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GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
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October 14, 2025
Sent via email

Eric Weck
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Mission Springs Water District Street Improvements for the Regional Wastewater
Reclamation Facility Project (PROJECT)
Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)
SCH# 2025090716

Dear Eric Weck:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) from the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) for the Project pursuant to 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 CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW ROLE

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

¹CEQA 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.

activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.) CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority. (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.) Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed 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.), the Project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Mission Springs Water District

Objective: The Project proposes the installation of 1.08 miles of paved roadway along the boundaries of the MSWD's Nancy Wright Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (RWRF), in place of the existing roadway condition, which is compacted dirt. The Project involves installation of asphalt pavement along the Wright RWRF's boundaries on 19th Avenue, Little Morongo Road, and 20th Avenue. No new lighting is associated with the proposed Project. The construction activities are limited to daylight hours. The Project does not include any landscaping.

Location: The Project site is located within various compacted dirt roadways located north, east, and south of the Nancy Wright Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility along 19th Avenue, Little Morongo Road, and 20th Avenue. The roadway improvements would occur along the northern, western, and southern boundaries of MSWD's Nancy Wright Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility. The project is located within the USGS Topo 7.5-minute map for Desert Hot Springs, CA, and is located in Section 14, Township 3 South and Range 4 East. The approximate GPS coordinates of the project area are 33.907441°, -116.529286°. The Project is located within the boundaries of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) and adjacent to the Willow Hole Conservation Area.

Timeframe: The Project anticipates construction activities will be conducted over a four-month period.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (i.e., biological resources). CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist MSWD in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and

wildlife (biological) resources. The MND has not adequately identified and disclosed the Project's impacts (i.e., direct, indirect, and cumulative) on biological resources and whether those impacts are reduced to less than significant.

CDFW's comments and recommendations on the MND are explained in greater detail below and summarized here. CDFW is concerned that the MND does not adequately identify or mitigate the Project's significant, or potentially significant, impacts to biological resources. CDFW requests avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that avoid or reduce impacts to less than significant are added to a revised MND.

Mitigation Measures

CEQA requires that an MND include mitigation measures to avoid or reduce significant impacts. CDFW is concerned that the mitigation measures proposed in the MND are not adequate to avoid or reduce impacts to biological resources to below a level of significance. To support MSWD in ensuring that Project impacts to biological resources are reduced to less than significant, CDFW recommends revising the mitigation measures for Nesting Birds and Burrowing Owl.

Nesting Birds

It is the Project proponent's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws related to nesting birds and birds of prey. Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 afford protective measures as follows: section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.).

With regard to the CVMSHCP, per its associated Implementing Agreement (IA) and Permits from CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Wildlife Agencies), Take associated with Covered Activities will not be in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and will be consistent with Fish and Game Code sections 3503 and 3503.5; therefore, all Covered Activities within and outside Conservation Areas must undertake measures to avoid the take of individuals, nests, and eggs of nesting birds. The CVMSHCP includes a general conservation measure that applies to all bird species to avoid impacts to habitat for nesting birds during the nesting season (CVMSHCP Section 9.7). Per IA Section 13.13, MSWD is obligated to comply with all terms and requirements of the CVMSHCP, the Wildlife Agencies' Permits that create the CVMSHCP, and the IA, including compliance with laws that protect nesting birds.

The MND and its supporting documents contain limited information on the potential for the Project site and surrounding areas to support nesting birds. CDFW notes that nesting birds, including birds that nest on the ground and in trees and shrubs, have the potential to nest in all open-space areas, vacant areas, and areas with wastewater infrastructure surrounding the proposed road alignment. Notably, the Project is located adjacent to open-space areas associated with the Willow Hole Conservation Area, under the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP), to the east of Little Morongo Road. The Project has the potential to directly or indirectly impact any nesting birds in these areas surrounding the Project site, and appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are needed to ensure that the take of individuals, nests, and eggs of nesting birds is avoided. CDFW recommends that the MND is revised to describe the areas within and surrounding the Project site that provide suitable habitat for nesting birds.

The MND includes Mitigation Measure BIO-4 for nesting birds. CDFW appreciates that MSWD included requirements in this measure to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds regardless of the time of year. However, CDFW considers other aspects of Mitigation Measure BIO-4 to be inadequate in scope to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a level less than significant. For example, the minimum buffer distances to be established around nesting birds appear inconsistent in the proposed measure (i.e., 100-300 feet for no disturbance buffers and minimum buffers of 500 feet for raptors and 300 feet for songbirds). Further, CDFW notes that buffer distances around nests may need to be increased based on the observations and best professional judgement of a qualified biologist. To reduce impacts to nesting birds to a level less than significant, CDFW recommends Mitigation Measure BIO-4 is revised as follows, with additions in **bold** and removals in ~~strikethrough~~:

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Nesting Birds

To the greatest extent feasible, the Project will avoid construction activities during the peak nesting season (January 15 through September 15). Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If active nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Construction activities may not occur inside the established buffers, which shall remain on-site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of

the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance. ~~Regardless of the time of year, a preconstruction survey shall be performed to verify absence of nesting birds. A qualified biologist shall conduct the pre-activity survey within the project areas (including access routes) and a 500-foot buffer surrounding the project areas, no more than three (3) days prior to the initiation of project activities, including, but not limited to clearing, grubbing, and/or rough grading to prevent impacts to birds and their nests. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified biologist shall make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If nesting bird activity is present within the work area or the project's zone of influence (generally 100-300 feet), a no disturbance buffer zone shall be established by the qualified biologist to be marked on the ground around each nest. The buffer shall be a minimum of 500 feet for raptors and 300 feet for songbirds, unless a smaller buffer is specifically determined by a qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species. The buffer areas shall be avoided until the nests are no longer occupied and the juvenile birds can survive independently from the nests. Active nest(s) and an established buffer distance(s) shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance. If there is no nesting activity, then no further action is needed for this measure. If an active nest is encountered during the project construction, construction shall stop immediately until a qualified biologist can determine (1) the status of the nest, and (2) when work can proceed without risking violation to state or federal laws.~~

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, section 15097(f), CDFW has prepared a draft mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) in Attachment 1 for revised MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-4.

1) *Burrowing Owl*

On October 10, 2024, the Fish and Game Commission determined that western burrowing owl warrants protection as a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.). During the candidacy period, western burrowing owl will be afforded the same protection as threatened and endangered species under CESA. If Project activities, including relocation, could result in take, appropriate CESA authorization (i.e., Incidental Take Permit under Fish and Game Code section 2081) should be obtained prior to commencement of Project activities.

Take of individual burrowing owls and their nests or eggs is defined by Fish and Game Code section 86, and prohibited by sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. Take is defined in Fish and Game Code section 86 as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill, or attempt to

hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill.” Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 afford protective measures as follows: section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.).

With regard to the CVMSHCP, the CDFW Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) Permit #2835-2008-001-06 does not provide Take Authorization for burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs. To the contrary, section 3.5.6 of the NCCP Permit states burrowing owl “pairs or individuals will not be Taken” and reiterates that the “HCP/NCCP does not authorize Take of [burrowing owl] nests [or] eggs[.]” Therefore, throughout the CVMSHCP area—both within and without Conservation Areas—Permittees must ensure that activities occurring within their jurisdictions do not result in the take, possession, or destruction of burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs. Any activity occurring within the CVMSHCP area that results in the take of burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs would be unlawful and would not be a Covered Activity under the CVMSHCP. Per IA Section 13.13, MSWD is obligated to comply with all terms and requirements of the CVMSHCP, the Wildlife Agencies’ Permits that create the CVMSHCP, and the IA, including compliance with laws that protect burrowing owls.

Page 14 of the Biological Resources Technical Report, dated March 2025 (Biological Assessment), indicates that the “result of the habitat assessment and focused burrow survey was that no potential owl burrows or suitable surrogate burrows were observed in the survey area. However, one adult BUOW was observed perched on a small log approximately 400 feet east of the Project site (east of Little Morongo Road). Therefore, BUOW are present in the Project Area and focused BUOW surveys are required to determine if, when, and how the site is used by BUOW, and whether the proposed Project may impact this species.” Page 18 of the Biological Assessment also states that “although there are no potential owl burrows within the proposed Project footprint and the Project is not likely to result in direct take of BUOW, construction related disturbances to nearby nesting BUOW could potentially result in nest failures or other indirect impacts to this species.” CDFW notes that burrowing owls frequently move into disturbed areas prior to and during construction activities since they are adapted to

highly modified habitats.^{2,3} CDFW also notes that there is also the potential for new burrows to be created by small mammals in between the time of the habitat assessment and the start of construction activities, and any new burrows or burrow surrogates have the potential to be occupied by burrowing owl. CDFW considers the Project site and surrounding vacant and open-space areas to contain suitable nesting and foraging habitat for burrowing owls.

