



State of California – Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE  
Central Region  
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[www.wildlife.ca.gov](http://www.wildlife.ca.gov)

**GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor**  
**VALERIE TERMINI, Acting Director**



February 13, 2026

Monica Stillman, Environmental Specialist  
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments  
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[mstillman@slocog.org](mailto:mstillman@slocog.org)

**Subject: SLOCOG 2027 Regional Transportation Plan (Plan)  
Notice of Preparation (NOP)  
State Clearinghouse No.: 2026010391**

Dear Monica Stillman:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received an NOP to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) from the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLO COG), as Lead Agency, for the above-referenced Plan pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Plan that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, CDFW appreciates the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Plan 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

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

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agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a **Responsible Agency** under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, reasonably foreseeable future projects may be subject to CDFW's lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of reasonably foreseeable future projects may result in "take" as defined by State law of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.), related authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code will be required.

**Fully Protected Species:** CDFW has jurisdiction over fully protected species of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and fish, pursuant to Fish and Game Code sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except as follows:

- Take is for necessary scientific research,
- Efforts to recover a fully protected, endangered, or threatened species, live capture, and relocation of a bird species for the protection of livestock, or
- They are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515).

Additionally, specified types of infrastructure projects may be eligible for an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for unavoidable impacts to fully protected species if certain conditions are met (see Fish & G. Code §2081.15). Project proponents should consult with CDFW early in the project planning process if an ITP may be pursued for projects tiered from this Plan.

**Other Special-Status Species:** Species of plants and animals need not be officially listed as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened on any State or federal list pursuant to CESA and/or the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) to be considered Endangered, Rare, or Threatened under CEQA. If a species can be shown to meet the criteria specified in the CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, Chapter 3, § 15380), it should be fully considered in the environmental analysis for the Plan.

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

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

**Proponent:** San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

**Objective:** The proposed Plan is the preparation of the 2027 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) with associated Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). The Plan would address transportation needs in San Luis Obispo County by setting priorities for transportation projects and associated funding for implementation. The Plan aims to achieve a coordinated, balanced, and multimodal regional transportation system that speaks to improvements and investments in all modes, which include but are not limited to pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, highway, rail, maritime and harbors, goods movement, and aviation. Additionally, the Plan must be an internally consistent document that includes the following elements:

- The Policy Element describing the goals and policies that inform regional transportation planning, programming, and prioritization of projects, programs, and services,
- The Financial Element identifying funding sources for the RTP, including federal, state, and local funds to ensure that the plan is financially feasible by providing realistic projections of available funding,
- The Action Element detailing the specific transportation programs and investments proposed for the region. It includes short-term, mid-term, and long-term activities and assigns responsibilities for implementation, and,
- The Sustainable Communities Strategy as required by Senate Bill 375 (2008), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by aligning transportation infrastructure with land use and housing policies.

**Location:** The Plan area would include the corporate limits of San Luis Obispo County, including the seven (7) incorporated cities of Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo, and all unincorporated areas under the jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations to assist the SLO COG 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 PEIR prepared for this Plan.

**Special-Status Species:** Based on aerial imagery and species occurrence records from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2026), CDFW's familiarity with biological resources in the Plan area, and given that the Plan encompasses the entirety of San Luis Obispo County, CDFW recommends that special-

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status species be considered as part of the PEIR that will be prepared for this Plan, including, but not limited to, the species identified in **Attachment 1** of this letter. These resources would need to be evaluated and addressed as part of the PEIR and prior to any approvals that would allow ground-disturbing activities. CDFW also recommends that the PEIR analyze potential impacts to these species and provide measurable mitigation measures that would reduce impacts to less than significant levels as needed for projects tiered from this Plan.

**Botanical Surveys:** CDFW recommends that the PEIR for this Plan include a measure requiring that projects tiered from this Plan located within natural habitats be surveyed by a qualified botanist for special-status plants following the “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities” (<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline>). CDFW recommends that the plant surveys be floristic and, if necessary, utilize a known reference site for any special-status plants in order to provide a high level of confidence in the effort and results.

If a special-status plant is found, CDFW recommends that the special-status plant species be avoided whenever possible by delineating and observing a no disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet from the outer edge of the plant population(s) or specific habitat type(s) required by special-status plant species. If buffers cannot be maintained, then consultation with CDFW is warranted to determine appropriate minimization and mitigation measures for impacts to special-status plant species. If a State or federally listed plant species is identified during botanical surveys, it is recommended that consultation with CDFW be conducted to determine permitting needs.

