active seal pupping locations such as Mowry Slough, unless the buffer is decreased with specific concurrence from NMFS. A qualified biologist will check known harbor seal haul-out locations within 500 feet of the work for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location. Cargill will report any pupping activity noted in the Completion Report.
2-84	2.13.5	**ES and SNR–4: Emergency Access.** If emergency maintenance or repair work is required to avoid other adverse environmental effects to tidal marsh areas, and/or for human health or safety reasons, Cargill will follow BCDC's emergency permit procedures to obtain clearance for the proposed work. Notification will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW prior to any emergency access, including the location and reason for the access.	**ES and SNR–4: Emergency Access.** If emergency maintenance or repair work is required to avoid other adverse environmental effects to tidal marsh areas, and/or for safety reasons, Cargill will follow BCDC's emergency permit procedures to obtain clearance for the proposed work. Notification will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW prior to any emergency access, including the location and reason for the access. Any work requiring emergency access would be monitored by a qualified biologist.
2-84	2.13.5	**ES and SNR–5: Lock Access.** Locks will be accessed at the time of the highest tides of the month, to the degree practical, to minimize excavation of Bay mud and the duration of time at the lock. If CRR are found to be present based on surveys of the work area, work would be rescheduled to occur between September 1 and January 31.	**ES and SNR–5: Lock Access.** Locks will be accessed at the time of the highest tides of the month, to the degree practical, to minimize excavation of Bay mud and the duration of time at the lock. If CRR are found to be present based on surveys of the work area, work would be rescheduled to occur between September 1 and January 31. A qualified biologist will monitor any lock access/egress events.
2-85	2.13.5	**ES and SNR-8: Nesting Western Snowy Plover and California Least Tern Nesting Survey, Buffer, and Tracking.** During the WSP and CLT nesting seasons, prior to conducting work on berms, Cargill, or a qualified biologist, will perform pre-construction nesting survey. If nesting WSP or CLT are encountered, Cargill will maintain a 600-foot buffer around the nesting area(s). Cargill will record the locations of the nesting birds, and report that information to pertinent agencies. In addition, Cargill will notify pertinent employees if the Refuge or the San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory (SFBBO) provides updates about WSP and CLT nesting activities. The notification will provide the approximate location of the nest(s), as well as applicable road closures or other buffers.	**ES and SNR-8: Nesting Western Snowy Plover and California Least Tern Nesting Survey, Buffer, and Tracking.** During the WSP and CLT nesting seasons, prior to conducting work on berms a qualified biologist will perform a pre-construction nesting survey. If nesting WSP or CLT are encountered, Cargill will maintain a 600-foot buffer around the nesting area(s). The qualified biologist will conduct the nesting surveys, record the locations of nesting birds and provide that information to the pertinent agencies. In addition, Cargill will notify pertinent employees if the Refuge or the San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory (SFBBO) provides updates about WSP and CLT nesting activities in Refuge areas. The notification will provide the approximate location of the nest(s), as well as applicable road closures or other buffers.
2-85	2.13.5	**ES and SNR–9: Seal Pupping Buffer.** Cargill will maintain a 500-foot buffer when active seal pupping is occurring at the Mowry Slough pupping site, or any other location within the Project area where pupping is noted, unless the buffer is decreased with specific concurrence from NMFS. Cargill will check for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location. Cargill will report any pupping activity noted in the Completion Report.	**ES and SNR–9: Seal Pupping Buffer.** Cargill will maintain a 500-foot buffer when active seal pupping is occurring at the Mowry Slough pupping site, or any other location within the Project area where pupping is noted, unless the buffer is decreased with specific concurrence from NMFS. A qualified biologist will check for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location. Cargill will report any pupping activity noted in the Completion Report.
2-85	2.13.5	**ES and SNR-12: Nesting Birds.** To minimize the potential for impacts to nesting birds, pre-activity nesting bird surveys will be conducted for maintenance activities with the potential to disturb nesting habitat that occur between February 1 and August 31. A qualified biologist will survey for active bird nests. Surveys will be conducted with 7 days, prior to starting the activity. Nest surveys will include all areas within 500 feet of the activity footprint for nesting raptors, 250 feet for special-status passerines, and within 100 feet for passerines. If active nests are detected, buffers around nests will be established to ensure breeding is not likely to be disrupted or adversely impacted by maintenance activities. Species-specific nest buffers will be applied considering the location of the nest, topography, visual screening, and habituation to human presence. Buffers will be maintained and maintenance activities in the area will be avoided until young have fledged or the nests become inactive.	**ES and SNR-12: Nesting Birds.** To minimize the potential for impacts to nesting birds, pre-activity nesting bird surveys will be conducted for maintenance activities with the potential to disturb nesting habitat that occur between February 1 and August 31. A qualified biologist will survey for active bird nests. Surveys will be conducted with 7 days, prior to starting the activity. Nest surveys will include all areas within 500 feet of the activity footprint for nesting raptors, 250 feet for special-status passerines, and within 100 feet for passerines. If active nests are detected, buffers around nests will be established to ensure breeding is not likely to be disrupted or adversely impacted by maintenance activities. Species-specific nest buffers will be applied considering the location of the nest, topography, visual screening, and habituation to human presence. Buffers will be maintained and maintenance activities in the area will be avoided until young have fledged or the nests become inactive.

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2-86	2.13.5	**EN and SNR-17 Pumping.** The majority of pumping for the system would occurs between April and October when salinity and temperature of adjacent bay waters are higher, partially coinciding with the salmonid work window (June 15 – October 31) within San Francisco Bay. to the maximum extent feasible.	**EN and SNR-17 Interim Pumping Window.** Until the presence or absence of listed and special status fish species, and the likelihood of take of listed species during intake of Bay water has been evaluated in the approved Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan, Impacts from the use of unscreened intakes during sensitive periods for threatened and endangered fish species will be avoided by implementing an interim pumping window approved by the regulatory agencies. During this period pumping at Cargill's two main intakes (Coyote and Mowry) would only occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible, and in no event earlier than May 1. The interim pumping window covers the period when salinity and temperature of adjacent Bay waters are higher and largely coincides with the salmonid work window (June 15 – October 31) within San Francisco Bay. Specific requirements for each intake to replace these interim measures will be developed and implemented in accordance with the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan. The interim pumping window may also be modified in response to requirements in the forthcoming Biological Opinions and Incidental Take Permit for the proposed project. Interim pumping windows will not be required for pumps equipped with approved fish screens.
2-84	2.13.5	**ES and SNR-21: Monitoring and Treatment of Potential MSS Seepage**. Cargill will record locations of potential seepage from the MSS ponds. Cargill will use the Annual Work Plan to describe how it intends to address areas with potential seepage. A summary documenting each location and any seepage control work done will be submitted as part of the Annual Completion Report to the agencies. Cargill will recheck affected locations 3 years after the completion of seepage control work and document the condition of the area.	**ES and SNR-21: Monitoring and Treatment of Potential MSS Seepage**. Cargill will record locations of impacted tidal marsh vegetation resembling potential seepage from the MSS ponds. Cargill will use the Annual Work Plan to describe how it intends to address areas with potential seepage. A summary documenting each location and any seepage control work done will be submitted as part of the Annual Completion Report to the agencies. Cargill will recheck affected locations 3 years after the completion of seepage control work and document the condition of the area. If potential seepage control work is shown to be ineffective Cargill will be required to evaluate alternative seepage control methods.
2-86	2.13.5	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**ES and SNR-22. Reporting of Special Status Species.** Cargill will report any special status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).
2-86	2.13.6	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**2.13.6 Fish Screen Installation and Major Maintenance** **FSI-1. Implementation of Applicable BMPs.** Fish screen installation and major maintenance would occur in and adjacent to sensitive habitat. During installation or major maintenance of fish screens at the Coyote Intake, and any other intakes as determined by the BOs, ITP and/or MAMP, Cargill will implement applicable BMPs related to work on berms, work in or near sensitive habitat, avoidance and protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitat, weed management, pile driving, and riprap placement described in Sections 2.13.1 through 2.13.5.
2-86	2.13.6	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**FSI-2. In-water Work Window for Fish Screen Installation and Major Maintenance.** All work in aquatic habitat related to fish screen installation and major fish screen maintenance will take place from June 15 to October 31.
2-86	2.13.6	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**FSI-3. Isolate Work Area.** All work in aquatic habitat related to fish screen installation and major maintenance will take place behind a cofferdam or fish exclusion barrier to create an isolated work area. The isolated work area will be as small as practicable to construct the fish screen(s). The cofferdam or fish exclusion measures will be installed at low tide when there is less water in the work area. A qualified biologist will be present during installation of the cofferdam or fish exclusion barrier(s). If the coffer dams are constructed from sheet piles, BMPs related to pile driving will be implemented as applicable.
2-86	2.13.6	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**FSI-4. Aquatic Species Relocation and Dewatering.** A qualified biologist will be present during dewatering activities to relocate aquatic species out of the isolated work area(s), as needed. Any handling and relocation of listed aquatic species will be performed in accordance with measures stipulated by CDFW, USFWS, and/or NMFS. For dewatering systems that require pumping, all intakes will be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than 2.38 millimeters (3/32 inch) to prevent aquatic species from entering the pump system. Dewatering and discharging activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable State water quality requirements. Upon completion of construction or major maintenance activities, any barriers to aquatic species movement and flow will be removed in a manner that will allow natural flow to resume with the least disturbance of the substrate.
2-86	2.13.6	[This change is a new BMP. There is no corresponding original text.]	**FSI-5. Monitor Marsh Recovery.** As part of any fish screen design, Cargill will prepare and implement a plan to assess tidal marsh recovery where fish screen construction impacts tidal marsh habitat.
2-87	2.13.7	**2.13.6 Employee Training**	**2.13.7 Employee Training**
2-87	2.13.8	**2.13.7 Effectiveness of BMPs**	**2.13.8 Effectiveness of BMPs**

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2-88	2.13.8	The improved BMPs for the proposed Project discussed previously would further avoid or minimize environmental effects.	To evaluate the new and updated BMPs included in this EA, Cargill would submit the results of the new and updated BMPs involving monitoring (such as monitoring of nesting birds) to BCDC. The results from the new and updated BMPs would be used assess the value of each applicable BMP in reducing potential impacts relative to existing conditions. Certain BMPs, such as maintaining appropriate speeds on berm-top roads do not involve monitoring, and Cargill would document that these BMPs are being implemented and/or that staff are required to comply with the BMPs, as applicable. The new and updated BMPs for the proposed Project discussed previously would further avoid or minimize environmental effects.
3-19	3.3.3.3	Over the 10-year period covered by the proposed Project, maintenance activities could occur at many on-site locations, possibly extending over the entire area of the Newark Plant and Redwood City Plant sites (i.e., Newark Plant 1 – 4,100 acres; Newark Plant 2 – 6,400 acres; Redwood City Plant – 1,430 acres; Total Project area – about 12,000 acres).	During the period covered by the proposed Project, maintenance activities could occur at many on-site locations, possibly extending over the entire area of the Newark Plant and Redwood City Plant sites (i.e., Newark Plant 1 – 4,100 acres; Newark Plant 2 – 6,400 acres; Redwood City Plant – 1,430 acres; Total Project area – about 12,000 acres).
3-22	3.3.3.3	And, in actuality, since Project maintenance activities would occur at many locations distributed over both the Newark and Redwood City Plant sites over the 10-year period proposed by the Project, the Project TAC risk/hazard/$PM_{2.5}$ levels would be even less than the values shown in the tables.	And, in actuality, since Project maintenance activities would occur at many locations distributed over both the Newark and Redwood City Plant sites over the period proposed by the Project, the Project TAC risk/hazard/$PM_{2.5}$ levels would be even less than the values shown in the tables.
3-34	3.4.1.2	The primary producers (organisms that can convert light or chemical energy into organic matter) native to intertidal mudflats are represented by three groups: benthic microalgae, phytoplankton, and benthic macroalgae. Species abundance and composition is dependent upon localized turbidity, water depth, light levels, and salinity levels. Mudflats provide habitat for three major groups of invertebrates: organisms that live primarily in the muds (benthic infauna); those that live on the surface of the mudflats or attached to other objects, animals, or plants (epifauna); and those living in the water column (pelagic fauna).	The primary producers (organisms that can convert light or chemical energy into organic matter) native to intertidal mudflats are represented by three groups: benthic microalgae, phytoplankton, and benthic macroalgae. Species abundance and composition is dependent upon localized turbidity, water depth, light levels, and salinity levels. Mudflats provide habitat for three major groups of invertebrates: organisms that live primarily in the muds (benthic infauna); those that live on the surface of the mudflats or attached to other objects, animals, or plants (epifauna); and those living in the water column (pelagic fauna). As discussed in Section 3.4.4.2, unarmored shorelines have recently been shown to generally be richer in benthic species and have a higher benthic invertebrate density than unarmored shorelines and armoring may also change the habitat suitability for small fish.
3-54	3.4.2.3	[This is a new text section describing Western river lamprey. There is no corresponding original text.]	***Western River Lamprey*** Western river lamprey (*Lampetra ayresii*) is designated a Species of Special Concern by CDFW (CDFW 2024b). The biology of Western river lamprey has not been well studied in California; the species life history has been inferred from studies in conducted in British Columbia (Moyle 2002[30], CDFW 2010[31]). Like Pacific lamprey, Western river lamprey are typically anadromous but some landlocked populations may exist (Moyle 2002). Western river lamprey are considerably smaller than Pacific lamprey. They feed on a variety of fishes but mainly salmon and herring (Moyle 2002, CDFW 2010). Suitable habitat is present throughout the aquatic habitat in outboard portions of the BSA. There is a documented recorded Lampetra species detected in Alameda Creek (Moyle 2002, Leidy 2007[32]). Historical records for the San Francisco Bay estuary suggest that this species is uncommon, but geographically widespread within the Bay (Leidy 2007). Recent genetic studies performed by UC Davis and published in the North American Journal of Fisheries Management did not identify Western river lamprey in Alameda Creek, but did identify a previously unknown genetically distinct Lampetra species of lamprey in Alameda Creek.
3-59	3.4.2.3	**Burrowing Owl** Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is considered a Species of Special Concern by CDFW (CDFW 2019)[33].	**Western Burrowing Owl** Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was considered a Species of Special Concern by CDFW (CDFW 2019) and was designated a candidate species for listing under CESA on October 10, 2024 (CDFW 2024g[34]).

[30] Moyle, P.B. 2002. *Inland Fishes of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA.

[31] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2010. Western River Lamprey *Lampetra ayresi. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=104364*.

[32] Leidy, R.A. 2007. Ecology, Assemblage Structure, Distribution, and Status of Fishes in Streams Tributary to the San Francisco Estuary, California. San Francisco Estuary Institute Contribution Number 530. April.

[33] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2019. Special Animals List. Periodic publication. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109406&inline.

[34] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024g. Fish and Game Commission: Western Burrowing Owl Becomes CESA Candidate; Wildlife Prosecutor of the Year Named; Waterfowlers Hall of Fame Inductees Recognized.

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3-73	3.4.4.1	Impacts from berm maintenance may occur along an average of 37 miles of berm annually over the proposed 10-year permit term, an increase of approximately 5.5 miles per year over baseline conditions. In addition, Cargill would continue to restore subsided sections of berms to bring them to the height of surrounding berms (i.e., maintain existing berm elevations), and, for Ponds P2-12 and P2-13, to increase the height of the entire perimeter berm to an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by the end of the 10-year permit period. There would be no net increase in the volume of soil required to maintain the existing elevations of the berms and to slightly increase the heights of the berms at ponds P2-12 and P2-13; approximately 25% of the clean imported material expected to be delivered to the Project area would be used at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. Two miles of berm cores would be keyed under the proposed Project over a 10-year period; this is a reduction of 1 to 2 miles per 10 years relative to the baseline conditions, and a reduction of approximately 950 CY of clean materials per year. Cargill may also modify internal pond connection locations (gaps in the internal berms) to modify flow patterns between ponds and increase vehicle access to a greater portion of the salt pond complex (i.e., making berms drivable). Cargill estimates filling up to 4 berm gaps/year for a maximum of 40 over the permit period. Additionally, for the proposed VSP study, approximately 500 to 600 feet of vinyl sheets would be installed along the inboard side of the berms along Pond 2-12 at Newark Plant 2. Cargill would also continue to repair the outboard slopes and interior slopes of the berms through replenishment and repair of existing riprap, and, in more severely eroded areas, placement of additional soil and geotextile fabric prior to riprap placement. Finally, Cargill may place up to an estimated 7,800 square feet of new riprap over the 10-year life of the new permit. New riprap would be required in areas that are newly-eroded; continued wind-wave action is anticipated to continue to erode outboard fringe marsh, primarily along Newark Plant 1. This is a natural process, and Cargill's operations do not cause outboard erosion of existing marsh. All of these activities, except for the VSP study, are already part of the existing operations. These additional activities would not cause a significant change in potential adverse effects to special status species relative to baseline conditions.	Impacts from berm maintenance may occur along an average of 33 miles of berm annually over a proposed 10-year permit term, an increase of approximately 1.5 miles per year over baseline conditions. In addition, Cargill would continue to restore subsided sections of berms to bring them to the height of surrounding berms (i.e., maintain existing berm elevations). For Ponds P2-12 and P2-13, Cargill would increase the height of the all outboard berms at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029). There would be no net increase in the volume of soil required to maintain the existing elevations of the berms and to slightly increase the heights of the berms at ponds P2-12 and P2-13; slightly more than 25% of the clean imported material expected to be delivered to the Project area would be used at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. Two miles of berm cores would be keyed under the proposed Project over a 10-year period; this is a reduction of 1 to 2 miles per 10 years relative to the baseline conditions, and a reduction of approximately 950 CY of clean materials per year. Cargill may also modify internal pond connection locations (gaps in the internal berms) to modify flow patterns between ponds and increase vehicle access to a greater portion of the salt pond complex (i.e., making berms drivable). Cargill estimates filling up to 3 berm gaps over the permit period. Additionally, for the proposed VSP study, approximately 500 to 600 feet of vinyl sheets would be installed along the inboard side of the berms along Pond 2-12 at Newark Plant 2. Cargill would also continue to repair the outboard slopes and interior slopes of the berms through replenishment and repair of existing riprap, and, in more severely eroded areas, placement of additional soil and geotextile fabric prior to riprap placement. Finally, Cargill may place up to an estimated 7,800 square feet of new riprap over a 10-year permit period. New riprap would be required in areas that are newly- and highly-eroded; continued wind-wave action is anticipated to continue to erode outboard fringe marsh, primarily along Newark Plant 1. This is a natural process, and Cargill's operations do not cause outboard erosion of existing marsh. All of these activities, except for the VSP study, are already part of the existing operations. These additional activities would not cause a significant change in potential adverse effects to special status species relative to baseline conditions.
3-78	3.4.4.1	SLR has the potential of increasing the risk of waves overtopping the berms containing MSS and consequently the risk of a release of MSS and other concentrated natural brines (refer to Section 3.9, Hydrology and Water Quality). The maintenance activities to be completed as part of the proposed Project would include increasing the height of the entire perimeter berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 ft NAVD88 in response to anticipated SLR, thereby maintaining the same level of resistance to overtopping as during the baseline period.	If maintenance is not performed, SLR has the potential of increasing the risk of waves overtopping the berms containing MSS and consequently the risk of a release of MSS and other concentrated natural brines (refer to Section 3.9, Hydrology and Water Quality). The maintenance activities to be completed as part of the proposed Project would include increasing the height of the outboard berms around Ponds P2-12 and Pond P2-13 to a minimum elevation of 11.5 ft NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029, thereby maintaining the same level of resistance to overtopping as during the baseline period.
3-79	3.4.4.1	**Effects of Lock Access/Egress on Special-status Species** Lock access would also be required as part of operations and maintenance activities. This activity could also adversely affect salt marsh habitat and special-status species and include temporary loss of salt marsh habitats via excavation and sidecasting/stockpiling of materials. The baseline lock access/egress is one time per year with an estimated impact of up to 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat and upland refugia disturbed per year. The proposed Project increases this access to approximately two times per year, with up to an estimated 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat and upland refugia disturbed at each of up to two lock access points annually over the proposed 10-year permit term. Although there would be an increase in disturbed areas over baseline conditions, potential direct impacts to salt marsh habitat and special-status species associated with these activities would be avoided and/or minimized through the use of the BMPs presented in Section 2.13.	**Effects of Lock Access/Egress on Special-status Species** Lock access may also be required as part of maintenance and operations activities. This activity could also adversely affect salt marsh habitat and special-status species and include temporary loss of salt marsh habitats via excavation and sidecasting/stockpiling of materials. The baseline lock access/egress is one time per year with an estimated impact of up to 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat and upland refugia disturbed per year. The proposed Project increases this access to slightly more than one time per year (an average of 1.25 events per year), with up to an estimated 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat and upland refugia disturbed at each lock access point. Although there would be a slight increase in disturbed areas over baseline conditions, potential direct impacts to salt marsh habitat and special-status species associated with these activities would be avoided and/or minimized through the use of the BMPs presented in Section 2.13.
3-81	3.4.4	**Sediment Removal from Intake Structures, Water Intake, and Pile Driving**	**Sediment Removal from Intake Structures, Water Intake, and Pile Driving**

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		Pumping of water would be confined to occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible (EN and SNR-17: Pumping), and June 15 to October 31 at the Coyote intake to minimize the risk of entraining steelhead and longfin smelt. This would also avoid migratory spawning movements for both steelhead and longfin smelt, downstream migration of steelhead smolts, and larval and post-larval longfin smelt, which are the most likely life stage to be entrained during pumping activities. Presence of these species would also be avoided and/or minimized by pumping during conditions of higher salinity and temperatures, as out-migrating steelhead smolts would be expected to avoid these areas, and longfin smelt cannot successfully spawn in higher-salinity areas and preferentially avoid high temperature waters. However, even with the implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures relevant to water intake (ES and SNR-17: Pumping), entrainment of outmigrating steelhead smolts may occur if pumping occurs in April and May before fish screens can be installed at the Coyote intake. Potential entrainment of longfin smelt would be substantially minimized by pumping preferentially during the between June 1 and October 31, but not completely avoided. Additionally, Cargill has a need to take in smaller quantities of Bay water during most of the year to support on-going maintenance activities such as flushing accumulated salts from pumps or siphons. The monitoring program described in Section 2.10.8 would evaluate the potential for sensitive fish species to be present at Cargill's intakes, and would provide a prioritized process for implementing other fish protection measures, if needed. Entrainment of individual steelhead, longfin smelt, and green sturgeon in pump intakes are potentially significant impacts due to the rarity of these species and the effects that loss of individuals could have to the population as a whole. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would provide surrogate protection for other special-status fish (such as white sturgeon and Pacific lamprey) which are more abundant and the operation of pump intakes is not likely to cause a substantial adverse impact." Pumping of Bay water using unscreened pumps at the Coyote and Mowry intakes, pile driving, and sediment removal from intake structures would be confined to occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible on an interim basis, and in no event would pumping occur before May 1 during this interim period. The long-term pumping window(s) for unscreened intakes would be defined based upon the findings of the MAMP and/or specific requirements contained in the BOs and ITPs. Once fish screens or other approved fish protection measures are in place for a given pump or intake location, intake could occur at any time at that location (EN and SNR-17: Interim Pumping Window). The interim limitation on pumping and the restrictions and other in-water activities would minimize the risk of entraining steelhead and longfin smelt in the short-term while the MAMP is being developed and implemented. The interim activity windows would largely avoid migratory spawning movements for both steelhead and longfin smelt, downstream migration of steelhead smolts, and larval and post-larval longfin smelt, which are the most likely life stage to be entrained during pumping and other intake activities. Potential entrainment of longfin smelt would be substantially minimized by taking in Bay water primarily between June 1 and October 31, but not completely avoided. The MAMP described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6 would evaluate the potential for special status fish species to be present at Cargill's intakes, and would provide a prioritized process for implementing other fish protection measures, if needed. Implementation of the interim pumping window and subsequent measures as defined in the MAMP would reduce potential impacts from sediment removal at intakes and pile driving to a less than significant level. Entrainment of individual steelhead, chinook, longfin smelt, green sturgeon and white sturgeon in pump intakes are potentially significant impacts due to the rarity of these species and the effects that loss of individuals could have to the population as a whole. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would provide surrogate protection for other sensitive fish (such as Pacific and Western river lamprey) which are more abundant. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 intake of Bay water is not likely to cause a substantial adverse impact on these species.
3-82	3.4.4	**Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake.** Cargill shall implement the following measures: a. To avoid entrainment of juvenile and adult steelhead, green sturgeon, and longfin smelt, Cargill shall install fish screens or other suitable physical barriers on Bay water intakes where these fish may be present during the water intake period. Fish screens shall be designed, constructed and operated consistent with NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region Anadromous Salmonid Passage Design Manual (NMFS 2022a) and have an approach velocity of 0.2 feet per second where longfin smelt may be present. If Cargill can demonstrate, either through physical and/or biological analyses accepted by NMFS, USFWS and CDFW (i.e., implementation of the monitoring program described in Section 2.10.8), that there is no potential for steelhead, green sturgeon, and longfin smelt to be entrained at an intake, then installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures is not required for that intake. b. Cargill shall prioritize the implementation of fish screens or other fish protection measures determined to be necessary by the monitoring program described in Section 2.10.8 to address intakes with greater potential impact first.	**Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake and Sediment Removal at Intakes.** Cargill shall implement the following measures: To avoid entrainment of juvenile and adult steelhead, chinook salmon, green sturgeon, white sturgeon and longfin smelt, Cargill shall install fish screens or other suitable physical barriers on Bay water intakes where these special status fish may be present during the water intake period. Fish screens shall be designed, constructed and operated consistent with the most stringent applicable requirements contained in *NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region Anadromous Salmonid Passage Design Manual* (NMFS 2022a[35]), CDFW Fish Screening Criteria (CDFG 2000[36]) and/or USFWS's Formal Consultation on the Effects of the Installation of Small Fish Screens in Stanislaus, Merced, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Solano, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama, Counties, California (USFWS 2003[37]). a. The screens shall have a maximum approach velocity of 0.2 feet per second during maximum intake where longfin smelt may be present, and a sweep velocity of at least twice the approach velocity, or as specified in the working group sessions with the regulatory agencies. b. Cargill shall implement the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6. This shall include: • Targeted fish monitoring supported by physical monitoring, as needed

[35] National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2022a. *NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region Anadromous Salmonid Passage Design Manual*. Portland, Oregon.

[36] California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2000. Exhibit A - Department of Fish and Game Fish Screening Criteria. June 19.

[37] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2003. Formal Consultation on the Effects of the Installation of Small Fish Screens in Stanislaus, Merced, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Solano, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama, Counties, California. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Kenneth D. Sanchez, Acting Field Supervisor.

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		c. If pumping occurs at unscreened intakes when conditions are suitable for steelhead, green sturgeon, or longfin smelt, Cargill shall conduct monitoring and provide compensatory mitigation for species that were subject to entrainment during pump operations. Proposed compensatory mitigation shall be defined in a compensatory mitigation plan acceptable to NMFS, USFWS and CDFW. The compensatory mitigation plan may include advanced mitigation for anticipated operations of unscreened intakes. Compensatory mitigation may include, but is not limited to, restoration or preservation of impacted species habitat, or purchase of credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation as required in the compensatory mitigation plan.	• Update of take estimates provided in the BOs and ITP for the proposed Project, as needed based on the new data collected • Prioritization of each intake for action (refer to item d.), as needed • Implementation of agency-approved fish-screens or other fish protection measures where needed • Implementation of agency-approved compensatory mitigation where needed (refer to item e.) to address take prior to implementation of fish protection measures and to address residual take after implementation of fish protection measures, and • Monitoring of operational performance and effectiveness of fish screens and/or fish protection measures Cargill shall work with the regulatory agencies to provide the Draft MAMP no later than April 1, 2025, and the Final MAMP no later than June 30, 2025, or within 45 days of receipt of final agency comments on the Draft MAMP, whichever is later, or as otherwise agreed to with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS USACE, CDFW and the RWQCB. Implementation of the MAMP shall begin no later than 30 days after final approval of the MAMP by the agencies. c. If Cargill can demonstrate through physical and/or biological analyses, and obtain concurrence from NMFS, USFWS and CDFW (i.e., implement the MAMP described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6), that there is no potential for steelhead, chinook, green sturgeon, white sturgeon and longfin smelt to be entrained at an intake, then installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures is not required for that intake. d. Cargill shall prioritize the implementation of fish screens or other fish protection measures determined to be necessary pursuant to the BOs, ITP, and/or the MAMP described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6 to address intakes with greater potential impact first. e. If pumping occurs at unscreened intakes when conditions are suitable for listed or candidate fish species, Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation for species that were subject to entrainment during pump operations. Updates of any take estimates, and/or subsequent take estimates shall be based on the methodologies utilized to establish the take estimates in the BOs and ITP. Proposed compensatory mitigation shall be described in a compensatory mitigation plan acceptable to NMFS, USFWS and CDFW under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The compensatory mitigation plan may include implementing mitigation in advance of projected impacts for anticipated operations of unscreened intakes. In addition, compensatory mitigation shall be provided for residual take of listed or candidate fish species following installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures (e.g., intake of larval fish or fish eggs). Compensatory mitigation may include, but is not limited to, restoration or preservation of impacted species habitat, enhancement of existing habitat, or purchase of credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. Following approval of the compensatory mitigation plan, Cargill shall prepare a compensatory mitigation plan detailed the proposed process for implementing the approved mitigation. f. Cargill shall update the take estimates prepared for the BOs and ITP, as necessary based on the physical and biological monitoring data collected pursuant to the MAMP. If the updated take estimates exceed those addressed in the BOs and ITP, Cargill shall update the compensatory mitigation plan as needed to ensure all take of special status fish is fully mitigated. g. Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation as required in the compensatory mitigation plan, and updated compensatory mitigation plan, as needed. h. Diver-assisted suction dredging during sediment removal at intakes may also result in intermittent take of small quantities of listed or candidate fish species. Cargill shall develop a take estimate for this activity, obtain take authorizations as needed, and provide compensatory mitigation as needed based on the amount of sediment removal conducted.

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3-84	3.4.4	**Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Minimize Hydroacoustic Impacts due to Impact Pile Driving.** Prior to conducting impact pile driving, Cargill shall conduct an underwater noise impact assessment in accordance with the *Technical Guidance for the Assessment of Hydroacoustic Effects of Pile Driving on Fish* (Molnar et al. 2020). If the assessment determines that the proposed pile driving may result in underwater noise levels that exceed the adopted peak sound pressure levels (SPL) or cumulative sound exposure levels (SELs) for fish (Fisheries Hydroacoustic Working Group 2008, Molnar et al. 2020), then Cargill shall develop a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. The Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall include methods to (1) monitor underwater noise during impact pile driving, (2) provide feasible sound attenuation measures, and/or (3) modify design or construction methods such that impact pile driving would not exceed the peak SPL/cumulative SELs that may injure or kill fish. .	**Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Minimize Hydroacoustic Impacts due to Impact Pile Driving.** Prior to conducting impact pile driving, Cargill shall conduct an underwater noise impact assessment in accordance with the *Technical Guidance for the Assessment of Hydroacoustic Effects of Pile Driving on Fish* (Molnar et al. 2020). If the assessment determines that the proposed pile driving may result in underwater noise levels that exceed the adopted peak sound pressure levels (SPL) or cumulative sound exposure levels (SELs) for fish (Fisheries Hydroacoustic Working Group 2008, Molnar et al. 2020), then Cargill shall develop a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. The Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall include methods to (1) monitor underwater noise during impact pile driving, (2) provide feasible sound attenuation measures, and/or (3) modify design or construction methods such that impact pile driving would not exceed the peak SPL/cumulative SELs that may injure or kill fish. Should a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan be required, Cargill shall submit the plan and assessment to the California State Lands Commission for a required amendment to the existing lease before any work can be completed on State lands.
3-85	3.4.4.2	It is estimated that up to approximately 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat could be temporarily disturbed up to approximately two times annually at lock access points over the 10-year permit period as a result of activities associated with lock access and egress, an increase of up to slightly more than one lock access events per year compared to the baseline. The number of lock access events would decrease over time as more berms are made drivable or with an increase in use of amphibious equipment.	It is estimated that up to approximately 1.2 acres of salt marsh habitat could be temporarily disturbed up to two times annually (an average of 1.25 lock access events per year) at lock access points over the permit period as a result of activities associated with lock access and egress, an increase of 0.25 lock access events per year compared to the baseline. The number of lock access events would decrease over time as more berms are made drivable or with an increase in use of amphibious equipment.
3-89	3.4.4.3	Placement of new riprap on outboard berms may result in permanent impacts to wetlands. As mentioned previously, the Project includes placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (i.e., riprap in areas that were not previously covered by riprap) on the outboard side of berms during the 10-year permit period. The riprap would be placed in highly eroded areas. These locations have not been surveyed for this analysis, but are not expected to support a substantial amount of wetlands/Northern Coastal Salt Marsh habitat because they are highly eroded.	Placement of new riprap on outboard berms could result in permanent impacts to wetlands. As mentioned previously, the Project would include placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (i.e., riprap in areas that were not previously covered by riprap) on the outboard side of berms during a 10-year permit period. The riprap would be placed in highly eroded areas. These locations have not been surveyed for this analysis, but are not expected to support a substantial amount of wetlands/Northern Coastal Salt Marsh habitat because they are highly eroded.
3-90	3.4.4	**Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Provide Compensatory Mitigation for Unavoidable Permanent Impacts to State- or Federally Protected Wetlands** For permanent loss of State- or Federally protected wetlands that were not considered in the USACE Mitigation in Perpetuity agreement, Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation consistent with the terms of the *Final Rule on Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources* (USEPA and USACE 2008), the *Regional Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines for the South Pacific Division* (USACE 2015), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2021). At a minimum, mitigation shall be provided at a ratio determined by the USACE's *South Pacific Division Regulatory Program Standard Operating Procedure For Determination Of Mitigation Ratios* (USACE 2021). Compensatory mitigation may include restoration of habitat and/or purchasing credits from a mitigation bank, among others. Mitigation shall be acceptable to the resource agencies, including USFWS, NMFS, CDFW and the RWQCB.	**Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Provide Compensatory Mitigation for Unavoidable Permanent Impacts to State- or Federally Protected Wetlands** For permanent loss of State- or Federally protected wetlands that were not considered in the USACE Mitigation in Perpetuity agreement, Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation consistent with the terms of the *Final Rule on Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources* (USEPA and USACE 2008), the *Regional Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines for the South Pacific Division* (USACE 2015), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2021). At a minimum, mitigation shall be provided at a ratio of 3:1, or as determined by the USACE's *South Pacific Division Regulatory Program Standard Operating Procedure For Determination Of Mitigation Ratios* (USACE 2021). The compensatory mitigation shall be descried in a compensatory mitigation plan for permanent impacts to wetlands. Compensatory mitigation may include restoration of habitat on-site (e.g., restoration of unused locks), habitat enhancement on-site, habitat restoration off-site, habitat enhancement off-site, implementation of a pilot study for nature-based solutions to outboard berm erosion (refer to Section 8.2), and/or purchasing credits from a mitigation bank, among others. Mitigation shall be provided as close to the location or the impacted area(s) as feasible. If mitigation is provided as habitat enhancement or restoration, Cargill shall provide a performance monitoring plan to document the success of the mitigation. Mitigation shall be acceptable to the resource agencies, including USFWS, NMFS, CDFW and the RWQCB.

