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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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October 5, 2026

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Subject: ENZ Quarry Use Permit and Reclamation Plan Amendment Project (Project)
Initial Study (IS) and Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)
State Clearinghouse No.: 2026080831

Dear Susie Pineda:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received an IS / MND from the County of San Benito (County) for the above referenced 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, CDFW appreciates 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,

[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.

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and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (*Id.*, § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect 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.

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).

Unlisted Species: Species of plants and animals need not be officially listed as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened (E, R, or T) on any State or Federal list to be considered E, R, or T under CEQA. If a species can be shown to meet the criteria for E, R, or T, as specified in the CEQA Guidelines section 15380, CDFW recommends it be fully considered in the environmental analysis for the Project.

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 are provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515).

Water Rights: The capture of stream flows to is subject to appropriation and approval by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) pursuant to Water Code section

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1200 et seq. CDFW, as Trustee Agency, is consulted by SWRCB during the water rights process to provide terms and conditions designed to protect fish and wildlife prior to appropriation of the State's water resources. Certain fish and wildlife are reliant upon aquatic and riparian ecosystems, which in turn are reliant upon adequate flows of water. CDFW, therefore, has a material interest in assuring that adequate water flows within streams for the protection, maintenance, and proper stewardship of those resources. CDFW provides, as available, biological expertise to review and comment on environmental documents and impacts arising from Project activities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Proponent: Robert W. Enz

Objective: The Project proposes to amend the current Conditional Use Permit and Reclamation Plan for the existing Enz Quarry surface mining operation to increase the maximum annual production from 100,000 tons to 375,000 tons; lower the quarry floor to facilitate the construction of a new materials processing pad; incorporate an existing rock saw operation; expand and modify the Reclamation Plan boundary to 382 acres; and authorize the import of aggregate materials.

Location: The Project site is located in unincorporated San Benito County, specifically at 1781 Limekiln Road, approximately 11 miles south of the City of Hollister and approximately 5 miles west of State Route 25. The Project site is located within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN's) 026-040-014, 026-040-022, 026-060-007, 026-110-002, 026-110-003, and 026-110-016.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations to assist San Benito County 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 IS / MND (i.e., MND) prepared for this Project.

The Project site is designated as Agricultural Rangeland and includes the current mine and facilities. The principal land uses in the area are mining, cattle grazing, agriculture, rural residential development, and recreation. The Hollister Hills State Off Highway Vehicle Park is located approximately 6.5 miles north of the Project site. The Project site is situated within the Pescadero Creek watershed which includes Thompson Creek, which flows through the Project site within a relatively level, narrow floodplain bounded by steep foothills. The surrounding landscape is defined by narrow river valleys and moderately to steep mountainous terrain. The principal habitats in the study area are

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mixed oak-gray pine woodland, black sage scrub, annual grassland, and sycamore-oak riparian woodland.

The MND establishes the environmental baseline for the Project site as the physical conditions present when analysis began in 2023, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15125. The IS does not include an analysis of impacts that may result from the existing rock saw operation or the proposed addition of a second rock saw operation as incorporating an existing use already included in the baseline.

The Project proposes increasing aggerate production from 100,000 tons per year to 375,000 tons per year. CDFW is concerned that the Project's duration of 126 years, combined with the proposed increase mineral extraction, and related rock processing and transport activities, could result in significant short and long-term impacts to special-status species and habitats within and around the Project site. Specifically, impacts associated with noise (hydroacoustic and acoustic), water quality, vibration, and direct disturbance.

The MND asserts that, "The continued use of the rock saw operation and storage of mining products may impact this plant community (California sycamore – oak riparian woodland) as some of these features occur within 50 feet from the creek's top-of-bank and the riparian woodland community occurs within this 50-foot setback buffer. Along the southern side of the creek, mining features within the buffer include a portion of Limekiln Road and a portion of the mining materials storage area. Along the northern side of the creek, features within the buffer include existing roads and one equipment/road crossing of the creek."

CDFW strongly recommends modifying the siting of Project activities to limit aggregate processing near Thompson Creek in the western section of the Project site and relocating new proposed Project activities farther from the Thompson Creek riparian corridor and associated habitats. These adjustments would contribute to reducing the potential for impacts to sensitive species and habitats.

