State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Bay Delta Region
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
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GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

September 13, 2023

Sabrina Landreth
East Bay Regional Park District
SLandreth@ebparks.org

Subject: Incidental Take Permit for Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan, 2081-2011-046-03, Amendment No. 1

Dear Sabrina Landreth:

Enclosed you will find an electronic copy of the Incidental Take Permit Amendment for the above referenced Project, which has been digitally signed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Please read the permit carefully, sign the acknowledgement, and return the original **no later than 30 days from CDFW signature**, and prior to continuation of ground-disturbing activities. You may return an electronic copy of the permit with digital signature to CESA@wildlife.ca.gov. Digital signatures shall comply with Government Code section 16.5. Digital signatures facilitated by CDFW will be automatically returned. Alternatively, you may return a hard copy of the permit via mail to:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Habitat Conservation Planning Branch, CESA Permitting
Post Office Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

You are advised to keep the permit and amendment in a secure location and distribute copies to appropriate project staff responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions of approval of the permit. Note that you are required to comply with certain conditions of approval prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. Additionally, a copy of the permit must be maintained at the project work site and made available for inspection by CDFW staff when requested.

The permit amendment will not take effect until the signed acknowledgement is received by CDFW. If you wish to discuss these instructions or have questions regarding the permit, please contact Marcia Gresfrud, Environmental Scientist, at (707) 688-2812 or Marcia.Grefsrud@wildlife.ca.gov; or Brenda Blinn, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisory), at Brenda.Blinn@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
Erin Chappell
B77E9A6211EF486...

Erin Chappell
Regional Manager
Bay Delta Region

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Bay Delta Region
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534

AMENDMENT NO. 1
(A Minor Amendment)
California Endangered Species Act
Incidental Take Permit No. 2081-20 11-046-03
East Bay Regional Park District
Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan
in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties

INTRODUCTION

On January 12, 2018, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) issued Incidental Take Permit No. 2081-2011-046-03 (ITP) to East Bay Regional Park District (Permittee, EBRPD), authorizing take of Alameda whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*), and pallid manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pallida*) (collectively, the Covered Species) associated with and incidental to the Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California (Project). The Project as described in the ITP, as originally issued by CDFW, includes fuels and vegetation management treatment over 2,466.12 acres along 25 miles of wildland-urban interface in the East Bay Hills. The goal of the Project is to reduce fuel loads to decrease fire hazards that could result in loss of damage to property and life. The location, guidelines and goals of the Project, as well as ongoing vegetation management activities in EBRPD parklands, are based on an EBRPD management plan, the Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan (WHRRMP) prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. 2009.

Within the 12 regional parks and preserves covered under the ITP, there are 117 recommended treatment areas (RTAs), which are spatial units that require consistent fuel management and treatment considerations. The RTAs are comprised of both initial and maintenance areas. In issuing the ITP, CDFW found, among other things, that Permittee's compliance with the Conditions of Approval of the ITP would fully mitigate Project impacts of the taking on the Covered Species and that issuance of the ITP would not jeopardize the continued existence of the Covered Species.

In a letter dated, August 1, 2023, the Permittee requested to amend the original ITP to extend the expiration date from December 31, 2026 to December 31, 2033, and expand take coverage for Alameda whipsnake to include an additional 2,300 acres (corrected on August 23, 2023 to 2,278 acres). These additional acres are located outside of the RTAs described in the ITP but within the 12 parks covered under the ITP. Although take authorization for Alameda whipsnake expands to a total of 4,744.12 acres within the 12 preserves covered under the ITP, the impacts to Covered Species are not expected to increase. Permanent loss of Alameda whipsnake core scrub habitat by conversion to

dispersal/foraging habitat or fragmentation is expected to remain at 322.6 acres as described in the ITP.

Drought and climate change-associated ecosystem stressors and related tree dieback have been observed in parklands in the same geographic region as described in the original ITP. This dieback has exacerbated the wildfire hazard and necessitated the addition of new fuels treatment areas outside of the 2,466.12-acre Project Area covered under the ITP. To address this issue, EBRPD prepared the East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum (EBHVTP PSA/Addendum) under the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) which were adopted by the EBRPD's Board of Directors on July 18, 2023. Subsequently, the Permittee requested to expand take coverage for Alameda whipsnake to include an additional 2,278 acres as described in the PSA/Addendum.

This Minor Amendment No. 1 (Amendment) makes the following changes to the existing ITP:

First, this Amendment corrects the name of the Permittee.