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3-91	3.4.4.4	Operations and maintenance activities including berm maintenance, placement of materials stockpiles, and lock access/egress have the potential to temporarily fragment habitats and disrupt wildlife movements, particularly for SMHM and salt marsh wandering shrew. These activities would have limited spatial scope over the duration of the proposed 10-year permit term, surrounding adjacent habitat would remain open for wildlife movements, and the Project would result in no change to existing baseline conditions with regard to wildlife movement corridors and native wildlife nursery sites.	Maintenance and operations activities including berm maintenance, placement of materials stockpiles, and lock access/egress have the potential to temporarily fragment habitats and disrupt wildlife movements, particularly for SMHM and salt marsh wandering shrew. These activities would have limited spatial scope over the duration of the proposed permit term, surrounding adjacent habitat would remain open for wildlife movements, and the Project would result in no change to existing baseline conditions with regard to wildlife movement corridors and native wildlife nursery sites.
3-91	3.4.4.4	As discussed in more detail in Impact BIO-2, pumping of water would be confined to occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible (**EN and SNR-17: Pumping**), and June 15 to October 31 at the Coyote intake to the maximum extent feasible which would avoid and/or minimize pumping during migratory movements of steelhead and longfin smelt and avoid and/or minimize the potential for entrainment of these and other fish species.	As discussed in more detail in Impact BIO-2, on an interim basis intake of Bay water at Cargill's Coyote and Mowry main intakes would be confined to occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible, and in no event before May 1 (**EN and SNR-17: Interim Pumping Windows**), which would avoid and/or minimize pumping during migratory movements of steelhead and longfin smelt and avoid and/or minimize the potential for entrainment of these and other fish species.
3-94	3.5.2	Federal and state regulations pertinent to this resource area are described in Table D-1. State regulations that govern cultural and historical resource aspects of the Project include CEQA and the Health and Safety Code, as well as BCDC's laws and policies.	Federal and state regulations pertinent to this resource area are described in Table D-1. State regulations that govern cultural and historical resource aspects of the Project include CEQA and the Health and Safety Code, BCDC's laws and policies, and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 6313. PRC § 6313 provides that title to all archaeological sites and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California is vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission.
3-100	3.5.3.2	**Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources.** These mitigation measures shall be printed on contract specifications for field workers for maintenance projects. Cargill, Incorporated shall inform all contractors and Cargill personnel in writing through the contract specifications and/or training, and verbally at any Project initiation meetings connected with soil and ground-disturbing maintenance activities, of the possibility of finding archaeological resources. All site workers shall be trained to recognize potential buried artifacts and shall be informed about the appropriate procedures should buried artifacts or human remains be encountered. Documentation of the contract specification and training shall be provided to BCDC if requested by BCDC. Since material removed from the berm cores would be placed on the inside berm slopes of salt ponds, this moved material and other material from the Project site (soils or Bay Mud) that may be moved from one location to another on the Project site shall be reviewed on its surface for the existence of archaeological materials. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, obsidian, animal bones, shells or shell pieces consistent with those found in Native American shellmounds, historic debris, building foundations, or other items are discovered inadvertently during soil or ground-disturbing activities, such as coring berms or excavating sediment for lock access, work shall stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with BCDC, other agencies, and Native American representatives, as appropriate. Material removed through berm keying or other material shall be viewed by construction staff, as feasible based on placement, to determine if cultural resources were encountered during such activities. If recommended by a qualified archaeologist or cultural resource specialist, further excavation activities shall be monitored by an archaeologist and shall also, if advised by the archaeologist, include a Native American monitor. Project personnel shall not collect cultural resources found. Prehistoric cultural material includes, but is not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris; heat-affected rock; human burials; shell midden deposits; hearth remains; and bone, stone and/or shell	**Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources.** These mitigation measures shall be printed on contract specifications for field workers for maintenance projects. Cargill, Incorporated shall inform all contractors and Cargill personnel in writing through the contract specifications and/or training, and verbally at any Project initiation meetings connected with soil and ground-disturbing maintenance activities, of the possibility of finding archaeological resources. All site workers shall be trained to recognize potential buried artifacts and shall be informed about the appropriate procedures should buried artifacts or human remains be encountered. Training shall be conducted annually for all staff. All training shall include training related to tribal resources. At minimum, any training related to tribal resources shall be developed and delivered by a representative of the local tribal community. Documentation of the contract specification and training shall be provided to BCDC if requested by BCDC. Since material removed from the berm cores would be placed on the inside berm slopes of salt ponds, this moved material and other material from the Project site (soils or Bay Mud) that may be moved from one location to another on the Project site shall be reviewed on its surface for the existence of archaeological materials. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, obsidian, animal bones, shells or shell pieces consistent with those found in Native American shellmounds, historic debris, building foundations, or other items are discovered inadvertently during soil or ground-disturbing activities, such as keying berms or excavating sediment for lock access, work shall stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with BCDC, other agencies, and Native American representatives, as appropriate. Material removed through berm keying or other material shall be viewed by construction staff, as feasible based on placement, to determine if cultural resources were encountered during such activities. If recommended by a qualified archaeologist or cultural resource specialist, further excavation activities shall be monitored by an archaeologist and shall also, if advised by the archaeologist, include a Native American monitor. Project personnel shall not collect cultural resources found. Prehistoric cultural material includes, but is not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris; heat-affected rock; human burials; shell midden deposits; hearth remains; and bone, stone and/or shell artifacts. Historical material including but not limited to stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; whole or fragmentary ceramic, glass or metal objects; or wood, nails, brick, or other materials may occur within the Project area in deposits such as old privies, dumps, or even as part of the imported soil. Any identified cultural resources shall be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms. The disposition of any such items discovered shall be determined by BCDC through recommendations provided by an archaeologist or cultural resource specialist, and in consultation with a Native American representative, if recommended by the archaeologist or cultural resource specialist. The final disposition of

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		artifacts. Historical material including but not limited to stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; whole or fragmentary ceramic, glass or metal objects; or wood, nails, brick, or other materials may occur within the Project area in deposits such as old privies, dumps, or even as part of the imported soil. Any identified cultural resources shall be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms. The disposition of any such items discovered shall be determined by BCDC through recommendations provided by an archaeologist or cultural resource specialist, and in consultation with a Native American representative, if recommended by the archaeologist or cultural resource specialist.	archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources recovered on State lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission must be approved by the California State Lands Commission.
3-100	3.5.3.3	Pursuant to Section 7050.5(b), if the remains are not Native American and not subject to investigation as described previously, the Coroner shall recommend treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation.	Pursuant to Section 7050.5(b), if the remains are not Native American and not subject to investigation as described previously, the Coroner shall recommend treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation. Depending on the archeologist's assessment, a report shall be prepared documenting methods and results, as well as recommendations regarding the treatment of the human remains and any associated archeological materials. The report shall be submitted to BCDC, Cargill, the NWIC and the consulting Tribe. Tribal representatives will arrange for reburial of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects with the appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the MLD, if available, or in the project vicinity at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and BCDC, where the reburial would be accessible to Tribal members in perpetuity and would not be subject to further disturbance. The discovery and reburial shall be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance
3-109	3.6.3.1	**Less than Significant with Mitigation.**	**Less than Significant.**
3-110	3.6.3.1	The berms are constructed predominantly of local sediments that have been allowed to drain, densify and consolidate over time. Slightly increasing the height of the MSS ponds berms (up to approximately 12 inches) to address SLR and continuing to maintain the remaining berms (which could include placement of up to approximately 12 inches of material on low spots) would not change the likelihood of effects from violent ground shaking. B Because the Project proposes continued maintenance of the salt ponds and facilities in the same manner as has been done to date, it would maintain the existing level of structural stability. The impacts associated with a potential rupture of the berms around the MSS ponds would be less than significant.	The berms are constructed predominantly of local sediments that have been allowed to drain, densify and consolidate over time. It is not known with certainty whether slightly increasing the height of the MSS ponds berms (up to approximately 12 inches) to address SLR and continuing to maintain the remaining berms (which could include placement of up to approximately 12 inches of material on low spots) would substantially change the likelihood of effects from violent ground shaking. However, the potential for increased risk of seismic failure associated with soil placement to maintain existing berm heights is considered to be less than significant because while there would likely be a small increase in consolidation in the affected areas, the overall height of the berms would not increase over existing conditions, and the berms have been maintained at their current height for many years. To address the uncertainty associated with the potential for an increased risk of seismic failure associated with increasing the height of the MSS pond berms by up to 12 inches, Cargill will complete the analysis of MSS pond berm seismic stability currently in progress and under review by the ERCB.
3-110	3.6.3.1	Additional analysis was conducted by Cargill and its consultants to address some of the considerations identified by the ECRB during the November 16, 2022 meeting. Cargill prepared a geotechnical white paper to assess the effects of Cargill's maintenance activities on geotechnical stability of the berms (Anchor QEA 2022) and also conducted a static and seismic stability analysis of the berms, which documents available information regarding subsurface conditions at the two MSS ponds as well as salt pond berms in general (Anchor QEA 2023). While the stability analysis concluded that there was an adequate factor of safety (seismic resistance) with even a very major earthquake (1-in-475 years probability of occurrence), at the August 30, 2023 meeting the ECRB requested further analysis of certain berm failure scenarios that more thoroughly evaluate the depth of Bay mud below the ponds and the effects of berm keying. Cargill is currently evaluating these scenarios, and is conducting additional field investigations to collect supplemental site data. These data, and the geotechnical stability of the berms specifically, will be further considered at an upcoming ECRB meeting, and would also be addressed in the permit. Although there may be an existing level of seismic risk that has not be fully evaluated, for the purposes of this EA, the focus is on the potential impacts of the proposed Project compared to existing conditions. Because the berms have been maintained in the same fashion for more than 100 years, continuation of these maintenance activities (i.e., periodically increasing the height of the berm crests by up to 12 inches) would be a less than significant impact.	Additional analysis was conducted by Cargill and its consultants to address some of the considerations identified by the ECRB during the November 16, 2022 meeting. Cargill prepared a geotechnical white paper to assess the effects of Cargill's maintenance activities on geotechnical stability of the berms (Anchor QEA 2022) and also conducted a static and seismic stability analysis of the berms, which documents available information regarding subsurface conditions at the two MSS ponds as well as salt pond berms in general (Anchor QEA 2023). While the stability analysis concluded that there was an adequate factor of safety (seismic resistance) with even a very major earthquake (1-in-475 years probability of occurrence), at the August 30, 2023 meeting the ECRB requested further analysis of certain berm failure scenarios that more thoroughly evaluate the depth of Bay mud below the ponds and the effects of berm keying. Cargill evaluated these scenarios, and conducted additional field investigations to collect supplemental site data. These data, and the geotechnical stability of the berms specifically, were further considered at the October 15, 2024 ECRB meeting and subsequently in a technical subcommittee (less than a quorum). While the ECRB subcommittee determined that additional seismic analysis was warranted and the assessment of the berms' seismic stability is not yet concluded, the ECRB subcommittee was able to conclude that berm keying, given the types of soils used, would not be expected to have a significant adverse effect on berm stability. Should the analysis currently in progress conclude that incremental MSS pond berm raising of up to 12 inches over existing berm elevations could cause a significant increase in risk of seismic failure, the permit will require that Cargill work with BCDC to assess potential actions to reduce the risk of a MSS release in an earthquake. Potential actions could include but are not limited to placement of vinyl sheet pile, a revised berm keying program utilizing berm-strengthening materials, berm widening, and/or a robust emergency response program. Should additional action be warranted to reduce the risk of a MSS release in an earthquake, additional CEQA analysis of the proposed action would be conducted as needed. With

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		However, increasing the extent of berm keying could decrease the stability of the berms if berm keying creates an additional failure plane for seismic events. With implementation of Mitigation Measure Geo-1, this impact would be less than significant. **Mitigation Measure Geo-1: Evaluate and Mitigate Potential Effects of Berm Keying** To address the potential risk of berm core compaction creating an additional failure plane for seismic events, Cargill shall conduct modeling to determine the magnitude of any such effects and shall present the results of that analysis to BCDC's ECRB for consideration. The ECRB shall determine whether berm core compaction, as it is currently conducted, represents an unacceptable seismic risk. Should the results of the study indicate that berm core compaction as currently conducted represents an unacceptable seismic risk, the ECRB shall recommend alternate construction methods or alternatives to berm core compaction that would effectively address seepage without increasing seismic risk. Cargill shall implement these alternative method(s) as needed to continue to address seepage through the berms. Implementation of new alternative method(s) may require Cargill to seek new permits or permit amendments from relevant and appropriate government agencies.	incorporation of the permit condition potential impacts associated with a seismic-related rupture of the berms around the MSS ponds and other ponds would be less than significant. The seismic stability of high-risk non-MSS pond berms and the need for further action to address the seismic stability of these berms would be evaluated as part of the LAMP.
3-114	3.6.3.2	Given the projected increase in sea level during the term of the permit (between 2025 and 2034), Cargill's berm maintenance program, which includes increasing the height the MSS berms to an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88, regular inspections to address erosion, plus emergency response preparedness for berm repairs, would provide sufficient protection against increased berm failure due to wave overtopping due to sea level rise during the term of the proposed permit.	Given the projected increase in sea level during the term of the permit (between 2025 and 2034), Cargill's berm maintenance program, which includes increasing the height of the MSS pond P2-12 and P2-13 outboard berms to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by and the Bayfront berms of Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029; regular inspections to address erosion; plus emergency response preparedness for berm repairs, would provide sufficient protection against increased berm failure due to wave overtopping due to sea level rise during the term of the proposed permit.
3-115	3.6.3.2	If necessary, Cargill would conduct emergency repairs with notification to BCDC and other agencies per the to-be-established permit conditions. As an added measure of protection given the potential ecological concerns associated with a breach of the MSS ponds, Cargill would increase the height of the berms around the MSS ponds to 11.5 feet NAVD88.	In the case of emergency work, Cargill's request would follow the procedures laid out for BCDC's emergency permits. BCDC typically responds to emergency permit requests within 24 – 72 hours, depending on urgency. As an added measure of protection given the potential ecological concerns associated with a breach of the MSS ponds, Cargill would increase the height of the outboard berms around the MSS ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms of Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029.
3-115	3.6.3.3	The height of the MSS berms would be increased slightly (approximately 6 to 12 inches to 11.5 feet NAVD88) as part of the proposed SLR adaptation efforts.	The height of the MSS pond berms would be increased slightly (approximately 6 to 12 inches to 11.5 feet NAVD88 for the outboard berms at Pond P2-13 and some outboard berms at Pond P2-12, and to 12 feet NAVD88 for the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12) as part of the proposed SLR adaptation efforts.
3-116	3.6.4	**3.6.4 Mitigation Summary** Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential Project-related impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity to less than significant. **Mitigation Measure Geo-1: Evaluate and Mitigate Potential Effects of Berm Keying**	**3.6.4 Mitigation Summary** The Project would not result in significant impacts; therefore, no mitigation is required.
3-136	3.8.4.2	During the life of the proposed permit, Cargill would raise the berms of the MSS ponds by approximately up to 12 inches to 11.5 feet NAVD88 to minimize the risk of overtopping of the MSS berms, and therefore the potential for scour leading to berm failure.	During the life of the proposed permit, Cargill would increase the berm heights of the MSS ponds by up to approximately 12 inches to 11.5 feet NAVD88 (and to 12 feet NAVD88 for Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12) to minimize the risk of wave overtopping of the MSS berms, and therefore the potential for scour leading to berm failure.
3-150	3.9.3.1	However, as noted in Section 2.10.9, Cargill anticipates an increase in the frequency of lock access from approximately one event per year to up to approximately two events per year for the projected permit period and to increase placement of riprap at newly eroded locations on outboard berm slopes.	However, as noted in Section 2.10.9, Cargill anticipates an increase in the frequency of lock access from approximately one event per year to up to an average of approximately 1.25 events per year during permit period and to increase placement of riprap at newly eroded locations on outboard berm slopes.
3-151	3.9.3.5	Cargill plans to increase the height of the berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet NAVD88 by 2034, but this is a nominal increase from current Bay-fronting berm heights at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 (refer to Table 3.9.1) based on the latest available survey data contained in the AECOM Assessment.	Cargill plans to increase the height of the outboard berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms at Pond P2-12 to 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029, but these are nominal increases from current berm heights at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 (refer to Table 3.9.1) based on the latest available survey data contained in the AECOM Assessment.

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3-152	3.9.3.5	Cargill's berm maintenance program, which includes increasing the height of the MSS berms to an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88, regular inspections to address erosion, plus emergency response preparedness for berm repairs due to extreme storm events, would provide additional protection against wave overtopping from sea level rise during the term of the proposed permit.	Cargill's berm maintenance program, which includes increasing the height of the outboard berms at MSS Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by the end of 2029 and the Bayfront berms of Pond P2-12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by the same date, regular inspections to address erosion, plus emergency response preparedness for berm repairs due to extreme storm events, would provide additional protection against wave overtopping from sea level rise during the term of the proposed permit.
3-152	3.9.3.5	Likewise, there is a 10 percent chance that the runup exceeds the berm crest by 1.6 feet at Transect 23 during the primary 10-year permit period. The chance of a 10-year event in a 10-year period is 65 percent, and the chance of a 50-year event in a 10-year period is 18 percent.	Likewise, there is a 10 percent chance that the runup exceeds the berm crest by 1.6 feet at Transect 23 during the primary 10-year permit period. The chance of a 10-year event in a 10-year period is 65 percent, and the chance of a 50-year event in a 10-year period is 18 percent.
3-153	Table 3.9-2	Note: Cargill's berm maintenance program would increase the height of the MSS berms to an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88.	Note: Cargill's berm maintenance program would increase the height of the outboard berms at MSS Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to a minimum elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms of Pond P-2 12 to a minimum elevation of 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029.
3-165	3.10.3.1	Cargill anticipates importing an estimated 180,000 CY of materials over the life of the 10-year permit. This material would be imported during a combination of larger and smaller events. The volume of trucks will vary from year to year and month to month. Larger events may include importing up to 45,000 CY. Such a large import event would be expected to require approximately 8 weeks, assuming deliveries occur 5 days per week, and up to 100 loads are delivered each day.	Cargill anticipates importing an estimated 174,000 CY of materials over the life of a 10-year permit period. This material would be imported during a combination of larger and smaller events. The volume of trucks will vary from year to year and month to month. Larger events may include importing up to 25% of the 10-year volume. Such a large import event would be expected to require approximately 7 to 8 weeks, assuming deliveries occur 5 days per week, and up to 100 loads are delivered each day.
3-168	3.10.3.1	**Increased Lock Access and Egress Activities** This Project may increase the number of times per year that lock access activities occur from approximately one event per year to two events per year. These maintenance activities would occur on more days per year, but not more times per day. Therefore, the potential increase in lock access work would not generate significant noise level increases in comparison to existing ambient noise levels at sensitive receptors during any one day. The increase in the number of days per year that locks would be accessed would result in less than significant noise impacts on any one day. The amount of lock access and egress activities would decrease by nearly 50% from the amount discussed in the Public Draft EA.	**Increased Lock Access and Egress Activities** This Project may increase the number of times per year that lock access activities occur from approximately one event per year to an average of 1.25 events per year. These maintenance activities would occur on slightly more days per year, but not more times per day. Therefore, the potential increase in lock access work would not generate significant noise level increases in comparison to existing ambient noise levels at sensitive receptors during any one day. The increase in the number of days per year that locks would be accessed would result in less than significant noise impacts on any one day. The amount of lock access and egress activities would decrease by nearly 50% from the amount discussed in the Public Draft EA.
3-168	3.10.3.1	**Berm Gap Filling** This Project would re-establish vehicle access on some internal berms by restoring the berm in the area of the gap and/or inserting a siphon, pipe, or culvert (referred to as filling berm gaps) to provide access while maintaining the brine flow between ponds. Cargill currently fills berm gaps and modifies berm gap locations under its existing maintenance permit. This Project proposes to slightly expand such filling berm gaps in new locations. Cargill anticipates filling up to four berm gaps per year in interior berms, requiring 1,100 cubic yards of material per year and affecting approximately 3,000 square feet of area per year. This activity would require about 5 8-hour days of use for a crawler tractor, grader, and water truck. A dozer would be used for about 10 days, and a skid steer loader and pickup truck for about 20 days.	**Berm Gap Filling** This Project would re-establish vehicle access on some internal berms by restoring the berm in the area of the gap and/or inserting a siphon, pipe, or culvert (referred to as filling berm gaps) to provide access while maintaining the brine flow between ponds. Cargill currently fills berm gaps and modifies berm gap locations under its existing maintenance permit. This Project proposes to slightly expand such filling berm gaps in new locations. Cargill anticipates filling up to 3 berm gaps over a 10-year period, requiring approximately 830 cubic yards of material and affecting approximately 2,250 square feet of area during that 10-year period. This activity would require about 5 8-hour days of use for a crawler tractor, grader, and water truck during the 10-year period. During that same period a dozer would be used for about 10 days, and a skid steer loader and pickup truck for about 20 days.
3-169	3.10.3.1	**Increase Height of Berms Around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13** Cargill proposes to increase the height of its berms around the two MSS ponds to 11.5 feet NAVD88 by 2034 to protect these berms from overtopping from a 100-year storm/flood tide plus six inches of sea level rise. Approximately 93 percent of the berms around P2-12 and 100 percent of the berms around P2-13 are already at 11 ft NAVD88. This work would be accomplished as part of Cargill's routine berm maintenance activities.	**Increase Height of Berms Around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13** Cargill proposes to increase the height of its outboard berms around MSS Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 to 11.5 feet NAVD88 and the Bayfront berms of Pond P2-12 to 12 feet NAVD88 by December 31, 2029 to protect these berms from overtopping from a 100-year storm/flood tide plus six inches of sea level rise. Approximately 93 percent of the berms around P2-12 and 100 percent of the berms around P2-13 are already at 11 ft NAVD88. This work would be accomplished as part of Cargill's routine berm maintenance activities.

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3-177	3.10.3.2	Moreover, because these maintenance activities would occur during daytime, non-vibration-sensitive hours only, and because such activities would occur intermittently during the proposed 10-year term of the permit, vibration effects during this Project's operations would be less than significant.	Moreover, because these maintenance activities would occur during daytime, non-vibration-sensitive hours only, and because such activities would occur intermittently during the proposed term of the permit, vibration effects during this Project's operations would be less than significant.
3-186	3.11.3.1	The Project may temporarily increase lock access and egress events for salt pond maintenance. The locks provide access to the salt ponds when berms in the vicinity of the salt pond are not drivable. The increase in events is anticipated to occur in the beginning of the Project and is expected to decline over time as more of the berms are made drivable and more work on the berms can be accomplished from the tops of the berm. An average of approximately two locks per year could be accessed over the 10-year permit period. If an increase in heavy equipment would be required due to the increase of lock access and egress events, it would be temporary and minimal.	The Project may temporarily increase lock access and egress events for salt pond maintenance. The locks provide access to the salt ponds when berms in the vicinity of the salt pond are not drivable. The increase in events is anticipated to occur in the beginning of the Project and is expected to decline over time as more of the berms are made drivable and more work on the berms can be accomplished from the tops of the berm. An average of approximately 1.25 locks per year could be accessed over a 10-year permit period. If an increase in heavy equipment would be required due to the increase of lock access and egress events, it would be temporary and minimal.

3-189	3.12.3	[This change is new text and follows the text in [38]. There is no corresponding original text.]	As previously discussed in the RDEA, BCDC requested a record search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File, which resulted in a notification that the result of the check of the file was positive, but no further information on this subject was received from the NAHC or the tribal representatives.
			BCDC recontacted all tribes in June 2024, including those potentially out of the area, to inform them about the changes to the proposed Project. BCDC first obtained an updated list of tribal representatives from the NAHC in May 2024, and subsequently notified the designated contacts by letter and email regarding the changes to the proposed Project. Three tribes responded.
			The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista, which had previously indicated that the Project was outside of their area responded with an offer to provide cultural resources services, as well as general recommendations should any potential tribal resources be identified within 1 mile of the project area. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc., provided an introductory email and an offer for tribal cultural services. The Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Ohlone People indicated through a representative that the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) overlaps with or is near the management boundary of a potentially eligible cultural site, and that they were interested in consulting and voicing their concerns. They also provided general recommendations regarding work near the location of the potentially eligible cultural site, including:
			• Having a Native American monitor and an archaeologist present on-site at all times during any/all ground disturbing activities (this recommendation is consistent with that provided verbally in 2020).
			• Cultural Sensitivity Training at the beginning of each project
			• Honoring truth in history (i.e., bringing in considerations about the Indigenous peoples and environment of the territory that was settled upon and is being worked and benefitted from), including:
			  ○ Make all involved aware of the history of the Indigenous communities acknowledged as the first stewards and land managers of these territories
			  ○ Provide signs or messages to the audience or community of the area being developed with information about the history/ecology/resources of the land (note that the proposed Project consists only of maintenance activities, and does not propose any new development)
			  ○ Commitment to consultation with the Native Peoples of the area with regard to presenting and messaging about the Indigenous history/community of the land
			  ○ Advocating for and supporting indigenous-lead movements and efforts by informing one's audience or community about local present Indigenous community
			Subsequent to the publication of the RDEA, the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, which have a cultural affiliation with an area including Newark Plants 1 and 2, requested tribal consultation.[39] As of March 31, 2025, Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area had not requested formal consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

[38] The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Inc. is a different tribe than the Ohlone Indian Tribe that provided verbal comments in 2020.
[39] The tribe specifically requested consultation related to the proposed Project and this EA; the tribe has not made a formal consultation request under AB 52.

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			BCDC provided information gathered during the cultural resources review for the EA to the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation, and met with tribal representative on November 27, 2024. Tribal representatives had two primary comments regarding the EA: • Suggested modifications to the mitigation measures for cultural and tribal cultural resources, and • A concern regarding the effects of maintenance and operations activities on sites with tribal resources potentially located in and/or in the vicinity of certain crystallizers, including CA-ALA-059, a site identified as an extensive but fairly shallow shellmound in the site record (Albion 2025a). Because the location of these potential tribal resources was uncertain, BCDC undertook additional archival research and literature desktop review of a portion of the Project area in an attempt to more accurately identify the location of CA-ALA-059 and the other potential sites (Albion 2025a). The desktop review report did not find that any known archaeological resources or human remains are documented as located within that portion of the Project area (referred to as the Study Area in the desktop review). However, CA-ALA-059 in the vicinity of the Project area is documented to have been disturbed at various times, and the other sites are also believed to have been disturbed. Tribal resources could therefore be present within the Project area not only in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059, but throughout the Project area. This consideration is addressed by Mitigation Measure TCR-1, which provides measures to be undertaken in the event of inadvertent discovery of tribal resources. Because the location of CA-ALA-059 is uncertain, it is possible that some remnants of CA-ALA-059 are located beneath the Project area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. Maintenance activities would not extend beyond the footprint of the Cargill property. The desktop review report did not provide any information which would require changes to the impact analysis or mitigation measures in the EA (Albion 2025b); however, it reiterates that the Project area is considered to be a sensitive area with respect to tribal resources. Mitigation measure TCR-1 has therefore been revised to reflect the increased sensitivity of the area in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059. In addition, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 has been clarified to indicate that, at minimum, the tribal cultural resources training should be developed and delivered by a representative of the local tribal community.
3-190	3.12.4.1	**Mitigation Measure (MM) TCR-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.** If Native American cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, an archaeological consultant shall review, identify, and evaluate the find to determine if the discovery could qualify as a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074. Tribal representatives culturally affiliated with the site shall be consulted regarding this determination. If the discovery is determined to qualify as a tribal cultural resource, it shall be subject to treatment/mitigation that prevents an adverse effect on the resource, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 15064.5. Mitigation shall be determined through consultation between BCDC and the tribe(s).	**Mitigation Measure (MM) TCR-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.** To minimize the risk of inadvertent encounters with tribal resources during site activities, Cargill shall prepare a Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan if potential maintenance activities in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059 could result in disturbance of previously undisturbed native soils. For the purposes of this mitigation measure, the vicinity of CA-ALA-059 is defined as a 100-foot-wide band extending west from the eastern-most Cargill boundary along crystallizers CX-22 through CX-25, CX-27, and CX-28. If any Cargill maintenance activities could occur to the east of this boundary, they shall be subject to the same requirements as defined for the CA-ALA-059 vicinity. Cargill shall indicate in its Annual Work Plan whether any maintenance activities are proposed for the CA-ALA-059 vicinity, and whether any of those maintenance activities may disturb previously undisturbed native soils. The Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan shall include a requirement for a tribal monitor to be present if activities covered by the Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan are conducted. If Native American cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, an archaeological consultant shall review, identify, and evaluate the find to determine if the discovery could qualify as a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074. Tribal representatives culturally affiliated with the site shall be consulted regarding this determination. If the discovery is determined to qualify as a tribal cultural resource, it shall be subject to treatment/mitigation that prevents an adverse effect on the resource, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 15064.5. Mitigation shall be determined through consultation between BCDC and the tribe(s).
3-196	3.15.1	There are seven restoration and related projects that have been identified for purposes of the cumulative impacts analysis for the proposed Project: • Eden Landing Restoration Project occurring north of Newark Plant 1, • South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project Alviso (south of Newark Plant 2) • Ravenswood Restoration Project (south of the Redwood City Plant) • South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project (south of Newark Plant 2) • Cargill's proposed Mixed Sea Salt Enhanced Processing and Removal Project • Cargill's recently completed Plummer Creek a bridge and head gate structure, and	There are eight restoration or related projects that have been identified for purposes of the cumulative impacts analysis for the proposed Project: • Eden Landing Restoration Project occurring north of Newark Plant 1, • South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project - Alviso (south of Newark Plant 2) • South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project - Ravenswood (south of the Redwood City Plant) • South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project (south of Newark Plant 2) • Cargill's proposed Mixed Sea Salt Enhanced Processing and Removal Project • Cargill's recently completed Plummer Creek a bridge and head gate structure

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		• Port of Redwood City deepwater channel dredging (the channel was dredged in fall 2023 to remove accumulated sediment; this is referred to as maintenance dredging)	• Port of Redwood City deepwater channel dredging (the channel was dredged in fall 2023 to remove accumulated sediment; this is referred to as maintenance dredging), and • San Mateo County Flood Control Agency's recently completed Canal/Atherton Channel project (a small stormwater conveyance improvement project adjacent to the Redwood City Plant)
3-200	3.15.1.2	Placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (of which only a portion would be in the intertidal zone) would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to adverse effects of riprap placement or loss of sensitive habitat. The total quantity of new riprap placed would be small, and the cumulative projects identified in this analysis also have little or no riprap placement.	Placement of up to 7,800 square feet (an estimated 1,040 CY) of new riprap (of which only a portion would be in the intertidal zone) would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to adverse effects of riprap placement or loss of sensitive habitat. The total quantity of new riprap placed would be small, and the cumulative projects identified in this analysis also have little or no riprap placement. Of the eight cumulative projects identified that could affect the Bay shoreline, only two propose any use of riprap in their environmental documentation. The South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project proposed use of up to 8,400 tons (approximately 6,700 CY) of riprap to protect a bridge abutment, and the Bayfront Canal/Atherton Channel project proposed 700 sq ft of riprap to armor part of a channel. The South San Francisco Bay Shoreline contains more than 30 miles of unarmored shoreline, not including the unarmored shoreline provided by sloughs and creeks. Thus, the quantity of riprap to be placed by the proposed Project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects is less than significant on a cumulative basis. Should future comprehensive studies of the impacts of armoring on the Bay shoreline that may be conducted by resource agencies or scientific organizations suggest that Cargill's proposed new riprap placement could result in a cumulatively significant contribution to habitat impacts, then BCDC would revisit the permissibility of shoreline armoring for the Cargill facility and/or necessary compensatory mitigation requirements to mitigate for Cargill's potential cumulative considerable contribution to the significant cumulative impact prior to annual work plan approval beyond the amount authorized under initial approval or for proposed placement of further new riprap.

9.2 TABLE REVISIONS

Revisions were made to RDEA Tables 2-2, 2-8, 2-9, 3.3-5a, 3.3-5b, 3.3-6a, 3.3-6b, 3.4-2, 3.7-2a, 3.7-2b, and E-2. This subsection provides the revised portions of these tables. Please note that only the rows of each table that contain revisions are shown in these revised tables; to review the rest of the table contents that are unchanged, please refer to the RDEA **here**.

Revised Table 2-1. Water Intakes for the Cargill Solar Sea Salt System

Intake Type	Intake Number	Intake Name	Approximate Volume of Water Pumped Per Year (Acre-feet)	Associated Slough/Creek	Usage Period (Typical)	Usage Period	Intake Configuration	Trash Rack or Screen
Tide Gate	1	Green Hornet #1 Intake	250	Plummer Slough	June through November	All Year	Pump in Channel Behind Weir	No
	2	Bay Water Intake	1,000	Plummer Slough	May through July	April through October	Screw Gate Intake to Ditch. Duck Bill check valve in ditch. No Pump.	Yes
	3	Multipurpose Ditch #1 and #2 Intake	1,500	Mowry Slough	All Year	All Year	Screw gate intake with Flap Gate in Ditch. Pumps (2) in Ditch.	Yes
	4	Mowry Siphon Intake	250	Mowry Slough	All Year	All Year	Screw gate intake with Flap Gate in Donut. Pump in Donut.	No
	5	Wash Water Ditch Intake	250	Mowry Slough	All Year	All Year	Screw gate intake with Flap Gate in Donut. Pump in Donut.	No
	6	Redwood City Intake	500	First Slough	Rarely Used, Mainly early in the year	All Year	Pump in Channel	No
	7	Green Hornet #3 Intake	250	Newark Slough	June through October	June through October	Screw Gate intake with Flap Gate in Donut. Pump in Donut.	No

Intake Type	Intake Number	Intake Name	Approximate Volume of Water Pumped Per Year (Acre-feet)	Associated Slough/Creek	Usage Period (Typical)	Usage Period	Intake Configuration	Trash Rack or Screen
Active Mechanical Pump	8	3-inch, 4-inch, and 6-inch Temporary Pumps	250	Plummer Slough	As-needed, Used infrequently	All Year	Temporary Pump in Channel	Yes
	9	Bittern Pond P2-12-13 Siphon Intake	100	Mowry Slough	June through October	May through November	Pump in Channel	No
	10	Mowry Intake	8,000	Alameda Creek	June through November	April through May (1 pump) June through October (3 pumps)	Pump in Channel (only one pump on pump platform)	No
	11	Coyote Intake #1, #2, and #3	20,000	Plummer Slough/Mowry Slough/Newark Slough/Alameda Flood Creek/First Slough	April through May (1 pump) June through October (3 pumps)	All Year	Pumps (3) in Channel	Yes

Note: Volume of water pumped in any given year varies based on weather and operational needs.

Revised Table 2-7. Summary of Volume and Area of Work Conducted, 2008 to 2023

Facility	Year	General Berm Maintenance lf	General Berm Maintenance CY	Riprap Repairs Inboard lf	Riprap Repairs Inboard CY	Riprap Repairs Outboard [4] lf	Riprap Repairs Outboard [4] CY	Lock Access/ Egress lf	Lock Access/ Egress CY	Sediment Removal at Intakes lf	Sediment Removal at Intakes CY
GRAND TOTAL	**2008 to 2023**	**769,092**	**88,404**	**8,885**	**7,235**	**1,930**	**1,210**	**50**	**400**	**3,082**	**4,489**
Annual Average (Rounded)	**2008 to 2023**	**51,300**	**5,900**	**590**	**480**	**130**	**80**	**3**	**27**	**210**	**300**

Revised Table 2-8. Projected Annual Average Maintenance Activity Quantities, 2025-2034

Activity	Newark Plant 1[1]	Newark Plant 2	Redwood City Plant[2]	Pond B-3C and Cargill West Bay	Yearly Total	10-Year Total
Berms to be Maintained/ Graded (mi/CY)[3]	11.2/614	18.6/7,120	3.1/295	incl. with Plant 1	33/8,029	330/80,290
Lock Access/Egress	0.5	0.5	0.25	0	1.25	12.5
Berm Gap Filling (number/square foot/CY)	0.3/225/83	0	0	0	0.3/225/ 83	3/2500/ 830
Making Berm Drivable (lf/CY)	1,320/1,375	0	0	0	1,320/1,375	13,200/ 13,750
Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance (CY)	2,062	825	1,237	0	4,125	41,250
Total Soil/Riprap Import (CY)						**163,610**

Notes:
[1] Includes Baumberg Pond B-3C quantities.
[2] Includes Cargill West Bay quantities.
[3] Includes amount for soil placement to increase berm height at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13, which will be completed as part of general berm maintenance with no net increase in berm maintenance quantities.
[4] Fish screen construction is expected to occur over a 2-year period, with all excavation and 50% of soil placement occurring in Year 1, and the remainder of soil placement occurring in Year 2.

Revised Table 2-9. Comparison of Current and Projected Annual Average Maintenance Activity Quantities

Activity	Current Annual Average 2008-2023	Projected Annual Average 2025-2034	Average Annual Increase or (Decrease)
Berms to be Maintained/ Graded (mi/CY)	31.5/7,940	33/8,029	1.5/89(1)
Lock Access/Egress (Number)	1	1.25	0.25
Berm Gap Filling (number/sqft/CY)	Not available	0.3/225/83	83
Making Berm Drivable (lf/CY)	5,280/5,500	1,320/1,375	(4,125)
Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance (CY)	Not Applicable	(up to) 4,125	(up to) 4,125
Total Average Annual Increase in Soil/Riprap Import	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**	**520**

Notes:
(1) Because the increased mileage of berms to maintained is primarily in Newark Plant 1 and at the Redwood City Plant, areas where the maintenance quantities have typically been lower than at Plant 2, the total increase in berm maintenance soil placement is not directly correlated with the increased length.
(2) Short-term activity, excluded from average annual totals.
(3) To be completed as part of the general berm maintenance, no net increase in berm maintenance quantities.

Revised Table 3.3-5a. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance – Project Incremental Air Pollutant Emissions (in lbs./annual average workday) – Existing Activities

Existing Activities	Emission Source	NOx	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maintain Berm Height/Width	Off-Road	0.47	0.05	0.02	0.02
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.47	0.05	0.02	0.02
Making Berms Drivable	Off-Road	0.40	0.05	0.02	0.02
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.40	0.05	0.02	0.02
Lock Access	Off-Road	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.01
	Total	0.32	0.05	0.01	0.01

Revised Table 3.3-5b. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance – Project Incremental Air Pollutant Emissions (in lbs./annual average workday) - New Activities

New Activities	Emission Source	NOx	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Filling Gaps in Internal Berms	Off-Road	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance	Off-Road	1.21	0.14	0.07	0.06
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1.21	0.14	0.07	0.06

New Activities	Emission Source	NOx	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Net New and Additional Emissions from New/Modified Existing Project Maintenance Activities	**Off-Road**	**10.18**	**1.34**	**0.51**	**0.49**
	On-Road	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Marine	**-3.33**	**-0.60**	**-0.09**	**-0.09**
	Total	**6.67**	**0.84**	**0.44**	**0.41**
Significance Thresholds		**54**	**54**	**82**	**54**
Significant Impact?		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Increase from Baseline Maintenance Activities Emissions		**44%**	**40%**	**79%**	**71%**

Revised Table 3.3-6a. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance – Project Incremental Air Pollutant Emissions (in tons/year) -Existing Activities

Existing Activities	Emission Source	NO_x	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maintain Berm Height/Width	Off-Road	0.0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Making Berms Drivable	Off-Road	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lock Access	Off-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00

Revised Table 3.3-6b. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance – Project Incremental Air Pollutant Emissions (in tons/year) – New Activities

New Activities	Emission Source	NO_x	ROG	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Filling Gaps in Internal Berms	Off-Road	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance	Off-Road	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.01
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.01
Net New and Additional Emissions from New/Modified Existing Project Maintenance Activities	**Off-Road**	**1.21**	**0.20**	**0.06**	**0.06**
	On-Road	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Marine	**-0.39**	**-0.09**	**-0.00**	**-0.00**
Total		**0.82**	**0.11**	**0.06**	**0.06**
Significance Thresholds		**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Significant Impact?		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Increase from Baseline Maintenance Activities Emissions		**40%**	**41%**	**75%**	**75%**

Revised Table 3.4-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Biological Study Area

Category	Scientific Name/ Common Name	Status[a] Federal	Status[a] State	Status[a] CDFW	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fish	*Lampetra ayresii*/ western river lamprey	None	None	SSC	Found in Lower Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and Russian River. May occur in coastal streams north of San Francisco Bay and tributaries of San Francisco Bay. Adults need clean, gravelly riffles, ammocoetes need sandy backwaters or stream edges, good water quality and temps < 25°C.	**Potential to occur**. Suitable habitat is present in portions of the BSA and the species has been historically recorded in Alameda Creek (Moyle 2002, Leidy 2007).
Birds	*Athene cunicularia/ burrowing owl*	None	C	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable foraging habitat is present within outboard berms and other upland areas within the BSA. There are two CNDDB records within the BSA and an additional eight CNDDB records outside the BSA but within two miles of the BSA.