**California Endangered Species Act:** Reasonably foreseeable future projects tiered from this Plan may be subject to CDFW’s regulatory authority pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). In the event that species listed under CESA are detected during surveys, consultation with CDFW is warranted to discuss how to implement the project and avoid “take,” or if avoidance is not feasible, to acquire a State ITP, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b), prior to any ground disturbing activities. In addition, CDFW recommends that mitigation measures for the CESA listed species be fully addressed in the CEQA document prepared for any future project tiered from this Plan.

**Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity:** California wildlife is losing the ability to move and migrate as habitat conversion and built infrastructure disrupt species habitat and cut off migration corridors. SB 790 and Assembly Bill 2344 both address wildlife connectivity in California and assert authority and responsibility to CDFW and/or local and state transportation agencies to implement wildlife connectivity actions by identifying where they are needed, coordinate and implement those actions, and establish compensatory mitigation credits for actions taken.

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The Plan area and adjacent lands are important for providing habitat connectivity for many wildlife species, including mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), and Tule elk (*Cervus canadensis nannodes*). There are several known movement barriers to wildlife (including the aforementioned species) within the Plan area, including along State Route (SR) 1 near Morro Bay, SR 41 and SR 46 near Shandon, SR-46 west of Templeton, and in several locations along Highway 101.

Implementation of the Plan could result in direct and indirect mortality, reduced reproductive success, reduced frequency of care for young resulting in reduced health or vigor of young, forcing wildlife into movement paths and areas that could increase their vulnerability to vehicle strikes and predation, and reduction in genetic exchange affecting intra-species diversity. Isolation of subpopulations limits the genetic exchange of populations and increases the risk of local extirpation. Maintaining connectivity through these linkages in the Plan's area is critical to ensure current and future wildlife populations' abilities to move and adapt to a changing climate and habitat conditions.

CDFW recommends in-depth studies on existing use of wildlife corridors within the Plan area and surrounding areas in order to evaluate the extent of future impacts of projects tiered from this Plan on wildlife connectivity and to provide a basis for infrastructure and project component redesign. Data collection methods should enable detection of species that have been found to utilize the existing movement corridors, including species mentioned above. The cumulative impacts of adjacent projects on wildlife corridors should be considered. CDFW also recommends the PEIR incorporate the CDFW programs that can be used to promote habitat connectivity, such as Regional Conservation Investment Strategies and associated Mitigation Credit Agreements and SB 790 wildlife connectivity actions.

The PEIR should also thoroughly assess existing wildlife movement corridors and habitat connectivity throughout the listed transportation improvement projects. The PEIR should also assess opportunities for enhancement of existing corridors or creation of new corridors where they may be lacking. The PEIR should provide detailed maps of specific locations where wildlife connectivity could be impacted, such as culverts, roads, fencing, etc. Finally, the PEIR should include the results of past connectivity studies within the Plan area in the assessment and where data are lacking.

In addition to the general PEIR recommendations above, CDFW recommends the following measures be incorporated within the Plan PEIR:

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### **Recommended Mitigation Measure 1: Analysis and Monitoring of Wildlife Corridor**

CDFW recommends that projects tiered from this Plan incorporate project-specific wildlife movement studies to evaluate the potential for the project to significantly impact wildlife connectivity and to guide the development of wildlife corridor mitigation measures to mitigate for connectivity impacts. For projects where wildlife corridor improvement is considered, pre-construction study results should be used to develop biologically feasible movement corridor improvements. Post-construction monitoring should also assess the use of wildlife movement corridors.

The protocol for the baseline survey, post-construction surveys, site selection criteria, and design criteria for the development of the wildlife connectivity structures should, at a minimum, follow the protocols outlined in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Wildlife Crossings Design Manual (Caltrans 2009), CDFW's Transportation Planning Companion Plan associated with the State Wildlife Action Plan (CDFW 2016), and the Federal Highway Administration Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook (FHWA 2011).

CDFW recommends that monitoring data be analyzed, summarized, and results discussed in reports that may be posted to the project webpage and submitted to CDFW and other agencies or organizations that have a duty or interest in the effectiveness of wildlife movement corridors.