Second, this Amendment extends the expiration date to December 31, 2033.

Third, this Amendment expands the Project Area an additional 2,278 acres beyond what was described in the original ITP. The additional Project Area is shown in Figure A1.

Fourth, this Amendment updates CDFW addresses.

Fifth, this Amendment adds additional Figures and Attachments.

Sixth, this Amendment updates the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Condition of Approval and CEQA findings.

AMENDMENT

The ITP is amended as follows (amended language in ***bold italics***; deleted language in ~~strikethrough~~):

1. Page 1 shall be amended to read:

   Permittee: East Bay Regional Park District

   Principal Officer: ~~Robert E. Doyle~~ ***Sabrina Landreth***, General Manager

2. Page 2, Project Location, shall be amended to read:

   The Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan ***and East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project*** (Project) ~~is~~ ***are*** located within ~~2,967~~ ***5,254*** acres of 14 East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) (Permittee) regional parks and preserves in the East Bay Hills of western Alameda County and western Contra Costa County (Figure ***A***1). The list below includes each park/preserve and the approximate acreage of treatment within each park/preserve area. Twelve of the fourteen parks are included in this ITP.

   - Point Pinole Regional Recreation Area (Point Pinole), 478.40 acres; (not included)
   - Sobrante Ridge Regional Preserve (Sobrante Ridge), 18.35 acres;
   - Kennedy Grove, 15.20 acres;
   - Wildcat Canyon Regional Park (Wildcat Canyon), 122.20 acres;
   - Miller-Knox Regional Shoreline (Miller/Knox), 22.23 acres; (not included)
   - Tilden Regional Park (Tilden), ~~546.82~~ ***1,536.28*** acres;
   - Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve (Claremont Canyon) 165.62 acres;
   - Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve (Sibley Volcanic), ~~165~~ ***634.93*** acres;
   - Temescal Regional Recreation Area (Temescal), 1.50 acres;
   - Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve (Huckleberry Botanic), 18.05 acres;
   - Redwood Regional Park (Redwood Regional), ~~163~~ ***495***.53 acres;
   - Leona Canyon Regional Open Space Preserve (Leona Canyon), 65.08 acres;
   - Anthony Chabot Regional Park (Anthony Chabot), 1,~~082~~ ***535.89*** acres; and
   - Lake Chabot Regional Park (Lake Chabot), ~~101~~ ***135***.49 acres.

3. Page 2, Project Description, shall be amended to read:

Project Description:

The Project, which includes 12 of the 14 parks and preserves covered under this ITP, includes fuels and vegetation management treatment over ~~2,466.12~~ ***4,744.12*** acres along 25 miles of wildland-urban interface in the East Bay Hills. The goal of the Project is to reduce fuel loads to decrease fire hazards that could result in loss of damage to property and life. The location, guidelines and goals of the Project, as well as ongoing vegetation management activities in EBRPD parklands, are based on an EBRPD management plan, the Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan (WHRRMP) prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. 2009, ***and on the East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project (EBHVTP) Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum (PSA/Addendum) prepared under the California Vegetation Treatment Program Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (CalVTP PEIR)***. Within the 12 regional parks and preserves there are 117 recommended treatment areas (RTAs) ***and 21 East Bay Hills (EBH) VTP Treatment Areas (VTAs)***, which are spatial units that require consistent fuel management and treatment considerations. The RTAs ***and VTAs (collectively, "Treatment Areas")*** are comprised of both initial ***treatment*** and maintenance areas (Figure 2).

The EBHVTP consists of vegetation treatments on up to 2,278 acres of EBRPD-managed lands in the East Bay Hills (Figure A2-1). The treatments span from Charles Lee Tilden Regional Park (Tilden Regional Park) in the north to areas of Lake Chabot Regional Park in the south (Figure A2-1). The CalVTP treatment types that will be implemented are fuel breaks, Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fuel reduction, and ecological restoration. The treatment activities that will be used to implement the Project include manual treatments, mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, herbicide application, and prescribed herbivory.

WUI Fuel Reduction: 89 acres. The WUI fuel reduction treatment type will be implemented in California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection -designated WUI areas, which is the zone of transition between wilderness or parkland areas and land developed by human activity. WUI fuel reduction treatment areas within the Project Area include locations near paved roadways, developed and disturbed areas (e.g., freeway offramps and onramps), commercial properties, and residential structures. WUI fuel reduction treatments will be designed to reduce fuel loads to slow or prevent the spread of fire between wildlands and structures, and vice versa. WUI fuel reduction will directly benefit communities and assets at risk, serving as a zone to slow or stop wildfires before they reach those communities or assets.