In addition to the general recommendation provided above, CDFW is concerned about the ability of some the proposed mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant and avoid unauthorized take for several special-status animal species, including: the State and federally threatened California tiger salamander- central California Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Ambystoma californiense* pop.1); the State fully protected golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*); the State candidate and federally proposed threatened western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*); the State candidate Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*); the State species of special concern pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and western red bat (*Lasiurus frantzii*); and the State species of special concern and federally threatened

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California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*); and the State species of special concern and federally proposed threatened northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*).

California Tiger Salamander

The MND states the California tiger salamander (CTS) were evaluated for presence within the Project site but were not considered for further review due to lack of suitable habit. CDFW does not concur with this conclusion. A review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) indicates that there are historical occurrences of CTS documented within two miles of the Project site (CDFW 2026), and several hydrological features, including Thompson Creek, are located within the Project vicinity that may provide suitable habitat for CTS breeding and dispersal. Based on a review of aerial imagery, it also appears that portions of the Project site contain suitable upland habitat for CTS dispersal. CTS breed and develop in vernal and seasonal pools and stock ponds in grassland, woodland, and scrub habitat types and have been determined to be physiologically capable of dispersing up to approximately 1 ½-miles from seasonally flooded wetlands (Searcy and Shaffer 2011).

As portions of the Project site contain suitable habitat for CTS breeding and/or dispersal, CDFW recommends the MND include the following measures:

Recommended Mitigation Measure 1: Focused CTS Protocol-level Surveys
CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct protocol-level surveys in accordance with the USFWS "Interim Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for Determining Presence or a Negative Finding of the California Tiger Salamander" (USFWS 2003) at the appropriate time of year to determine the existence and extent of CTS breeding and refugia habitat. CDFW recommends these surveys be conducted within areas of suitable habitat prior to mining expansion activities within an aera. The protocol-level surveys for CTS require more than one survey season and are dependent upon sufficient rainfall to complete. As a result, consultation with CDFW is recommended well in advance of beginning the surveys and prior to any planned vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. CDFW advises that the protocol-level survey include a 100-foot buffer around the Project area in all areas of wetland and upland habitat that could support CTS. Please be advised that protocol-level survey results are viable for two years after the results are reviewed by CDFW.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 2: CTS Avoidance Buffer
If CTS protocol-level surveys as described in Recommended Mitigation Measure 1 are not conducted, CDFW advises that a minimum 50-foot no-disturbance buffer be delineated around all small mammal burrows in suitable upland refugia habitat within and/or adjacent to a mining expansion area. Further, CDFW recommends potential or known breeding habitat within and/or adjacent to the Project site be delineated

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with a minimum 250-foot no-disturbance buffer. Both upland burrow and wetland breeding no-disturbance buffers are intended to minimize impacts to CTS habitat and avoid take of individuals.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 3: CTS Take Authorization
If through surveys it is determined that CTS are occupying or have the potential to occupy the Project site, consultation with CDFW is warranted to determine if the Project can avoid take. If take cannot be avoided, take authorization through the acquisition of an Incidental Take Permit (ITP), pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b) is necessary to comply with CESA.

Fully Protected Raptors

The Project site is within the known geographic range of golden eagle (GOEA) and white-tailed kite (WTKI), and mitigation measures (MMs) BIO-7, BIO8, and BIO-9 are provided to mitigate for potential significant impacts to these species. CDFW concurs with these measures but recommends that preconstruction surveys for GOEA follow the Interim Golden Eagle Inventory and Monitoring Protocols; and Other Recommendations guidelines (Pagel 2010). CDFW also recommends that if either of these species are documented during surveys, a minimum ½-mile no-disturbance buffer be implemented around each nest. CDFW advises that this buffer remain in place until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified biologist has determined that nesting has ceased, the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon parental care for survival. In the event that a GOEA, or WTKI nest is detected during surveys, and a ½-mile no-disturbance buffer is not feasible, consultation with CDFW is recommended for guidance on the development of take avoidance measures.