Revised Table 3.7-2a. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance - Project Incremental GHG Emissions (in metric tons/year)

Existing Activities	Emission Source	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
Maintain Berm Height/Width	Off-Road	12.84	0.0005	0.0001	12.84
	On-Road	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Total	12.84	0.0005	0.0001	12.84
Making Berms Drivable	Off-Road	7.07	0.0003	0.0000	7.07
	On-Road	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Total	7.07	0.0003	0.0000	7.07
Lock Access	Off-Road	1.67	0.000	0.0000	1.67
	On-Road	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Marine	4.07	0.000	0.0000	4.07
	Total	5.74	0.000	0.0000	5.74

Revised Table 3.7-2b. Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance - Project Incremental GHG Emissions (in metric tons/year)

New Activities	Emission Source	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
Filling Gaps in Internal Berms	Off-Road	1.30	0.0003	0.0000	1.30
	On-Road	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.00
	Total	1.30	0.0003	0.0000	1.30
Contingency Soil Placement for Berm Maintenance	Off-Road	21.82	0.0007	0.0002	21.91
	On-Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Marine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	21.82	0.0007	0.0002	21.91
Net New Emissions from New/Additional Project Maintenance Activities	**Off-Road**	**586.58**	**0.022**	**0.0003**	**589.53**
	On-Road	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Marine	**-24.59**	**0.0003**	**0.00**	**-24.42**

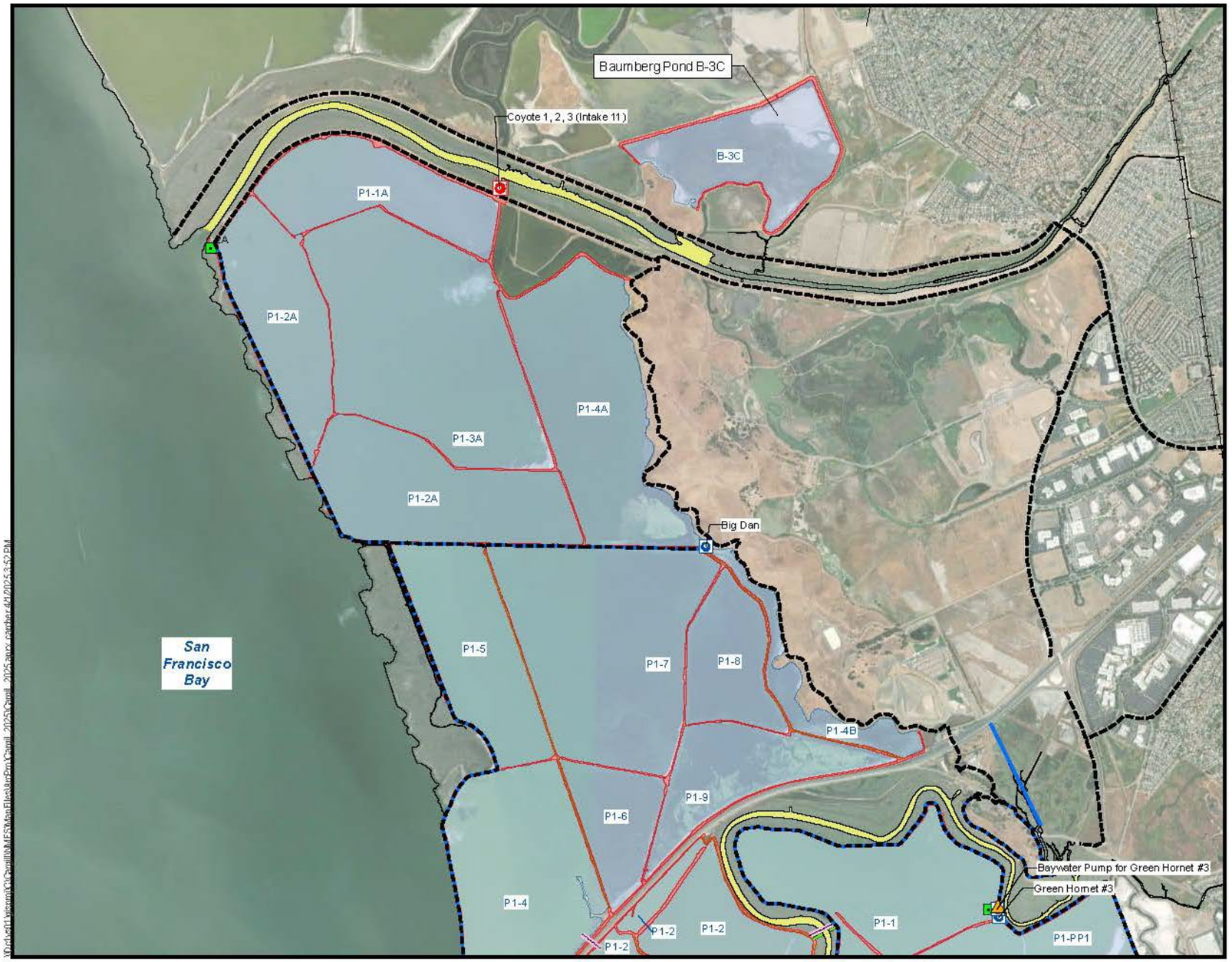
New Activities	Emission Source	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
Total		**562.00**	**0.022**	**0.0003**	**563.85**
Increase from Baseline Maintenance Activities Emissions		**73%**	**120%**	**96%**	**74%**

Revised Table E-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Identified in Records Searches

Species	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[a] Federal	Status[a] State	Status[a] CDFW	Habitat	Likelihood of Presence
Fish	*Lampetra ayresii*	western river lamprey	None	None	SSC	Found in Lower Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and Russian River. May occur in coastal streams north of San Francisco Bay and tributaries of San Francisco Bay. Adults need clean, gravelly riffles, ammocoetes need sandy backwaters or stream edges, good water quality and temps < 25 C.	**Potential to occur**. Suitable habitat is present in portions of the BSA and the species has been historically recorded in Alameda Creek (Moyle 2002, Leidy 2007).
Birds	*Athene cunicularia*	burrowing owl	None	C	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	**Potential to occur**. Suitable foraging habitat is present within outboard berms and other upland areas within the BSA. There are two CNDDB records within the BSA and an additional eight CNDDB records outside the BSA but within two miles of the BSA.

9.3 FIGURE REVISIONS

Figure 2-1, Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area, and Figure 3.4-4, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart, of the RDEA have been revised as shown in in this section to more accurately reflect the Project area boundaries (Figure 2-1) and the steps for protecting fish during intake of Bay water (Figure 3.4-4).



Legend
- Pump
- Active Mechanical Pump Intake
- Active Lock
- Intake
- Maintence Area
- Siphon
- Pipeline
- Newark Plant 1 System Ponds
- Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Railroads
- Bay Trail
- USFWS Trail
- Mean High Water
- CDFW Jurisdiction

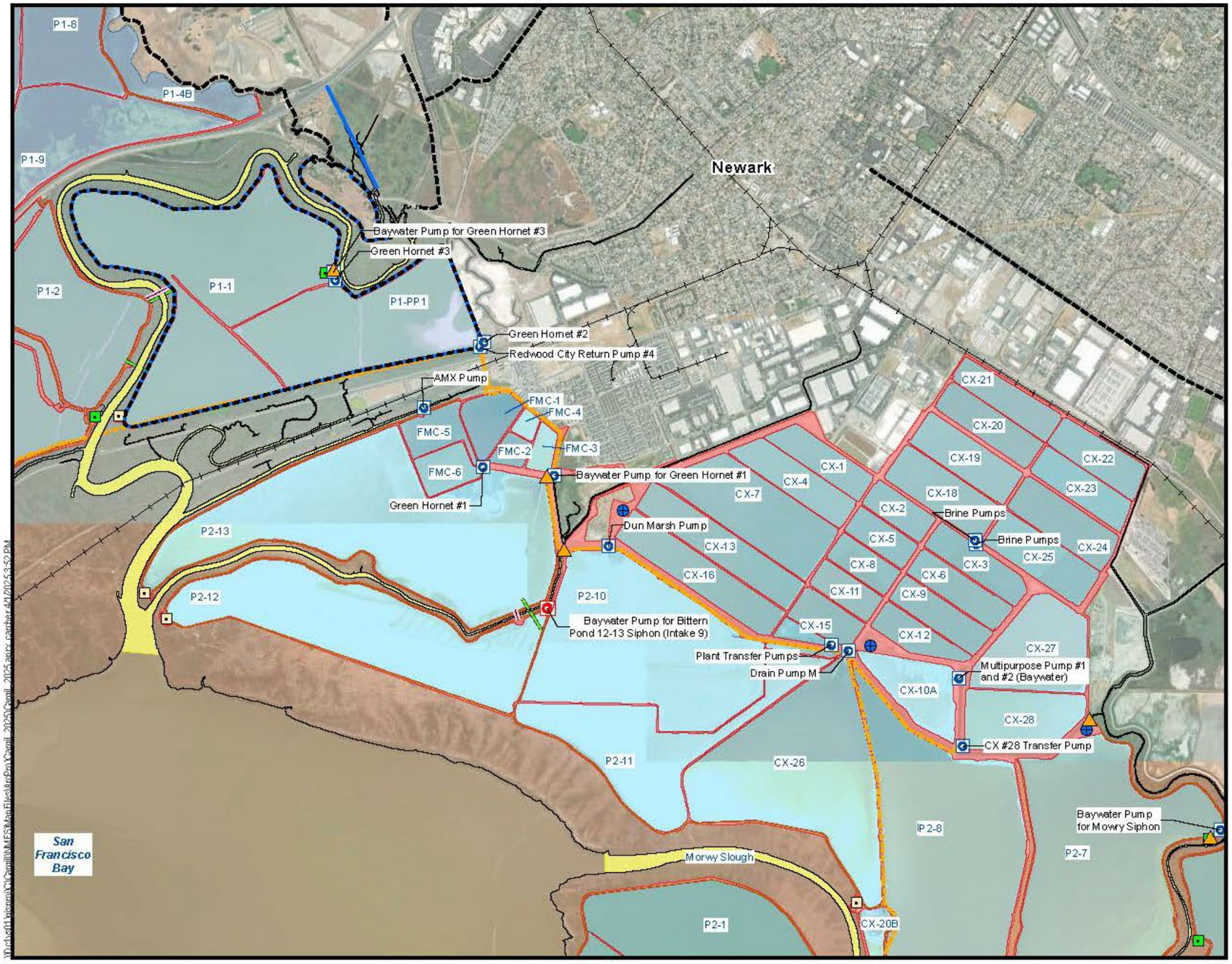
Note:
Service Layer Credits: ESRI, National Geographic

N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Figure 2-1 (Revised)
Map 1 of 5
Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo Counties, CA

Jacobs



Legend
- Pump
- Active Mechanical Pump Intake
- Active Lock
- Inactive Lock
- Intake
- Stockpile Location
- Maintence Area
- Brine Pipeline
- Siphon
- Pipeline
- Newark Plant 1 System Ponds
- Newark Plant 2 System Ponds
- Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Railroads
- Bay Trail
- USFWS Trail
- Mean High Water
- CDFW Jurisdiction

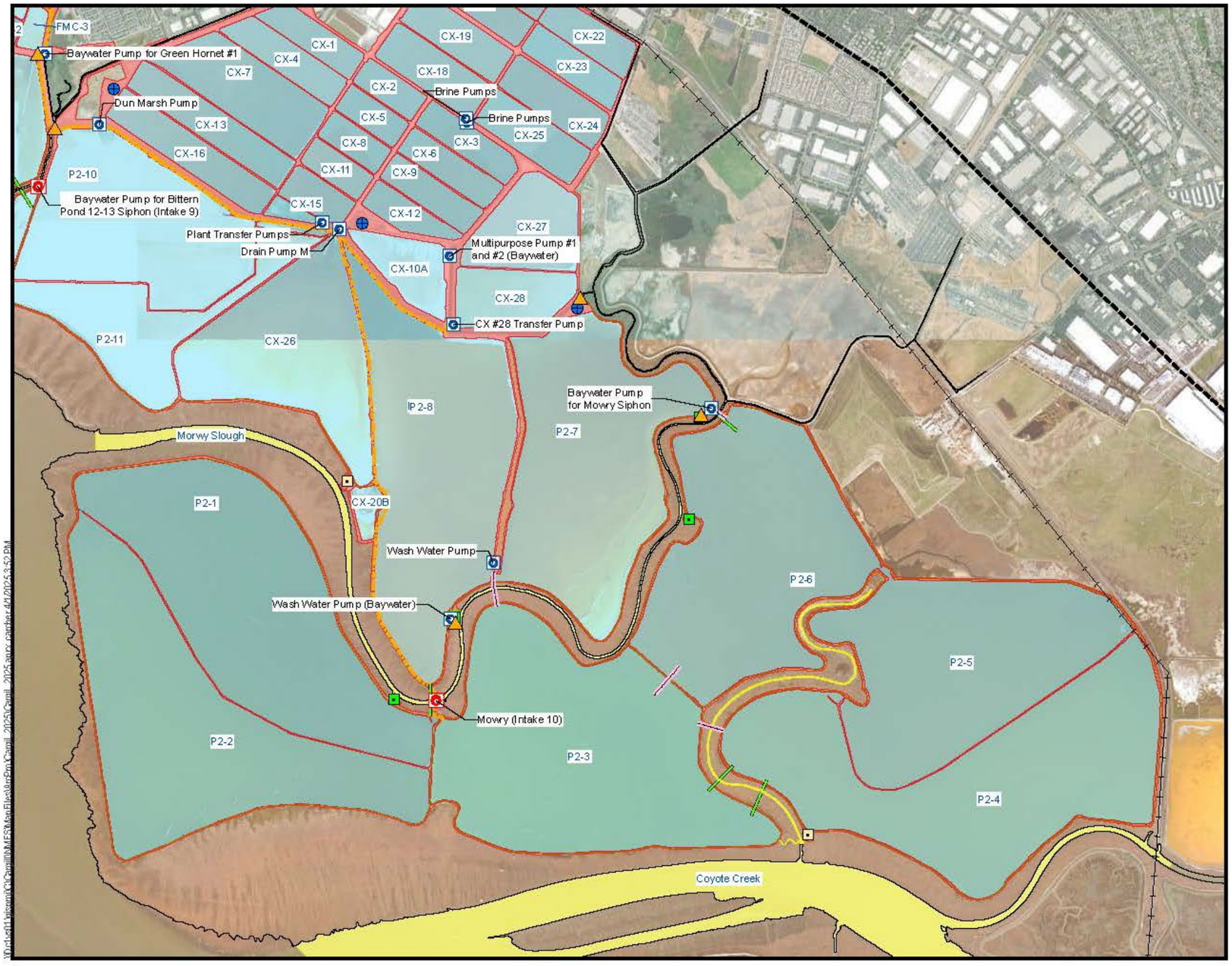
Note:
Service Layer Credits: ESRI, National Geographic

N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Figure 2-1 (Revised)
Map 2 of 5
Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo Counties, CA

Jacobs



Legend
- Pump
- Active Mechanical Pump Intake
- Active Lock
- Inactive Lock
- Intake
- Stockpile Location
- Maintence Area
- Brine Pipeline
- Siphon
- Pipeline
- Newark Plant 2 System Ponds
- Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Railroads
- Bay Trail
- USFWS Trail
- Mean High Water
- CDFW Jurisdiction

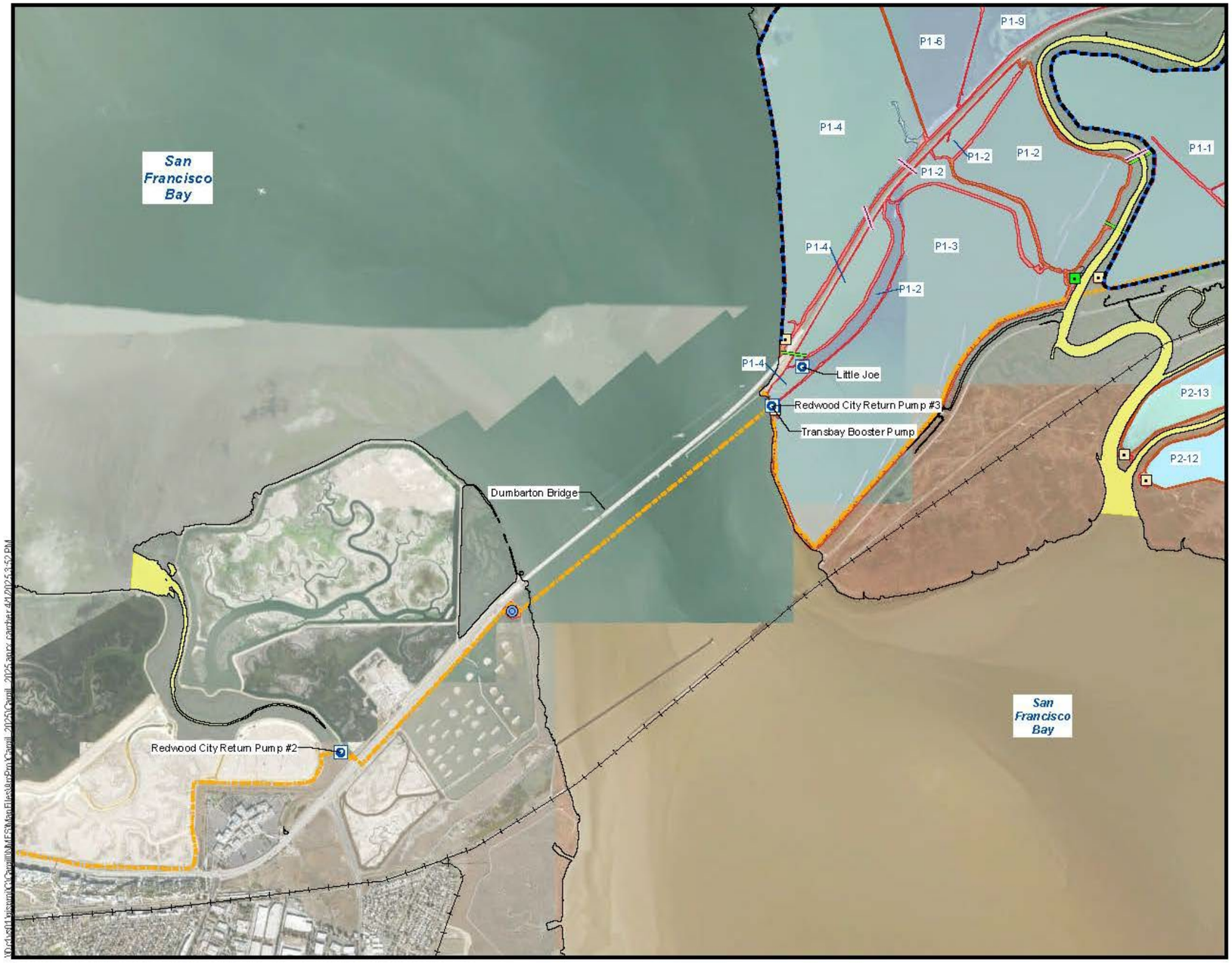
Note:
Service Layer Credits: ESRI, National Geographic

N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Figure 2-1 (Revised)
Map 3 of 5
Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo Counties, CA

Jacobs



Legend
- Pump
- Active Lock
- Inactive Lock
- Redwood City Maintenance Pond
- Maintence Area
- Brine Pipeline
- Siphon
- Pipeline
- Newark Plant 1 System Ponds
- Newark Plant 2 System Ponds
- Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Railroads
- Bay Trail
- USFWS Trail
- Mean High Water
- CDFW Jurisdiction

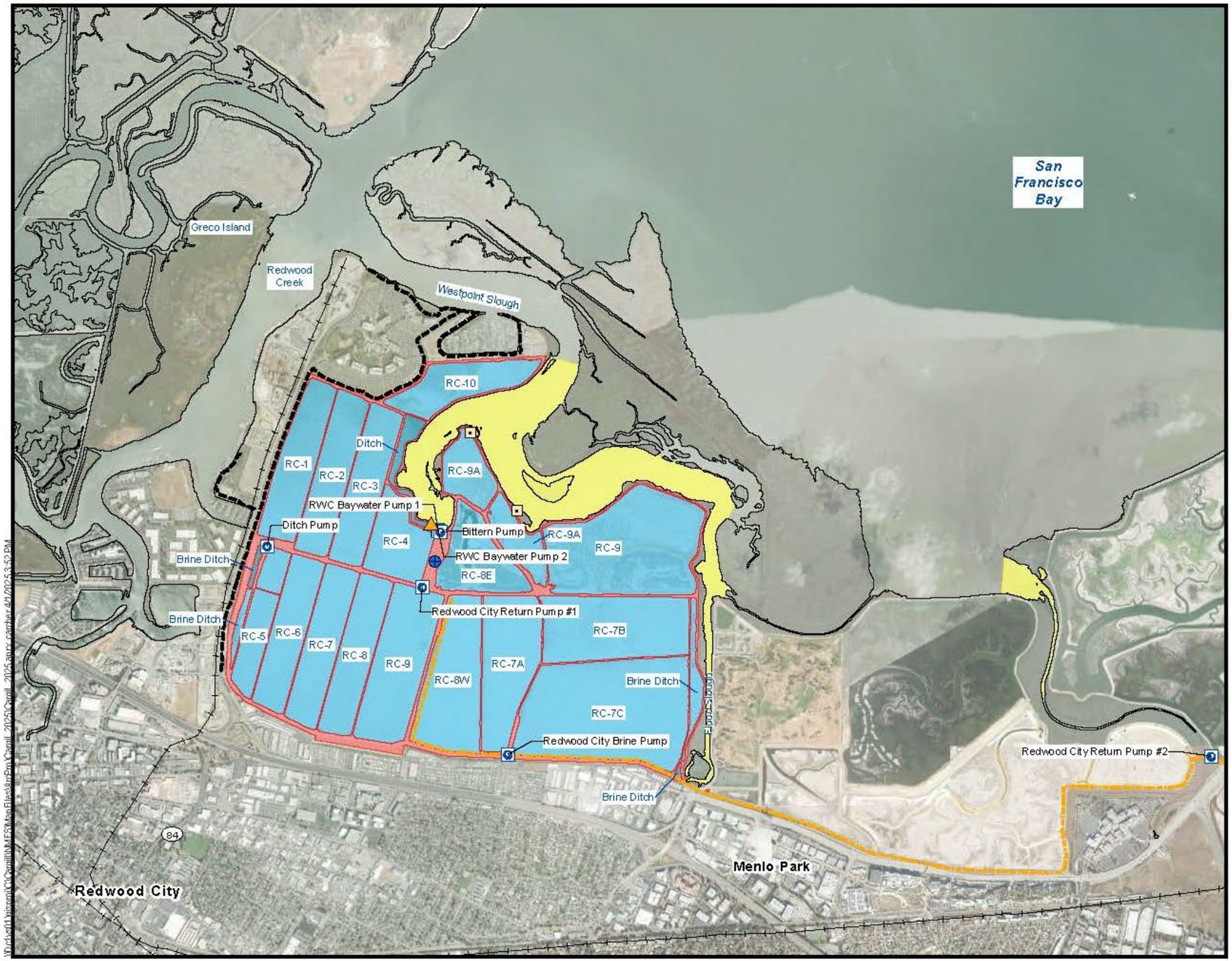
Note:
Service Layer Credits: ESRI, National Geographic

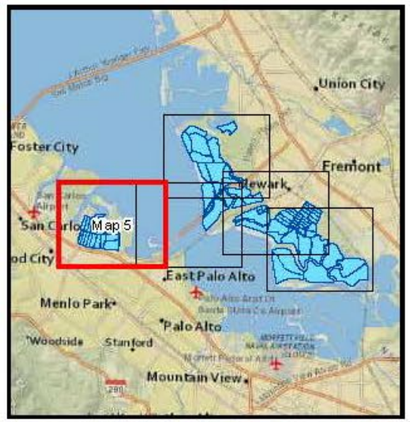
N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Figure 2-1 (Revised)
Map 4 of 5
Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo Counties, CA

Jacobs





Legend
- Pump
- Inactive Lock
- Intake
- Stockpile Location
- Maintence Area
- Brine Pipeline
- Redwood City Plant System Ponds
- Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Railroads
- Bay Trail
- USFWS Trail
- Mean High Water
- CDFW Jurisdiction

Note:
Service Layer Credits: ESRI, National Geographic

N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

Figure 2-1 (Revised)
Map 5 of 5
Cargill Solar Salt System Project Area
Cargill, Incorporated
Alameda and San Mateo Counties, CA

Jacobs

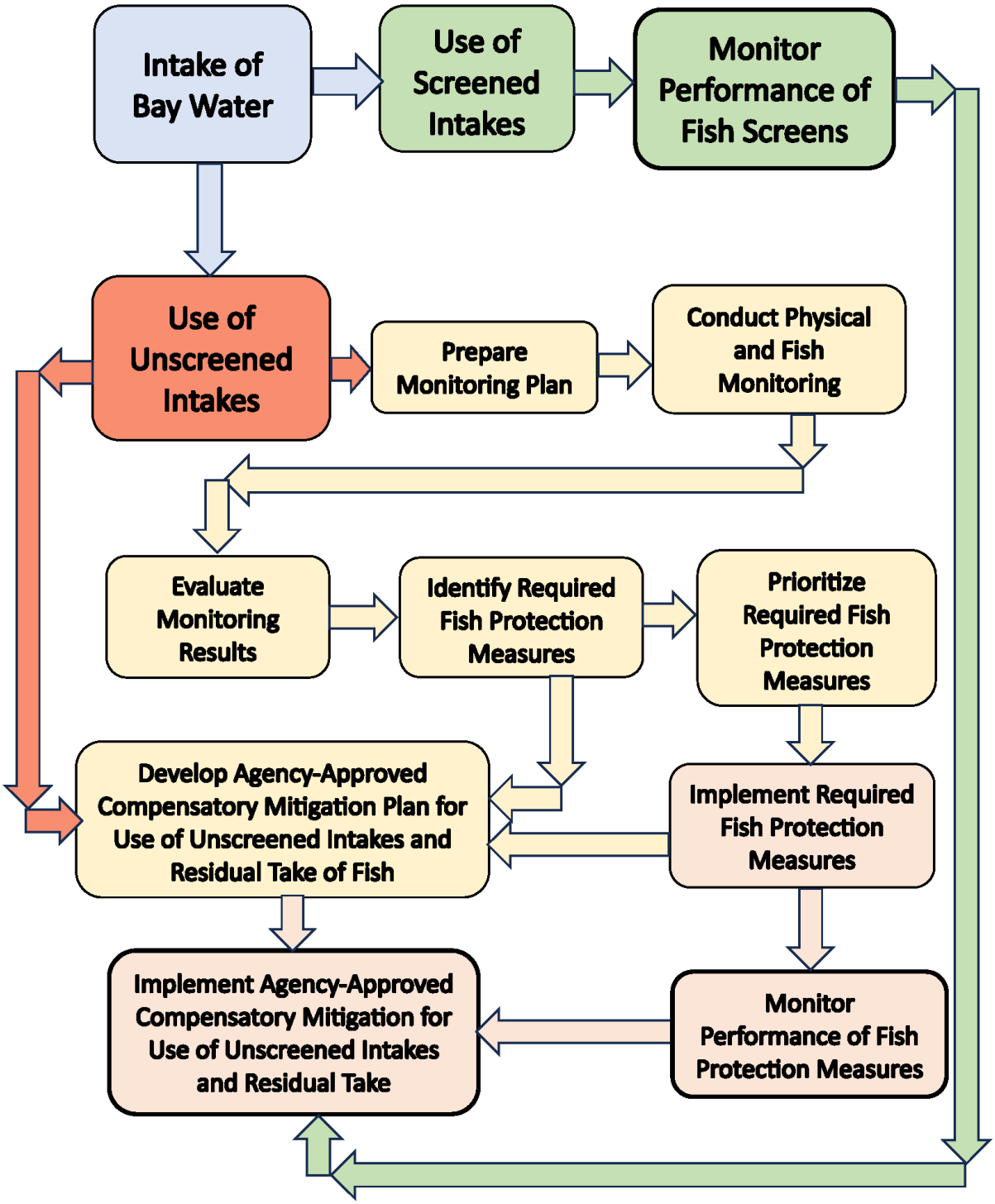


Figure 3-4.4 (Revised). Revised Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart

10.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

BCDC's regulations pertaining to preparation and finalization of Environmental Assessments require that, if the Commission makes any finding as described in Public Resources Code section 21081(a)(1) and 14 CCR section 15091(a)(1), it shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions it has required in the project or the measures it has imposed as conditions of approval to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects.14 CCR § 11524(c). Based on the environmental analysis contained in the RDEA and this Final EA, assuming that the Commission approves the proposed Project, it will need to find pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081(a)(1) and 14 CCR section 15091(a)(1) with respect to significant environmental impacts that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Most critically, BCDC required one major change to the proposed Project (the installation of fish screens on at least one pump at Cargill's Coyote intake), and imposed eight mitigation measures. The monitoring and reporting of fish screen construction and of the mitigation measures is described in Table 10-1 located at the end of this chapter. Best management practices, where applicable, will be tracked separately through Cargill's reporting on its implementation of BMPs in the annual Completion Reports.

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the proposed Project is described in Section 10.1. The intent of the MMRP is to ensure implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the Final EA. BCDC is the lead agency that must adopt the mitigation monitoring program for proposed Project. (14 CCR § 11524(d).) The CEQA statutes and Guidelines provide direction for clarifying and managing the complex relationships between a lead agency and other agencies with respect to implementing and monitoring mitigation measures. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines section 15097(d), codified at 14 CCR section 15097(d), "each agency has the discretion to choose its own approach to monitoring or reporting; and each agency has its own special expertise." This discretion will be exercised by implementing agencies at the time they undertake any of the actions identified in the Final EA.

10.1 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This MMRP is intended to satisfy the requirements of BCDC's EA regulations and CEQA as they relate to the Final EA prepared for the proposed Project. (14 CCR § 11524(d).) The intent of the MMRP is to ensure the implementation of adopted mitigation measures, including those measures that require the development and implementation of detailed plans for monitoring and adaptive management and compensatory mitigation. The MMRP will provide for monitoring of Project activities as necessary. Documenting the implementation of mitigation measures will be coordinated by BCDC. This MMRP will be used by BCDC and responsible agency staff to ensure compliance with mitigation measures during the permit period (Project implementation).

Mitigation measures identified in this MMRP were developed in the RDEA; several measures were refined in the Final EA in response to public comments. The RDEA, as refined in the Final EA, presents a detailed set of mitigation measures that will be implemented throughout the lifetime of the Project.

Mitigation is defined by CEQA Guidelines section 15370, as a measure that:

- Avoids the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- Minimizes the impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation;
- Rectifies the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment;
- Reduces or eliminates the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project; or
- Compensates for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

BCDC has required, and Cargill has agreed to implement, the mitigation measures listed in this MMRP as part of the proposed Project. Table 10-1 indicates the Mitigation Measure number, name of the measure, the monitoring agency, monitoring/verification action for each mitigation measure, timing of the monitoring action, and the reporting/compliance mechanism. This MMRP shall be maintained in BCDC's files for use in implementing mitigation measures included as part of the proposed Project. The mitigation measures that are designated to occur on an ongoing basis as part of this MMRP will typically be monitored in the form of an attachment to the Annual Completion Report prepared by Cargill describing how compliance with the relevant measures has been achieved.

10.2 FUTURE CHANGES TO MITIGATION MEASURES

Any substantive change in the MMRP shall be reported in writing. Modifications to the mitigation measures may be made by BCDC subject to one of the following findings, documented by evidence included in the record:

- The mitigation measure included in the EA and the MMRP is no longer required because the significant environmental impact identified in the EA has been found not to exist, or to occur at a level which makes the impact less than significant as a result of changes in the Project, changes in conditions of the environment, or other factors; or
- The modified or substitute mitigation measure provides a level of environmental protection equal to, or greater than that afforded by the mitigation measure included in the EA and the MMRP; and
- The modified or substitute mitigation measure or measures are substantially similar in nature to the original mitigation measure, do not have significant adverse effects on the environment in addition to, or greater than those which were considered by the responsible hearing bodies in their decisions on the EA and the proposed Project; and

- The modified or substitute mitigation measures are feasible, and BCDC, through measures included in the MMRP or other procedures, can ensure implementation.

If Cargill proposes a modified or substitute mitigation measure during the course of the proposed Project (permit period) any costs associated with information required in order to make a determination of environmental equivalency shall be borne by Cargill.

Table 10-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
BIO-1	Minimize Potential for Brine Seepage	Cargill shall implement the following measures: Continue to monitor and inspect the berms to identify indicators of potential seepage, including bare patches, in the vicinity of high salinity ponds to identify the need for berm keying or other maintenance to address potential seepage. Areas potentially requiring keying or other measures to address potential seepage shall be identified in the Annual Work Plan. Cargill shall continue to implement berm keying or other approved means of controlling seepage in areas where seepage may be occurring. These activities shall be reported in the Completion Report.	Cargill	BCDC	1. Monitoring and inspection of berms: **annually** or more frequently 2. Reporting of areas potentially requiring seepage control measures: **annually** in Annual Work Plan 3. Implementation of seepage control measures: **as needed** 4. Reporting: **annually** as specified	1. Document in Annual Work Plan 2. Document in Annual Work Plan 3. Document in Completion Report for each year that seepage control work occurs
BIO-2	Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake and Sediment Removal at Intakes	Cargill shall implement the following measures: To avoid entrainment of juvenile and adult steelhead, chinook salmon, green sturgeon, white sturgeon and longfin smelt, Cargill shall install fish screens or other suitable physical barriers on Bay water intakes where these special status fish may be present during the water intake period. Fish screens shall be designed, constructed and operated consistent with the most stringent applicable requirements contained in *NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region Anadromous Salmonid Passage Design Manual* (NMFS 2022a[40]), CDFW Fish Screening Criteria (CDFG 2000[41]) and/or USFWS's Formal Consultation on the Effects of the Installation of Small Fish Screens in Stanislaus, Merced, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Solano, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama, Counties, California (USFWS 2003[42]). a. The screens shall have a maximum approach velocity of 0.2 feet per second during maximum intake where longfin smelt may be present, and a sweep velocity of at least twice the approach velocity, or as specified in the working group sessions with the regulatory agencies. b. Cargill shall implement the Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6. This shall include: • Targeted fish monitoring supported by physical monitoring, as needed • Update of take estimates provided in the BOs and ITP for the proposed Project, as needed based on the new data collected • Prioritization of each intake for action (refer to item d.), as needed • Implementation of agency-approved fish-screens or other fish protection measures where needed • Implementation of agency-approved compensatory mitigation where needed (refer to item e.) to address take prior to	Cargill	BCDC, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB	**Development and Implementation of MAMP** 1. Preparation of Draft MAMP: No later than **April 1, 2025** (Cargill) 2. Review of Draft MAMP: **Within 30 days of submittal** (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 3. Submittal of Final MAMP: **June 30, 2025,** or within 45 days of receipt of final agency comments on the Draft MAMP, whichever is later (Cargill) 4. Request take coverage for fish monitoring: **no later than January 31, 2025** (Cargill) 5. Provide take coverage for fish monitoring: **Within 6 months of receipt of request** (resource agencies) 6. Initiate preliminary fish and physical monitoring: **Upon receipt of take coverage;** physical monitoring may commence immediately upon permit approval (Cargill) 7. Implement physical and fish monitoring pursuant to the MAMP: **Upon approval of MAMP and receipt of take coverage** for fish monitoring (Cargill) 8. Monitoring and implementation reports: Data reports submitted **semi-annually**, MAMP implementation reports submitted **annually**, comprehensive monitoring report to be submitted **upon completion of primary phase of monitoring pursuant to the MAMP** (Cargill)	1. Draft MAMP submitted 2. Comments on Draft MAMP provided to Cargill 3. Final MAMP submitted 4. Take coverage for fish monitoring requested 5. Take coverage for fish monitoring provided by CDFW, USFWS, and NMFS 6. Preliminary monitoring initiated 7. Year 1 physical and fish monitoring conducted 8. Semi-annual data reports received 9. Year 2 physical and fish monitoring conducted 10. Year 3 and forward, as applicable, physical and fish monitoring conducted 11. Comprehensive monitoring report submitted 12. Updated take calculations completed as needed, and Intake Prioritization Analysis submitted 13. Resource agency concurrence on any updated take estimates and Intake Prioritization Analysis (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 14. Draft Performance Monitoring Plan submitted

[40] National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2022a. *NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region Anadromous Salmonid Passage Design Manual*. Portland, Oregon.

[41] California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2000. Exhibit A - Department of Fish and Game Fish Screening Criteria. June 19.

[42] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2003. Formal Consultation on the Effects of the Installation of Small Fish Screens in Stanislaus, Merced, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Solano, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama, Counties, California. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Kenneth D. Sanchez, Acting Field Supervisor.