The MND includes Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3 for burrowing owl; however, CDFW considers these measures to be inadequate in scope and timing to avoid or reduce impacts to burrowing owl to a level less than significant. For example, these mitigation measures contain limited information on how and when protocol-level surveys are to be conducted. CDFW also recommends that if burrowing owls are detected during focused surveys, a burrowing owl avoidance and monitoring plan is submitted to CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for review and approval. To support MSWD in avoiding or reducing impacts to burrowing owl to a level less than significant, CDFW recommends that Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3 are replaced with the following measure:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Burrowing Owl Focused and Pre-Construction Surveys

Suitable burrowing owl habitat has been confirmed on the site; therefore, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a CDFW-approved qualified biologist in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (2012 or most recent version)⁴ prior to any Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately, and shall submit the results of focused surveys to CDFW and USFWS as soon results become available and before commencement of any Project activities, including any vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. The information included in the survey results should be consistent with Appendix D of the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, including a detailed map showing locations of all burrowing owls, burrowing owl sign, potential burrows, and occupied burrows (occupied means at least one burrowing owl or its sign has been observed within the last three years; may be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell

² Chipman, E. D., N. E. McIntyre, R. E. Strauss, M. C. Wallace, J. D. Ray, and C. W. Boal. 2008. Effects of human land use on western burrowing owl foraging and activity budgets. *Journal of Raptor Research* 42(2): 87-98.

³ Coulombe, H. N. 1971. Behavior and population ecology of the Burrowing Owl, *Speotyto cunicularia*, in the Imperial Valley of California. *Condor* 73:162–176.

⁴ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2012. *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. State of California, Natural Resources Agency. Available for download at: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83843>.

fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site); a description of the behavior of burrowing owls during surveys; a description of survey methods; and other items listed in Appendix D of the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* under “Survey Reports.” Consultation with CDFW and USFWS must be completed prior to commencement of any Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow(s) or burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs cannot be avoided, appropriate NCCP (Fish and Game Code section 2835) or CESA authorization (i.e., Incidental Take Permit under Fish and Game Code section 2081(b)) should be obtained from CDFW prior to commencement of Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be repeated when there is a pause in construction of more than 30 days. Preconstruction surveys shall be performed by a CDFW-approved qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted and the qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and USFWS. Project activities shall not recommence until consultation with CDFW and USFWS is completed.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CEQA requires that information developed in environmental impact reports and negative declarations be incorporated into a database which may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21003, subd. (e).) Accordingly, please report any special-status species and natural communities detected during Project surveys to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The CNDDDB field survey form can be filled out and submitted online at the following link: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of environmental document 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 CDFW. Payment of the environmental document filing 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.)

Eric Weck, Engineering Manager
Mission Springs Water District
October 14, 2025
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CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the MND to assist MSWD in identifying and mitigating Project impacts to biological resources. CDFW concludes that the MND does not adequately identify or mitigate the Project's significant, or potentially significant, impacts to biological resources. CDFW recommends that revised and additional mitigation measures and analysis as described in this letter be added to a revised MND.

CDFW personnel are available for consultation regarding biological resources and strategies to avoid and minimize impacts. Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to Jacob Skaggs, Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist, at jacob.skaggs@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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Kim Freeburn
Environmental Program Manager

Attachment 1: MMRP for CDFW-Proposed Mitigation Measures

ec:

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ATTACHMENT 1: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Timing and Methods	Responsible Parties
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Nesting Birds To the greatest extent feasible, the Project will avoid construction activities during the peak nesting season (January 15 through September 15). Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If active nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Construction activities may not occur inside the established buffers, which shall remain on-site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.	Timing: No more than 3 days prior to all vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities throughout all phases of the Project. Methods: See Mitigation Measure	Implementation: Mission Springs Water District Monitoring and Reporting: Mission Springs Water District

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Burrowing Owl Focused and Pre-Construction Surveys Suitable burrowing owl habitat has been confirmed on the site; therefore, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a CDFW-approved qualified biologist in accordance with the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> (2012 or most recent version) prior to any Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately, and shall submit the results of focused surveys to CDFW and USFWS as soon results become available and before commencement of any Project activities, including any vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. The information included in the survey results should be consistent with Appendix D of the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i>, including a detailed map showing locations of all burrowing owls, burrowing owl sign, potential burrows, and occupied burrows (occupied means at least one burrowing owl or its sign has been observed within the last three years; may be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site); a description of the behavior of burrowing owls during surveys; a description of survey methods; and other items listed in Appendix D of the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> under "Survey Reports." Consultation with CDFW and USFWS must be completed prior to commencement of any Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow(s)	Timing: Focused surveys: Consistent with timing in Appendix D of the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> and prior to commencement of any Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. Pre-construction surveys: No less than 14 days prior to start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance and when there is a pause in construction of more than 30 days. Methods: See Mitigation Measure	Implementation: Mission Springs Water District Monitoring and Reporting: Mission Springs Water District
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or burrowing owl individuals, nests, or eggs cannot be avoided, appropriate NCCP (Fish and Game Code section 2835) or CESA authorization (i.e., Incidental Take Permit under Fish and Game Code section 2081(b)) should be obtained from CDFW prior to commencement of Project activities, including vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> (2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be repeated when there is a pause in construction of more than 30 days. Preconstruction surveys shall be performed by a CDFW-approved qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i>. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted and the qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and USFWS. Project activities shall not recommence until consultation with CDFW and USFWS is completed.		
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