Western Spadefoot

The California Fish and Game Commission (FGC) approved western spadefoot (WESP) as a candidate for potential listing as a protected species under CESA on August 13, 2026, and published these findings in the California Regulatory Notice Register (Notice Register) on September 25, 2026. As such, WESP is now a candidate under CESA and receives the same legal protection afforded to an endangered or threatened species (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2074.2 & 2085).

The MND states the western spadefoot (WESP) is unlikely to occur within the Project site due to the lack of seasonal pools, on-going quarry activities and the annual discing of the grassland/ruderal fields. CDFW does not concur with this conclusion. There is a historical occurrence of WESP documented within 1 ½ miles of the Project site (CDFW 2026) and several hydrological features, including Thompson Creek, are located within the Project vicinity that may provide suitable habitat for WESP breeding and dispersal. Based on a review of aerial imagery, it also appears that portions of the Project site

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contain suitable upland habitat for WESP dispersal. Therefore, CDFW recommends the following measures be included in the MND:

Recommended Mitigation Measure 4: WESP Pre-Activity Surveys

CDFW recommends a qualified biologist conduct focused daytime and nighttime surveys for western spadefoot, during and following rainfall events prior to mining expansion into areas of suitable habitat. Two years of surveys demonstrating absence of breeding activity are recommended before mining activities occur in or adjacent to potential breeding features. If western spadefoot is detected at any life stage, consultation with CDFW is recommended to discuss feasible measures to avoid take.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 5: WESP Avoidance

If burrows, cracks, loose soil, or soft soil areas immediately adjacent to water features, or other refugia are found to be used by WESP during focused surveys, CDFW recommends implementation of a 1,000-foot no-disturbance buffer around the outermost edge of these habitats. If any life stage of WESP is observed on the Project site, Project activities within 1,000 feet should cease and a no-disturbance buffer should be delineated in compliance with this measure.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 6: WESP Take Authorization

If any life stage of WESP is observed on or in the vicinity of the Project site and take cannot be avoided, CDFW should be contacted immediately to initiate acquisition of an ITP, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b) to comply with CESA. The Project would not be permitted to continue within the no-disturbance buffer until after the ITP is issued and all pre-Project ITP requirements have been met.

Crotch's Bumble Bee

The MND states that Crotch's bumble bee (CBB) has the potential to forage within the Project site. The MND includes MM BIO-3 and BIO-4 to mitigate for potential significant impacts to the species, which requires delaying mowing and discing until late summer /fall and avoiding utilizing herbicides toxic to pollinators. CDFW does not concur that these measures are sufficient to mitigate for potential significant impacts to CBB, particularly as there are no measures that require CBB surveys or species-specific avoidance. Therefore, CDFW recommends the MND include the following measures:

Recommended Mitigation Measure 7: CBB Focused Surveys
CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist conduct focused surveys for CBB and their requisite habitat features the blooming period immediately prior to mining

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expansion within a previously undisturbed area following the methodology outlined in the Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023).

Recommended Mitigation Measure 8: CBB Avoidance Buffer
If CBB is detected, CDFW recommends that all small mammal burrows and thatched/bunch grasses be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet to avoid take and potentially significant impacts. If CBB has been detected during appropriate surveys and ground-disturbing activities will occur, consultation with CDFW is warranted to discuss how to implement Project activities and avoid take. Any detection of CBB prior to or during Project implementation warrants consultation with CDFW to discuss how to avoid take.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 9: CBB Take Authorization
If take cannot be avoided, take authorization through the acquisition of an ITP is necessary to comply with CESA, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2081 subdivision (b).

Special-Status Bats

The MND states that pallid bat (PAB) and western red bat (WRB) have the potential to occur in Thompson Creek riparian corridor, especially in the sycamore and live oak trees that line the creek. The MND includes MM BIO-11 to mitigate for potential significant impacts to PAB and WRB, which requires a bat survey, buffer zones and installing exclusion devices and/or scheduling constraints. CDFW concurs with surveys and buffer zones but recommends the MND be modified and include the following measures:

Recommended Mitigation Measure 10: Bat Pre-Activity Surveys
No more than 30 days prior to initiating vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities associated with mining expansion activities, CDFW recommends assessing presence/absence of special-status bat roosts by conducting focused surveys where suitable habitat is present during the appropriate period of bat activity. Focused survey methodology is advised to include visual surveys of bats (observation of presence of bats during foraging period), inspection for suitable habitat or bat sign (guano), and use of ultrasonic detectors (Anabat, Sonobat, etc.) as part of dusk emergence and pre-dawn reentry surveys. To maximize detectability, each survey needs to be conducted within one 24-hour period.