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
		implementation of fish protection measures and to address residual take after implementation of fish protection measures, and • Monitoring of operational performance and effectiveness of fish screens and/or fish protection measures Cargill shall work with the regulatory agencies to provide the Draft MAMP no later than April 1, 2025, and the Final MAMP no later than June 30, 2025, or within 45 days of receipt of final agency comments on the Draft MAMP, whichever is later, or as otherwise agreed to with BCDC, NMFS, USFWS USACE, CDFW and the RWQCB. Implementation of the MAMP shall begin no later than 30 days after final approval of the MAMP by the agencies. c. If Cargill can demonstrate through physical and/or biological analyses, and obtain concurrence from NMFS, USFWS and CDFW (i.e., implement the MAMP described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6), that there is no potential for steelhead, chinook, green sturgeon, white sturgeon and longfin smelt to be entrained at an intake, then installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures is not required for that intake. d. Cargill shall prioritize the implementation of fish screens or other fish protection measures determined to be necessary pursuant to the BOs, ITP, and/or the MAMP described in Sections 2.10.8 and 8.1.6 to address intakes with greater potential impact first. e. If pumping occurs at unscreened intakes when conditions are suitable for listed or candidate fish species, Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation for species that were subject to entrainment during pump operations. Updates of any take estimates, and/or subsequent take estimates shall be based on the methodologies utilized to establish the take estimates in the BOs and ITP. Proposed compensatory mitigation shall be described in a compensatory mitigation plan acceptable to NMFS, USFWS and CDFW under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The compensatory mitigation plan may include implementing mitigation in advance of projected impacts for anticipated operations of unscreened intakes. In addition, compensatory mitigation shall be provided for residual take of listed or candidate fish species following installation of fish screens or other fish protection measures (e.g., intake of larval fish or fish eggs). Compensatory mitigation may include, but is not limited to, restoration or preservation of impacted species habitat, enhancement of existing habitat, or purchase of credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. Following approval of the compensatory mitigation plan, Cargill shall prepare a compensatory mitigation plan detailed the proposed process for implementing the approved mitigation. f. Cargill shall update the take estimates prepared for the BOs and ITP, as necessary based on the physical and biological monitoring data collected pursuant to the MAMP. If the updated take estimates exceed those addressed in the BOs and ITP, Cargill shall update the			9. Intake Prioritization Analysis: **Within 3 months of completion of primary phase of monitoring, if needed**(Cargill) 10. Submittal of draft operational and effectiveness monitoring plan for fish protection measures: **Within 4 months of approval of Intake Prioritization Analysis** (Cargill) 11. Review of operational and effectiveness monitoring plan: **within 45 days of receipt** (BCDC and resource agencies) 12. Finalize operational and effectiveness monitoring plan: **within 45 days of final agency comments** (Cargill) 13. On-going operational and effectiveness monitoring reports: **Annually** commencing with completed installation of first fish protection measures (Cargill) **Determine Need for Fish Screens/Fish Protection Measures:** 1. Submit Intake Prioritization Analysis (updated estimates of potential take by intake, if needed, and proposed prioritization of intakes for action based on their anticipated level of take): **Within 3 months of completed primary phase of monitoring pursuant to the MAMP, or when requested by BCDC** (Cargill) 2. Review updated take estimates, as needed, and Intake Prioritization Analysis: **Within 2 months** of receipt of draft Intake Prioritization Analysis (BCDC and resource agencies 3. Finalize Intake Prioritization Analysis **Within 2 months** of receipt of final agency comments on draft Intake Prioritization Analysis (Cargill) **Design and Installation of Fish Screens and Other Fish Protection Measures:** 1. Coyote Intake: Design completed by **December 31, 2025** (Cargill) 2. Coyote Intake: Installation completed by **July 1, 2028** (Cargill) 3. Other intakes: As determined by the Intake Prioritization Analysis (Cargill) **Permitting of and Supplemental CEQA Analysis for Fish Screens and Other Fish Protection Measures:**	15. Comments on Draft Performance Monitoring Plan provided to Cargill 16. Final Performance Monitoring Plan submitted 17. Agency concurrence on final Performance Monitoring Plan (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 18. Check of compensatory mitigation adequacy completed 19. Submittal of draft compensatory mitigation plan 20. Draft fish screen and other fish protection measure designs submitted 21. Agency comments on draft compensatory mitigation plan provided to Cargill 22. Submittal of final compensatory mitigation plan 23. Resource agency concurrence on final compensatory mitigation plan (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 24. Draft compensatory mitigation implementation plan submitted 25. Agency comments on draft compensatory mitigation implementation plan provided to Cargill 26. Submittal of final compensatory mitigation implementation plan 27. Resource agency concurrence on final compensatory mitigation implementation plan (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 28. Permit applications and requests for other approvals for fish screens and other fish protection measures, as applicable, submitted 29. Supplemental CEQA analysis completed for fish screens and other fish protection measures, as applicable 30. Permit and other approvals issued for fish screens and other fish protection measures 31. Compensatory mitigation initiated

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
		compensatory mitigation plan as needed to ensure all take of special status fish is fully mitigated. b. Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation as required in the compensatory mitigation plan, and updated compensatory mitigation plan, as needed. c. Diver-assisted suction dredging during sediment removal at intakes may also result in intermittent take of small quantities of listed or candidate fish species. Cargill shall develop a take estimate for this activity, obtain take authorizations as needed, and provide compensatory mitigation as needed based on the amount of sediment removal conducted.			As determined by the schedule contained in the Intake Prioritization Analysis (BCDC and resource agencies) **Retroactive and Prospective Compensatory Mitigation:** 1. Prepare draft compensatory mitigation plan documenting required quantities and types of mitigation **Within 2 months of completion of any updated take estimates** 2. Review of draft compensatory mitigation plan: **Within 2 months** of receipt (BCDC and resource agencies) 3. Finalization of compensatory mitigation plan: **Within 2 months** of final agency comments (Cargill) 4. Confirm that compensatory mitigation required by BOs and ITP ensures that impacts to special status fish species remain less than significant: **Within 2 months of completion of any updated take estimates** in Intake Prioritization Analysis (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 5. Development of draft compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) to address compensatory mitigation specified in the BOs and ITP: **by December 31, 2026** (Cargill) 6. Review of draft compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 3 months** (BCDC and resource agencies) 7. Finalization of compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 2 months** of final agency comments (Cargill) 8. Approval of final compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 2 months** of submittal of final compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) and completion of supplemental environmental review, as needed (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 9. Submittal of draft updated compensatory mitigation implementation plan, if required: **within 3 months of updated take calculations** (if	32. Compensatory mitigation implementation and performance monitoring reports submitted

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
					updated take calculations show increased take compared to estimates in BOs and ITP). 10. Review of draft updated compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 3 months of submittal** (BCDC and resource agencies) 11. Finalization of updated compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 2 months** of final agency comments (Cargill) 12. Approval of final updated compensatory implementation mitigation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable): **Within 2 months** of submittal of final updated compensatory mitigation implementation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) and completion of supplemental environmental review, as needed (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 13. Development of draft permits, approvals, or permit amendments for compensatory mitigation, as applicable: **Concurrent with environmental review and permitting of additional fish protection measures** (Cargill,) 14. Supplemental CEQA review for proposed compensatory mitigation, if applicable: **Concurrent** with preparation of draft permits/approvals for compensatory mitigation (BCDC and resource agencies 15. Finalize permits, approvals, or permit amendments for compensatory mitigation, as applicable: **Within agency specific permitting deadlines** (BCDC and resource agencies) 16. Initiate implementation of compensatory mitigation: **Within 3 months** of permitting of final compensatory mitigation implementation plan or as soon thereafter as permitted based on fish windows other permit restrictions (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) (Cargill) 17. Reporting on compensatory mitigation implementation and performance, and update on estimated mitigation needs: **Annual**, or as specified in final compensatory mitigation implementation plan or final updated	

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
					compensatory mitigation implementation plan (Cargill)	
BIO-3	Minimize Hydroacoustic Impacts due to Impact Pile Driving	Prior to conducting impact pile driving, Cargill shall conduct an underwater noise impact assessment in accordance with the *Technical Guidance for the Assessment of Hydroacoustic Effects of Pile Driving on Fish* (Molnar et al. 2020). If the assessment determines that the proposed pile driving may result in underwater noise levels that exceed the adopted peak sound pressure levels (SPL) or cumulative sound exposure levels (SELs) for fish (Fisheries Hydroacoustic Working Group 2008, Molnar et al. 2020), then Cargill shall develop a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. The Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall include methods to (1) monitor underwater noise during impact pile driving, (2) provide feasible sound attenuation measures, and/or (3) modify design or construction methods such that impact pile driving would not exceed the peak SPL/cumulative SELs that may injure or kill fish. Should a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan be required, Cargill shall submit the plan and assessment to the California State Lands Commission for a required amendment to the existing lease before any work can be completed on State lands.	Cargill, contractor	BCDC, SLC, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW	1. Submittal of noise impact assessment: **concurrent with submittal of 65% design** (Cargill) 2. Review of noise impact assessment/determination of need for a Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: **Within 1 month** of receipt of noise impact assessment (BCDC and resource agencies) 3. Submittal of Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, if required: **Within 2 months** of determination that Plan is required (Cargill) 4. Approval of Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: **Concurrent with approval of Final Fish Screen Design** (BCDC and resource agencies) 5. Incorporate Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan into contract specifications: **Prior to bid process** (Cargill) 6. implementation of Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: **During pile driving** (Cargill, contractor) 7. Reporting on implementation of Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: **Within 2 months following completion of pile driving** (Cargill, contractor)	1. Noise impact assessment submitted 2. Resource agency concurrence on noise impact assessment (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 3. Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, submitted, if required 4. Agency concurrence on Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 5. Submittal of contract specifications incorporating Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan 6. Report on implementation of Hydroacoustic Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
BIO-4	Provide Compensatory Mitigation for Unavoidable Permanent Impacts to State- or Federally Protected Wetlands	For permanent loss of State- or Federally protected wetlands that were not considered in the USACE Mitigation in Perpetuity agreement, Cargill shall provide compensatory mitigation consistent with the terms of the *Final Rule on Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources* (USEPA and USACE 2008), the *Regional Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines for the South Pacific Division* (USACE 2015), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2021). At a minimum, mitigation shall be provided at a ratio of 3:1, or as determined by the USACE's *South Pacific Division Regulatory Program Standard Operating Procedure For Determination Of Mitigation Ratios* (USACE 2021). The compensatory mitigation shall be descried in a compensatory mitigation plan for permanent impacts to wetlands. Compensatory mitigation may include restoration of habitat on-site (e.g., restoration of unused locks), habitat enhancement on-site, habitat restoration off-site, habitat enhancement off-site, implementation of a pilot study for nature-based solutions to outboard berm erosion (refer to Section 8.2), and/or purchasing credits from a mitigation bank, among others. Mitigation shall be provided as close to the	Cargill	BCDC, USACE, NMFS, USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB	1. Submittal of design or other work details regarding affected wetlands and quantification of wetlands affected: **Immediately following completion of design**, or determination of required maintenance work (Cargill) 2. Determination of minimum mitigation requirements: **Within 3 months of submittal of quantified habitat loss** (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 3. Development of draft mitigation plan for permanent wetland impacts and performance monitoring plan, if applicable: **Within 3 months** of determination of required mitigation (Cargill) 4. Development of draft permits, approvals, or permit amendments for mitigation, as applicable: **Within 2 months** of submittal of draft mitigation plan (and performance	1. Draft mitigation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) submitted 2. Agency concurrence on mitigation plan (formal meeting notes or concurrence letters) 3. Final mitigation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) submitted 4. Mitigation bank certification of credits, if applicable 5. Permits and supplemental CEQA documentation for mitigation, if applicable 6. Implementation of mitigation (adherence to schedule and implementation process) 7. Progress of mitigation against performance measures (annual review)

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
		location or the impacted area(s) as feasible. If mitigation is provided as habitat enhancement or restoration, Cargill shall provide a performance monitoring plan to document the success of the mitigation. Mitigation shall be acceptable to the resource agencies, including USFWS, NMFS, CDFW and the RWQCB.			monitoring plan, if applicable) (BCDC and resource agencies) 5. Supplemental CEQA review for proposed mitigation, if applicable: **Concurrent** with preparation of draft permits/approvals (BCDC and resource agencies) 6. Approval of final mitigation plan for permanent wetland impacts and performance monitoring plan, if applicable: **Within 1 month** of submittal of final mitigation plan and performance monitoring plan, if applicable (BCDC in consultation with resource agencies) 7. Finalize permits, approvals, or permit amendments for mitigation, as applicable: **Within regulatory agency requirements months** of approval of final mitigation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) (BCDC and resource agencies) 8. Initiate implementation of mitigation: **Within 3 months** of permitting of final mitigation plan (and performance monitoring plan, if applicable) (Cargill) 9. Reporting on mitigation implementation and performance: **Annual**, or as specified in final mitigation plan (Cargill)	8. Certification of mitigation (completion of mitigation requirements)
CUL-1	Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources	These mitigation measures shall be printed on contract specifications for field workers for maintenance projects. Cargill, Incorporated shall inform all contractors and Cargill personnel in writing through the contract specifications and/or training, and verbally at any Project initiation meetings connected with soil and ground-disturbing maintenance activities, of the possibility of finding archaeological resources. All site workers shall be trained to recognize potential buried artifacts and shall be informed about the appropriate procedures should buried artifacts or human remains be encountered. Training shall be conducted annually for all staff. All training shall include training related to tribal resources. At minimum, any training related to tribal resources shall be developed and delivered by a representative of the local tribal community. Documentation of the contract specification and training shall be provided to BCDC if requested by BCDC. Since material removed from the berm cores would be placed on the inside berm slopes of salt ponds, this moved material and other material from the Project site (soils or Bay Mud) that may be moved from one location to another on the Project site shall be reviewed on its surface for the existence of archaeological materials. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, obsidian, animal bones, shells or shell pieces consistent with those found in Native American shellmounds, historic debris, building foundations, or other items are discovered inadvertently during soil or	Cargill, any contractors performing Project-related work, SLC	BCDC, SLC	As Needed/On-Going 1. Add mitigation measure to contracts: **Prior to start** of work (Cargill) 2. Training of site workers: **prior to first day of work** involving earth moving activities (Cargill, contractor) 3. Annual refresher training: **Prior to start of primary maintenance season each year** (Cargill, contractor) 4. Assessment of potential find by qualified archeologist: **as soon as possible** after potential archeological resources are discovered (BCDC/qualified archeologist) 5. Develop treatment measures or disposition plan, if needed: **Within 30 days after** identifying qualified find (qualified archeologist/BCDC) 6. Approve treatment measures or disposition plan for resources found on SLC property, if needed: **Within 2 weeks** of receipt of plan (SLC)	As Needed/On-Going 1. Documentation of contract specifications and training 2. Documentation of disposition 3. SLC approval of treatment or disposition plan for resources on SLC property 4. Recordation of cultural resources finds

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
		ground-disturbing activities, such as keying berms or excavating sediment for lock access, work shall stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with BCDC, other agencies, and Native American representatives, as appropriate. Material removed through berm keying or other material shall be viewed by construction staff, as feasible based on placement, to determine if cultural resources were encountered during such activities. If recommended by a qualified archaeologist or cultural resource specialist, further excavation activities shall be monitored by an archaeologist and shall also, if advised by the archaeologist, include a Native American monitor.				
CUL-2	Inadvertent Encounter of Human Remains	If human remains are encountered, the County coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the County coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours (pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby areas reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted and the Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to provisions of the law regarding the investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death. The NAHC shall provide BCDC and Cargill, Incorporated with the contact information for the most likely descendant who will have the opportunity to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC as to how the remains shall be treated and their disposition. If any human remains are encountered, the remains shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their disposition can be developed. Pursuant to Section 7050.5(b), if the remains are not Native American and not subject to investigation as described previously, the Coroner shall recommend treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation. Depending on the archeologist's assessment, a report shall be prepared documenting methods and results, as well as recommendations regarding the treatment of the human remains and any associated archeological materials. The report shall be submitted to BCDC, Cargill, the NWIC and the consulting Tribe. Tribal representatives will arrange for reburial of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects with the appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the MLD, if available, or in the project vicinity at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and BCDC, where the reburial would be accessible to Tribal members in perpetuity and would not be subject to further disturbance. The discovery and reburial shall be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance.	Cargill, any contractors performing Project-related work, Coroner, NAHC, Next of kin/MLD, BCDC	BCDC, NAHC, Next of kin	As Needed/On-Going 1. Notification of county coroner: **Immediately** upon encountering human remains (Cargill) 2. Notification to BCDC: **Immediately** after notification of coroner (Cargill) 3. Notification of NAHC, if applicable: **Within 24 hours** of determining remains are of Native American origin (Coroner) 4. Contract archeologist: **within 2 weeks** of Coroner determination that remains are of Native American origin (Cargill) 5. Notification of MLD, if applicable: **As determined by** NAHC 6. Notification to BCDC and Cargill regarding MLD, if applicable **concurrent with notification of MLD** (NAHC) 7. MLD's recommendation regarding treatment and disposition of remains, if applicable: **Within 24 hours** of NAHC notification (MLD) 8. Archeologist's assessment and report: **within 30 days** of start of field work. 9. Tribal reburial or other disposition of remains, if applicable: **within 4 weeks** of archeologist's report (Tribes) 10. Recommendations regarding treatment and disposition for non-Native human remains: **Within 1 week** of determining that remains are not of Native American origin (Coroner) 11. Implement treatment and disposition plan/ recommendations: **As scheduled** (Cargill, Tribes, contractor)	As Needed/On-Going 1. Cargill/contractor report regarding discovery, treatment and disposition of the remains 2. NAHC next of kin contacts and next of kin recommendations 3. Coroner recommendations

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure Name	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Verification Responsibility	Timing/Schedule	Reporting/Compliance Mechanism
HYD-1	Evaluate Outboard Berms Vulnerability due to Wave Runup and Overtopping During Storm Events	Cargill shall estimate overtopping rates at transects at the MSS ponds, prioritizing bayfront transects within the MSS ponds (Transects 21, 22, 23, and 24) and evaluate whether overtopping could result in overtopping/scour impacts to berm stability. Evaluation shall be performed for 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year storm events at current and future sea levels. Cargill shall provide documentation of the risk analysis to BCDC and the RWQCB, highlighting when berms may be at risk of scour-related failure due to overtopping based on future sea level rise. BCDC and the RWQCB shall work with Cargill to address the risks identified, if needed; if necessary supplemental CEQA review shall be conducted.	Cargill	BCDC, RWQCB	1. Overtopping risk analysis and estimate: **Within 6 month** of permit approval (Cargill) 2. Development of mitigation: **Within 6 months** of submittal of report (within 1 year of permit approval) (BCDC, Cargill, RWQCB) 3. Supplemental CEQA review: **As needed** (BCDC, RWQCB)	1. Completion of overtopping risk analysis and estimate 2. Determination if mitigation is required 3. Development of mitigation, if needed 4. Supplemental CEQA analysis, if needed 5. Implementation of mitigation, if needed 6. Mitigation completion report if mitigation is conducted
TCR-1	Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources	To minimize the risk of inadvertent encounters with tribal resources during site activities, Cargill shall prepare a Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan if potential maintenance activities in the vicinity of CA-ALA-059 could result in disturbance of previously undisturbed native soils. For the purposes of this mitigation measure, the vicinity of CA-ALA-059 is defined as a 100-foot-wide band extending west from the eastern-most Cargill boundary along crystallizers CX-22 through CX-25, CX-27, and CX-28. If any Cargill maintenance activities could occur to the east of this boundary, they shall be subject to the same requirements as defined for the CA-ALA-059 vicinity. Cargill shall indicate in its Annual Work Plan whether any maintenance activities are proposed for the CA-ALA-059 vicinity, and whether any of those maintenance activities may disturb previously undisturbed native soils. The Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan shall include a requirement for a tribal monitor to be present if activities covered by the Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan are conducted. If Native American cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, an archaeological consultant shall review, identify, and evaluate the find to determine if the discovery could qualify as a tribal cultural resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074. Tribal representatives culturally affiliated with the site shall be consulted regarding this determination. If the discovery is determined to qualify as a tribal cultural resource, it shall be subject to treatment/mitigation that prevents an adverse effect on the resource, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 15064.5. Mitigation shall be determined through consultation between BCDC and the tribe(s).	Cargill, BCDC, representatives of local tribal community	BCDC	As Needed/On-Going 1. Identification of maintenance activities potentially disturbing previously undisturbed native soils in the CA-ALA-059 vicinity area: **Annually** in the Annual Maintenance Work Plan (Cargill) 2. Development of draft Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan**: Prior to any maintenance activities** potentially disturbing previously undisturbed native soils in the CA-ALA-059 vicinity area (Cargill) 3. Review of draft Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan**: within 60 days** of submittal of draft plan (BCDC, representatives of local tribal community) 4. Development of final Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan**: within 45 days** of final receipt of comments on draft plan (Cargill) 5. Notification of potential tribal cultural resources: **When encountered** (Cargill) 6. Consultation with archaeological consultant and Native American tribal representatives: **When needed – upon encountering** potential tribal cultural resources are encountered (BCDC/ Archeological consultant) 7. Mitigation: **when discovery is determined to qualify as a tribal cultural resource** (BCDC/ Archeological consultant)	As Needed/On-Going 1. Annual Work Plan: Cargill 2. Tribal Resources Monitoring Plan developed if needed: Cargill 3. Notification of potential tribal cultural resources to BCDC: Cargill 4. Notification to tribes of potential tribal cultural resources: BCDC/ Archeological consultant 5. Report of Disposition or Mitigation Completion Report: BCDC/ Archeological consultant

APPENDIX G Project Mailing List

Table G-1. San Mateo County Residential Addresses Near Redwood City Plant

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	2317 Brisbane Ln	Plano	TX	75075-0016
Occupant	641 Turnbuckle Dr #1710	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	641 Turnbuckle Dr #1712	Redwood City	CA	94063-5615
Owner	10929 E Karen Dr	Scottsdale	AZ	85255-1818
Occupant	641 Turnbuckle Dr #1715	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	641 Turnbuckle Dr #1718	Redwood City	CA	94063-5615
Owner	642 Turnbuckle Dr #1802	Redwood City	CA	94063-5618
Owner	642 Turnbuckle Dr #1803	Redwood City	CA	94063-5618
Owner	642 Turnbuckle Dr #1806	Redwood City	CA	94063-5618
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1901	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1902	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1909	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1910	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1911	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1915	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	643 Turnbuckle Dr #1918	Redwood City	CA	94063-5611
Owner	644 Turnbuckle Dr #2001	Redwood City	CA	94063-5638
Owner	644 Turnbuckle Drive Unit 2002	Redwood City	CA	94063-5638
Owner	644 Turnbuckle Dr #2003	Redwood City	CA	94063-5638
Owner	645 Turnbuckle Dr #2102	Redwood City	CA	94063-5613
Owner	23500 Cristo Rey Dr #326-F	Cupertino	CA	95014-6529
Occupant	645 Turnbuckle Dr #2105	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	1617 McDonald Way	Burlingame	CA	94010-4651
Occupant	645 Turnbuckle Dr #2106	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	612 Jefferson Ave #403	Redwood City	CA	94063-2561
Owner	639 Turnbuckle Dr #1502	Redwood City	CA	94063-5619
Owner	639 Turnbuckle Dr #1505	Redwood City	CA	94063-5619
Owner	2519 Broadway St	San Francisco	CA	94115-1113
Occupant	639 Turnbuckle Dr #1507	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	2139 Calle Guaymas	La Jolla	CA	92037-6914
Occupant	637 Turnbuckle Dr #1101	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	2303 Quail Bluff Pl	San Jose	CA	95121-3213
Occupant	637 Turnbuckle Dr #1106	Redwood City	CA	94063-5609
Owner	637 Turnbuckle Dr #1107	Redwood City	CA	94063-5739
Owner	766 Still Breeze Way	Sacramento	CA	95831-5546
Occupant	642 Bair Island Rd #1006	Redwood City	CA	94063-2704

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	642 Bair Island Rd #1008	Redwood City	CA	94063-2890
Owner	642 Bair Island Rd #1016	Redwood City	CA	94063-2890
Owner	648 Bair Island Rd Unit 1202	Redwood City	CA	94063-2892
Owner	648 Bair Island Rd #1203	Redwood City	CA	94063-2892
Owner	650 Bair Island Rd #1303	Redwood City	CA	94063-2892
Owner	650 Bair Island Rd #1305	Redwood City	CA	94063-2892
Owner	652 Sea Anchor Dr Unit 2201	Redwood City	CA	94063-2894
Owner	652 Sea Anchor Dr #2202	Redwood City	CA	94063-2894
Owner	652 Sea Anchor Dr #2206	Redwood City	CA	94063-2894
Owner	652 Sea Anchor Dr #2209	Redwood City	CA	94063-2894
Owner	654 Sea Anchor Dr #2302	Redwood City	CA	94063-2896
Owner	Po Box 22696	San Francisco	CA	94122-0696
Occupant	654 Sea Anchor Dr #2303	Redwood City	CA	94063-2886
Owner	1636 La Vista Del Oceano	Santa Barbara	CA	93109-1790
Occupant	654 Sea Anchor Dr #2308	Redwood City	CA	94063-2886
Owner	656 Sea Anchor Dr #2501	Redwood City	CA	94063-2898
Owner	656 Sea Anchor Dr #2502	Redwood City	CA	94063-2898
Owner	939 Casanueva Pl	Stanford	CA	94305-1001
Occupant	656 Sea Anchor Dr #2503	Redwood City	CA	94063-2886
Owner	656 Sea Anchor Drive #2507	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	656 Sea Anchor Dr Unit 2508	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	658 Sea Anchor Dr #2601	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	658 Sea Anchor Dr #2602	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	658 Sea Anchor Dr #2605	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	658 Sea Anchor Dr Unit #2606	Redwood City	CA	94063-2987
Owner	210 Isleford Ln	Redwood City	CA	94065-8462
Owner	1475 Stanford Ave	Palo Alto	CA	94306-1253
Occupant	660 Sea Anchor Dr #2703	Redwood City	CA	94063-2886
Owner	483 Panchita Way	Los Altos	CA	94022-1730
Occupant	660 Sea Anchor Dr #2706	Redwood City	CA	94063-2886
Owner	607 El Camino Real	Redwood City	CA	94063-1317
Owner	613 El Camino Real	Redwood City	CA	94063-1317
Owner	23 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	21 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	17 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	9 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	3 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	2 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	6 Lisbon Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1367
Owner	11 Madrid Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1366
Owner	9 Madrid Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063-1366
Owner	995 Hopkins Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063-1260
Owner	145 Westgate St	Redwood City	CA	94062-2813
Owner	999 Hopkins Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063-1260
Owner	2810 Fair Oaks Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063-3509
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd Spc 15	Redwood City	CA	94063-4125
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd Spc 40	Redwood City	CA	94063-4125
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd # 63	Redwood City	CA	94063-4124
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd #79	Redwood City	CA	94063-4137
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 130	Redwood City	CA	94063-4136
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 145	Redwood City	CA	94063-4103
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd #161	Redwood City	CA	94063-4104
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Blvd Sp172	Redwood City	CA	94063-4141
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd #206	Redwood City	CA	94063-4108
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 305	Redwood City	CA	94063-4109
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd #333	Redwood City	CA	94063-4110
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 344	Redwood City	CA	94063-4111
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 380	Redwood City	CA	94063-4113
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Space 402	Redwood City	CA	94063-4114
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 467	Redwood City	CA	94063-4116
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Sp6	Redwood City	CA	94063-4141
Owner	3499 E Bayshore Rd Spc 129	Redwood City	CA	94063-4623
Owner	1511 Lenolt St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1053
Owner	266 A St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1010
Owner	1318 Arguello St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1210
Owner	367 D St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1029
Owner	326 C St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1024
Owner	323 B St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1017
Owner	1690 Tacoma Way	Redwood City	CA	94063-1109
Owner	335 A St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1011
Owner	718 Whipple Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063-1229
Owner	559 Skiff Circle	Redwood City	CA	94065-1141
Owner	448 Birch St	Redwood City	CA	94062-1031
Owner	404 Clinton St	Redwood City	CA	94062-1033

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	509 Howland St	Redwood City	CA	94063-1130
Owner	459 Neptune Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Owner	1 Gabilan Way	San Francisco	CA	94132-1336
Occupant	3212 Rolison Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4324
Owner	645 Faxon Ave	San Francisco	CA	94112-1201
Occupant	3520 Rolison Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4508
Owner	2272 Howard Ave	San Carlos	CA	94070-4511
Occupant	3566 Rolison Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4508
Owner	3499 E Bayshore Rd #97	Redwood City	CA	94063-4602
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd Spc 60	Redwood City	CA	94063-4125
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Road Spc 313	Redwood City	CA	94063-4109
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 420	Redwood City	CA	94063-4115
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 381	Redwood City	CA	94063-4113
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Sp415	Redwood City	CA	94063-4141
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 321	Redwood City	CA	94063-4110
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd # 368	Redwood City	CA	94063-4112
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Blvd Spc #375	Redwood City	CA	94063-4113
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd #403	Redwood City	CA	94063-4114
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 400	Redwood City	CA	94063-4114
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 441	Redwood City	CA	94063-4138
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd# 3	Redwood City	CA	94063-4146
Owner	3015 Bayshore Rd# 128	Redwood City	CA	94063-4136
Owner	3015 E Bayshore #203	Redwood City	CA	94063-4108
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 132	Redwood City	CA	94063-4136
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 112	Redwood City	CA	94063-4102
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd Spc 83	Redwood City	CA	94063-4137
Owner	2053 E Bayshore Rd Spc 56	Redwood City	CA	94063-4125
Owner	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc 420	Redwood City	CA	94063-4115
Owner	3020 Rolison Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4045

Table G-2. San Mateo County Businesses Near Redwood City Plant

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
3760 Haven Avenue II LLC	150 Lynn Way	Woodside	CA	94062-2330
8020 Cookie Factory	2575 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
A I Industries	1709 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
ABA Hearth & Home	3600 Haven Ave #6	Redwood City	CA	94063
ABC Companies	3508 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Action Sign Systems	3580 Haven Ave #1	Redwood City	CA	94063
ACW Management Company	1735 E Bayshore Rd #29a	Redwood City	CA	94063
Adelphi Technology, Inc.	2003 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
AI Plug Performance	3545 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Aili Ice Designs	3517 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Air Pro Master	3508 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Aire Sheet Metal	1973 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Alexia Moore Wine Marketing	1755 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
All Seasons Event Rentals	1757 E Bayshore Rd # 15	Redwood City	CA	94063
Allegro Chemistry	3760 Haven Ave Ste B	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Allegro Consultants, Inc.	1735 E Bayshore Rd #6b	Redwood City	CA	94063
Amausaan Uji Matcha	1757 E Bayshore Rd Ste B1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Anton Menlo	3639 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Archernar Fabrication	3520 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Arguello Catering	1757 E Bayshore Rd #14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Art In Action	1755 E Bayshore Rd Suite 24A/B	Redwood City	CA	94063
Assembly, Inc	599 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Auto Keep	3536 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Avalon Capital Management	495 Seaport Ct Unit 106	Redwood City	CA	94063
Avinger Inc	400 Chesapeake Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Baumann & Hurlimann	495 Seaport Ct #101	Redwood City	CA	94063
Bay Area Plumbing & Heating	30 Stein Am Rhein Ct #C	Redwood City	CA	94063
Bay Area Seafood	3551 Haven Ave N	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Bay International Food	3519 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Bayshore Electric	3499 E Bayshore Rd # 120	Redwood City	CA	94063
Bayside Equipment Company	3562 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
BG Plumbing	3520 Haven Ave Ste L	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Blair Rhodes Smith Law Office	493 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Bravo Rhythmic Gymnastics	2575 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Broad Vision, Inc	460 Seaport Ct Unit 102	Redwood City	CA	94063
Burner Board Workshop	3523-b, 3523 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
C F Archibald Paving	3624 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
C3.ai	1400 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Cabrillo Plumbing, Heating & Air	3513 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
CALI Bison	3553 Haven Ave #5	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Careful Movers	3641 Haven Ave C	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Carrera PRB Company LP	3636 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063-4604
Cassis Catering	1757 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
CB Acker Associates Insurance Services	501 Seaport Ct #101	Redwood City	CA	94063
Central Business Equipment	1755 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Church of Scientology Mission of Redwood City	1735 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
City of Redwood City	1017 Middlefield Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-1993
City of Redwood City	675 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063-5567
City of Redwood City	Po Box 391	Redwood City	CA	94064-0391
Collection 55 Cellars	1711 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Commando Plumbing	3521 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Connect Tech West	495 Seaport Ct Unit 102	Redwood City	CA	94063
Cordico	503 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Crash Champions Collision Repair Menlo Park	3549 Haven Ave B	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Crash Champions Collision Repair Menlo Park	3549 Haven Ave B	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Crossfit Incredible	3585 Haven Ave E	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Crystal Springs Catering	1757 E Bayshore Rd Ste B1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Currenex Inc	1700 Seaport Blvd #240	Redwood City	CA	94063
Cycle Finish	3535 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
D&R manufacturing Inc	3559 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Designco Metal products	3641 Haven Ave Suite B	Menlo Park	CA	94025
DV Trailer Villa LP	960 N San Antonio Rd Ste 114	Lost Altos	CA	94022-1346
Elan Menlo Park Apartments	3645 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Encore Volleyball Club	2575 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Equiptek Labs Inc	3585 Haven Ave Unit F	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Escartiz Studio	1757 E Bayshore Rd # 17	Redwood City	CA	94063
Etagen Inc	3565 Haven Ave Suite 3	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Farapulse INC	3715 Haven Ave Suite 110	Menlo Park	CA	94025
FedEx Ship Center	3750 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Fine Line Cabinets	3549 Haven Ave STE C	Menlo Park	CA	94025
First Virtual Group	1300 Seaport Blvd # 400	Redwood City	CA	94063
Floor Coverings International - San Mateo	2003 E Bayshore Rd C	Redwood City	CA	94063
Foremost Recycling	199 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
G T Kelly & Co	483 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Gainops LLC	3723 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Gimbel Law Firm PC	503 Seaport Ct UNIT 105	Redwood City	CA	94063
Global Gentle Movers	3639 Haven Ave Apt 432B	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Global Luxury Suites in Menlo Park	3639 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Google	1600 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Google Redwood City	1900 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Google SEA2	1200 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Google SEA3	1300 Seaport Blvd #400	Redwood City	CA	94063
Google SEA5	1500 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Google SEA8	1800 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Graniterock Recycling	195 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Graser Woodworks Inc.	3551 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Griffin Painting Inc	3580 Haven Ave #2	Redwood City	CA	94063
Harbor Village LLC	PO BOX 70219	Richmond	CA	94807-0219
Harbor Village Mobile Home Park	3015 E Bayshore Rd Spc# 465	Redwood City	CA	94063-4116
Haus Tyson German Shepherds	3735 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Hayward Lumber	1775 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Hector's Tree Services	1903 E Bayshore Rd Spc 56	Redwood City	CA	94063
Hurrica Restaurant & Bar	150 Northpoint Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
I Am Fitness Now	489 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Informatica	2100 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Informatica LLC	2100 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063-5596
Innovation Drive Corporation	3592 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
J J's Storage	1715 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Jeffrey Schabowski CPA	491 Seaport Ct # 101	Redwood City	CA	94063
Kasa Menlo Park North Apartments	3639 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Kay's Furniture Repair	3520 Haven Ave #F	Redwood City	CA	94063
Learneo	2000 Seaport Blvd Floor 3	Redwood City	CA	94063
LEMO U	2575 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Lifetime Remodeling Inc	3723 Haven Ave #103	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Lobbyshop	3723 Haven Ave PACU	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Louisa Kwan Physical Therapy	503 Seaport Ct UNIT 102	Redwood City	CA	94063
Loza Upholstery & Furniture Restoration	3549 Haven Ave J	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Mainspring Energy Inc	3601 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Manufacturing Supply Chain Management	509 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Menlo Floor & Design	3539 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Menlo Park Pump Station	1401 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Menlo-Atherton Storage	3757 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	425 Market St STE 1050	San Francisco	CA	94105-2473
Monster Route Inc	3559 Haven Ave Suite A	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Nancy K Weeks Associates, LLC	501 Seaport Ct #101	Redwood City	CA	94063
No-Fuss Menlo Park Suite for Business Travelers	3645 Haven Ave #5215	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Norcal Crew	101 Westpoint Harbor Drive	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	105 Fifth Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1703 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1707 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	171 Westpoint Harbor Drive	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1751 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1771 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	17a E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1839 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1847 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	1903 Douglas Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	2001 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	200-250 Chesapeake Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	211 Vera Ave 1	Redwood City	CA	94061-1702
Occupant	211 Vera Ave 7	Redwood City	CA	94061-1702
Occupant	211 Vera Ave 9	Redwood City	CA	94061-1702
Occupant	213 Vera Ave	Redwood City	CA	94061-1702
Occupant	2501 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	301 Galveston Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3375 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4690
Occupant	3501 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3503 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3505 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3507 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3508 Sleepy Hollow Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	351 Galveston Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3515 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3515 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3521 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3533 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3537 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3541 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3543 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3547 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3550 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3559a Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3561 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3603 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3609 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3615 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3632 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	3649 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3665 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3707 Haven Ct	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	3735 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	400 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	450 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	453 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	460 Seaport CT	Redwood City	CA	94063-2729
Occupant	501 Galveston Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	501-575 Chesapeake Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	600 Galveston DR	Redwood City	CA	94063-4721
Occupant	763 Sleepy Hollow Ln	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	775 Seaport Blvd # C	Redwood City	CA	94063
Occupant	800 Chesapeake Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Pacific Shores Center	1700 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Pacific Shores Club	1100 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Palisander LLC Custom Cabinets & Furniture Kitchen & Bathroom Cabinets Bay Area	3551 Haven Ave M	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Palms Garage Doors and Products	3523 Haven Ave Unit F	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Pariclin Storage	1725 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Peninsula Building Materials	109 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Pentair Thermal Management LLC	1665 Utica Ave #700	St. Louis Park	MN	55416-3476
Pioneer Seafoods	459 Seaport Ct F Dock	Redwood City	CA	94063
Porsche Redwood City	3636 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
Porsche Redwood City Service Department	3636 Haven Ave Suite B	Redwood City	CA	94063
Port of Redwood City	675 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
PORTSIDE INVESTORS LESSEE	210 Porter Dr Ste 220	San Ramon	CA	94583-1525
PORTSIDE INVESTORS LESSEE	210 Porter Dr# 220	San Ramon	CA	94583-1525
PRC Fresh Fish Market	459 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Public Storage	1841 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
R C Mobilehome Park	1903 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Redwood City Marina	054300520, Redwood City	Redwood City	CA	94063
Redwood Produce Inc	499 Seaport Ct STE 100	Redwood City	CA	94063
Redwood Water Sports	487 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Ren Yan Investments LLC	570 El Camino Real #150-386	Redwood City	CA	94063-1200
Rush Hour Catering	1757 E Bayshore Rd Suite 18	Redwood City	CA	94063
Saader, L.L.C	1755 E Bayshore Rd #10a	Redwood City	CA	94063
SavATree	1993 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Seaport Centre	701 Chesapeake Dr	Redwood City	CA	94063
Seaport Industrial Association	675 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Seaport Refining	679 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Seaport Storage II LLC	1711 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063-4123
Sensoplex	1735 E Bayshore Rd #2-B	Redwood City	CA	94063
Sequoia Yacht Club	441 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Sims Metal	699 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Sizmek	2000 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
SOLM8	501 Seaport Ct Suite 105	Redwood City	CA	94063
Spectrex Corporation	493 Seaport Ct Unit 105	Redwood City	CA	94063
Spinnaker Sailing	451 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
Squash Zone	3586 Haven Ave	Redwood City	CA	94063
SRDC	199 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
Stack Plastics	3525 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Stanford Leland Jr University	415 Broadway 3rd Flr MC 8873	Redwood City	CA	94063-3133
State Of Calif	303 Big Trees Park Rd	Felton	CA	95018-9660
Strateos	3565 Haven Ave Suite 3	Menlo Park	CA	94025
SV YC	491 Seaport Ct	Redwood City	CA	94063
The Blue Fish Kitchen	Public Fishing Pier, Redwood City, CA 94063	Redwood City	CA	94063
The Douglass Company	3553 Haven Ave #5	Menlo Park	CA	94025
The Foundry	2575 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
The Ideal Store	3375 E Bayshore Rd	Redwood City	CA	94063
The Redwood City Post No 105	651 El Camino Real	Redwood City	CA	94063-1317
Toro Show Mechanical Bull Rentals	3015 E Bayshore Rd #337	Redwood City	CA	94063
Tortas Mexican Food (food truck)	350-382 Blomquist St	Redwood City	CA	94063
Transcriptic	3565 Haven Ave Suite 3	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Tyson Kennels	3735 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
United States of America	911 NE 11th Ave	Portland	OR	97232-4169
Univar Solutions	525 Seaport Blvd	Redwood City	CA	94063
V&I Custom Furniture	3551 Haven Ave T	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Vanguard Termite Control Inc	3705 Haven Ave #118	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Venture Construction & Development	1755 E Bayshore Rd Ste 8A	Redwood City	CA	94063
Vera Avenue RC LLC	PO BOX 3941	Lost Altos	CA	94024-0941
Water Heaters Only, Inc	3520 Haven Ave Unit K	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Wested	400 Seaport Ct # 222	Redwood City	CA	94063
Westpoint Harbor LLC	101 Westpoint Harbor Drive	Redwood City	CA	94063
Witmer-Tyson Imports	3735 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
WorkBoard	487 Seaport Ct STE 100	Redwood City	CA	94063
X.M.E.S rehearsals	3549 Haven Ave	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Xceed Financial Credit Union	3715 Haven Ave #220	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Xei Scientific	1755 E Bayshore Rd Suite 10A & 10B	Redwood City	CA	94063
Zazzle Inc	1200 Chestnut St	Menlo Park	CA	94025