### **Recommended Mitigation Measure 2: Infrastructure and Project Component Design**

CDFW recommends that on-site features that contribute to habitat connectivity should be evaluated and implemented. Aspects of the Plan that could create physical barriers to wildlife movement, including direct or indirect Plan-related activities, should be identified and addressed in the PEIR. CDFW recommends the Plan avoid developing and encroaching onto wildlife corridors, essential connectivity blocks, critical wildlife passage areas, or potential linkage areas.

The PEIR should establish measures for wildlife-friendly designs for covered activities, including but not limited to:

- **Wildlife-friendly fencing**, including restrictions on placement of fencing at the opening to culverts that would impede wildlife movement. Fencing should also be designed to deter wildlife from crossing over roads and other infrastructure and to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions during both dry and wet seasons.

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- **Culvert improvements** to support passage during wet and dry years, including but not limited to maintaining culverts to be free of sediments and vegetation; terracing to allow passage of terrestrial species where space allows; upsizing to support passage of impacted species; and determining appropriate sizes of rock-slope-protection to allow for target wildlife movement.
- **Consideration of design features** that can support wildlife movement such as minimizing lengths (entry to exit) of dedicated wildlife crossings for certain species guilds; designs (grates, shelving, terracing, etc.) that still allow light penetration; maximizing heights of crossings or adding bridges for larger species guilds; natural cover types to encourage use; bench designs to allow use of the crossings during flooding; smaller animal escape areas within or adjacent to the dedicated wildlife crossings; and anti-entrapment features and/or escape designs for grates, down-drains, etc.
- **Scientifically defensible wildlife corridor width** should be required. The functional width of usable linkages should be described and maintained outside of the zone of influence of edge effect. In general, a corridor should be at least two kilometers (km) wide, except at unavoidable bottlenecks such as freeway crossing structures (Beier 2018). The effective corridor width is the minimum spatial dimension needed to mitigate human influence on animal movement through the corridor (Ford et al. 2020).

CDFW recommends coordination with regional CDFW and conservation engineering staff on the design of connectivity mitigation measures including, but not limited to, wildlife passage undercrossings, directional fencing to prevent animals from crossing roads to reduce wildlife-vehicle strikes, removal of accumulated sediment that may block undercrossings, removal of vegetation debris, control of invasive plant species, signage to alert drivers of wildlife crossings, and education and training on wildlife crossing minimization.

Wildlife movement corridors should continue to be monitored for wildlife passage during all Plan phases (construction, operation, reclamation, and revegetation monitoring). Upon completion of Plan-related projects, any wildlife connectivity structures should be studied for an additional 12- to 24-month period, at minimum, to determine the effectiveness of utilization by wildlife of the structures.

The recommended movement studies should be used to determine locations for design modifications that support the maximum movement and connectivity for impacted species. CDFW recommends thorough monitoring of wildlife crossings both before and after construction to assess their effectiveness. This monitoring should include the use of camera traps, track beds, and other methods.

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### **Recommended Mitigation Measure 3: Compensatory Mitigation – Local Area Movement Corridors**

On- or off-site compensatory mitigation should be implemented to completely offset unavoidable impacts if infrastructure redesigns and other measures to avoid significant impacts to existing wildlife corridors within the Plan area do not fully avoid impacts to wildlife corridors. The PEIR should include an analysis of beneficial and feasible wildlife movement corridors and/or crossings at off-site locations that could be improved or constructed to enhance wildlife connectivity.

The Plan should evaluate the development of advanced mitigation credits to support mitigation for future projects and to address connectivity impacts. As mentioned above, Fish and Game Code Section 1955 et seq. (Senate Bill 790) allows CDFW to approve compensatory mitigation credits for actions that improve wildlife connectivity. These actions should lead to measurable improvements in aquatic or terrestrial habitat connectivity, wildlife migration, recolonization, and breeding opportunities, especially where these are hindered by infrastructure or habitat fragmentation and may include building road overpasses or underpasses. The Plan may also be able to provide additional value for wildlife connectivity depending on its design. Additionally, the Plan could seek out the development of Mitigation Credit Agreements as part of Regional Conservation Investment Strategy.