Recommended Mitigation Measure 11: Bat Roost No-Disturbance Buffer
If bats are present, CDFW recommends that a 100-foot no-disturbance buffer be placed around the roost and that a qualified biologist monitor the roost for signs of disturbance to bats from project-related activities. If a bat roost is present and work

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is planned to occur during the maternity season, CDFW recommends that no disturbance to maternity roosts occur and that CDFW be consulted to determine measures to prevent breeding disruption or failure.

California Red-legged Frog

The MND states that California red-legged frog (CRLF) has the potential to occur in Thompson Creek within the Project site. The MND includes MM BIO-1 to mitigate for potential significant impacts to the species, which limits Project related grading activities within 50-feet of Thompson Creek and removal of existing quarry-related construction materials within the 50 feet of the creek. CDFW concurs with avoiding impacts to Thompson Creek but does not concur that sufficient mitigation measures are provided to avoid potential significant impacts to CRLF and recommends that MM BIO-1 be modified to require that mining expansion activities be timed to avoid the period when CRLF are most likely to be moving through upland areas (November 1 and March 31). When ground-disturbing activities must take place between November 1 and March 31, CDFW recommends a qualified biologist monitor construction activity daily for CRLF. CDFW also recommends that a qualified biologist conduct focused surveys for CRLF within areas of suitable habitat adjacent to or within the Project site 48-hours prior to initiating mining expansion activities (two-night surveys immediately prior to construction or as otherwise required by USFWS in accordance with the "Revised Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog" (USFWS 2005) to determine if CRLF are within or adjacent to the Project site. If any CRLF are found during preconstruction surveys or at any time during mining activities, CDFW recommends avoidance whenever possible via delineation and observance of a 50-foot no-disturbance buffer around CRLF and their burrows. If CRLF are observed on the Project site, CDFW also recommends that Project activities in the immediate vicinity cease, allowing individuals to leave the Project site on their own accord.

Northwestern Pond Turtle

The MND states that northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) has the potential to occur in Thompson Creek within the Project site and using the creek corridor as dispersal habitat. The MND includes MM BIO-1 to mitigate for potential significant impacts to the species, which limits Project related grading activities within 50-feet of Thompson Creek and removal of existing quarry-related construction materials within the 50 feet of the creek. CDFW concurs with avoiding impacts to Thompson Creek but does not concur that sufficient mitigation measures are provided to avoid potential significant impacts to NWPT and recommends that MM BIO-1 be modified to require that a qualified biologist conduct focused surveys for NWPT within 10 days prior to mining expansion activities in areas of suitable upland habitat, and that focused surveys for nests occur during the egg-laying season of March through August when mining activities occur within the vicinity of Thompson Creek. CDFW recommends that any NWPT nests that are

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discovered remain undisturbed with a no-disturbance buffer maintained around the nest until the eggs have hatched and neonates are no longer in the nest or Project areas. If NWPT individuals are discovered at the site during surveys or Project activities, CDFW recommends that they be allowed to move out of the area of their own volition without disturbance.

Editorial Comments and/or Suggestions

Nesting Birds: CDFW encourages that Project ground-disturbing activities 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), the Project applicant is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Project does not result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or relevant Fish and Game Code sections as referenced above. MM BIO-7 describes the bird non-nesting season as between August 15th – February 1rst). CDFW recommends modifying these dates to (September 15th – February 1st).

CDFW further recommends that a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey 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 the Project site to identify nests and determine their status. A sufficient area means any area potentially affected, either directly or indirectly, by the Project. In addition to direct impacts (i.e., nest destruction), noise, vibration, and movement of workers or equipment could also affect nests. CDFW recommends that a qualified biologist establish a behavioral baseline of all identified nests. Once Project activities begin, CDFW recommends having a qualified biologist continuously monitor nests to detect behavioral changes resulting from the Project. If behavioral changes occur, CDFW recommends halting the work causing that change and consulting with CDFW for additional avoidance and minimization measures.