Table G-3. San Mateo County Mobile Home Units Near Redwood City Plant

Harbor Village Mobile Home Park

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	2	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	4	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	5	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	8	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	9	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	10	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	11	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	12	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	13	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	15	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	16	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	17	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	18	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	19	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	20	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	101	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	102	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	103	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	104	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	105	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	106	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	107	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	108	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	109	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	110	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	111	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	113	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	114	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	115	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	116	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	117	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	118	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	119	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	120	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	121	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	122	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	123	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	124	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	125	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	126	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	127	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	129	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	131	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	133	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	134	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	135	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	136	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	137	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	138	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	139	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	140	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	141	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	142	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	143	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	144	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	146	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	147	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	148	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	149	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	150	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	151	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	152	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	153	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	154	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	155	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	156	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	157	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	158	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	159	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	160	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	162	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	163	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	164	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	165	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	166	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	167	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	168	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	169	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	170	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	171	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	173	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	174	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	175	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	176	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	177	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	178	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	179	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	180	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	181	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	182	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	183	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	184	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	185	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	186	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	187	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	188	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	189	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	190	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	191	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	192	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	193	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	194	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	195	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	196	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	197	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	198	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	199	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	200	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	201	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	202	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	204	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	205	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	207	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	208	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	209	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	210	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	211	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	212	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	213	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	214	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	301	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	302	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	303	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	304	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	306	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	307	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	308	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	309	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	310	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	312	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	314	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	315	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	316	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	317	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	318	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	319	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	320	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	322	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	323	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	324	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	325	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	326	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	327	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	328	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	329	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	330	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	331	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	332	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	334	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	335	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	336	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	338	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	339	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	340	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	341	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	342	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	343	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	345	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	346	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	347	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	348	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	349	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	350	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	351	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	352	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	353	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	354	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	355	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	356	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	357	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	358	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	359	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	360	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	361	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	362	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	363	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	364	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	365	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	366	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	367	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	369	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	370	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	371	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	372	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	373	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	374	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	376	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	377	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	378	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	379	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	382	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	383	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	384	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	385	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	386	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	387	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	388	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	389	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	390	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	391	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	392	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	393	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	394	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	395	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	396	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	397	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	398	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	399	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	401	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	404	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	405	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	406	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	407	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	408	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	409	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	410	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	411	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	412	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	413	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	414	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	416	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	417	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	418	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	419	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	421	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	422	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	423	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	424	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	425	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	426	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	427	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	428	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	429	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	430	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	431	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	432	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	433	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	434	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	435	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	436	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	437	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	438	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	439	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	440	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	442	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	443	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	444	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	445	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	446	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	447	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	448	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	449	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	450	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	451	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No.	Redwood City	State	Zip
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	452	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	453	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	454	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	455	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	456	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	457	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	458	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	459	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	460	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	461	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	462	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	463	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	464	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	466	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	703	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	704	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	803	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3015 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	804	Redwood City	CA	94063

Trailer Villa RV Park

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	A	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	A	9	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	A	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	B	10	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	B	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	C	2	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	C	4	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	C	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	D	5	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	D	12	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	D	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	E	5	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	F	1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	F	3	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	F	6	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	F	7	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	G	1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	G	6	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	G	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	G	9	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	G	16	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3401 E Bayshore Rd	L	8	Redwood City	CA	94063

Bayshore Villa Mobile Home Park

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	01	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	2	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	3	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	4	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	5	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	6	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	8	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	9	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	10	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	11	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	12	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	13	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	15	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	16	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	17	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	18	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	19	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	20	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	21	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	22	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	23	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	24	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	25	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	26	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	27	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	28	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	29	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	30	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	31	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	32	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	33	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	34	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	35	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	36	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	37	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	38	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	39	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	40	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	41	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	42	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	43	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	44	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	45	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	46	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	47	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	48	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	49	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	50	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	51	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	52	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	53	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	54	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	55	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	56	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	57	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	58	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	59	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	60	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	61	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	62	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	63	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	64	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	65	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	66	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	67	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	68	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	69	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	70	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	71	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	72	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	73	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	74	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	75	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	76	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	77	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	78	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	79	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	80	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	81	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	82	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	83	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	84	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	85	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	86	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	87	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	88	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	89	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	90	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	91	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	92	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	93	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	94	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	95	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	96	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	98	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	99	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	100	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	101	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	102	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	103	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	104	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	105	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	106	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	107	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	108	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	109	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	110	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	111	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	112	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	113	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	114	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	115	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	116	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	117	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	118	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	119	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	121	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	122	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	123	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	124	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	125	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	126	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	127	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	128	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	130	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	131	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	132	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	133	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	134	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	135	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	136	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	137	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	138	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	139	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	3499 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	140	Redwood City	CA	94063

Redwood Mobile Estates

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	1	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	2	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	3	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	4	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	5	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	6	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	7	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	8	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	9	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	10	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	11	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	12	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	13	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	14	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	16	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	17	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	18	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	19	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	20	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	21	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	22	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	23	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	24	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	25	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	26	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	27	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	28	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	29	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	30	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	31	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	32	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	33	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	34	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	35	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	36	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	37	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	38	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	39	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	40	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	41	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	42	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	43	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	44	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	45	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	46	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	47	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	48	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	49	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	50	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	51	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	52	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	53	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	54	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	55	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	57	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	58	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	59	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	61	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	62	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	64	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	65	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	66	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	67	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	68	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	69	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	70	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	71	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	72	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	73	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	74	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	75	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	76	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	77	Redwood City	CA	94063

Name	Street	Unit	Unit No	City	State	Zip
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	78	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	80	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	81	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	82	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	84	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	85	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	86	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	87	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	88	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	89	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	90	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	91	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	92	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	93	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	94	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	95	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	96	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	97	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	98	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	99	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	100	Redwood City	CA	94063
Resident	2053 E Bayshore Rd	Unit	101	Redwood City	CA	94063

RC Mobile Home Park
1903 E Bayshore Rd
Redwood City, CA,94063
At the request of park manager, 60 notices were sent directly to the park manager for distribution to residents.

Le Mar Trailer Park
1933 E Bayshore Rd
Redwood City, CA 94063
At the request of park manager, 47 notices were sent directly to the park manager for distribution to residents.

Table G-4. Alameda County Residential Addresses Near Newark Plants 1 and 2

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Lennar Homes Of California Inc	2603	Camino Ramon #525	San Ramon	CA	94583
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37669	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37685	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37688	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37688	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37701	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37706	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37722	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37726	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37729	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37733	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37734	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37737	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37741	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37742	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37750	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37768	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37776	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37812	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37824	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37840	Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37405	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37433	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37448	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37465	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37476	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37497	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37413	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37417	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37421	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37424	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37425	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37428	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37429	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37432	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37436	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37437	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37440	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37441	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37445	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37449	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37452	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37453	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37456	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37457	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37461	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37464	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37468	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37469	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37472	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37473	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37480	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37481	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37484	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37485	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37488	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37489	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37492	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37493	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37500	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37501	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37504	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37505	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37508	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37509	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37512	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37513	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37516	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37517	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37520	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37521	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37524	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37525	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37528	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37532	Bowline Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8902	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8944	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8986	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9022	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9058	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9233	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9237	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9241	Cape Breeze Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	3501	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8501	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8503	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	8505	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8507	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8509	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8511	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8513	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8515	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8517	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8519	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8521	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8523	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8525	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8527	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8529	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8531	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8533	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8535	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8537	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8539	Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8546	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8547	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8551	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8552	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8553	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8554	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8555	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8556	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8559	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8560	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8563	Dunes Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9400	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9080	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9084	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9088	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9092	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9096	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9138	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9142	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9146	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9150	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9154	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9158	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9162	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9166	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9170	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9174	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9178	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9182	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9246	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9250	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9274	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9288	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9302	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9316	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9330	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9344	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9358	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9363	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9372	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9375	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9386	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37276	Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37865	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37871	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37877	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37883	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37889	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37895	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37901	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37907	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37913	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37919	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37925	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37931	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37935	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37939	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37943	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37947	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37951	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37955	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37959	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37963	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37967	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37971	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37975	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37979	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37983	Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8989	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9025	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9061	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9102	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9105	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9150	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9153	Headlands Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37553	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37575	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37597	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37619	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37641	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37663	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37685	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37707	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37729	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37751	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37773	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37795	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37817	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37820	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37828	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37872	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37888	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37896	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37904	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37912	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37913	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37921	Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9396	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9399	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9400	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9403	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9407	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9411	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9412	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9415	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9416	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9419	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9420	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9423	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9424	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9427	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9428	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9431	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9432	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9435	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9436	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9439	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9440	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9443	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9444	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9447	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9448	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9451	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9452	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9455	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9456	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9459	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9460	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9463	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9464	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9467	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9471	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9475	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9479	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9483	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9487	Hidden Harbor Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8518	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8520	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8522	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8524	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8525	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8526	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8528	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8530	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8532	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8533	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8534	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8536	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8538	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8540	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8542	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8544	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8546	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8548	Jetty Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37886	Latitudes Ln	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37898	Latitudes Ln	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37912	Latitudes Ln	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37926	Latitudes Ln	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8934	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8976	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9014	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9050	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9086	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9130	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9178	Marvista Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9336	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9340	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	9344	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9348	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9352	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9356	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9367	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9396	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9400	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9403	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9404	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9407	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9408	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9411	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9412	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9415	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9416	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9419	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9423	Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Zhu Xuan	37192	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37200	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37208	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37215	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37216	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37223	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37224	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	37231	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37232	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37239	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37240	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37248	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37250	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Strata Habitat Foundation	37260	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37270	Outer Banks Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9657	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9671	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9685	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9699	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9713	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9727	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9741	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9755	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9769	Pontoon Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8510	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8511	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8514	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8515	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8518	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8519	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8520	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8521	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8524	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8525	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8530	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8534	Portside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8545	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8548	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8550	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8551	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8552	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8553	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8555	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8556	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	8558	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8559	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8561	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8562	Rockview Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8918	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8921	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8960	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8963	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8998	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9001	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9001	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9034	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9037	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9070	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9073	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9114	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9117	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9162	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9165	Rudder Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	34764	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37389	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37392	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37393	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37397	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37400	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37401	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37404	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37405	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37408	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37412	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37457	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37468	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37469	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37476	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37477	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37484	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37484	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37484	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37535	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37539	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37542	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37546	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37547	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37550	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37551	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37554	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37555	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37558	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37559	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37562	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37563	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37563	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37563	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37566	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37570	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37574	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37613	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37617	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37620	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37621	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37624	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37625	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37628	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37632	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37633	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37636	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37637	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37640	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37641	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37644	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37645	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37648	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37656	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37656	Salt Grass Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37145	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37154	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37157	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37162	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37170	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37178	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37186	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37189	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37194	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37197	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37205	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37210	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37213	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37218	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37221	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37226	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37229	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37234	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37237	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37242	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37245	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37250	Salt Pond Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38016	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38020	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38024	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38028	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38036	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38040	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38044	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38048	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	38054	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	38064	Salty Cove Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37148	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37150	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37151	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37152	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37155	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37156	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37159	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37160	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37163	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37164	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37167	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37168	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37171	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37172	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37175	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37176	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37179	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37180	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37183	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37184	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37187	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37188	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37191	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37192	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37195	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37196	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37199	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37200	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37203	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37204	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37207	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37208	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37211	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37215	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37216	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37219	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37220	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37223	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37224	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37227	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37228	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37231	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37232	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37235	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37236	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37239	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37240	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37243	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37244	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37247	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37248	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37251	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37252	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37255	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37256	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37259	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37260	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37263	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37264	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37267	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37268	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37271	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37272	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37275	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37280	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37284	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37288	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37292	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37296	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37300	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37304	Sand Bar Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37352	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37356	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37360	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37384	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37388	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37396	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37437	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37440	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37444	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37448	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37452	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37453	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37456	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37457	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37460	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37461	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37464	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37465	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37468	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37499	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37502	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37503	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37506	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37507	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37510	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37511	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37514	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37515	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37518	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37519	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37522	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37523	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37526	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37527	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37530	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37587	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37590	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37591	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37594	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37595	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37598	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37599	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37602	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37603	Sand Drift Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37879	Seafarer Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37906	Seafarer Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37914	Seafarer Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37917	Seafarer Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8938	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8941	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8980	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9018	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9052	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9090	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9134	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9137	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9185	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9253	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9289	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9599	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9809	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9450	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9456	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9460	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9464	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9468	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9472	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9476	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9480	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9484	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9488	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9512	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9516	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9520	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9524	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9528	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9532	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9536	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9540	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9544	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9548	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9552	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9556	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9558	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9560	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9564	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9568	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9572	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9576	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9580	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9584	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9588	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9592	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9596	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9600	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9604	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9608	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9612	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9616	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9620	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9624	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9628	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9632	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9636	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9640	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9641	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9644	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9648	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9652	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9656	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9660	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9664	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9668	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9669	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9672	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9676	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9680	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9683	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9684	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9688	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9692	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9696	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9697	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9700	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9704	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9708	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9711	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9712	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9716	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9720	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9724	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9725	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9728	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9732	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9736	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9739	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9740	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9744	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9748	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9752	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9753	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9756	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9760	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9764	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9767	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9768	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9772	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9776	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9780	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9781	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9784	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9788	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9792	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9795	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9796	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9800	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9804	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9808	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9809	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9812	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9816	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9820	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9823	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9824	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9828	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9832	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9836	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9837	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9840	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9844	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9848	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9851	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9852	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9856	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9860	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9864	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9865	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9868	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9872	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9876	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9880	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9884	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9888	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9892	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9893	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9896	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9900	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Occupant	9904	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9908	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9912	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9916	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9920	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9924	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9928	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9932	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9936	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9940	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9944	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9948	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9952	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9956	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9960	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9964	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9968	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9976	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9980	Seawind Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37856	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37884	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37896	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37910	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37922	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37934	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37948	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37960	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37972	Spring Tide Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9146	Surf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9190	Surf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8922	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8925	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8964	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8967	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9002	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9014	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9038	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	9077	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9118	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9121	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9166	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9169	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9805	Surge Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8913	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8952	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8955	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8990	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8993	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9026	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9029	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9062	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9065	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9106	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9109	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9154	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9157	Tallship Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9129	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9133	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9137	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9140	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9188	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9191	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9195	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9199	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9259	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9263	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9267	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9277	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9281	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	9285	Vis Cv Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37303	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37338	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37345	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37352	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	37359	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37373	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37380	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37387	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37394	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37401	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37408	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37422	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37436	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37443	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37450	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37464	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37478	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37485	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37492	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37506	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37520	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37534	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37548	Watersail Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8930	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8972	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8975	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8993	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9010	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9013	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9046	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9049	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9082	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9085	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9126	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9129	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9174	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9177	Wave Cove Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8548	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8549	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8550	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8551	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	8552	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8553	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8555	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8556	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8558	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8559	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8562	Waveside Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37667	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37687	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37703	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37707	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37711	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37715	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37719	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37723	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	37727	Weatherly Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8926	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8929	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8968	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8971	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9006	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9009	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9042	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9045	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9078	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9081	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9122	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9125	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9170	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9173	Whitesurf Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8914	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Number	Street	City	State	Zip
Owner	8917	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8956	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8959	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8994	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	8997	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9030	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9033	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9066	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9069	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9110	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9113	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9158	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Owner	9161	Windrose Wy	Newark	CA	94560

Table G-5. Alameda County Business Addresses Near Newark Plants 1 and 2

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Occupant	Dumbarton Bridge Rd	Fremont	CA	
Cumulus Media Inc	3280 Peachtree Rd Ste 2200	Atlanta	GA	30305
Occupant	9600 Quarry Rd	Fremont	CA	94555
Dumbarton Quarry Associates	11555 Dublin Blvd	Dublin	CA	94568
Occupant	37673 Bay Breeze St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8455 Cabot Ct	Newark	CA	94560
Sanmina Corporation	13000 Memorial Pkwy	Huntsville	AL	35803
SVM Machining Inc	6520 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Chem USA Corporation	8356 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Economic Packaging Corp	8328 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8407 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Pix.Co Photobooth	6488 Market Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Javelin Logistics Corporation	7025 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6799 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Jafec USA Inc	2025 GateWy Pl Ste 230	San Jose	CA	95110
Adapt Certification Service Inc	6803 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8076 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Motion Industries Inc	Po Box 1477	Birmingham	AL	35201
Occupant	7055 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Inside Source	985 Industrial Rd Ste 101	San Carlos	CA	94070

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Occupant	6590 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Mission Linen Supply Inc	Po Box 1299	Santa Barbara	CA	93102
Bear Bite 2 LLC	5486 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	5448 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Sapphire Beauty Lounge	1358 Oakland Rd #83	San Jose	CA	95112
Occupant	7093 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Inside Source	985 Industrial Rd Ste 101	San Carlos	CA	94070
Sodexo America LLC	6 Arrow Rd Ste 100	Ramsey	NJ	7446
Occupant	8311 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Randstad Inhouse Services LLC	Po Box 802206	Dallas	TX	75380
Occupant	5434 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Madras Group Inc	12428 De Sanka Ave	Saratoga	CA	95070
Occupant	7091 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Javelin Logistics Corporation	7025 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Ablesys Corporation	8407 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Young Craig	8328 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Artisan International Trading LLC	8407 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	5480 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Ramasamy Ramamoorthy	12428 De Sanka Ave	Saratoga	CA	95070
Occupant	7300 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Itrenew Inc	7575 GateWy Blvd Ste 100	Newark	CA	94560
Reechpharma LLC	8024 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	7025 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Tesla Inc	12832 Frontrunner Blvd Ste 100	Draper	UT	84020
Oyama BBQ	5492 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8200 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Global Payments Direct Inc	1100 Peachtree St Northeast Ste 1200	Atlanta	GA	30309
Marketing Wind Global LLC	8407 Central Ave Fl 2nd	Newark	CA	94560
Arevalo Marco	5423 Central Ave Ste 6	Newark	CA	94560
The Intimate Frame Inc	5423 Central Ave Ste 10	Newark	CA	94560
Semifinish Technology LLC	5423 Central Ave Ste 13	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8407 Central Ave Ste 1611	Newark	CA	94560
Japan Supermall Inc	30600 Union City Blvd	Union City	CA	94587
Japan Supermall Inc	8407 Central Ave Ste 1611	Newark	CA	94560
Put USA Inc	8407 Central Ave Ste 1888	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8407 Central Ave Ste 2001	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Encora Technologies Inc	365 W. Passaic St Ste 580	Rochelle Park	NJ	7662
Nextdish Corporation	8407 Central Ave Ste 2023	Newark	CA	94560
Transceive Communications Inc	7300 Central Ave Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Salutron Inc	8371 Central Ave Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Nightingale Intelligent Systems Inc	8450 Central Ave Unit 1a	Newark	CA	94560
League Of Volunteers Inc	8440 Central Ave Unit 2a	Newark	CA	94560
Bath Fitter Northern California	8371 Central Ave Unit E	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8311 Central Ave # C	Newark	CA	94560
Orora Packaging Solutions	6600 Valley View St	Buena Park	CA	90620
Lam Vu	5423 Central Ave Ste 1	Newark	CA	94560
Deaf Plus Adult Community	5437 Central Ave Ste 4	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	5409 Central Ave Ste 9	Newark	CA	94560
Singh Balbahadur	4764 Baffin Ave	Fremont	CA	94536
Occupant	5423 Central Ave Ste 12	Newark	CA	94560
Linde Gas & Equipment Inc	10 Riverview Dr	Danbury	CT	6810
Perry Tracy	5409 Central Ave Ste 14	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	5409 Central Ave Ste 15	Newark	CA	94560
Lee Michael	621 Stonebriar Ct	El Dorado Hills	CA	95762
Occupant	5409 Central Ave Ste 16	Newark	CA	94560
Armstrong Randall C	6199 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Dolorosa Bartido Cardona DMD Inc	5409 Central Ave Ste 17	Newark	CA	94560
KWJ Engineering Inc	8430 Central Ave Ste 3b	Newark	CA	94560
Ashley Interiors Inc	5588 Central Ave Ste E	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6925 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Matheson Tri-Gas Inc	3 Mountainview Rd 3rd Fl	Warren	NJ	7059
Occupant	6775 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Matheson Tri-Gas Inc	3 Mountainview Rd	Warren	NJ	7059
Occupant	8311 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Orora Packaging Solutions	6600 Valley View St	Buena Park	CA	90620
Occupant	8000 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
FedEx Office & Print Services Inc	Po Box 1450	Cockeysville	MD	21030
Occupant	8333 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
FedEx Ground Package System Inc	Po Box 71850	Phoenix	AZ	85050
Occupant	6792 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Trench Plate Rental Co	13217 Laureldale Ave	Downey	CA	90242

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Signawest Systems Inc	7300 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Quality Sign & Banner Inc	5588 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Smart Business Services Inc	8407 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Sodexo Management Inc	6 Arrow Rd Ste 100	Ramsey	NJ	7446
Bernal Edward	6756 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8100 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Bay Advanced Technologies LLC	6920 Pointe Inverness Wy Ste 301	Fort Wayne	IN	46804
Jet Way Computer Corp	8058 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8424 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Leland Stanford Jr University Board of Trustees	485 BroadwayWy	Redwood City	CA	94063
Tri City Plastics Inc	6803 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	5588 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Davila Mario T	4982 Winchester Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Rael Rom & Easter Mike	5588 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Britech Electropolishing	6821 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Acc Auto Collision Center Inc	6565 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	7055 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Google LLC	Po Box 28190	Scottsdale	AZ	85255
Proficium Inc	7300 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Christine F Ko Od	5426 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
United Logistic Solutions Inc	7411 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Jeuel D Espanola DMD Inc	5410 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Nefab Packaging Inc	8477 Central Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Dna2.0	37950 Central Ct	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37300 Central Ct	Newark	CA	94560
Sunbelt Rentals Inc	1799 Innovation Pt	Fort Mill	SC	29715
Nevada Heat Treating LLC	37955 Central Ct	Newark	CA	94560
Saeed Uddin	37600 Central Ct Ste 201	Newark	CA	94560
Aw Law Group	37600 Central Ct Ste 207	Newark	CA	94560
Service Oriented Solutions LLC	37600 Central Ct Ste 212	Newark	CA	94560
Infiniti Innovative Group LLC	37600 Central Ct Ste 218	Newark	CA	94560
Strategism Inc	37600 Central Ct Ste 214a	Newark	CA	94560
Shah Peerally Law Group P.C.	37600 Central Ct Ste 202	Newark	CA	94560
Central Business Solutions Inc	37600 Central Ct Ste 214	Newark	CA	94560
Alliance Bay Funding Inc	37600 Central Ct Ste 264	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	39399 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
The Stellar Academy for Dyslexic	Po Box 1319	Newark	CA	94560
Hathibrand Food Inc	39201 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Thousandshores Inc	37707 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38875 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Ooma Inc	525 Almanor Ave	Sunnyvale	CA	94085
Poshmark Inc.	38929 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38403 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Master Builder Solutions Construction Systems LLC	23700 Chagrin Blvd	Beachwood	OH	44122
Occupant	38201 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Safety-Kleen Of California Inc	Po Box 92108	Austin	TX	78709
Occupant	38503-A Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Apple Inc	12545 Riata Vista Cir MS 580-Gl	Austin	TX	78727
Occupant	38507 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Stop N Shop LLC	120 S. Main St	Winchester	KY	40391
Occupant	36270 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Kidango Inc	44000 Old Warm Springs Blvd	Fremont	CA	94538
Occupant	37053 Cherry St # 117a	Newark	CA	94560
Low Cost Interlock Inc	Po Box 800729	Dallas	TX	75380
Dataknox Solutions Inc	38503 Cherry St # A	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38503 Cherry St Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Transpak Inc.	19695 SW 118th Ave	Tualatin	OR	97062
Occupant	38505 Cherry St Ste C	Newark	CA	94560
Innovated Packaging Company Inc	19695 SW 118th Ave	Tualatin	OR	97062
Shrinath Trading LLC	38507 Cherry St Ste F	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38507 Cherry St Ste G	Newark	CA	94560
LTS Associate Inc.	17333 Freedom Wy	City Of Industry	CA	91748
Monteeva Corporation	38507 Cherry St Ste I & H	Newark	CA	94560
Kerg LP	38503 Cherry St Ste K	Newark	CA	94560
Rahein Inc	38503 Cherry St Ste R	Newark	CA	94560
Mainfreight Inc	38503 Cherry St Unit 1	Newark	CA	94560
West Coast Rentals Inc	38505 Cherry St Unit J	Newark	CA	94560
Singh Rajinder Kaur	37053 Cherry St # 109	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38811 Cherry St # Oak5	Newark	CA	94560
Amazon.Com Services LLC	Po Box 80416	Seattle	WA	98108
Clerical Svcs Of California	37053 Cherry St Ste 106	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Occupant	37853 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Pabco Building Products LLC	Po Box 419074	Rancho Cordova	CA	95741
John Russo Industrial Inc	38021 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Specialized Packaging Solutions	38505 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Golden State Lumber Inc	38801 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38995 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
NTS Technical Systems	2125 E. Katella Ave Ste 250	Anaheim	CA	92806
Hamadi Sayed	37053 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	38505 Cherry St	Newark	CA	94560
C.P. Enterprises Inc	6662 Mayhews Landing Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6969 Clark Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Harvest Meat Company Inc.	1022 Bay Marina Dr Ste 106	National City	CA	91950
Gachina Landscape Management Inc	6750 Clark Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6680 Clark Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Extra Space Management Inc	Po Box 71870 6890 S 2300 E	Salt Lake City	UT	84171
Moreno Ricardo & Diane	37557 Enterprise Ct	Newark	CA	94560
Currie Steven P	37580 Enterprise Ct Ste L & KGM	Newark	CA	94560
Balling Enterprises Inc	37530 Enterprise Ct Ste 1	Newark	CA	94560
Fire Stop Sprinkler Company	37530 Enterprise Ct Ste 2	Newark	CA	94560
Custom Craft Cabinets Inc	37533 Enterprise Ct Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37580 Enterprise Ct Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Aboytes Mfg Inc	Po Box 1768	Newark	CA	94560
Cj Machine Products LLC	37533 Enterprise Ct Ste F	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8136 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Porter Rents LLC	13013 Temescal Canyon Rd	Corona	CA	92883
Occupant	8130 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Meta Platforms Inc.	1601 Willow Rd	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	8240 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Pape Ditchwitch Inc	Po Box 407	Eugene	OR	97440
Adonai Enterprises Inc	7752 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Zane Auto Collision	7777 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	7980 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
ABC Bus Companies Inc	1506 30th St Northwest	Faribault	MN	55021
Above All Plumbing	7730 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
L.S. Trucking Inc	7799 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Ariana Auto Body Inc	8145 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Occupant	8150 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
All Brauns Towing Inc	29220 Pacific St	Hayward	CA	94544
Yi Baoqin	7725 Enterprise Dr # A	Newark	CA	94560
Ayaz Enterprises LLC	7725 Enterprise Dr # B	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	7820 Enterprise Dr # D	Newark	CA	94560
HMS Air Conditioning Inc	Po Box 12335	Pleasanton	CA	94588
Otmanzai Fazila	7845 Enterprise Dr Ste A	Newark	CA	94560
Suratos Jeriko	7921 Enterprise Dr Unit B	Newark	CA	94560
Bay Valley Construction Co	7730 Enterprise Dr Ste 1	Newark	CA	94560
C P S Signs	7730 Enterprise Dr Ste 5	Newark	CA	94560
Fagan High Reach and Equipment Co	7845 Enterprise Dr Ste B	Newark	CA	94560
Newark United Auto Body Work Inc	7921 Enterprise Dr Ste D	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	8100 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Osborne Lumber Company Inc	Po Box 1740	Newark	CA	94560
San Francisco Bay Brand Inc	8239 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	7725 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Boat Trailers Pacific Inc	13643 5th St	Chino	CA	91710
Bay Area Bumpers Inc	7887 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
T & J Lewis Inc	7969 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
ABC Technology Rentals Inc	7910 Enterprise Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Clerisoft Inc	6693 Grasshopper Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Welcomehome Interiors By Kshama Shah LLC	37877 Harbor Light Rd	Newark	CA	94560
Medbill Consulting Services Inc	37756 Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37137 Hickory St	Newark	CA	94560
Worldpac Inc	Po Box 20117	Atlanta	GA	30325
Occupant	7380 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Meta Platforms Inc.	1601 Willow Rd	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Occupant	7375 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
The RK Logistics Group Inc	Po Box 610670	San Jose	CA	95161
Occupant	7401 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Arca Recycling Inc	7301 Ohms Ln Ste 320	Edina	MN	55439
Occupant	7401 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Demountable Wall Supply Inc	3306 Monier Cir Suite 120	Rancho Cordova	CA	95742
Occupant	7401 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Sunrise Food Distributors Inc	Po Box 457	Brentwood	CA	94513

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Occupant	7380 Morton Ave	Newark	CA	94560
UKG Inc	1485 N. Park Dr	Weston	FL	33326
Occupant	9360 Ocean Park Wy	Newark	CA	94560
Flavorinnovator	36954 Papaya St	Newark	CA	94560
Zheng Hua	6621 Purple Crab Dr	Newark	CA	94560
Total Environmental Management	6640 Redeker Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6730 Redeker Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Iron Mountain Secure Shredding Inc	Po Box 31157	Charlotte	NC	28231
Occupant	6730 Redeker Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Iron Mountain Info Mgmt Services Inc	Po Box 31157	Charlotte	NC	28231
Occupant	6800 Redeker Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Pabco Building Products LLC	Po Box 419074	Rancho Cordova	CA	95741
Occupant	6519 Redeker Pl	Newark	CA	94560
Ferrellgas LP	1 Liberty Plz	Liberty	MO	64068
Occupant	37543 Sea Bank St	Newark	CA	94560
TH HW Enterprise LLC	3001 Bishop Dr Ste 100	San Ramon	CA	94583
Ferma Corp	6639 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Allied Machinery Rental	6651 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6587 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Carvana LLC	Po Box 4900 Dept 480	Scottsdale	AZ	85261
Pinnicle Enterprizes LLC	6653 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	6565 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Equipmentshare.Com Inc	5710 Bull Run Dr	Columbia	MO	65201
Occupant	6880 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Safety-Kleen Of California Inc	Po Box 92108	Austin	TX	78709
Occupant	6565 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Encina Equipment Finance	625 1st St Southeast	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401
Occupant	6565 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Auxilior Capital Partners Inc.	Po Box 1034	Northbrook	IL	60065
Occupant	6880 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Clean Harbors Environmental Se	42 Longwater Dr	Norwell	MA	2061
Occupant	6899 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Five Star Lumber Co LLC	39560 Stevenson Pl Ste 215	Fremont	CA	94539
	6851 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Steeler Inc	10023 Martin Luther King Jr Wy South	Seattle	WA	98178
Occupant	6700 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Oak Harbor Freight Lines	Po Box 1469	Auburn	WA	98071
Occupant	6565 Smith Ave	Newark	CA	94560
Ccatt LLC	4017 Washington Rd	McMurray	PA	15317
Aldea Quality Construction Inc	37555 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Aldea Quality Construction	37110 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Giant Bull Inc	37600 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Crisanto's Quality Construction Inc	37555 Sycamore St # 1	Newark	CA	94560
Good Samaritan Med Supply Inc	37555 Sycamore St Ste 7	Newark	CA	94560
Bay Marble	37444 Sycamore St Ste 11-A	Newark	CA	94560
Roe Jeffery	37555 Sycamore St Ste O	Newark	CA	94560
North Cal Star Hauling LLC	37444 Sycamore St Unit 11-F	Newark	CA	94560
Lopez Carlos	37444 Sycamore St Ste 1	Newark	CA	94560
Macias Samuel	37444 Sycamore St Ste 2	Newark	CA	94560
Prado Homero	37444 Sycamore St Ste 7	Newark	CA	94560
Occupant	37555 Sycamore St Ste 10	Newark	CA	94560
Brashear Family LLC	Po Box 5578	Auburn	CA	95604
B K Mill & Fixture Inc	37523 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Corcoran Dennis M	37651 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Disalvo Michael	37537 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Crown Mfg Co Inc	37625 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Fineline Sawing & Drilling Inc	37651 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Nguyen Kim	36935 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Als Custom Finishing Inc	37537 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Berber Jesus & Cortez Ricardo	36925 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
Chef Wu Corporation	36926 Sycamore St	Newark	CA	94560
New Tide Ventures LLC	38048 Woodruff Dr	Newark	CA	94560

Table G-6. BCDC Interested Parties List (Electronic)

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Lillian Camarena, Secretary	Tamien Nation	Lcamarena@tamien.org
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		davids@bayeast.org
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		edward.mora@mail.house.gov
		emilyd@sbcglobal.net

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		garypsingh@sbcglobal.net
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APPENDIX H Comment Letters

Agency Comments

Comments: Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), page 1 of 3

Yana Garcia
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.
Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Gavin Newsom
Governor

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

September 11, 2024

Michael Ng
Senior Staff Attorney
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
375 Beale Street Suite 510
San Franciso, CA 94105
michael.ng@bcdc.ca.gov

RE: REVISED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE CARGILL, INCORPORATED SOLAR SEA SALT SYSTEM DATED AUGUST 22, 2024, STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2020080442

Dear Michael Ng,

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) received a Revised Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System (project). This revised Draft EA analyzes the environmental impacts of the proposed continued maintenance and operation activities of Cargill, Incorporated's Solar Salt System in Newark and Redwood City, California. Subsequent to the release of the April 2021 Draft EA, Cargill has proposed changes to the project, and BCDC has determined that it is appropriate to recirculate the Draft EA reflecting the revised information. After reviewing the project, DTSC recommends and requests consideration of the following comments:

DTSC-1

1. There are several areas of which DTSC has regulatory oversight over that are within the proposed project site, whether they are listed as having documented contamination, land use restrictions, are subject to a Hazardous

DTSC-1 cont.

Waste Facility Permit, or the potential for the project site to be included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, DTSC recommends further coordination with the Department in the event that the proposed project may impact any of the areas that may fall under DTSC's oversight. Please review the project area in EnviroStor; DTSC's public-facing database and coordinate with the Department if any suspected decisions may impact these areas of which DTSC oversees.

Please refer to the City of Newark and Redwood City EnviroStor Map for additional information about the areas of potential contamination. If further concerns or impacts surface in light of the any forthcoming environmental documents, DTSC reserves the right to provide additional and applicable comments at that time.

DTSC appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft EA for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System Thank you for your assistance in protecting California's people and environment from the harmful effects of toxic substances. If you have any questions or would like clarification on DTSC's comments, please respond to this letter or via email for additional guidance.

Sincerely,

Tamara Purvis

Tamara Purvis
Associate Environmental Planner
HWMP - Permitting Division – CEQA Unit
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Tamara.Purvis@dtsc.ca.gov

cc: (via email)

Governor's Office of Planning and
Research State Clearinghouse
State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

Dave Kereazis
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State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Marine Region
1933 Cliff Drive, Suite 9
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GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

September 19, 2024

Sam Fielding, Coastal Program Analyst
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
375 Beale Street, Suite 510
San Francisco, CA 94105
Sam.Fieldling@bcdc.ca.gov

Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operation Activities Project (Project) Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) SCH# 2020080442.