**CNDDB:** Please note that the CNDDB is populated by voluntary submissions of species detections. As a result, species may be present in locations not depicted in the CNDDB but where there is suitable habitat and features capable of supporting species. A lack of an occurrence record, or lack of recent occurrence records, in the CNDDB does not mean that a species is not present. All projects tiered from this Plan should adequately assess any potential project-related impacts to biological resources by ensuring biological surveys are conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist during the appropriate survey period(s) and using the appropriate protocol survey methodology as warranted in order to determine whether or not any special-status species are present at or near the project area.

**Cumulative Impact Analysis:** Given that a Plan serves primarily as a planning tool and that future project-level CEQA documents are expected to be tiered from it, CDFW recommends that a cumulative impact analysis be conducted for all potential biological resources that will either be significantly or potentially significantly impacted by implementation of the Plan, including those whose impacts are determined to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated or for those resources that are rare or in poor or declining health and will be impacted by any future project, even if those impacts are expected to be relatively small (i.e. less than significant). CDFW recommends cumulative impacts be analyzed using an acceptable methodology to evaluate the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on resources and be focused specifically on the resource, not the project. An appropriate

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resource study area identified and utilized for this analysis is advised. CDFW staff is available for consultation in support of cumulative impacts analyses as a trustee and responsible agency under CEQA.

**CEQA Alternatives Analysis:** CDFW recommends that the information and results obtained from the cumulative impacts analysis conducted as part of this Plan's PEIR be used to develop and modify the Plan's alternatives to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources to the maximum extent possible. Please note that when efforts to avoid and minimize impacts have been exhausted for projects tiered from this Plan, remaining impacts to sensitive biological resources may need to be mitigated to reduce impacts to a less than significant level, if feasible.

**Lake and Streambed Alteration:** Reasonably foreseeable future projects tiered from this Plan may be subject to CDFW's regulatory authority pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. Fish and Game Code section 1602 requires project proponents to notify CDFW prior to commencing any activity that may (a) substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; (b) substantially change or use any material from the bed, bank, or channel of any river, stream, or lake; or (c) deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake. "Any river, stream, or lake" includes those that are ephemeral or intermittent as well as those that are perennial in nature. For additional information on notification requirements, please contact our staff in the Lake and Stream Alteration Program at (559) 243-4593, or [R4LSA@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:R4LSA@wildlife.ca.gov).

CDFW therefore recommends that the PEIR for this Plan include information related to these requirements of Fish and Game code and advise that projects tiered from this Plan retain a qualified biologist to determine if potential impacts to streams may require the need to notify pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1602.

**Nesting birds:** CDFW encourages that all projects tiered from this Plan occur during the bird non-nesting season; however, if ground-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities must occur during the nesting season (February 1st through September 15th), each future project applicant is responsible for ensuring that implementation of their project does not result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or relevant Fish and Game Code sections as referenced above.

CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct pre-activity surveys for active nests no more than 10 days prior to the start of ground or vegetation disturbance to maximize the probability that nests that could potentially be impacted are detected. CDFW also recommends that surveys cover a sufficient area around each future project site to identify nests and determine their status. A sufficient area means any area potentially affected by a project. In addition to direct impacts (i.e., nest destruction), noise, vibration, and movement of workers or equipment could also affect nests. Prior to initiation of construction activities, CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct

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a survey to establish a behavioral baseline of all identified nests. Once construction begins, CDFW recommends having a qualified biologist continuously monitor nests to detect behavioral changes resulting from each future project. If behavioral changes occur, CDFW recommends halting the work causing that change and consulting with CDFW for additional avoidance and minimization measures.

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

## **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 CNDDDB. The CNDDDB field survey form can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The completed form can be mailed electronically to the CNDDDB at the following email address: [CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:CNDDDB@wildlife.ca.gov). The types of information reported to the CNDDDB can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>.

## **FILING FEES**

If it is determined that the Plan or subsequent projects have the potential to impact biological resources, an 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 CDFW. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

## **CONCLUSION**

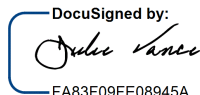
CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP to assist SLO COG in identifying and mitigating project impacts on biological resources. A Mitigation and

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Monitoring Program (MMRP) (Attachment 2) is included to assist SLO COG with incorporating the recommended mitigation measures provided above.