MM BIO-9 and BIO-10 provide nest buffers and monitoring in which buffers will be determined by a qualified biologist. CDFW recommends if continuous monitoring of identified nests by a qualified biologist is not feasible, 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 Project site 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.

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Lake and Streambed Alteration: The MND describes Thompson Creek within the Project site and the road that runs adjacent to it and states, "This road and its existing crossing at Thompson Creek would require minor improvements to comply with County standards." The MND also acknowledges that impacts to Thompson Creek would require the Project proponent to comply with Fish and Game Code. CDFW concurs with the conclusion in the MND and would like to note that Project activities that substantially change the bed, bank, and channel of any river, stream, or lake are subject to CDFW's regulatory authority pursuant Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. Fish and Game Code section 1602 requires an entity 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 (including the removal of riparian vegetation): (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 and may include those that are highly modified such as canals and retention basins.

CDFW is required to comply with CEQA in the issuance of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA); therefore, if the CEQA document approved for the Project does not adequately describe the Project and its impacts to lakes or streams, a subsequent CEQA analysis may be necessary for LSAA issuance. For information on notification requirements, please refer to CDFW's website (https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA) or contact CDFW staff in the Central Region Lake and Streambed Alteration Program at (559) 243-4593.

Water Pollution: Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 5650, it is unlawful to deposit in, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into "Waters of the State" any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals, or bird life, including non-native species. It is possible that without mitigation measures this Project could result in pollution of a "Waters of the State" from increased sediment, salts, nitrates, and pathogens in storm water runoff; discharge of other constituents of concern such as endocrine disruptors; or disturbance-related erosion which could impact fish and wildlife resources. The Regional Water Quality Control Board and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also have jurisdiction regarding discharge and pollution to "Waters of the State."

CNDDB Positive Submission of Data: Please note that the CNDDB is populated by voluntary submission records 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 in the CNDDB does not mean a species is not present. In order to adequately assess any potential Project-related impacts to biological resources, surveys conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist/botanist during the appropriate survey period(s) and using the appropriate

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protocol survey methodology are warranted in order to determine whether or not any special-status species are present at or near the Project site.

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 CNDDB. The CNDDB field survey form can be filled out and submitted online at the following link: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Submitting-Data. The types of information reported to CNDDB can be found at the following link: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Plants-and-Animals.

FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, could 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).

CONCLUSION

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the MND to assist the County in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources. A Mitigation and Monitoring Program (MMRP) (Attachment 1) is included to assist the County with incorporating the recommended mitigation measures provided above. Questions regarding this letter or further coordination should be directed to John Riedel, Environmental Scientist, at (559) 807-1453 or john.riedel@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
Julie Vance
FA83F09FE08945A...

Julie A. Vance
Regional Manager

Attachment 1- MMRP Table

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Land Use and Climate Innovation
state.clearinghouse@lci.ca.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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Attachment 1

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Attachment 1

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

PROJECT: ENZ Quarry Use Permit and Reclamation Plan Amendment Project

SCH No.: 2026080831

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURE	STATUS/DATE/INITIALS
Before Disturbing Soil or Vegetation	
California Tiger Salamander (CTS)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 1: CTS focused surveys	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 3: CTS take authorization	
Western Spadefoot (WESP)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 4: WESP focused surveys	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 6: WESP take authorization	
Crotch's Bumble Bee (CBB)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 7: CBB focused surveys	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 9: CBB take authorization	
Special-Status Bats (SSB)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 10: SSB pre-activity surveys	
During Construction	
California Tiger Salamander (CTS)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 2: CTS avoidance buffer	
Western Spadefoot (WESP)	

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RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURE	STATUS/DATE/INITIALS
Recommended Mitigation Measure 5: WESP avoidance buffer	
Crotch's Bumble Bee (CBB)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 8: CBB avoidance buffer	
Special-Status Bats (SSB)	
Recommended Mitigation Measure 11: SSB no-disturbance buffer	