Dear Mr. Fielding:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) received a DEA from San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) for the 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, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that the Department, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

DEPARTMENT ROLE

The Department 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).) The Department, 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, the Department 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. The Department is also responsible for marine biodiversity protection under the Marine Life Protection Act in coastal marine waters of California, and ensuring fisheries are sustainably managed under the Marine Life Management Act.

[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.

The Department is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) The Department expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. CDFW requires a Lake and Streambed Alteration Notification, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et. seq., for Project activities affecting lakes or streams and associated riparian habitat. Notification is required for any activity that may 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.

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 is strongly recommended.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Cargill, Incorporated

Objective: The objectives of the Project include: (1) continue conducting various activities necessary to maintain the integrity and stability of earthen berms, water control structures, and other infrastructure associated with salt-making to ensure continued viability of salt production activities; (2) allow for implementation of preliminary sea level rise adaptation efforts, including studies; and (3) permit Cargill to develop and implement alternative maintenance methods, as discussed herein, that may further reduce the effects of maintenance activities on the environment, improve efficiency, and/or adapt to changing climate conditions, where appropriate.

Location: The Project has three primary locations, Newark Plant 1, Newark Plant 2, and Redwood City Plant, a total of 41 parcels, spread out on the fringes of San Francisco Bay in Alameda and San Mateo Counties. The parcels are generally near the cities of Hayward, Fremont, Redwood City, and Menlo Park. In addition to the Project parcels, the Project also includes a transbay brine pipeline that traverses San Francisco Bay connecting the Redwood City and Newark Plants.

Timeframe: The DEA is covering Project activities for a ten-year period from 2025 through 2034.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The San Francisco Bay-Delta is the second largest estuary in the United States and supports numerous aquatic habitats and biological communities. It encompasses 479

square miles, including shallow mudflats. This ecologically significant ecosystem supports both state and federally threatened and endangered species and sustains important commercial and recreational fisheries.

STATE AND FEDERALLY LISTED AND COMMERCIALLY/RECREATIONALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES

Protected species under the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts that could potentially be present near Project activities include:

- Longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*), state-threatened
- Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), state and federally threatened (Central Valley Spring-run), state and federally endangered (Sacramento River Winter-run), state species of special concern (Central Valley Late Fall Run, Central Valley Fall Run)
- Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), federally threatened (Central California Coast evolutionary significant units)
- Green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris)*, federal threatened (Southern Distinct Population Segment)
- White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus)*, state candidate threatened
- Western river lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*), state species of special concern
- Pacific lamprey (*Endosphenus tridentatus*), state species of special concern
- California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*), state and federally endangered, state fully protected
- Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*), state species of special concern and federal threatened
- California Ridgway's rail *(Rallus obsoletus abeoletus*), state and federally endangered, state fully protected
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), state threatened, state fully protected

Several species with important commercial/recreational fisheries value and habitat value for spawning and rearing could potentially be present near Project activities. These include:

- Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*)
- Eelgrass (*Zostera marina)*
- Bay Shrimp (*Crangon sp.)*
- California halibut (*Paralichthys californicus)*
- Dungeness crab *(Metacarcinus magister)*

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department offers the comments and recommendations below to assist BCDC 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.

I. Project Level Impacts and Other Considerations

Aquatic Species Entrainment and Impingement from Water Intakes and Dredging

CDFW-1 **Comment:** Unscreened intake of seawater from San Francisco Bay and tributaries can entrain and impinge aquatic species. All intakes drawing seawater should be constructed with the inclusion of a fish screen, consistent with the screen requirements of the resource agencies, to prevent the take of aquatic species, including state and federally listed and special status species. A 2081(b) incidental take permit is required to cover the take of state listed species that is likely occurring from the maximum approximate intake of 42,000 acre feet of water yearly. Additionally, the intake of water from creeks subject to Fish & Game Code section 1600 et seq is not currently covered under a Lake and Streambed Alteration agreement.

CDFW-2 **Comment:** The Department understands that the construction and operation of fish screens on all of the Cargill's seawater intakes will take time to implement. Additionally, the Department is in agreement with value of the proposed monitoring program to determine the risk of entrainment and impingement at all of Cargill's seawater intakes. Given the time to conduct monitoring and construction of multiple intake fish screens, specific compensatory mitigation should be provided to cover

CDFW-3 the Project's impacts from all seawater intakes. Additionally, seawater intake should only occur during a defined pumping window to reduce the potential risk of entrainment and impingement of aquatic species.

CDFW-4 **Comment:** Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake is lacking important details to mitigate a potentially significant impact to state and federally listed species. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 does not include a specific pumping window to avoid salmonids and smelt nor discusses the CDFW screening criteria for longfin smelt which is more stringent than National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) criteria for protection of salmonids. Additionally, the measure seems to indicate that compensatory mitigation would only be provided prior to implementing fish screens.

CDFW-5 **Recommendation:** The Department recommends Cargill apply for a 2081(b) Incidental Take Permit to receive coverage for the take of state listed species. Additionally, Cargill should notify the Department for a Lake and Streambed

CDFW-5 cont.

Alteration Agreement to cover the various in-water Project activities, but specifically for ongoing water pumping subject to Fish & Game Code section 1600 et seq.

CDFW-6

Recommendation: The Department recommends that the pumping window for the entire project area be adjusted to June 15 through October 31 to account for longfin smelt migration from spawning locations in South San Francisco Bay.

CDFW-7

Recommendation: The Department recommends that Mitigation BIO-2 include the following changes:

- White sturgeon should be added as a species with potential entrainment and impingement risk.
- Fish screen design needs to meet the screen criteria and requirements of the Department (Attachment 1) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to NMFS.
- Item c should specify that if any unscreened pumping occurs prior to the conclusion, and agency acceptance, of the monitoring plan, compensatory mitigation for all agency authorizations shall be provided to offset potentially significant impacts to state and federally listed and special status species. Additionally, this item should also describe the need for compensatory mitigation for screened intakes following the conclusion of the monitoring study.
- The mitigation measure should include the proposed pumping window. The Department recommends the pumping window be June 15 through October 31 to be consistent across the Project area and account for potential longfin smelt presence in the month of June.
- Diver assisted hydraulic dredging should be included under MM BIO-2 since this could be an intermittent source of seawater intake and aquatic species entrainment and impingement.

Figure 3.4-4. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart

CDFW-8

Comment: Figure 3.4-4 illustrates the process of events if intakes are screened or unscreened. For example, the flowchart identifies the steps that would be taken to address potential impacts from unscreened intakes such as conducting monitoring and identifying protective fish measures. Although the Department is in agreement with the components of the process, there are two concerns that the chart does not capture. Compensatory mitigation will be a requirement of the Department's CESA authorization of the Project to operate the intakes, whether an individual intake is screened or unscreened. The addition of a screen on an intake is a minimization measure but does not eliminate the potential of take. The flowchart currently only seems to indicate that compensatory mitigation is necessary for unscreened intakes; but it is important to note that compensatory mitigation will likely be necessary for screened intakes as well. Additionally, if the intake is screened, there are still further

CDFW-8 cont.

actions that would be required, specifically monitoring and maintenance of the screen, to confirm it continues to operate as intended.

CDFW-9

Recommendation: The Department recommends amending Figure 3.4-4: Mitigation Measure BIO-2 Implementation Process Flowchart to describe the process when screened intakes are used. The use of a screened intake will still require continued monitoring to confirm that the screen is operating as intended. Take of listed species could still occur if the screens are not maintained properly. Continued monitoring of the screen, after installation, will be a requirement of the Department's approval of the Project.

CDFW-10

Recommendation: The Department recommends that Figure 3.4-4 include compensatory mitigation whether the intake is screened or unscreened.

White Sturgeon

CDFW-11

Comment: The white sturgeon is currently under consideration and review for being listed as a state threated species and is a candidate species under CESA. While the species has candidate status under CESA it is temporarily afforded the same protections as a state listed species. During the white sturgeon listing review period, the species should be considered as threatened and analyzed as such within the DEA.

CDFW-12

Recommendation: The Department recommends that white sturgeon be included in all DEA discussion and analysis regarding listed species and should be included in all minimization and mitigation measures intended to avoid and minimize impacts to salmonids, longfin smelt, and green sturgeon.

Western River Lamprey

CDFW-13

Comment: The Western river lamprey is a state species of special concern (SSC) and has been identified within the Project area. Although the SSC designation does not have a formal legal status, species are designated to bring additional attention to conservation, research, and recovery of species that have previously been subject to population declines or are generally rare. SSCs should be considered during the environmental review process. CEQA (California Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177) requires State agencies, local governments, and special districts to evaluate and disclose impacts from projects in the State. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that species of special concern should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein. Sections 15063 and 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines, which address how an impact is identified as significant, are particularly relevant to SSCs. Project-level impacts to listed (rare, threatened, or endangered species) species are generally considered significant thus requiring lead agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Report to fully analyze and evaluate the impacts. In assigning

CDFW-13 cont.

"impact significance" to populations of non-listed species, analysts usually consider factors such as population-level effects, proportion of the taxon's range affected by a project, regional effects, and impacts to habitat features.

CDFW-14

Recommendation: The Department recommends the final EA include analysis of the potential impacts to the Western river lamprey and add the species to the special status species table E-2 in Appendix E.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4

CDFW-15

Comment: Mitigation Measure BIO-4 describes compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to protected wetlands. BIO-4 is lacking in detail necessary for the Department to make any determination on whether the future proposed mitigation will be sufficient. Mitigation measures should not be deferred until a later time. BCDC should commit itself to the mitigation by identifying and adopting one or more mitigation measure for the identified significant effect. The mitigation measure must also set out clear performance standards for what the future mitigation must achieve.

Alternatively, BCDC should provide a menu of feasible mitigation options from which Cargill or responsible agency staff can choose in order to achieve the stated performance standards.

CDFW-16

Recommendation: The Department recommends amending BIO-4 to outline clear options for wetland mitigation which include specific performance standards for the selected mitigation option or options.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure ES and SNR-8

CDFW-17

Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-8 describes the procedures for Western snowy plover and California least tern nesting surveys, buffers, and tracking. The measure describes the surveys being performed by Cargill or a qualified biologist. CDFW requires that listed or special status species be performed by a qualified biologist with experience studying or surveying each specific species.

CDFW-18

Recommendation: The Department recommends that all nesting bird surveys be conducted by a qualified biologist, not Cargill employees. Additionally, all qualified biologists shall be approved by the Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to conducting surveys.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure ES and SNR-12

CDFW-19

Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-12 describes measures to minimize potential impacts to nesting birds. The Department finds the

CDFW-19 cont.

measure consistent with Department recommendations except for the time period in which the survey occurs prior to starting a maintenance activity. The 14 day time period before the maintenance activity is not consistent with the Departments recommendations for nesting bird surveys.

Recommendation: The Department recommends nesting bird surveys be conducted no more than 7 days prior to the proposed maintenance activity.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure ES and SNR-15

CDFW-20

Comment: Avoidance and minimization measure ES and SNR-15 describes monitoring measures during impact pile driving. The measure should include additional minimization measures to further reduce potential impacts to aquatic species. Additional measures could include, but not be limited to, impact driving only during low tide, hydroacoustic sound monitoring, the use of hydroacoustic attenuation measures such as a wood cushion block or bubble curtain.

CDFW-21

Recommendation: The Department recommends Measures ES and SNR-15 be expanded to include additional measures to avoid potential impacts. Alternatively, an additional avoidance and minimization measure could be added to describe potential hydroacoustic attenuation measures.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CDFW-22

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 the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The CNNDB field survey form can be found at the following link: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/SubmittingData#44524420-pdf-field-survey-form. The completed form can be mailed electronically to CNDDB at the following email address: CNDDB@wildlife.ca.gov. The types of information reported to CNDDB can be found at the following link: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Plants-and-Animals.

FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would 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 the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by the Department. 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

The Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEA to assist BCDC in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources.
Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed Arn Aarreberg, Environmental Scientist, at (707) 791-4195 or R7CEQA@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Signed by:
343995CB95354BC...
Craig Shuman, D. Env
Marine Regional Manager

DocuSigned by:
Erin Chappell
B7E9A6211EF486...
Erin Chappell
Bay Delta Regional Manager

ATTACHMENTS

1. California Department of Fish and Wildlife Fish Screen Criteria

ec: Claire Waggoner, Environmental Program Manager
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Craig Weightman, Environmental Program Manager
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Eric Wilkins, Senior Environmental Scientist
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Marcia Grefsrud, Senior Environmental Scientist
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Arn Aarreberg, Environmental Scientist
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Brian Wines, Water Resource Control Engineer
San Francisco District Regional Water Quality Control Board

Reyna Amezcua, Regulatory Secretary
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

Brian Meux, Fisheries Biologist
National Marine Fisheries Service

Andrew Raabe, Senior Fish and Wildlife Biologist
United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Habitat Conservation Program Branch CEQA Program Coordinator
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

State Clearinghouse (SCH No. 2020080442)

Comments: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), page 1 of 3

CALIFORNIA STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

California Department of Transportation

DISTRICT 4
OFFICE OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING
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September 19, 2024

SCH #: 2020080442
GTS #: 04-SM-2020-00610
GTS ID: 20484
Co/Rt/Pm: ALA and SM/VAR/VAR

Sam Fielding, Coastal Program Analyst
Bay Conservation and Development Commission
375 Beale Street, Suite 510
San Francisco, CA 94105

Re: Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities – Draft Environmental Assessment (EA)

Dear Sam Fielding:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities Project. The Local Development Review (LDR) Program reviews land use projects and plans to ensure consistency with our mission and state planning priorities. The following comments are based on our review of the August 2024 Draft EA.

Please note this correspondence does not indicate an official position by Caltrans on this project and is for informational purposes only.

Project Understanding
The purpose of the proposed project is to continue maintenance of and operational activities at Cargill's solar salt systems located in Newark/Fremont and Redwood City in a safe and environmentally protective manner over the next 10 years. Project objectives include continuing to conduct various activities to maintain the systems for salt production, implementation of preliminary sea level rise adaptation efforts, and development of alternative maintenance methods. The Cargill, Inc. solar salt plants are located adjacent to State Route (SR) 84 and U.S. Route 101 (U.S. 101).

Caltrans-1

Climate Change/Sea Level Rise
Please keep Caltrans informed about climate stressors, as well as the development and implementation of adaptation and resilience initiatives at this project location.

Caltrans-1 cont.

Caltrans is committed to multi-agency and regional collaboration to identify multi-benefit solutions that protect vulnerable shorelines, communities, infrastructure, and the environment.

Given the geographical scope of the project, which spans Caltrans right-of-way (ROW) across two counties and multiple jurisdictions, we look forward to collaborating with local community-based organizations (CBOs), jurisdictions, and agencies like the Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC). Caltrans is especially interested in working with Cargill to develop a long-term Sea Level Rise (SLR) Management Plan, given the proximity of their operations to Caltrans ROW on U.S. 101 and SR 84.

Caltrans-2

Additionally, Caltrans is eager to participate in potential future studies, such as Cargill's Vinyl Sheet Pile Pilot Study for SLR adaptation. Considering concerns around potential overtopping discussed on page 2-44 of the Draft EA, please keep Caltrans District 4 informed on ongoing maintenance efforts and strategies for developing long-term adaptation and management methods for the entire system.

For inquiries or concerns within District 4's geographical boundaries, please contact the Caltrans Bay Area Climate Change Planning Coordinators at Hunter.Oatman-Stanford@dot.ca.gov and Lucius.Wu@dot.ca.gov.

Caltrans-3

Construction-Related Impacts
Project work that requires movement of oversized or excessive load vehicles on State roadways requires a transportation permit that is issued by Caltrans. To apply, please visit Caltrans Transportation Permits (*link*).

Prior to construction, coordination may be required with Caltrans to develop a Transportation Management Plan (TMP) to reduce construction traffic impacts to the State Transportation Network.

Caltrans-4

Encroachment Permit
Please be advised that any permanent work or temporary traffic control that encroaches onto Caltrans' ROW requires a Caltrans-issued encroachment permit. As part of the encroachment permit submittal process, you may be asked by the Office of Encroachment Permits to submit a completed encroachment permit application package, digital set of plans clearly delineating Caltrans' ROW, digital copy of signed, dated and stamped (include stamp expiration date) traffic control plans, this comment letter, your response to the comment letter, and where applicable, the following items: new or amended Maintenance Agreement (MA), approved Design Standard Decision Document (DSDD), approved encroachment exception request, and/or airspace lease agreement.

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment."

Caltrans-4

The Office of Encroachment Permit requires 100% complete design plans and supporting documents to review and circulate the permit application package. To obtain more information and download the permit application, please visit Caltrans Encroachment Permits (*link*). Please note that the checklist TR-0416 is used to determine the appropriate Caltrans review process for encroachment projects. Your application package may be emailed to D4Permits@dot.ca.gov.

Thank you again for including Caltrans in the environmental review process. Should you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Luana Chen, Transportation Planner, via LDR-D4@dot.ca.gov.

For future early coordination opportunities or project referrals, please visit Caltrans LDR website (*link*) or contact LDR-D4@dot.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

YUNSHENG LUO
Branch Chief, Local Development Review
Office of Regional and Community Planning

c: State Clearinghouse

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment."

Comment: California State Lands Commission (SLC), page 1 of 7

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — GAVIN NEWSOM, *Governor*

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
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September 21, 2024

File Ref: SCH #2020080442

Sam Fielding, Coastal Program Analyst
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
375 Beal Street, Suite 510
San Francisco, California 94105

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL ONLY (sam.fielding@bcdc.ca.gov)

Subject: Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities Project, San Mateo and Alameda Counties.

Dear Sam Fielding:

The California State Lands Commission (Commission) staff has reviewed the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities Project (Project), which is being prepared by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). BCDC, as the public agency with the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving the Project, is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). BCDC implements a regulatory program that has been certified by the Secretary of Natural Resources as meeting the requirements of CEQA and has prepared the EA pursuant to its certified program. Cargill, Incorporated (Cargill) is applying for the permit and is proposing to carry out the Project. The Commission is a trustee agency for projects that could directly or indirectly affect State sovereign land and their accompanying Public Trust resources or uses. Additionally, because the Project could involve work on State sovereign land under the Commission's jurisdiction, the Commission will act as a responsible agency.

Commission Jurisdiction and Public Trust Lands

The Commission has jurisdiction and management authority over all ungranted tidelands, submerged lands, and the beds of navigable lakes and waterways. The Commission also has certain residual and review authority for tidelands and submerged lands legislatively granted in trust to local jurisdictions (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 6009, subd. (c); 6009.1; 6301; 6306). All tidelands and submerged lands, granted or ungranted, as well as navigable lakes and waterways, are subject to the protections of the common law Public Trust Doctrine.

As general background, the State of California acquired sovereign ownership of all tidelands and submerged lands and beds of navigable lakes and waterways upon its admission to the United States in 1850. The State holds these lands for the benefit of all people of the state for statewide Public Trust purposes, which include but are not limited to waterborne commerce, navigation, fisheries, water-related recreation, habitat preservation, and open space. On tidal waterways, the State's sovereign fee ownership extends landward to the mean high tide line, except for areas of fill or artificial accretion or where the boundary has been fixed by agreement or a court. Such boundaries may not be readily apparent from present day site inspections.

SLC-1

Based on the information provided and a review of in-house records, the proposed Project may extend onto State sovereign land within the Commission's jurisdiction. According to the Project Description, the proposed maintenance and operations activities, salt ponds, earthen berms, and associated infrastructure near Newark and Redwood City appear to be located within an area associated with General Lease 8596 issued to Cargill. This lease expires on

SLC-2

November 30, 2029. Placement of new riprap or repair and replacement of existing riprap on the outboard side of berms, and placement of pilings and fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek, among other Project activities, are not authorized under Lease 8596. At this time, staff does not have sufficient information to determine if the proposed activities and improvements currently extend or will extend onto lands under the Commission's jurisdiction. Commission staff requests that detailed Project plans showing existing and proposed improvements be submitted for further review when they become available. Should Commission staff determine at that time that any of the Project activities or improvements extend onto state-owned sovereign lands, an amendment to Lease 8596 will be required before the Project can commence.

Project Description

Cargill proposes the Project to meet its objectives and needs to allow:

- Continued operations to maintain the integrity and stability of earthen berms, water control structures, and other infrastructure to ensure continued viability of salt production activities.
- Implementation of sea level rise (SLR) adaptation efforts, including studies.
- Development and implementation of alternative maintenance methods, which may reduce impacts to the environment, improve efficiency, and adapt to changing climate conditions, as appropriate.

From the Project Description, Commission staff understands that the Project would include the following components that have potential to affect State sovereign land:

- Installation, repair, and maintenance of riprap: Riprap would be placed to repair and maintain protective riprap on the outboard side of berms. In addition, 7,800 square feet of new riprap would be placed in areas not previously covered by riprap.
- Installation of fish screens on Alameda Creek: Fish screens, and their supporting facilities, would be installed on one or more intake pumps located on Alameda Creek. The construction methodology has not been selected and could involve either extensive pile driving or earth movement.
- SLR adaptation activities: Berms associated with Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 may be raised up to six inches to prevent overtopping from SLR. Raising the height of berms requires widening the base and may result in the toes of protective riprap extending further into Commission jurisdiction than they do at present.

Environmental Review

Commission staff requests that BCDC consider the following comments to ensure that impacts to State sovereign land are adequately analyzed for the Commission's use of the Final EA when considering a future lease application for the Project.

General Comments

SLC-3

1. Annual Work Plan: As indicated in the jurisdictional comments, above, various operations and maintenance activities contemplated in the recirculated draft EA are not authorized by Lease 8596. This includes any activities involving riprap installation, repair, and/or maintenance as well as the installation and maintenance of new fish screens. Please consider revising Section 2.10 Proposed Work (p. 2-30) to include the Commission in the EA's annual Work Plan notification list of pertinent agencies. Commission staff would like to express gratitude to Cargill for submitting annual Work Plans following our previous comment on this matter in the Draft EA in 2021.

Biological Resources

SLC-4

2. Special Status Species and Habitat: The placement of fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek will prevent entrainment of both anadromous fish (e.g., salmon, steelhead) and longfin smelt. However, the installation and maintenance of fish screens, and their supporting infrastructure, will potentially impact special status species and wetland types serving as critical habitat and essential fish habitat (e.g., tidal marsh, open water, intertidal mudflat). The types of impacts to biological resources (e.g., construction noise, sediment disturbance and resuspension) are dependent on the type of construction method selected, as the use of piers may involve impact pile driving and the building of earthen berms will require significant soil placement. Since a design has not been selected at the time this document was published, best management practices and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to biological resources from both types of construction should be included in the Final EA and the mitigation monitoring program.

SLC-5

Staff understand that if pile driving is required for fish screen installation that Cargill will conduct an underwater noise impact assessment. Please note that if a Hydroacoustic Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is developed for the Project, then the Commission would require submission of the assessment and Plan for a required amendment to the existing lease and before any work could be completed on State lands.

SLC-6

3. Compensatory Mitigation: Mitigation Measure BIO-4 requires compensatory mitigation for loss of wetlands. To ensure effectiveness, Staff recommends that MM BIO-4 require restoration to occur as near to the lost wetlands as feasible. For example, Staff is aware of needed restoration at the "strip marsh" along Highway 37 and the west side of Mare Island within and adjacent to the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Climate Change

4. Sea Level Rise: The Project area is increasingly vulnerable to SLR and extreme storms caused by climate change, with older infrastructure that needs to be maintained and, in some cases, fortified to minimize the risks from rising San Francisco Bay (Bay) waters and storm damage. The current barriers that protect the Bay and surrounding waterways (creeks, sloughs, and flood control channels) from the salt pond system are old, low-elevation earthen berms that use vegetation and riprap to prevent erosion. The Project proposes to fill gaps in the berms, and repair old riprap and install new riprap to both the inboard and outboard slopes. In addition, the Project will elevate two outboard berms along Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 by six inches to prevent overtopping from SLR and storms. These two ponds border the Bay and are

the primary storage reservoirs for high concentrations of excess mixed sea salts (MSS), including chloride, bromide, sulfate, sodium, potassium, and magnesium. While the components of the MSS are not inherently toxic, if they were to flow into the Bay before being blended with wastewater (e.g., if the berms were overtopped, damaged, or breached), they could create a temporary ionic imbalance and adversely impact aquatic organisms. The Project is proposing to explore alternative methods to enhance berm integrity including alternative materials or new technologies for erosion control, a study using vinyl sheet piling berm inserts to reduce overtopping potential, and nature-based solutions, if feasible, but specific methods have not been selected at this point.

SLC-7

The EA states that the berms were not designed as flood control structures and do not meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or United States Army Corps of Engineer's flood-protection standards. The salt ponds are within the FEMA 100-year flood plain, and the analysis in Section 3, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, shows that the berms would be overtopped during a 100-year storm at both existing heights and with six inches added to the tops of the berms at Ponds P2-12 and P2-13. This is concerning, particularly because contamination risks from the salt ponds overflowing into the Bay are considerably higher when factoring in precipitation and runoff volumes during severe storms. The EA briefly mentions a rain management system but does not provide details, analysis, or the condition and sufficiency of the pumps, diversion system, and storage capacity of the system. The ponds could fill rapidly, and adjacent flood channels and creeks could overflow, adding to the risk of overtopped berms from all directions.

When Cargill conducts a separate project to develop strategies and methods for Long-term SLR Adaptation and Management for the ponds, Commission staff recommends a comprehensive evaluation of the rain management system and risk reduction measures (such as pursuing the mentioned future project to relocate the MSS ponds further inland) that, combined, could lower SLR vulnerability and reduce the need for hard armoring along the Bay shoreline. Commission staff also recommends that

SLC-8

the long-term SLR study (or project) consider the full range of benefits and impacts of hard armoring versus nature-based solutions as SLR adaptation strategies when analyzing feasibility. This would include a cost-benefits analysis that considers the full life span of the salt pond system, lower costs associated with installing and maintaining nature-based solutions over time, and non-market benefits like lower greenhouse gas emissions, carbon sequestration, and water and habitat quality enhancement that are produced from solutions like native vegetation erosion control and living shorelines or ecotone levees.

SLC-9

As BCDC's Shoreline Protection Policy 6 states (pg. 3-147), shoreline adaptation strategies that use nature-based features can also be more cost-effective because they are self-mitigating or require less mitigation than traditional hard armoring like riprap and seawalls. The Commission has adopted the Shoreline Adaptation and the Public Trust report (2023) and recommends that Cargill incorporate the information from the report on the advantages and disadvantages of different management strategies, and how to minimize and mitigate any adverse impacts to Public Trust lands, uses, resources, and values, to the greatest extent feasible in the development of future projects.

Cultural Resources

SLC-10

4. Title to Resources Within Commission Jurisdiction: The installation of fish screens on intake pumps in Alameda Creek may require excavation in the creek or in adjacent side sloughs that could inadvertently disturb cultural resources. The Final EA should state that the title to all archaeological sites and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California is vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission (Pub. Resources Code, § 6313).

SLC-11

Staff requests that the following statement be included in the Final EA's Mitigation Measure Cul-1: Inadvertent Encounter of Undiscovered Archaeological Resources: "The final disposition of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources recovered on State lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission must be approved by the California State Lands Commission."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the recirculated draft EA for the Project. As a trustee and potential responsible agency, the Commission may need to rely on the Final EA for issuing an amended lease. Staff requests that you consider these comments before approving the Final EA.

Please send electronic copies of the Final EA, Mitigation Monitoring Program, Notice of Determination, and approving resolution when they are final. Please note that federal and state laws require all government entities to improve accessibility of information technology and content by complying with established accessibility requirements. (29 U.S.C. § 794d; 36 C.F.R. § 1194.1 et seq.; Gov. Code, § 7405.) California State law prohibits State agencies from publishing on their websites content that does not comply with accessibility requirements. (Gov. Code, § 115467.) Therefore, any documents submitted to Commission staff during the processing of a lease or permit that will be posted online, including relevant CEQA documentation, must meet accessibility requirements for Commission staff to place the application on the Commission agenda.

Refer questions concerning environmental review to Robin Tuohy, Environmental Scientist, at Robin.Tuohy@slc.ca.gov. For questions concerning Commission leasing jurisdiction, please contact Marlene Schroeder, Public Land Management Specialist IV, at Marlene.Schroeder@slc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nicole Dobroski, Chief
Division of Environmental Science,
Planning, and Management

cc: Office of Planning and Research
R. Tuohy, Commission
M. Schroeder, Commission

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

GAVIN NEWSOM GOVERNOR

JARED BLUMENFELD SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Sent via electronic mail: No hardcopy to follow

September 16, 2024

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
ATTN: Sam Fielding (sam.fielding@bcdc.ca.gov)
375 Beale Street, Suite 510
San Francisco, CA 94105

Subject: **Water Board Comments on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities SCH #2020080442**

Dear Mr. Fielding:

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff appreciates the opportunity to review the *Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment, Cargill, Incorporated, Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities* (Draft EA) (Gaia Consulting, Inc., August 2024). The Draft EA analyzes the environmental impacts of proposed continued maintenance and operation activities of Cargill, Incorporated's (Cargill's) Solar Salt System in Newark and Redwood City, California (Project). Cargill's continuation of its current maintenance and operation activities will be conducted in furtherance of salt production using a systematic process of evaporation along the San Francisco Bay shoreline and within historic salt flat areas.

Summary

RWQCB-1

As is discussed below, we have the following concerns with the Draft EA

- The Draft EA appears to understate, and should be revised to more-accurately estimate, the likely extent of newly armored outboard berms over the 10-year lifetime of the proposed operations and maintenance permits.
- The Draft EA does not support the conclusion that the armoring of currently unarmored outboard berms will have a less than significant impact, and it should be revised to more clearly require evaluation and implementation of appropriate nature-based solutions, some of which could serve as mitigation for newly armored areas.
- The Draft EA does not yet provide adequate mitigation for potential impacts to aquatic species associated with pumping water from the Bay into the solar salt

RWQCB-1 cont.

system, but should be revised to required screening of intakes; a proposed study of potential impacts is provided in concept, but must be provided in greater detail sufficient to allow its evaluation during CEQA.

Comment 1.
Section 2.10 Proposed Work

RWQCB-2

According to Table 2-8, Projected Annual Average Maintenance Activity Quantities, 2025-2034, over the 10-year lifetime of the operation and maintenance permits, 390 linear feet of outboard berm slopes will be armored with new riprap. However, Cargill's annual proposed workplans consistently request approval to armor between 5,000 and 7,000 linear feet of currently unarmored outboard berm surfaces. During its current programmatic operation and maintenance authorization, Cargill has consistently requested permission to armor more linear feet of outboard berm slopes than are authorized. As such, the estimated impact in Table 2-8 appear to substantially understate the amount of potential impact during the 10-year period of analysis.

RWQCB-3

Unarmored shorelines provide valuable rearing habitat for fish species, including listed salmonids and longfin smelt; this is acknowledged in Draft EA Section 3.4.4.2. As shorelines become exposed to greater erosional forces in response to sea level rise, many landowners will attempt to armor their eroding shorelines. A multitude of small-scale shoreline armoring projects will inevitably result in a significant reduction in the abundance of near shore habitat for foraging and rearing fish. Therefore, the loss of unarmored shorelines would be a significant impact to fish habitat in the Bay. The EA should be revised to identify alternatives to shoreline armoring, where appropriate, and to require mitigation for the loss of unarmored shoreline habitat (See Comments 6 and 10).

Comment 2.
Section 2.10.3.3 Riprap Requirements

RWQCB-4

Text under the subheading, *Riprap Material Size and Weight*, states that:

> For outboard slopes, Cargill would also evaluate the feasibility of implementing nature-based solutions instead of using riprap, as required by the best management practices for riprap placement described in Section 2.13.

However, the following sentence states:

> Because the majority of the riprap placement is for riprap repairs, and new riprap placement typically occurs for very short sections of berms, nature-based solutions are not expected to be feasible for most outboard riprap placement.

RWQCB-5

We support the proposed evaluation and subsequent implementation of appropriate nature-based solutions. Further, incremental placement of additional new armoring has the potential to be cumulatively significant, as indicated in part by Cargill's current-year

RWQCB-5 cont. RWQCB-6 RWQCB-7

armoring request of about a mile of new armoring. The EA does not yet include an adequate commitment to investigating the feasibility of nature-based bank stabilization measures. In addition to preventing the armoring of currently unarmored outer berms, nature-based bank stabilization may also enhance habitat values along shorelines that are currently armored. This could be an opportunity to provide mitigation for other locations where longer reaches of armoring may be necessary, and for cumulatively significant impacts.

RWQCB-8

The lack of a detailed assessment of the feasibility of nature-based bank stabilization measures is also inconsistent with BCDC's San Francisco Bay Plan (Bay Plan) Shoreline Protection Policies 5 and 7. We note these because those Bay Plan policies are consistent with Water Board policies and related work supporting project designs that result in the minimum impact necessary to accomplish their basic project purpose, and incorporate nature-based solutions that can more sustainably support beneficial uses over time.

> ***Shoreline Protection Policy 5*:** All shoreline protection projects should evaluate the use of natural and nature-based features such as marsh vegetation, levees with transitional ecotone habitat, mudflats, beaches, and oyster reefs, and should incorporate these features to the greatest extent practicable. Ecosystem benefits, including habitat and water quality improvement, should be considered in determining the amount of fill necessary for the project purpose. Suitability and sustainability of proposed shoreline protection and restoration strategies at the project site should be determined using the best available science on shoreline adaptation and restoration. Airports may be exempt from incorporating natural and nature-based features that could endanger public safety by attracting potentially hazardous wildlife.
>
> ***Shoreline Protection Policy 7*:** The Commission should encourage pilot and demonstration projects to research and demonstrate the benefits of incorporating natural and nature-based techniques in San Francisco Bay.

Comment 3.
Section 2.10.8, Monitoring Program and Supplemental Protection Measures. The second paragraph of Draft EA Section 2.10.8 describes Cargill's proposed monitoring program intended to avoid fish take by Cargill intakes:

> To assess the potential for longfin smelt and other sensitive fish species to be present in the vicinity of its other intakes, Cargill intends to develop and implement a monitoring program. The purpose of the monitoring program would be to assess physical conditions (such as intake approach velocities, and temperature and salinity in outboard waters) in key locations in the Project area. Monitoring activities would most likely occur over a multi-year timeframe. In addition, monitoring of physical parameters may be supplemented by targeted fish monitoring. Fish monitoring, if needed, would

> occur in locations initially identified as potentially being suitable for sensitive fish species of interest during the time that Bay water intake would occur at these locations. The monitoring program would be reviewed by and would have to be accepted by CDFW, NMFS, USFWS, and the RWQCB.

RWQCB-9

The EA inappropriately limits consideration of reasonably foreseeable impacts resulting from intakes to special status species. Intakes have the potential to impact fish species beyond those listed as special status and potential impacts to all fish should be considered in the EA. In the *San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan* (Basin Plan), the Bay has the designated beneficial uses of wildlife habitat, estuarine habitat, and fish migration, in addition to the preservation of rare and endangered species. Part II of BCDC's Bay Plan includes policies for Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms and Wildlife. Policies 1 and 2 in this section of the Bay Plan require protection for all native fish.

Section 2.10.8 also states that:

> The results of the monitoring program would be used to prioritize the implementation of other fish protection measures, if needed. These measures could include, among others, installation of additional fish screens, rerouting piping systems to reduce the number of intake locations or modify the locations of intakes, modifying the time period during which intake occurs.

RWQCB-10

In ongoing discussions with BCDC, National Marine Fisheries Service (NFMS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) staff, we have been clear that we do not consider a fish monitoring program to be an appropriate alternative to installing fish screens on all intakes of Bay water, because such a program appears unlikely to fully avoid impacts to fish.

RWQCB-11

Further, the proposed monitoring program is backwards, in that it proposes to use salinity and temperature as surrogates for the presence of fish without collecting site-specific data on the actual presence of fish during periods of differing temperature and salinity. Although the literature on specific fish species may indicate a salinity range and temperature range that have been observed to support that species, local subpopulations may adapt to slightly higher salinities and temperatures.

RWQCB-12

In addition to screening intakes, Cargill could also develop a fish monitoring program for all of the intakes of Bay water into the solar salt works. This monitoring program should assess the presence of fish species in the vicinity of the intakes during seasons of the year when the intakes could be in use either to take in or discharge water and collect seasonal data on physical parameters (e.g., temperature and salinity) of the Bay water at the intakes. Since the salinity in the Bay and tidal sloughs can vary significantly with variations of annual rainfall, BCDC should consider requiring a data collection period that can consider the likely range of conditions over time, such as a multi-year program on fish presence and physical parameters; these data can be used to determine if

RWQCB-12 cont.

temperature and salinity can be used as a surrogate for monitoring the actual presence of fish near the water intakes.

RWQCB-13

At this time, Cargill has not submitted a proposed fish monitoring plan to the Water Board for review. Therefore, it is premature to conclude that a fish monitoring plan can be used to reduce the impacts of pumping on fish to a less than significant level. A monitoring plan to be developed at an unspecified future time, and for which there is an insufficiently detailed framework specified in the associated CEQA document, cannot be used to reduce an impact to a less than significant level in that CEQA document.

Comment 4.
Section 2.13.2 Riprap Placement
The first two bullets in this section state:

- **Riprap Placement–1: Nature-Based Solutions.** Wherever feasible, nature-based solutions will be used for shoreline repair and protection on outboard berm slopes.
- **Riprap Placement–2: Riprap Amount.** Where nature-based solutions are not feasible for outboard berm slopes, the minimum amount of riprap necessary will be placed to protect the existing berm, in accordance with the draft specifications for riprap shoreline protection by Anchor QEA (2024. Riprap pieces will be sized in accordance with the dimensions provided in Section 2.10.3.3, and/or as specified in the proposed permit.