WUI fuel reduction treatments will remove declining, dense understory vegetation; ladder fuels; and nonnative and/or invasive trees and stems up to 24 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) to promote a healthier residual stand following treatments. Dead and declining trees, or structurally unsound trees of any diameter, may be removed. Where feasible, treatment will retain at least two standing snags per acre with a preference for the largest snags that exhibit the form and decay characteristics favored by wildlife. Habitat quality will be enhanced through WUI fuel reduction where existing habitat has been degraded due to invasive species encroachment or the accumulation of fuels. WUI fuel reduction will be implemented in the Fish Ranch and Redwood Canyon treatment areas (Figure A2-1).

Shaded Fuel Breaks: 158 acres. In strategic locations, fuel breaks create zones of vegetation removal, often in a linear layout, that reduce wildfire risk and support fire suppression by providing responders with a staging area or access to a remote landscape for fire control actions. They can also provide safe emergency egress during wildfires. Shaded fuel breaks are the only type of fuel break proposed by the Project; nonshaded fuel breaks will not be implemented. To create shaded fuel breaks, the tree canopy will be thinned to reduce horizontal and vertical fuel continuity to prevent fire from being carried through the vegetation or up into aerial fuels (i.e., crown fires). The shade of the retained canopy will help to reduce rapid regrowth of shrubs and sprouting hardwoods. The shaded fuel breaks will also provide important control lines for prescribed fire activities. Any of the CalVTP treatment activities could be used to implement the shaded fuel breaks; however, manual and mechanical treatment activities will be the primary method of initial treatment. Fuel breaks will be implemented in the Nimitz Way, Old Tunnel, Redwood Road, and Ten Hills treatment areas (Figure A2-1). These fuel breaks will be located on ridgetops adjacent to emergency access routes or residences.

Dead and dying trees and shrubs that create significant ladder fuel hazards will be removed throughout the fuel break. Limbs directly over the roadway or trails will be pruned for vehicle passage to create a roadway with 15-foot vertical clearance. Within 20 feet of the edge of the established road or trail, understory trees and shrubs that contribute significantly to fire intensity will be removed to reduce surface and ladder fuels. Live eucalyptus, conifers (e.g., nonnative species such as Monterey pine [Pinus radiata]), and Prunus (i.e., plum, cherry, and other escaped cultivated Prunus varieties) stems up to 24 inches dbh, and other native species up to 12 inches dbh may be felled. Live native trees greater than 12 inches dbh may be limbed up to 8–10 feet. The completed treatment will leave a sparsely treed area without ladder fuels where native and/or mature trees will be spaced 25–35 feet apart or residual crown vegetation will be spaced 10–15

feet apart. In areas of oak woodlands, the treatment will focus on removing encroaching conifers, eucalyptus, and California bay (Umbellularia californica) trees to encourage protection of native oak woodland.

Ecological Restoration: 2,031 acres. The ecological restoration treatment type is proposed within 15 treatment areas totaling 2,031 acres (Figure A2-1). Ecological restoration treatments will seek to protect and restore native ecological functions, using a combination of management practices to improve native habitats, recreate healthy forest and woodland conditions, and create a natural landscape more resilient to wildfire. Ecological restoration treatments will be designed to improve overall forest, woodland, shrubland, and grassland health and provide watershed benefits by supporting native habitat structure that is resilient to future natural disturbances and climate change. A healthy, functioning natural landscape will help reduce the impacts of climate change by increasing the rate of carbon sequestration and storage and reducing the risk of carbon stock loss due to catastrophic wildfire. Forest health improvement through ecological restoration will protect aquatic resources, improve hydrologic function of affected watersheds, and provide habitat for native wildlife.