More information on survey and monitoring protocols for sensitive species can be found at CDFW's website (<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>). If you have any questions regarding this letter or further coordination, please contact Marile Colindres, Environmental Scientist, at the address provided on this letterhead, by telephone at (559) 974-3452, or by electronic mail at [marile.colindres@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:marile.colindres@wildlife.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

  
FA83F09FE08945A...  
Julie A. Vance  
Regional Manager

ATTACHMENT 1: Special-Status Species List

ATTACHMENT 2: MMRP

ec: State Clearinghouse  
Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation  
[State.clearinghouse@lci.ca.gov](mailto:State.clearinghouse@lci.ca.gov)

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## Attachment 1

### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLE

**PROJECT: SLOCOG 2027 Regional Transportation Plan  
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SCH No.: 2026010391**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	
		State	Federal
Giant kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	E	E
Morro Bay kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys heermanni morroensis</i>	E	E
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	E	Delisted
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	E	E
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	E	E
Californias Ridgway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	E	E
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E	E
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia sila</i>	E	E
Foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	<i>Rana boylei pop. 6</i>	E	E
California jewelflower	<i>Caulanthus californicus</i>	E	E
Chorro Creek bog thistle	<i>Cirsium fontinales var. obispoense</i>	E	E
Hearst's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hearstiorum</i>	E	None
Indian Know mountainbalm	<i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i>	E	E
Marsh sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	E	E
Nipomo Mesa lupine	<i>Lupinus nipomensis</i>	E	E
San Joaquin antelope squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	T	None
San Joaquin kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	T	E
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	T	None
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	T	None
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	T	None
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	T	None
California tiger salamander - central California DPS	<i>Ambystoma californiense pop. 1</i>	T	T
La Graciosa thistle	<i>Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepsis</i>	T	E
Gambel's water cress	<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	T	E
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	FP	None
Northern elephant seal	<i>Mirounga agustirostris</i>	FP	None
Southern sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	FP	T
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP/WL	None

White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	FP	None
Southern California/Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) Mountain lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>	C	None
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugeae</i>	C	None
Crotch's bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	C	None
Western bumble bee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	C	None
Morro manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos morroensis</i>	C	T
Adobe sanicle	<i>Sanicula maritima</i>	R	None
Camatta Canyon amole	<i>Hooveria purpurea var. reducta</i>	R	T
Hearst's ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus hearstiorum</i>	R	None
Maritime ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus maritimus</i>	R	None
Pismo clarkia	<i>Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata</i>	R	E
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	None
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i>	SSC	None
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	None
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC	None
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSC	None
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	SSC	None
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC	None
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	SSC	None
Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	SSC	None
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	None
Western snowy plover	<i>Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus</i>	SSC	T
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	None
Northern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	SSC	None
San Joaquin coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum ruddocki</i>	SSC	None
Two-striped gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	SSC	None
Southwestern pond turtle	<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	SSC	PT
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	SSC	T
Coast Range newt	<i>Taricha torosa</i>	SSC	None
Lesser slender salamander	<i>Batrachoseps minor</i>	SSC	None
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	SSC	PT
Monterey hitch	<i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>	SSC	None
Pacific lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	SSC	None
Steelhead –south central California coast DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9</i>	SSC	T
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	SSC	E

Monarch - California overwintering population	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1</i>	SA	PT
Smith's blue butterfly	<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	SA	E
Longhorn fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	SA	E
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	SA	T
California seablite	<i>Suaeda californica</i>	SA	E
Kern mallow	<i>Eremalche parryi ssp. kernensis</i>	SA	E
Monterey spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens</i>	SA	T
San Joaquin woollythreads	<i>Monolopia congdonii</i>	SA	E
Spreading navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	SA	T
E= Endangered, T=Threatened, C= Candidate for listing as Threatened and/or Endangered, R= Rare, SSC= Species of Special Concern, FP= Fully Protected, PT=Proposed Threatened, WL=Watch List, SA=Special Animal			

**Attachment 2**

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

**PROJECT: SLOCOG 2027 Regional Transportation Plan (Plan)  
Notice of Preparation (NOP)  
State Clearinghouse No.: 2026010391**

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURE	STATUS/DATE/INITIALS
<i>Before Disturbing Soil or Vegetation</i>	
<b>Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Connectivity</b>	
<b>Recommended Mitigation Measure 1:</b> Analysis and Monitoring of Wildlife Corridor	
<b>Recommended Mitigation Measure 2:</b> Infrastructure and Project Component Design	
<b>Recommended Mitigation Measure 3:</b> Compensatory Mitigation – Local Area Movement Corridors	