RWQCB-14

While the Draft EA states that nature-based solutions will be used “wherever feasible” it does not include procedures for assessing the feasibility of nature-based shoreline stabilization solutions. The Draft EA should be revised to provide more detail on proposed assessments of the feasibility of nature-based solutions.

Comment 5.

RWQCB-15

Section 2.13.7 Effectiveness of BMPs
This section includes the following:

> Cargill conducted an assessment to monitor the effectiveness of BMPs implemented as part of the previous permitting period (WRA 2016). Monitoring was conducted from 2010 to 2015. The results of the monitoring indicated that BMPs were effective at minimizing maintenance-related impacts on the environment, and that BMPs were implemented consistently (WRA 2016).

The cited assessment of BMPs did not consider the impacts of pumping on aquatic life, including fish. The BMP assessment must be expanded to include an assessment of the impact on aquatic life forms of pumping Bay water into the solar salt system.

Comment 6.
Section 3.4.1.2 Outboard Sides of Outboard Berms and Adjacent Habitats

RWQCB-16

This section discusses the habitats along the outboard sides of outboard berms. However, the discussions of intertidal mudflats and intertidal open water do not include a discussion of the emerging science on the significant habitat value of unarmored shorelines. This research is mentioned in Section 3.4.4.2. Please revise Section 3.4.1.2 to reference the discussion of the significant value of unarmored shoreline habitat in Section 3.4.4.2.

Comment 7.
Section 3.4.3 Regulatory Setting
3.4.3.2 Bay Conservation and Development Commission
This section quotes several policies in BCDC's Bay Plan. Part III of the Bay Plan includes policies for Fish, Other Aquatic Organisms and Wildlife.

> **Policy 1.** To assure the benefits of fish, other aquatic organisms and wildlife for future generations, to the greatest extent feasible, the Bay's tidal marshes, tidal flats, and subtidal habitat should be conserved, restored and increased.
>
> **Policy 2.** Native species, including candidate, threatened, and endangered species; species that the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have listed under the California or Federal Endangered Species Act; and any species that provides substantial public benefits, as well as specific habitats that are needed to conserve, increase, or prevent the extinction of these species, should be protected, whether in the Bay or behind dikes. Protection of fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife and their habitats may entail placement of fill to enhance the Bay's ecological function in the near-term and to ensure that they persist into the future with sea level rise.

RWQCB-17

These policies highlight the value of protecting native fish and other aquatic organisms in the Bay and they are consistent with the Water Board's mandate to protect and enhance the Bay's beneficial uses. We encourage BCDC to expand the Draft EA's discussion of impacts to fish to cover, at a minimum, native fish species that are not listed as threatened or endangered. The many unscreened intakes to pumps in the solar salt production system are likely to be causing the take of a significant number of native fish in each year of operation. Fish monitoring at the pump intakes would be useful to assess the impact of pumping on native fish.

Comment 8.

RWQCB-18

Section 3.4.4.1 Impact BIO-1: Substantial Adverse Effect on Candidate, Sensitive, or Special Status Species.
At this time, the full extent of impacts on special status species at the pumping intakes is unknown, since the presence of fish at the various intakes has not been assessed. Fish surveys should be conducted at all of the intakes to the solar salt system, with the

RWQCB-18 cont.

highest priority placed on fish surveys at the Coyote Intakes on Lower Alameda Creek and the Plummer Creek intakes. Plummer Creek may have suitable habitat for longfin smelt and the proposed increase in diversions from Plummer Creek to support the Mixed Sea Salts (MSS) program (i.e., bittern reduction program) has the potential to negatively impact this species.

RWQCB-19

As we noted in our comments on Section 2.10.8 (Comment 3), the current proposal for a monitoring program does not include sufficient monitoring of fish populations. At this time, there are insufficient data on actual fish species presence to support a conclusion of Less than Significant with Mitigation for Impact BIO-1.

RWQCB-20

The discussion of Impact BIO-1 includes a discussion of the impact of new riprap placement on outer berms. This discussion states that over the 10-year lifetime of the permit, 7,800 square feet of new riprap would be placed over 390 linear feet of unarmored outer berms. However, in each recent annual workplan that Cargill has submitted to the Water Board during the current Operation and Maintenance authorization, Cargill has requested approval to armor between 5,000 and 7,000 linear feet of unarmored outer berms. Therefore, the estimated 390 linear feet of new armoring to be placed on unarmored outboard berms over the lifetime of the proposed maintenance permit appears likely to substantially underestimate the proposed future extent of outboard berm hardening.

Comment 9.
Section 3.4.4.1 Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts Associated with Water Intake.

RWQCB-21

The proposed avoidance measures for potential impacts to juvenile and adult steelhead and to longfin smelt associated with the pump intakes are based on the proposed fish monitoring plan in Section 2.10.8. However, the monitoring proposal in Section 2.10.8 is insufficiently detailed to allow us to evaluate it. As such, the proposed monitoring plan is insufficient to support a conclusion of a Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. We suggest above (Comment 3) opportunities to revise the plan to make it more sufficient.

Comment 10.
Section 3.4.4.2, Impact BIO-2: Substantial Adverse Effect on Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community

RWQCB-22

Text on page 3-86 of this section acknowledges the negative biological impacts of armoring shorelines:

> Armoring of shorelines using riprap has, in recent years, been shown to have potential adverse consequences on habitat and biota, including impairing migration, refugia, and conditions for rearing and spawning (NMFS 2022b). In particular, armoring of shorelines can reduce shallow-water and intertidal habitat, lead to coarsening of substrates, and reduce organic debris. This in turn can alter macroinvertebrate assemblages and reduce prey sources for fish (Sobocinski et al. 2010, as cited in NMFS 2022b). For example, in Puget Sound, Washington, epibenthic invertebrate densities were over ten times

RWQCB-22 cont.

> greater on unarmored shorelines, and species richness was twice that of armored locations (Morley et al. 2012, as cited in NMFS 2022b). Changes in habitat characteristics of shorelines can also reduce habitat suitability for a variety of organisms, including small pelagic fish (Toft et al. 2007, as cited in NMFS 2022b) and may affect microclimate (such as temperature and light).

Text on page 3-88 attempts to minimize the significance of this impact to aquatic habitat.

> Construction of new fish screens and new riprap placement on outboard berms would result in permanent impacts to Estuaries HAPC. Adverse effects would include alteration of substrate and temporary disturbance of the benthic community. These adverse effects would result in a slight reduction (approximately up to approximately 0.5 acre) in the overall area of Estuaries HAPC available for Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon. Although adverse effects and permanent loss of Estuaries HAPC may occur, the impacts to Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon would be minimal given the amount of this habitat type available to these organisms.

As noted above in Comment 1, we are concerned that the actual amount of impacts to unarmored outboard berms is likely to be significantly greater than the estimate provided in the Draft EA.

RWQCB-23

The Draft EA attempts to minimize impacts associated with armoring by stating that:

> . . . the impacts to Pacific coast groundfish and Pacific coast salmon would be minimal given the amount of this habitat type available to these organisms

However, the Draft EA does not quantify the actual "amount of this habitat type available." The Draft EA should be revised to include an estimate of the remaining linear feet of unarmored shoreline in the Bay (especially in the vicinity of salmonid streams and sloughs that support longfin smelt), and to estimate the rate of loss of this habitat.

RWQCB-24

Rising sea levels have triggered erosion along many unarmored shorelines in the Bay. The Water Board is receiving an accelerating number of requests from landowners to stabilize these eroding shorelines with rock armoring. Thus, the significance of unarmored, intertidal habitat loss at the Cargill facility should be assessed in the context of cumulative losses of this habitat type as landowners throughout the Bay attempt to halt shoreline erosion by installing armoring. Without such an analysis, we do not agree with the conclusion that the armoring of unarmored shorelines at the Cargill facilities is a less than significant impact. Rather, it is likely that there is a potentially significant adverse effect for which mitigation should be identified as we describe above (Comment 1).

Comment 11.
Section 3.4.4.4 Impact BIO-4: Interference with Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors, or Use of Native Wildlife Nursery Sites.
This section of the Draft EA asserts that Impact BIO-4 can be mitigated to a Less than Significant Level with Mitigation. The impacts associated with pumping of water are summarized in the following text:

> As discussed in more detail in Impact BIO-2, pumping of water would be confined to occur between June 1 to October 31 to the maximum extent feasible (**EN and SNR-17: Pumping**), and June 15 to October 31 at the Coyote intake to the maximum extent feasible which would avoid and/or minimize pumping during migratory movements of steelhead and longfin smelt and avoid and/or minimize the potential for entrainment of these and other fish species. Any residual impacts of pumping during fish migration periods would be mitigated through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

RWQCB-25

The conclusion that pumping will have a less than significant impact on steelhead is based on typical migratory periods for steelhead and the conclusion that pumping will have a less than significant impact on longfin smelt is based on literature values of longfin smelt tolerance of temperature and salinity ranges. These conclusions are not based on site-specific monitoring of fish species. Finally, the conclusion that pumping

RWQCB-26

will not impact "other fish species" is unsupported by any data on fish presence at the Project sites. The finding of no impact to any other fish species seems likely only if no fish are present at those locations. Thus, the information provided in the Draft EA does not support a conclusion that impacts associated with pumping can be reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation.

Comment 12.

RWQCB-27

Section 3.15.1 Cumulative Effects.
Section 3.5.1.2 Biological Resources
This section acknowledges several changes from the baseline operations in the prior Operations and Maintenance permit, including:

> • Placement of a small quantity of new riprap (i.e., riprap placed in areas that are currently not armored),

This is expanded on in the following text:

> Placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (of which only a portion would be in the intertidal zone) would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to adverse effects of riprap placement or loss of sensitive habitat. The total quantity of new riprap placed would be small, and the cumulative projects identified in this analysis also have little or no riprap placement. Consequently, there is little regional impact, and the cumulative effect of the proposed riprap placement would be less than significant.

RWQCB-27 cont.

As noted above (Comments 1 and 10), we are skeptical that the new armoring over the 10-year life of the new Operations and Maintenance Permit is likely to consist of no more than 7,800 square feet of new outboard armoring. We are also concerned that the Draft EA does not assess the significance of new outboard armoring in the context of an increasing number of requests for bank armoring along the Bay shoreline, in response to increased shoreline erosion resulting from sea level rise.

Conclusion

RWQCB-28

In summary, the Draft EA does not yet adequately resolve concerns associated with the armoring of outboard berm surfaces and the reasonably foreseeable impacts of pumping water from the Bay on all aquatic species in the vicinity of the pump intakes.

RWQCB-29

We urge BCDC to revise the Draft EA to include the expectations that: intakes include fish screens; and the feasibility of nature-based solutions instead of rock armoring for outboard berms be evaluated and implemented; and to require appropriate mitigation for the hard armoring that is allowed, along with estimates for the amount of armoring that reflect the extent likely to be proposed by Cargill over the 10-year project period.

RWQCB-30

The proposed minimization measures for impacts at pump intakes are based on a fish monitoring program that has not yet been developed. In a CEQA document, a project's potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures should be presented in sufficient detail for readers of the CEQA document to evaluate the likelihood that the proposed remedy will reduce impacts to a less than significant level. CEQA requires that mitigation measures for each significant environmental effect be adequate, timely, and resolved by the lead agency. In an adequate CEQA document, mitigation measures must be feasible and fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4). Mitigation measures to be identified at some future time are not acceptable, in part because such mitigation measures would be improperly excluded from the process of public and governmental scrutiny which is required under the California Environmental Quality Act. The fish monitoring plan in Section 2.10.8 does not yet meet the standard of an adequate CEQA mitigation measure.

RWQCB-31

Should the Draft EA be finalized without resolving our concerns with respect to the loss of unarmored intertidal shoreline habitat, limited evaluation and implementation of nature-based solutions, and impacts to fish species at pump intakes, we would evaluate appropriate measures for consideration in a future Water Board authorization for the Operations and Maintenance Program.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 622-5680 or via e-mail to brian.wines@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Brian Wines

Brian Wines
Water Resource Control Engineer
South and East Bay Watershed Section

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Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge

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Sent via electronic email only

Bay Conservation and Development Commission 23 September 2024
Attn: Sam Fielding
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San Francisco, California 94105
Email: *sam.fielding@bcdc.ca.gov*

Re: Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities

Dear Mr. Fielding,

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge (CCCR) in response to the Recirculated Draft Environmental Assessment Cargill, Incorporated Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities (Draft EA). Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. We request that you incorporate into the comments for this version of the Draft EA the following:

1) June 8, 2021 CCCR comment letter to BCDC regarding the previous version of the Draft EA [Attachment 1],
2) the November 12, 2022 Save the Bay/CCCR letter addressed to the BCDC Engineering Criteria Review Board (ECRB) [Attachment 2],
3) an email dated June 9, 2021 with recommendations of how to fill void spaces in riprap to avoid harboring predators and non-native species,
4) a November 11, 2014 Memo from Dr. Peter Baye to the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project regarding the potential to use gravel beach restoration/creation as an alternative to the use of riprap in areas subject to wave erosion,

4a) A KMZ file providing the location of an example of a gravel barrier

CCCR-1 Additionally, CCCR had requested a copy of a comment letter from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), should one be submitted. We agree with the comments made by the Water Board.

According to the Draft EA, the document provides environmental review of Cargill's solar salt operations and maintenance activities that include:

1) "continue conducting various activities necessary to maintain the integrity and stability of earthen berms, water control structures, and other infrastructure associated with salt-making to ensure continued viability of salt production activities;
2) allow for implementation of preliminary sea level rise adaptation efforts, including studies; and
3) permit Cargill to develop and implement alternative maintenance methods, that may further reduce the effects of maintenance activities on the environment, improve efficiency, and/or adapt to changing climate conditions where appropriate."

Actions that are currently occurring under a BCDC permit that was originally issued in 1995 (Permit No. 1993.004.19) include:

- Maintenance of salt pond berms, various salt-making equipment, and pipes and ditches used to move brine;
- Minor excavation to provide access to repair and replace berms and other facilities, including use of locks;
- Making salt pond berms drivable,
- Removal of sediment at Bay water intakes,
- Import of clean soil and concrete, and
- Minor modifications to internal berms including re-establishing vehicle access on some internal berms by replacing existing gaps with culverts and bridges

According to the Draft EA the following changes will be made in the level of existing activities:

- Reducing berm keying from approximately four miles over a 10-year period to two miles over a 10-year period.
- Increasing lock access from approximately one event per year to slightly more than two events per year.
- Increasing the amount of berm maintenance. As more berms are made drivable, the average amount of maintenance is anticipated to increase from an annual average from 31.5 miles/year to 37 miles/year over the proposed 10-year Project term: however, the Draft EA then states that "at the end of the 10-year permit period, up to 41.5 miles of drivable berm would require maintenance annually."
- Increasing the number of structure repairs from approximately three major repairs per year to a total of up to 12 major and minor repairs per year.
- Increase from an average of approximately 80 CY of outboard riprap placement per year to up to approximately 1,050 CY per year.
- Decrease from an average of 480 CY per year of riprap placement on interior berm slopes to approximately 175 CY per year.
- Placement of up to approximately 100 CY per year of new riprap (riprap in areas that previously did not have riprap) on outboard berm slopes. This quantity was not tracked separately from riprap repair on outboard berm slopes in the past.

And lastly, the Draft EA states the proposed Project includes "new berm maintenance activities related to sea level rise adaptation as well as new protections for special status fish at Cargill's Bay intakes, including:

1. Proposed construction and operation of fish screens for one or more pumps at Cargill's intake along Alameda Creek (Alameda Flood Control Channel) to minimize potential impacts on special status fish species, and a monitoring plan to evaluate the need for fish protection measures at other intakes and identify appropriate protection measures as needed.
2. Implementation of additional best management practices to further avoid and/or minimize potential effects on sensitive species.
3. Increasing the height of the berms around Ponds P2-12 and P2-13 by up to six inches, as needed, to ensure the berms are at an elevation of 11.5 feet NAVD88 by 2034 to address sea level rise.
4. Placement of up to 7,800 square feet of new riprap (i.e., riprap in areas that were not previously covered by riprap) over the life of the permit.

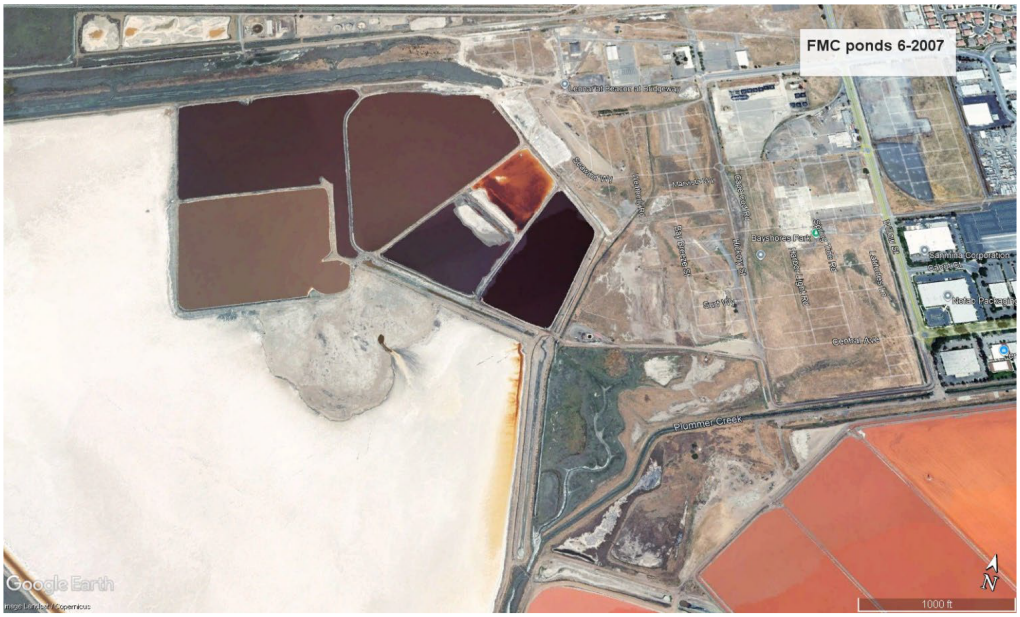
Based upon our review of the Draft EA, we have the following comments:

CCCR-2

The DEA states that the most recent permit was issued in 1995 and that a series of extensions and amendments have been issued since that time. We urge the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to establish a firm lifespan of no more than 10-years for the forthcoming Salt Pond O & M permit authorization. As we stated in response to the original EA for this Project, in an era of rising sea levels, and with more intense and frequent storm events, it would be prudent to reassess the impacts of actions along the edges of the Bay much more frequently than has previously occurred.

CCCR-3

2.10.6.12 Minor Fill and Excavation – The concluding statement of this section states, "Specific criteria would be defined in the permit; these quantities and scope of these minor fill and excavation events would be consistent with or less than the baseline period." Does this mean specific criteria will be defined in the special conditions of the O & M permit? Without this information, how can the public comment on whether these fills and excavations are truly "minor"?



CCCR-4 Is the deposition in June 2007 considered a "minor fill"? The EA should provide limits on what would be permitted as a "minor fill." The Corps Nationwide Permit 18 – "Minor Discharges" places a limit of 25 CY and less than 1/10-acre.

CCCR-5 How are "minor fills" reported? They don't appear in the tables provided in the Draft EA. The square footage, volume, location, habitat impacted is information that should appear in the Annual Work Plan that is submitted for review and approval by the agencies, and should be included in the completed work report.

2.13 Best Management Practices for Maintenance Work:

CCCR-6
- Berm Maintenance – 7: California Ridgway's Rail (RIRA) and avoidance during emergency berm maintenance – The BMP states that during "emergency berm maintenance Cargill will avoid, to the extent practicable, creating disturbances to tidal marsh habitat." There is no mention of notification of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) after the action has occurred, though that language appears in ES and SNR-4: Emergency Access, "…Cargill will follow BCDC's emergency permit procedures to obtain clearance for the proposed work. Notification will be provided to the USFWS and CDFW prior to any emergency access, including the location and reason for the access." For consistency similar language should be added to Berm Maintenance – 7. In addition, all emergency work should be monitored by a qualified biologist.

CCCR-7
- Berm Maintenance-3: Spills – If "spillage occurs onto the marsh plain" the spillage should be assessed by a qualified biological monitor, who will prepare a report for USFWS, CDFW, BCDC, the U.A. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

CCCR-7 cont.

(Water Board), and NMFS, detailing the location of the spillage, the volume of the spill, the square footage of the marsh plain impacted, along with a proposed corrective action for review and approval by the agencies. In the event the agencies determine it is best to leave the material in place, monitoring should be required to ensure adverse impacts to the surrounding marsh does not result.

2.13.2 Riprap Placement:

CCCR-8

- Riprap Placement-1: Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) – What are the criteria for assessing whether or not the implementation of NBS are "feasible"? Are there actual instances where NBS have been selected over the default to utilizing riprap?

CCCR-9

- Riprap Placement-3: Minimize Voids – The wording of this BMP does little to alleviate the concern that with the use of riprap, particularly in locations that are adjacent to potential salt marsh harvest mouse (SMHM) habitat, there will not be sufficient voids to harbor predators and non-native species. Placement of riprap in and of itself is inadequate to remove voids that support predators and nuisance species. Please see Attachment 3, a memo from Dr. Peter Baye that discusses the placement of gravel within the voids.

CCCR-10

- Riprap Placement-6: Agency Notification – Similar to the question above, have there been actual instances where the use of riprap proposed in an Annual Work Plan, has been discouraged or denied?

CCCR-11

- If areas of repeated riprap replacement exist (riprap failure/loss), it should be required that the method of berm protection for those locations be re-evaluated to determine if a better solution exists.

2.13.4 Lock Access/Egress:

CCCR-12

- Lock Access/Egress-1: Environmentally Sensitive Areas Identified in Work Plan – In addition to identifying environmentally sensitive areas in the Annual Work Plan, all work conducted in these areas must be monitored by a qualified biologist.

CCCR-13

- Lock Access/Egress-5: Seal Pupping 500-Foot Buffer – A qualified biologist must be the entity that checks for pupping activity prior to work being conducted within 500 feet of any known haul out location.

2.13.5 Endangered Species and Sensitive Natural Resources (ES and SNR):

CCCR-14

- ES and SNR-5: Lock Access – A qualified biological monitor should be on-site during lock access and egress.

CCCR-15

- ES and SNR-8: Nesting Western Snowy Plover (SNPL) and California Least Tern (LETE) Nesting Survey: These surveys must be performed by a qualified biologist, and not Cargill staff, unless Cargill staff are acknowledged by CDFW and USFWS as a qualified biologist. The qualified biologist will conduct the nesting surveys, record the locations of nesting birds and provide that information to the pertinent agencies.

CCCR-16

- ES and SNR-9: Seal Pupping Buffer – This BMP must be modified to require that a qualified biologist check for pupping activity and monitor any work conducted at the 500-foot buffer.

CCCR-17

- ES and SNR-21: Monitoring and Treatment of Potential MSS Seepage – If potential seepage of MSS is suspected, the method of addressing areas with potential seepage in the Annual Work

CCCR-17 cont.

Plan must be reviewed and approved by BCDC, the Corps and the Water Board and the agencies should review and approve the plans before they are implemented.

3.4.4.1 Impact BIO-1: Substantial Adverse Effect on Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species:-

Effects of Earthen Berm Maintenance, Materials Stockpiles, Riprap Placement, Weed Management, and Other Infrastructure Maintenance on Special-Status Species –

Treatment of outboard berms for ponds P2-12 and P2-13:

CCCR-18

We support actions that would ensure leakage, seepage, etc. into surrounding wetlands and the Bay, from the MSS (bittern) ponds P2-12 and P2-13 is prevented. To address the issues of overtopping of the outboard levees and the threat of sea level rise/wind wave forces, Cargill is proposing to raise the elevation of the levees to 11.5 feet NAVD 88 by the end of the 10-year permit period.

Questions of the ability of the outboard berms to withstand overtopping, erosion, and failure in a seismic event are issues of concern that have been voiced regarding the potential release of MSS into the surrounding wetlands and waters of the Bay from the P2-13 and P2-12 Ponds [Save the Bay/Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge letter dated November 12, 2022 to the ECRB – attached].

CCCR-19

Questions raised at the most recent Engineering Criteria Review Board (ECRB) meeting included the inputs for the modeling used to determine total water levels, the deformation analysis, and others. Have these issues been addressed to the satisfaction of BCDC staff and the ECRB?

CCCR-20

P2-12 and P2-13 are adjacent to Newark Slough and surrounded by high value tidal wetlands, that support the SMHM and RIRA, and the Bay waters adjacent to these ponds are Green Sturgeon Southern DPS Critical Habitat Estuaries, Essential Fish Habitat for Pacific Coast Salmonids and Coastal Pelagic Species and Pacific Coast Groundfish. These high value tidal wetlands and Bay waters must be protected against releases of MSS from ponds P2-12 and P2-13. It would be premature to conclude that the proposed sea level rise/seismic safety plans are adequate and will not result in significant adverse impacts to adjacent tidal wetlands and waters of the Bay.

Filling berm gaps:

CCCR-21

In our response to the 2021 EA, we raised the ecological concern of making most inboard berms drivable - the intention is that this will move the maintenance operations towards the use of land-based equipment instead of having to dredge through tidal sloughs and through tidal wetlands to access dredge locks to facilitate maintenance of pond levees. We applaud the effort to move towards the use of land-based equipment, however, the analysis of impacts to roosting and nesting waterbirds was inadequately addressed in the Draft EA. The Draft EA anticipates that approximately 4 gaps would be filled per year with a total of 40 gaps during the life of the permit approval.

CCCR-22

Again, we do not disagree with the movement towards the use of land-based equipment where possible, we are concerned by the assessment, with only the briefest explanation, that this is not a significant impact for waterbirds. Please refer to Attachment 1 for an explanation of our concern and why we urge a more thorough analysis of the impacts this action might have on migratory and resident, nesting and roosting, waterbirds. We urge that at minimum, compensatory mitigation such

CCCR-22 cont.

as the creation of nesting islands in ponds where internal berm gaps will be made drivable, to provide waterbirds with nesting and roosting habitat that is not accessible by land-based predators.

CCCR-23

Addition of up to an estimated 7,800 square feet of new riprap on outboard marshes:
The BMPs suggest that nature-based solutions will be implemented where feasible, but provide no criteria of how NBS would be selected over the use of riprap. The Draft EA should include examples of the types of NBS that may be suitable for the segments of shoreline within the Biological Study Area (BSA). Please refer to Attachments 4 and 4a, which provide an example of an alternative to use in place of riprap that is within the BSA.

Figure 206. Riprap Placed on Outboard Side of Berm

CCCR-24

The image above is taken from the Draft EA. What monitoring if any, will be required when new riprap is placed on the outboard side of levees? This particular photo is concerning as the new riprap is placed right up to existing tidal wetlands habitat. It must be required, if new riprap is installed

CCCR-24 cont.

instead of utilizing NBS, that the impacts of the riprap on adjacent tidal wetland be monitored. That a corrective action plan be developed for the review and approval of regulatory and resource agencies, and that corrective measures be implemented. If corrective action is not possible, compensatory mitigation should be required and should be at a ratio that considers permanent loss of existing habitat and the temporal loss that will occur until the mitigation area has met its success criteria.

CCCR-25

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Minimize Potential for Brine Seepage – Has the BCDC Engineering Criteria Review Board reviewed and approved of Cargill's proposed methods of "keying or other measures" for preventing brine and bittern seepage?

Fish Screens or Lack Thereof:

CCCR-26

It is rather stunning and very disconcerting to learn that Cargill has been operating its intake pumps without the requirement of fish screens to avoid entrainment, injury, mortality of listed and sensitive species. It is obvious that fish screens should be put into place at the intake pump on the Alameda County Flood Control Channel. The Draft EA says:

CCCR-27

> "Proposed construction and operation of fish screens for one or more pumps at Cargill's intake along Alameda Creek (Alameda Flood Control Channel) to minimize potential impacts on special status fish species, and a monitoring plan to evaluate the need for fish protection measures at other intakes and identify appropriate protection measures as needed."

Why only one pump, why not all of the pumps on Alameda Creek, especially since tremendous effort has gone into restoring conditions favorable for federally threatened steelhead trout and potentially the longfin smelt, recently listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)?

CCCR-28

Why aren't fish screens being proposed for more intake pumps? Have USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW agreed this is an appropriate approach? Is the proposed monitoring plan completed? Have the agencies had an opportunity to review and approve the plan? Will the public have the opportunity to review and comment on the monitoring plan? The Draft EA seems to imply that a monitoring plan has

CCCR-29

not been developed yet, "…Cargill intends to develop and implement a monitoring program." If a monitoring plan has not been developed, reviewed and approved by the agencies, the adverse impacts of the intake pumps on federal and state listed species cannot be assumed to be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. Will the agencies require Incidental Take Permits and will that be

CCCR-30

required before any permit is issued? What does the sentence, "Complete fish screen designs, permitting, and installation is likely to require several years," mean? Does this mean that O & M permit might be issued before the matter of when and where the fish screens will be installed are time certain? What is the plan for monitoring the efficacy of the fish screens after implementation?

2.13.7 Effectiveness of BMPs:

CCCR-31

We have indicated our concerns regarding some of the BMPs above. The last assessment of the effectiveness of the BMPs was conducted for the period 2010-2015. BCDC should require that a new assessment be conducted as a requirement of any permit authorization. With the increasing threat of sea level rise, and increasing flashy and intense storm events, it would be prudent to monitor the effectiveness of the BMPs under changing climatic conditions.

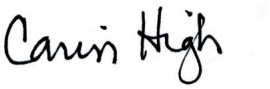
CCCR-32

CCCR-33

Based upon our review of the DEA and the prior 2016 WRA analysis of BMPs, the lack of clarity on what constitutes a "minor fill," the proposed placement of new riprap on outboard levees with no clear direction about how the use of NBS "where feasible" should be interpreted, the lack of adequate information regarding where and when fish screens will be installed, etc., it is evident that not all impacts of the proposed Salt Pond O & M activities have been fully analyzed nor the impacts to biological resources sufficiently identified. This should be rectified before BCDC considers permit issuance, as the permit duration is 10-years, and the missing information is substantive. We have also suggested additional BMPs that should be required.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and ask that we be kept informed of future opportunities to review and provide comments on this project.

Respectfully submitted,



Carin High
CCCR Co-Chair

Attachment 1

Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge

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Sent via electronic email only to schuyler.olsson@bcdc.ca.gov

Bay Conservation and Development Commission 8 June 2021
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Re: Notice of Notice of Intent to Finalize an Environmental Assessment for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities Project

Dear Mr. Olsson,

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge in response to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to Finalize the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Cargill, Incorporated Solar Salt System Maintenance and Operations Activities Project (Cargill salt pond O & M project). Thank you for providing additional time to review additional documents that were received May 28th.

Based upon our review of the EA and on the permitted activities and permit conditions in BCDC Permit No. 4-23 we have the following comments:

The DEA states that the most recent permit was issued in 1995 and that a series of extensions and amendments have been issued since that time. We urge the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to establish a firm lifespan of no more than 10-years for the forthcoming Salt Pond O & M permit authorization. In this era of rising sea levels, it would be prudent to reassess the impacts of actions along the edges of the Bay much more frequently than has previously occurred.

DEA p. 2-20 – "Over time, Cargill intends to make all outboard and most inboard berms drivable."

We applaud the movement towards the use of land-based equipment instead of dredging through tidal sloughs and cutting through tidal wetlands to access dredge locks. We commend Cargill for proposing O & M activities that can be conducted from land or from the interior of the salt ponds. However, we are concerned that the DEA has not adequately assessed the impacts of converting "all outboard and most inboard berms drivable." Does BCDC intend to cover these activities under the Sal Pond Operations and Maintenance Permit? If these activities are intended to be covered under the proposed Salt Pond O & M permit, and if making berms "drivable" includes increasing the width of existing berms - hence increasing the footprint of the berms

within the salt ponds, or bridging gaps, or culverting gaps in interior berms - then these are regulated activities that could have significant impacts to wildlife that should be identified, analyzed and mitigated in the DEA.

The gaps in internal berms have been documented to provide nesting and roosting birds protection from land-based predators. The September 2016 assessment of best management practices conducted by WRA, Inc.[1] noted, "The company also continues to create 25-foot gaps in a number of levees to improve water flow. The dual-purpose gaps also create new islands for birds that are isolated from predators." [emphasis added]

Siegel and Bacchand[2] noted, "***Lowering the Interior Levee between Ponds 1 and 2*** - Lowering this internal levee is optional but desirable and is included in both alternatives. The lowered levee creates upland ecotone as refuge for tidal marsh species and the new gaps reduce predator access." [emphasis added]

And the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report, Phase 2, Eden Landing Ecological Reserve" similarly noted, "*Predation.* Levee breaches may serve to isolate habitat from upland predators. Connecting levees through bridges and trails for public access may limit this value." [emphasis added]

In addition, conversion of these interior berms to "drivable" berms could result in the loss of nesting and roosting habitat for listed and sensitive species due to increases in human disturbance and vehicular traffic. Has Cargill identified which internal berm gaps might be retained? Has there been any coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine if there are berm gaps that should not be bridged or culverted to protect listed or rare nesting/roosting birds?

Potential increased vulnerability to land-based predators and the potential loss of nesting habitat resulting from making all outboard and most inboard berms drivable were not identified or analyzed within the EA nor was mitigation for these impacts proposed. This should be rectified before the DEA is finalized.

DEA p. 2-20 – Minor fill and excavation – The project description describes "minor fill and excavation" activities as:

- "Minor excavation to provide access to repair and replace facilities
- Other minor fill or excavation in the Bay, in managed wetlands and in salt ponds for purposes consistent with berm maintenance, access to salt ponds, use of locks, salt making, the placement of pipes, siphons, power, tidal control structures, and the prevention of erosion and repairs related to storm damage"

Are there any limitations on the total acreage or cubic yards of "minor fill" or "minor excavation"

activities that will be permitted per year? The required annual reports of completed work should cover a long enough time span to provide reasonable yearly estimates of minor fill and excavation required for O & M activities, and therefore sufficient information to provide limitations on the amount of minor fill and excavation that can occur per year.

[1] WRA, Inc. 2016. *Working in a Wildlife Environment - An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Cargill Salt's Best Management Practices 2010 - 2015*. August.

[2] Siegel, S.W. and P.A.M. Bachand. 2002. Feasibility Analysis of South Bay Salt Pond Restoration, San Francisco Estuary, California. Wetlands and Water Resources, San Rafael, California. 228 pp.

Please clarify and provide examples of "minor fill" activities covered under "salt making." All of the other examples provided in the statement above are associated with defined activities. "Salt making" is so broad a term that it would encompass all the examples included in the description above. What other activities would be covered under the heading "salt making" that would require "minor fills?"

Figure 2-3 Salt Pond Berm: Typical Cross Section –

On the inboard side of the levee, looking at the area between the "existing berm 2:1" and the inboard toe of the "maintained berm 3:1" that occurs below the pond surface elevation, is this new fill within the salt ponds? Or is the "maintained berm 3:1" what Cargill is claiming to be the baseline width of the levee?

DEA p. 2-30 – Riprap – The description of quantities of material and riprap notes:

> "Nonetheless, it may be possible that additional work not shown in the Work Plan would be required in specific areas. If this additional work exceeds the area delineated in the Work Plan by 10,000 square feet or more, then a revised Work Plan would be submitted to the pertinent regulatory agencies, and any necessary regulatory approvals would be obtained prior to commencing the work as required by the applicable permits."

Does the scenario above refer to the total amount of riprap required over the entirety of the Salt Pond O & M area? Or is the potential exceedance for a specific location? If the latter, then this threshold seems very high for riprap on outboard sides of the levees. In reviewing Table 2-7 "Summary of Volume and Area of Work Conducted, 2008-2019," none of the riprap repairs exceeded 500 lf. 10,000 square feet of riprap, if assuming a width of 20 lf, would be equal to the largest linear footage of outboard levee riprap repair. Inboard riprap repairs were much longer in length than outboard repairs. If the 10,000 sq ft exceedance threshold refers to individual riprap repair locations, then that number should be much lower for outboard levee riprap repairs, perhaps by at least half the number proposed.

Under the discussion of measures to control "non-native animals and inappropriate populations of native animals that threaten species covered in this recovery plan," the Tidal Marsh Ecosystem Recovery Plan[3] notes:

> "...Threats from other mammalian (e.g., Norway rats, cats, skunks, and raccoons) and invertebrate predators (e.g., non-native thistle weevils that feed upon seeds of *Cirsium hydrophilum* var. *hydrophilum*) should be monitored and, if necessary, control measures taken. Control measures may include a number of actions including removal of non-native predators, removal of predator perches, minimization of riprap slope protection, removal of trash from marsh access points, etc." [emphasis added]

[3] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. *Recovery Plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of Northern and Central California*. Sacramento, California. xviii + 605 pp. https://www.fws.gov/sfbaydelta/EndangeredSpecies/RecoveryPlanning/Tidal_Marsh/index.htm

Takekawa et al[4] note that "sanitary landfills and riprap shorelines are also sources of predators" of tidal marsh vertebrates. Riprap is known to attract nuisance species. Claffey et. al[5] reported a "widespread infestation of oceanfront riprap by roof rats (*Rattus rattus*) during the summer months of 1979 in Ventura County. And Breaux (2000)[6] laid out the adverse impacts of rats on listed species:

> "A 1992 report on the status of wildlife in the San Francisco Bay stated that there existed a " critical need" for research on the population dynamics and distributions of introduced mammalian predators such as the red fox, the Norway rat, and the roof rat (USFWS 1992). The report stated that techniques such as the reintroduction of the coyote to control the red fox in the South Bay, should be investigated. Control of rats has not been implemented and continues to be a problem in the South Bay for endangered species, such as clapper rails and, quite possibly, salt marsh harvest mice (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*). Additional threats to other target species selected by this project as representative of wetland species in the San Francisco Bay region (e.g., California voles (*Microtus californicus*), ornate shrews *(Sorex ornatus californicus*), salt marsh wandering shrews *(Sorex vagrans haliocoetes*), and amphibians, reptiles, terrestrial invertebrates in general, and some ground nesting birds) probably occur.
>
> Studies of South Bay marshes have documented predation of not only clapper rail eggs, but also of live chicks. While the primary predators may be raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), red foxes (*Vulpes regalis*), feral dogs, or feral cats, rats have been seen in the South Bay in relatively large numbers (Foerster et al. 1990; Albertson, pers. comm.; Harding, pers. comm.). Harvey (1988), in a study of clapper rails in three south San Francisco Bay marshes, attributed 24 percent of nest failures to Norway rats. A 1992 U.S. Fish and Wildlife study of hatching success and predation for 54 active clapper rail nests in south San Francisco Bay found rodents to be responsible for 90% of the eggs destroyed and 79% of the predation at monitored nests. Rodents were thought to be the predators because of the characteristic debris left behind after feeding, in this case egg shells, egg contents, and chick body parts. Other characteristics peculiar to rodent predators is the manner of leaving half of the egg shell intact with visible tooth marks, or a U-shaped notch eaten into the side of the shell (USFWS 1992 and 1997)."

It is evident that riprap provides habitat for non-native predators including rats and that rats have been documented to have adverse impacts to listed and rare species. The use of riprap should be severely restricted, voids should be filled to remove potential habitat for nuisance species and predators, the prohibition of the use of riprap adjacent to tidal marsh habitat or sensitive species habitat must continue, and monitoring of existing riprap for nuisance species should be required. If nuisance/predatory species are detected, consultation with the USFWS and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) should be required and appropriate means of eradication identified and approved by these agencies. In addition, we encourage Cargill to explore the use of nature-based solutions where possible to provide alternative means of

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[4] Takekawa, John Y., Isa Woo, H. I. L. D. I. E. Spautz, N. A. D. A. V. Nur, J. LETITIA Grenier, Karl Malamud-Roam, J. CULLY Nordby, ANDREW N. Cohen, Frances Malamud-Roam, and S. E. W. La Cruz. "Environmental threats to tidal-marsh vertebrates of the San Francisco Bay estuary." *Studies in Avian Biology* 32 (2006): 176.

[5] Claffey, Daniel P., Madon, Minoo B., Smith, Randall T. *An Integrated Pest Management Approach to Roof Rat Control in Oceanfront Riprap, Ventura County, California.* 1986. *Proceedings of the Twelfth Vertebrate Pest Conference (1986).* Paper 12

[6] Breaux, Andrée. Non-Native Predators: Norway Rat and Roof Rat *Rattus norvegicus* and *Rattus*. Goals Project. 2000. Baylands Ecosystem Species and Community Profiles: Life histories and environmental requirements of key plants, fish and wildlife. Prepared by the San Francisco Bay Area Wetlands Ecosystem Goals Project. P.R. Olofson, editor. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, Oakland, Calif.

berm protection to reduce potential significant adverse impacts to native wildlife including rare and listed species.

DEA p. 2-37 – 2.10.1.5 Weed Management – The DEA states:

> "Field inspections and vegetation signatures visible in aerial imagery suggested that among the species colonizing temporarily disturbed areas, invasive species such as perennial pepperweed (Lepidium latifolia) were absent and/or not problematic. Invasive species control BMPs were generally unnecessary at locks (WRA 2016)."

It is clear from reading through the WRA document that at least three dredge locks were studied, but not clear whether all dredge locks utilized during the period of 2010-2015 were inspected and assessed, or whether the condition of dredge locks utilized prior to that time were analyzed.

The 2016 WRA analysis of BMPs included figures that provide an analysis of the current condition of two dredge locks: "Figure 2. Estimated areas of proposed work for access of Lock 2 within Cargill's Solar Salt System" and "Figure 3. Estimated areas of proposed work for access of Lock 26 within Cargill's Solar Salt System."

Figures similar to these should be provided at the time of permit authorization, for all dredge locks that may be utilized during the life of the proposed BCDC permit. Comparisons could then be made between the initial figures and those provided for several years after dredge lock use. These comparisons could then help assess whether the areas impacted by dredge lock access are adequately restoring to desired vegetation targets after the dredge lock has been used. As an example, Figure 3 would seem to indicate this is not entirely the case. While the analysis included in the figure does not indicate the presence of any of the four aggressive non-native invasive species targeted by the Weed Management Program, the figure does indicate that 2,121 sq ft of the total area of disturbance (4,499 sq ft), nearly one half of the area disturbed consisted of "weedy upland grasses and alkali heath" at the time the dredge lock analysis was performed. Photo documentation of areas of disturbance should be provided in annual monitoring reports to the resource and regulatory agencies and in addition to reviewing for the presence of non-native invasive species, the disturbance area should be monitored to determine whether the areas of disturbance remain constant or increase in size (i.e. whether the impacted area remains constant or whether the footprint increases with each episode) and whether or not these areas revert to habitats that can support listed and rare species.

Puccinella maritima (seaside alkaligrass) should be added to the list of non-native invasive species that should be monitored and if documented, removed.

The Weed Management Program should include a BMP that requires survey of areas to be impacted prior to initiation of work and removal of any detected non-native weedy species in advance of the proposed work to avoid spread of non-native invasive species.

DEA p. 2-37 to 2-38 – 2.10.2 Lock Access/Egress – Annual reports of proposed and completed work should indicate whether amphibious excavators have been utilized to "walk" over lock berms, points of entry into the

ponds should be noted for the resource and regulatory agencies and before and after photos provided of areas where the amphibious excavators have "walked" over lock berms in monitoring reports to document that the impacts are indeed temporary in nature and do not require the implementation of remedial measures.

#7 - The DEA states that "Re-useable sheet piles may be placed on the outboard side of a lock to expedite consolidation of material used to seal the access cut, which in turn expedites revegetation in the vicinity of the cut," but does not indicate how long these sheet piles may remain in place, only that the "The sheets would remain in place until they are needed at another site to help seal another lock." How long are these sheet piles typically left in place? Do they have any adverse impacts to adjacent habitats? Do they result in localized erosion of adjacent wetlands or tidal flats along the tidal sloughs?

#9 – Are compliance inspections ever performed by the regulatory and resource agencies to determine that "pre-existing marsh elevations are restored?"

DEA p. 2-41 – 2.10.3 Materials Stockpiles – How often, if ever, are areas that are not identified as existing stockpile areas utilized on the outboard sides of the salt pond levees or within the interior of the salt ponds? Is it a requirement that these areas be identified prior to their use in the Advanced Notification of Proposed Work reports for regulatory and resource agencies review and comment? If new stockpile areas are utilized (excluding those placed on dry land and not in wetlands and pond interiors) how large a footprint do each of these newly utilized areas cover? It should be required that these areas of disturbance are monitored to provide assurance that they become revegetated with target native wetland species and do not become a foothold for non-native invasive species such as *Lepidium latifolium, Dittrichia, etc.*

DEA p. 2-41 – 2.10.3.2 Soil – The DEA states "Imported soil (i.e., soil not originating within areas owned or controlled by Cargill) must be reviewed and approved in advance by the Environmental Manager designated by Cargill." Are the imported soil reports regularly reviewed by the regulatory agencies?

DEA p. 2-42 – 2.10.4 Sediment Removal from Intake Structures – We commend Cargill for proposing a method of sediment removal from intake structure that has the potential to provide much more localized impacts by using divers to suction accumulated sediment rather than using dredges, barges and cranes. BCDC Permit No. 4-93 – Special Condition G required:

> "G. **Mercury Testing.** During the course of the first five years of the ten-year authorization, but no later than February 16, 2000, the permittee shall conduct a one-time mercury testing program, after approval by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Regional Water Quality Control Board, consisting of the following: (1) a comparison of levels of bioavailable mercury in selected salt pond levees and adjacent tidal marsh habitats; and (2) sampling of the prey of California clapper rails before, during and after a selected dredge lock access event. The results of these tests shall be submitted to the Commission. Depending upon the results, the Executive Director may impose further testing measures which the permittee, at its expense, shall fulfill or he shall provide a letter indicating that the testing satisfactorily indicates that the amount and/or type of mercury does not pose a threat to species of concern. If the tests indicate levels of concern, further management measures, as agreed up by the permittee and the Executive Director, shall be implemented."

Was this testing completed as required by Permit No. 4-93? If so, were any areas identified that might pose concerns for the work under review in this DEA? Have areas where sediment removal may occur been previously tested for environmental contaminants?

The annual reports of proposed and completed work should indicate the amounts of sediment removed, and whether the sediment has been reused or disposed of.

What is meant by "intake channels?" Does this refer to tidal sloughs? Intake channels do not appear to be indicated on figures that have been provided of the Cargill Solar Salt System. The 2016 WRA BMP analysis states:

> "Similarly, aerial photos were used to verify the work area during dredging of the Coyote pump station intake channel. Aerial photos showed that the intake channel to the main intake pump on Alameda Creek was dredged in early 2014, and all dredging occurred within the existing, unvegetated channel. The marsh habitat on either side of the channel appears untouched by dredging activities. Although there are no specific BMPs that prescribe impact avoidance measures for rip rap installation or pump intake maintenance, WRA was able to verify that Cargill follows the BMP principles while conducting additional maintenance activities to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources."

This text would suggest that marsh habitat is not impacted by the proposed activity, however, the DEA states, "Intake channels also require maintenance. Maintenance of intake channels may include vegetation and debris removal as well as sediment removal. Vegetation and debris removal may require use of heavy equipment on mats." The DEA also indicates that "there has been no need for sediment removal during the baseline period" therefore this is considered "new work." Before finalizing the DEA, please provide information on where the "intake channels" are located and provide some estimate of the amounts of vegetation and types of vegetation that may be removed. The impacts of the proposed activity on rare and listed species and to adjacent tidal marsh habitat and tidal flats should be analyzed and if necessary, additional BMPs and/or mitigation should be required.

DEA p. 2-52 to 2-53 – Berm Maintenance – 3 Spills – The 2016 WRA BMP analysis indicated that spillage onto the marsh plain rarely, if ever occurs and in those instances where it has occurred, the material has been removed by hand. If spillage does occur and the material cannot be removed by hand, then it should be required that the regulatory and resource agencies will be contacted, the appropriate course of action should be determined by these agencies, and monitoring of the situation should be required until the issue is determined to be resolved by the agencies.

DEA p. 2-53 "Berm Maintenance-10: Vehicular Traffic" – We believe there may be a typo on this particular item. The Best Management Practice (BMP) states, "**Vehicles** driving on berms, depending on the area and conditions, shall not exceed 35mph." Surely this is an error and the intent was to instead state, "not to exceed 15 mph"? Traveling at speeds greater than 15 mph on levee roads is certainly unsafe, has the potential to generate significant fugitive road dust [7],[8] and could result in injuries to wildlife utilizing the berms for roosting

[7] "*Fugitive Road Dust in the Eastern Coachella Valley.*" South Coast Air Quality Management District. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/steering-committees/eastern-coachella-valley/fugitive-road-dust.pdf?sfvrsn=8

[8] Demer, Lisa. 2017. "*Over 15 mph, we make clouds': Road dust plagues rural Alaska.*" https://www.rcinet.ca/eye-on-the-arctic/2017/08/14/dust-busting-bush-alaska-clouds-with-choking-dust-and-residents-want-to-do-something-about-it/

or nesting. In addition, speeds of 35 mph would pose significant hazards in those areas where pedestrian traffic is permitted.

DEA p. 2-55 – Lock Access/Egress – 10. Sediment within the Access Cut. The DEA states:

> "If additional sediment is needed to achieve the optimal elevations for reestablishing vegetation within the access cut, sediment will be removed from the slough channel and placed in the access cut once the barge has exited."

How often does removal of sediment from the slough channel occur and what amounts of material are excavated? Is it required that this activity is reported in the annual report of completed work along with identification of the location where the removal occurred and the amounts of material removed? What are the impacts of this type of activity and is the area impacted monitored to ensure there are no adverse impacts to adjacent tidal marsh or tidal flats? This information should be provided in the DEA. The conversion to amphibious excavators should hopefully eliminate this practice.

The 2016 WRA analysis of BMPs mentions, "Excavate a "sump" in the adjoining slough to accommodate excavated access cut muds. The excavated material for the sump will be placed atop an adjacent levee." Is this an accurate description of an impact that may occur as a dredge lock is being accessed? If it is, this potential impact should be included in the DEA and analyzed. If Cargill plans to revert completely to the use of an amphibious excavator, or to introduce the equipment into the ponds from land, then this particular action (excavation of a slump in the adjoining slough) may no longer be an issue of concern.

DEA p. 3-69 – Impact BIO-1: Substantial Adverse Effect on Candidate, Sensitive, or Special Status Species Less than Significant:

The DEA has determined that the adverse impacts of the proposed project on listed and rare species is less than significant. The DEA describes how implementation of the proposed Best Management Practices will reduce the adverse impacts of construction related disturbance on these species, but fails to consider the potentially significant adverse risk to roosting and nesting birds that may result from bridging or culverting gaps in internal levees to make them drivable.

The analysis of BMPs provided by WRA in 2016, mentions that Cargill "continues to create 25-foot gaps in a number of levees to improve water flow" and that these gaps "create new islands for birds that are isolated from predators." The review of BMPs documented the ongoing practice of creating gaps in internal levees as part of the operations of the salt making process and the value gaps in internal levees provide to roosting and nesting birds.

The DEA cites the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit, File Number 19009S98, in particular that:

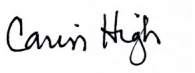
> "...mitigation for ongoing solar salt production has already been provided under the Mitigation in Perpetuity agreement with USACE (File Number 19009S98). Per this document, the 49-acre restoration project is intended to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirement for activities associated with the ongoing solar salt production in the south San Francisco Bay over the life of this permit, and, if the nature of the work remains the same, beyond to subsequent permits as well (Appendix A). As described in Section 2.6.2, the mitigation completed by Cargill covered

maintenance impacts associated with maintenance activities over approximately 30,000 acres. [emphasis added]

The question is whether the "nature of the work remains the same" i.e., whether the adverse impacts of the proposed work remain essentially the same. The DEA has failed to identify and assess whether conversion of "most of the internal berms" through construction of bridges or culverts to drivable berms would have potentially significant adverse impacts to rare and listed species of roosting and nesting birds through exposure to increased predation and loss of habitat. Therefore, it is unknown whether the previously accepted mitigation is adequate.

Based upon our review of the DEA and the 2016 WRA analysis of BMPs, it is evident that not all impacts of the proposed Salt Pond O & M activities have been fully analyzed nor the impacts to biological resources sufficiently identified. We have also suggested additional BMPs that should be required. We thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and ask that we be kept informed of future opportunities to review and provide comments on this project.

Respectfully submitted,



Carin High
CCCR Co-Chair

Attachment 2

SAVE THE BAY

SAN FRANCISCO BAY
CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO COMPLETE THE REFUGE

November 12, 2022

Rod K. Iwashita, P.E., F.ASCE, Chair
Engineering Criteria Review Board
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
375 Beale St., Suite 510
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: November 16, 2022 Engineering Criteria Review Board Meeting, Agenda Item #4

Dear Mr. Chairman and Board Members:

We appreciate the diligence of BCDC staff in seeking additional information from Cargill about its facilities and the ability to operate them safely, without risk to San Francisco Bay. After significant questions were raised last year regarding the draft Environmental Assessment for Cargill's Solar Sea Salt System Maintenance and Operation Activities, staff has diligently sought answers to pressing questions in order to establish appropriate permit guidelines and conditions. We appreciate the Board's attention to examine information collected to date and provide the staff with your additional input on the sufficiency of that information for crafting a permit. Our review of the staff report and supporting materials reveals significant additional questions we recommend the Board ask Cargill representatives and BCDC staff.

We remain deeply concerned that the extended storage of high volumes of bittern, which Cargill calls mixed sea salts (MSS) in ponds 12 and 13 immediately adjacent to the Bay, increases the stakes for effective maintenance of those pond berms, especially in a time of rising sea levels and increasing storm intensity and frequency. While Cargill has proposed a pipeline project with the East Bay Dischargers Authority to remove, dilute and discharge stored MSS over time, that project has not yet been approved, and the timing of its permitting, construction and operation are uncertain. Meanwhile, Cargill's annual salt production continues to add more bittern to the 6 million ton stockpile already in those ponds.

To provide additional relevant information for BCDC staff, other regulatory agencies and the public to assess past, current and future adequacy and integrity of the berms, the Engineering Criteria Review Board should ask for answers to questions on several topics. We appreciate you pursuing this information:

A) Seepage and Releases

The staff report represents seepage through berms as "highly limited," [staff report p.8] also that there is no evidence of "prolonged seepage" of brine or MSS [staff report p.9]. Cargill also states there is no "significant evidence" of seepage [ECRB Presentation Package p. 39]. These statements indicate that Cargill has been monitoring for seepage, and that there has in fact been some seepage that the staff memo does not quantify or date. The report does not define the terms "highly limited," "prolonged seepage," or "significant evidence".

- Has any brine of MSS exited from these ponds in the last 20 years via seepage, overtopping, leaks or in other ways, when and how much?
- Did Cargill report those releases to BCDC, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?
- How has Cargill monitored for seepage or other releases to reach the above conclusions? How did Cargill document that monitoring?
- Has BCDC obtained that documentation of seepage or other releases from Cargill and if not, why not?

B) Direct Inspections

- Has any staff from BCDC, RWQCB or USFWS inspected berms in these ponds in person, instead of relying solely on statements submitted by Cargill? If not, why not?

C) Ponds 12 & 13 Berm Core Compaction

The staff report contains the revelation that

> "Cargill completed approximately four miles of berm core compaction, primarily prioritized around P-12 and P2-13 (see Figure 3-2a through Figure 3-2d of the Package). This berm core compaction involved extracting the existing berm soils and refilling and compacting the trench with imported materials." [staff report p. 10]

Yet Cargill states that "no wide-scale repairs or berm reconstruction work has proven necessary due to seismic or erosive events." [Cargill ECRB Presentation Package, p. 39]

- What led Cargill to determine this significant berm core compaction work was needed? Did Cargill observe seepage or other berm integrity issues that prompted the company to conduct core samplings or other investigations? Has Cargill provided that information to BCDC and if not, why not?
- Why did Cargill determine that extracting the existing berm soils and replacing them with new material was necessary, after asserting that its bay mud berms are impermeable to seepage from ponds? [Cargill ECRB Presentation Package p. 36]
- What imported materials were used to refill and compact berm this trench? Were these imported materials tested for permeability before placement, and for compaction after placement? Has Cargill provided that materials testing data to BCDC and if not, why not?
- Were imported materials tested for chemical composition in advance of placement to ensure protection of the Bay from toxic contamination, and was this material certified by the RWQCB in advance of placement? If not, why not?
- Were imported materials screened according to Cargill's own specifications for acceptable riprap and clean material to ensure they are "free of debris, trash and other foreign material" [Draft Environmental Assessment, April 2021, Appendix 3]
- Was any of this extraction and refilling activity approved and permitted by BCDC or the RWQCB, and if not why not? Was this activity reported to these agencies in full through annual maintenance reports or other means before the current permit revision process was initiated?

D) Mixed Sea Salt Storage Volumes

Accurate assessment of berm safety and containment capability should be based on future MSS volumes stored in pond 12 and 13, and increasing potential for significant rainfall into the ponds from extreme storms added to MSS, not just current levels of MSS during extended drought conditions.

- What is the rate at which additional MSS is being added annually to the existing stockpile in ponds 12 and 13?
- How could these additions affect the integrity of the berms and the risk of seepage, spilling, or overtopping in combination with other factors, until the proposed pipeline to remove stockpiled MSS is approved, constructed and begins operating – which would be at least two years from now or longer depending on approval, permitting and construction delays [Cargill ECRB presentation package, p. 27]?
- If the pipeline does begin operation and removes MSS at the maximum rate proposed, and new material is being added to the stockpile at the same annual rate, what will be the net change in material volume each year?
- Has Cargill or BCDC modeled the impact of significant precipitation adding to combined MSS and water levels in ponds 12 and 13? What would be the impact of this added hydraulic pressure on seepage, risk of overtopping and berm integrity during all normal and extreme tide conditions?

E) Water Level Variation – Differential and Overtopping

Cargill's earthen berm maintenance and sea level rise assessment includes a figure presenting a "typical berm cross-section" [ECRB Presentation Package, figure 3-1] but does not detail how much variability in berm height and width, and internal and external berm water levels are present in ponds 12 and 13, and the potential for more significant differential water head to increase berm seepage.

Cargill also states "Although Bay water levels fluctuate tidally, on average there is typically less than a foot of difference between average water levels inside the ponds compared to average water elevations in the tidally influenced Bay." [Cargill ECRB Presentation Package, p. 39]. Reliance on "average" water levels does not address the risks to berm integrity, overtopping or other releases from ponds to the Bay by the much more significant differences between water levels inside the ponds and in the Bay from daily tidal fluctuations, seasonal variation, extreme storm precipitation and wind conditions, and the combination of these factors.

In addition, Cargill's sea level rise assessment notes, "overtopping only considers astronomical tide and storm tide and does not account for wave overtopping, which may occur along bayfront segments of the berms prior to still water overtopping." [AECOM Final Sea Level Rise Assessment, p. 13] The Assessment notes additional caveats regarding its inundation maps [AECOM p. 18]:

- maps "represent stillwater elevations and do not account for storm waves, rainfall or other potential variations in conditions that could affect the depth of overtopping at any given location.... Increases in storminess were not considered in this analysis. Various physical processes are typically grouped together under the term "storminess" including frequency and intensity of storms, shift in storm tracks, magnitude of storm surges, and wave heights."
- Maps "do not account for localized flooding associated with rainfall events or any changes to rainfall patterns, frequency, or intensity. During heavy rain events, berms along stormwater channels have experience occasional overtopping and scour in he past."
- "The maps do not account for potential berm failures or breaching that may occur due to scouring of berm walls during flood events or chronic inundation due to sea level rise."

- How much does the difference between internal and external berm water levels vary daily and seasonally in ponds 12 and 13? What combination of conditions creates the greatest difference in these levels, and what is the risk to berm integrity and exchange of water between ponds and the Bay under those conditions?
- Do Cargill operations dictate specified differential water head, and do they dictate a specific amount of combined mixed sea salts, brine and rainwater that can be safely stored in ponds 12 and 13?
- Has BCDC considered mandating restrictions on differential water head in Cargill's permit to ensure margin of safety against seepage or other release to the Bay?

F) Other Ponds

Several other ponds in addition to ponds 12 and 13 contain hypersaline materials.

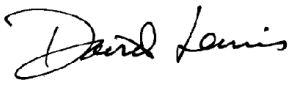
- How will BCDC evaluate and verify the integrity of these other berms and risk of seepage or failure there?

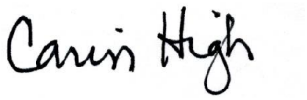
G. Vinyl Sheet Pile

The draft Environmental Assessment for this permit revision references a pilot study proposed by Cargill to install vinyl sheet pile in its earthen berms to improve their structural integrity.

- Has BCDC evaluated the feasibility, benefits and impacts of such installation?
- Has the RWQCB determined that placement of vinyl sheet pile in these berms is consistent with water quality protection guidelines?

Thank you again for your attention to these important issues. Sincerely,





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Carin High, Co-chair
Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
453 Tennessee Lane
Palo Alto, CA 94306
510-378-2120

About Save The Bay
Save The Bay is the largest organization working to protect and restore San Francisco Bay for people and wildlife, with 60 years of accomplishments and tens of thousands of supporters. We led the movement to halt unlimited filling of the Bay in the 1960s, and sponsored the legislation to establish BCDC with the mandate to minimize fill and maximize public access to the Bay. We advocate to reduce pollution, expand wetlands and accelerate region-wide adaptation to sea level rise and other climate impacts. We annually engage more than 5,000 volunteers to restore the Bay shoreline, and educate thousands of students about the Bay.

About the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
The Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge (CCCR), has an ongoing history of interest in wetlands protection, wetlands restoration and wetlands acquisition. Our senior members were part of a group of citizens who joined together, and with the support of Congressman Don Edwards, requested that Congress establish the Nation's first national wildlife refuge in an urban setting. In 1972 legislation was passed to form the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge ("Refuge"). We turned to Mr. Edwards again, and in 1988, his legislation to double the size of the Refuge was signed into law. CCCR has taken an active interest in the protection of tidal wetlands and the habitats and species supported by complete tidal wetlands habitats, and in the McAteer-Petris Act and BCDC's Bay Plan. As such we regularly comment on permit applications, policies and potential permit non-compliance.

Attachment 3

Gmail

Carin High <cccrrefuge@gmail.com>

RE: Fwd: Additional information regarding riprap

1 message

Olsson, Schuyler@BCDC <schuyler.olsson@bcdc.ca.gov> Wed, Jun 9, 2021 at 1:48 PM
To: CCCR <cccrrefuge@gmail.com>

Hi Carin,

Thanks for letting me know. We will be sure to review this and share it with the applicant as well.

Best,

Schuyler Olsson

Coastal Program Analyst

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

+1 (415) 352 3668

schuyler.olsson@bcdc.ca.gov

From: CCCR <cccrrefuge@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 9, 2021 13:19
To: Olsson, Schuyler@BCDC <schuyler.olsson@bcdc.ca.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Fwd: Additional information regarding riprap

Dear Mr. Olsson,

I hope you are well. This didn't make it into the CCCR comment letter regarding the Salt Pond O & M permit, but perhaps this information might be of use during consideration of the permit conditions or for other permit applications proposing the use of riprap.

I had a discussion with Dr. Peter Baye regarding how to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of riprap on special status and listed species due to the attractiveness of riprap to nuisance/predator species.

Respectfully,

Carin High

CCCR

Sure. It's setting-dependent, though. Here's an abbreviated spectrum from minor mitigation (infill riprap cavities with gravel to squeeze out interstitial rat habitat space) to environmentally superior alternatives, depending on shoreline setting.

For very high-energy exposed open bay levee shores (direct wave attack from open bay flats, no fringing marsh), the existing riprap (previously placed unengineered concrete slab or rubble from 1940s-1980s, and engineered quarried rock riprap from 1990s onward) can be mitigated minimally by "saturating" the interstitial spaces with medium poorly sorted gravel (pea gravel-3/4" drain rock mix). That plugs up the rodent cavity habitat, and may trap enough finer sediment to allow some (sparse) salt marsh vegetation to roughen the rip-rap and increase wave attenuation. It would also be a good idea to mix in some bay mud in with the poorly sorted gravels to maximize potential for vegetation, similar to the way gabion plantings work. Since no trees or large shrubs can grow at the saline bay edge, the stability issues for vegetation in armored banks don't apply here.

One step up from minimal mitigation would be to over-saturate riprap (old or new) with gravel, so that the gravel volume in excess of interstitial space capacity would be reworked (selectively transported onshore and alongshore by higher waves) and deposited as high gravel berms, with crests above High Tide Line (wave uprush elevation above still-water highest tides). The gravel berms (beach ridges) provide additional erosion protection (wave energy dissipation is significant), and also extensive high tide roosts for small shorebirds (like western and least sandpipers, which use the existing gravel bayshore barrier beaches that self-constructed from erosion of old gravelly fill at historic landings; *see attached 2014 memos to John Bourgeois (SBSPRP) and Marilyn Latta (SCC/ISP).* Potential nesting habitat if extensive and isolated enough. In other words, bury the rip-rap with gravel beaches that enhance their functions and extend their life (eliminating scour under and above the rip-rap, minimizing wave overtopping and gullying of the levee crest/road). The riprap itself acts as a backstop under the gravel beach, and in principle it can be reduced (lower rock fill volume, cost) if the gravel takes the brunt of the wave action. Also, storm wave-deposited gravel beach crests can actually rise higher than the levee road itself, as sea level rises. Not forever, but longer than immobile riprap, which doesn't adjust to SL or wave height.

Next level, alternative to evaluate short of "managed retreat" (conversion to tidal or overwashed intermittently tidal habitat, post-industrial), would be a set-back benched levee and gravel beach/buried riprap design adapted for significantly higher sea level rather than maintenance of existing facilities at current sea level. Not sure this will actually be needed, or whether it will be pre-empted by land use change...but if "mitigation" creeps into long-term performance time-lines or critieria, this should be evaluated for multi-decade use:

- Set-back design: fill/widen road and slope incrementally on interior side to maintain road width and stable slope; excavate flat/gently sloping high vegetated bench on bayward side, to HTL, one road width (about 12-15 ft) zone of dense high salt marsh vegetation. Vegetated bench reduces wave runup and increases wave attenuation. Retained toe riprap/gravel berm stabilizes wave swash zone while mainaining well-distributed high tide roost gravel beach habitat.
- Retain prior placed riprap and gravel berm on original slope below HTL; supplemental maintenance of gravel supply (incremental). May recycle/beneficially reuse poorly sorted gravel bar sediment from flood control channels (ALA). Finer sediments dissipate (silt) or deposit as sandy to gravelly veneer on flats (weak armoring inhibits wave resuspension and erosion of upper flats). Gravel is selectively retained and nourishes beach berms as sea level rises. Gravel beach crest instantaneously adjusts to rising sea level and wave uprush elevation.

Attachment 4

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MEMORANDUM

To: John Bourgeois, S Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project
Cc: Jeremy Lowe, ESA
Date: November 11, 2014

SUBJECT: Regeneration of marsh-fringing gravel barrier beach evolution following eradication of hybrid *Spartina*, pond 2A and 4A between Alameda Flood Control Channel and Ideal Marsh (Coyote Hills ponds); high tide shorebird roosts (sandpipers)

John-

This is a follow-up for our conversation about the spontaneous gravel beach expansion on the outer bayside fringing marshes along salt ponds 2A and 4A, west of Coyote Hills. I reported my observations to Marilyn Latta after Donna Ball and I visited them last month. I subsequently checked the time sequence of photos on Google Earth through the eradication period, and it seems that the source of the anomalous gravels (mostly angular metachert with large quartz veins, apparently local Franciscan quarry rock) is the erosion of (former) outer perimeter levee remnants, parallel with the outer edge of Ideal Marsh (a 1930s failed salt pond levee). I'd be happy to tour them with you, especially for consideration of their applicability to Eden salt pond outer levee treatments in alternative designs. In the meantime, here's a photographic field trip summary of what I saw.

While the hybrid *Spartina* colonies were expanding and coalescing, the beaches were partly smothered by fine sediment and *Spartina*, and their erosional source of coarse sediment was intercepted by the Spartina marsh. Spartina colonies also restricted swash action on the beachfaces. Local eradication seems to have remobilized the coarse sediment from remnants of the old outer levee and previous *Spartina*-stabilized beaches, resulting in expansion of a series of NW-facing pocket barrier beaches deposited on top of high salt marsh platforms and scarps. Each pocket beach's west end was tied to marsh "headlands" with relatively erosion-resistant rocky lag surfaces (levee remnants). At high tide (high marsh surface submerged at time of observation), each of the pocket barriers had small flocks (about 10-15) of least and/or western sandpipers.

The individual pocket beaches appear to be composite features, with different parts formed under different wave conditions: flatter, wider, poorly sorted washover fan sediments (gravel and sand, anthropogenic debris – high wave energy and high tides), and younger, steeper, higher berms with lighter woody and fibrous (grassy marsh litter) organic debris. The higher berm crests are almost 0.8 m above the adjacent pickleweed high marsh plain. Some of the beachface gravels are very large (10 cm or more), and may effectively be lag armor surfaces except under extreme storm wave energy conditions. There are also old boulders along the outer edge of the marsh, probably remnants of old repairs before levee failure. (noteworthy because they could be redistributed to anchor "headlands" of new NW-facing pocket beaches).

The contrast between the wave-sheltering effects of the marsh and beaches, and wave-exposed outer salt pond levee fronted by mudflat, is dramatic. The unbuffered levee segments are all armored with very well-scoured, unvegetated coarse rubble, but the marsh/beach fronted levee is growing high marsh vegetation (pickleweed and alkali-heath) 1-2 feet above the high marsh level.

Some potential applications of this spontaneous gravel beach evolution for salt pond restoration designs:

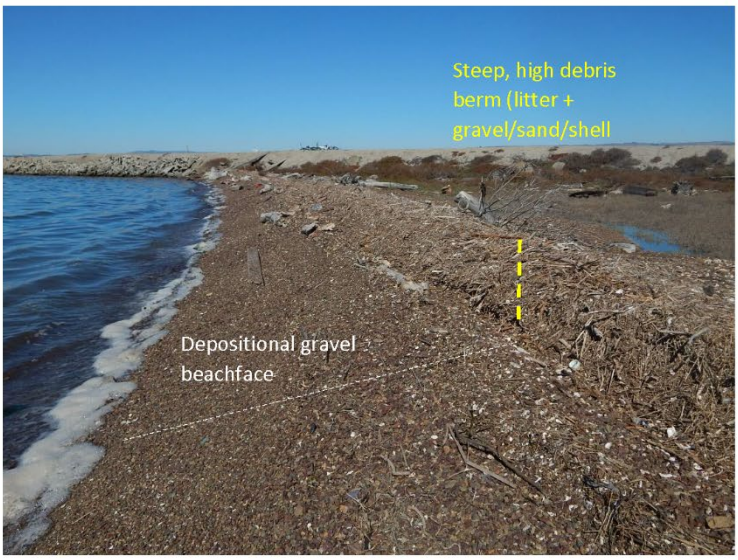
- The long, straight old levee alignment was broken up into a series of NW-oriented pocket beaches, facing dominant wave direction, due to presence of local marsh "headlands" with relatively greater resistance to erosion, apparently due to very coarse gravel and small cobble embedded in marsh peat or basal levee fill remnants. This creates a set of littoral sub-cells, each with impeded longshore transport. Without the headland groin-like traps, beach-sized sediment is apt to drift alongshore. Analogous headland features were constructed from decay-resistant eucalyptus logs inserted into bay mud at Aramburu Island beach.
- Coarse, angular gravel and very coarse sand seems to be selected in these higher wave energy shorelines with narrower mudflats and deep water fetch to NW. The beach features were self-constructed from reworking of local coarse sediment deposits without engineered placement of sediment. Self-organized littoral cells formed between local headland features and erosional sources of coarse sediment.
- Shorebird (sandpiper) use of the beaches at high tides when all tidal flats and salt marshes are submerged is evident. Amphipods appear to be present in moist gravels.
- Oyster shell hash (native oyster shell deposits) form beach slopes and crest elevations like coarse gravel at Aramburu Island, but shell was more mobile in cross-shore and alongshore transport during storm wave conditions.

Concrete slab/rubble-armored bayfront levee south of fringing salt marsh/barrier complex.

High marsh vegetation establishes on the lower half of the bayfront levee slope, in zone of storm driftwood debris deposition, in the lee of barrier beach/fringing marsh complexes. The driftwood elevation range indicates storm high tide water levels, and the persistence of perennial high salt marsh in this zone indicates that wave energy and erosion is strongly damped by the marsh and beach, relative to adjacent wave-scoured rubble armored levees exposed directly to open tidal flats.

Proximal (bayfront levee) end of marsh-fringing pocket gravel barrier, mantled with storm-deposited marsh litter and driftwood, emergent during marsh-submerging non-storm high tides. Invertebrate (amphipod) production in the moist litter is significant.

Western sandpipers roost and forage (amphipods?) on moist gravels and back of washover fans.



Composite structure of bayward barrier profile: mobile gravel beachface (above coarse gravel-cobble lag, submerged) topped by steep berm (spring tide) of organic detritus, shell, sand, and finer gravel.

Stepped beachface profile – staircase of gravel swash bars from falling tide with swash action. Marsh headland = scour-resistant gravel lag embedded in marsh sediment.

Remnant gravel and shell washover fans (storm wave deposits older than berm crest) at back of barrier beach profile. Note partial impoundment of marsh drainage – ponded fringe.

Angular chert (predominant) gravel of berm top and beachface. Matches local Coyote Hills Franciscan outcrops near quarry. Lack of abrasion-rounded or polished sediment indicates origin other than stream gravel or remobilization old beach deposit; no headland sources for angular colluvium.

Fine organic (marsh litter fragments) sediment mantle the gravel beachface of one pocket barrier during low wave energy conditions. Note washover gravel and shell in lee of steep, narrow litter-berm crest.

Aramburu Island wood micro-groin construction technique: large eucalyptus logs punched into soft bay mud like toothpicks in frosting, inserted about ½ length, and buttressed with cobbles and small boulders up to about 1 ft diameter. These create effective headlands in the upper beach profile, trapping prograded pockets of beach sediment facing toward the dominant wave direction. Beach sediment downdrift of the groin in the adjacent littoral sub-cell is transported alongshore to the next groin. Structure corresponds with gravel-cobble lag in marsh headlands outside pond 2A.

Verbal Comments from the September 4, 2024 Virtual Public Meeting

Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge

CCCR-34

(33:00) I haven't spent enough time with the EA to make any public statements about it; I do have questions of clarification, and I don't know if it's something I should do directly with Sam or if I can ask them tonight …For example, table 2-8 where you're discussing projected annual average maintenance activity quantities, I just need to know what the range is because in some columns you have two figures separated by a slash, and others you have three. And so I'm trying to figure out what is the figure that you're actually seeking… (the audio at the end of this sentence is cut off and unintelligible).

CCCR-35

(34:25) When you're saying 390 linear feet, and you've got cubic yards, how does that equate to the 390 linear feet? Are you saying that you can put all of those cubic yards; I'm assuming you're not anticipating putting all of that volume at the same location, but I'm not sure how you look at the distribution, and it's important to us to understand how far out into the bay and how deep you are going with the riprap, so I'm just trying to get an understanding of that.

CCCR-36

(36:30) I'm just curious at how it was arrived at that the only significant impact to fish, in terms of fish screens, would be at the Coyote Slough or at the Alameda County Flood Channel … It's just interesting because in the south bay it just seems like it's almost assumed that there are going to be impacts to fisheries when you have intake pumps, and so I was just trying to get a sense of how that was determined… So you don't have any feedback from NMFS or CDFW at this point in time regarding the need for fish screens on more of the identified intake areas?

APPENDIX I BCDC Resolution Approving New Permit

Note: this appendix will be provided once BCDC acts on the proposed permit.