In forested areas, ecological restoration treatments will focus on thinning smaller diameter trees (e.g., eucalyptus or Monterey pine under 12 inches dbh and multi-stem eucalyptus, with a target spacing of 20–35 feet for retained trees) from overstocked forest units, as well as removing resprouts during maintenance treatments (see Attachment A1 PSA Section 2.2 "Treatment Maintenance") to promote the continued growth of mature trees and a healthy forest structure, and reduce vertical and horizontal fuel continuity (e.g., reduce dead material in the understory and canopy, prune lower branches of retained trees). In oak-bay woodlands, trees not known to be components of oak woodlands up to 8 inches dbh may be removed and one-third of the trees less than 8 inches dbh will be retained to allow a range of size categories. In oak woodland ecological restoration areas, bay trees may be removed to eliminate vectors for transmission of the Sudden Oak Death pathogen (Phytophthora ramorum). In ecological restoration treatment areas, where feasible, treatment will retain at least two standing snags per acre with a preference for the largest snags that exhibit the form and decay characteristics favored by wildlife. Additionally, woody debris will be retained, where feasible, in strategic locations to maintain forest floor complexity while reducing fuel connectivity. When masticating, operators will minimize disturbance to down wood where feasible, only moving large pieces of woody debris (e.g., greater than 12 inches diameter) when necessary to reduce fire behavior or gain access to larger portions of treatment areas, with a per acre retention target of 1–4 downed logs per acre. Forest understory vegetation and restoration areas will be maintained consistent with

the alliance descriptions in the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009). All treatment activities (refer to Attachment A2 PSA Section 2.1.2, "Treatment Activities") may be used for fuel management.

Areas of shrubland will be restored to historic vegetation composition and structure by reducing shrub density consistent with CalVTP PEIR specifications, to enhance habitat values and function for native species, creating a mosaic of shrubs and grassland. Coastal scrub and maritime chaparral habitat will be enhanced where habitat potentially suitable for or supporting sensitive species is present. CalVTP PEIR Standard Project Requirement (SPR) BIO-5 requires minimum retention of 35 percent relative cover of existing shrubs and associated native vegetation and reduction of no more than 20 percent from baseline density in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats. Pursuant to SPR BIO-5, a different percent relative cover can be retained if the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that alternative treatment design measures will result in effects on the habitat function of coastal sage scrub and chaparral that are equal to or more favorable than those expected to result from the original retention standards. In areas of important historic or highly native grassland, treatment will be conducted to enhance and restore grasslands. Where historic, highly native, and old growth grasslands exist or are mapped, and where scrub is invading in these areas that a) does not meet the definition of core scrub, b) where no known occupancy of Alameda whipsnake exists, and/or c) where scrub encroachment is likely to result in loss of the historic, highly native, or old growth grassland, all scrub may be removed. Removal would be conducted in a manner that would not degrade overall habitat function for Alameda whipsnake.

* * * *

Initial treatment areas are ~~RTAs~~ ***Treatment Areas*** where fuel loads are currently above acceptable levels and reduction of these fuel~~s~~ loads is necessary ***and has been prioritized by EBRPD***. Maintenance areas are those ~~RTAs~~ ***Treatment Areas*** where fuel loads are currently at an acceptable level but require regular efforts to manage fuel loads on-site. Maintenance activities are often different than those used for initial treatments. In ~~RTAs~~ ***Treatment Areas*** requiring the more intensive initial fuel reduction treatments, ongoing maintenance will also be needed afterwards to keep fuel loads at an acceptable level as well as to reduce the potential for invasion by aggressive weed species.

Over time, the amount of park land that must be managed with maintenance activities will increase after the initial treatments in each ~~RTA~~ ***Treatment Area*** is completed. Maintenance activities will be conducted on a regular schedule to be effective.

Page 3, Project Description, under Vegetation Management shall be amended to read:

The majority of the wildfire hazard reduction will focus on removal of invasive non-native trees and shrubs and selective removal and/or reduction of native shrubs, ~~such as~~ ***mainly*** coyote brush (*Baccharis pil~~u~~**a**lris*) ~~and sage (Artemisia tridentate)~~.

* * * *

In most cases, understory vegetation of desirable species will be protected and promoted to replace eucalyptus plantations over time. Logs will be placed and retained as a component of the sediment/erosion control measures to improve wildlife habitat and to provide for long-term soil productivity. Trees will be removed from the sites or in limited cases, chipped and left on-site. If left on-site, the wood chips generated will be left at a depth of 4 to 6 inches, with no more than 20 percent of each ~~RTA~~ ***Treatment Area*** and will not be expected to cover more than 10 percent of each ~~RTA~~ ***Treatment Area*** if chipping is confined to roadways and landings. In addition, pile burning may be used to dispose of some of the cut woody material.

* * * *

Grazing will also be implemented within some ~~RTAs~~ ***Treatment Areas***, where feasible.

* * * *

Maintenance of existing undesirable species will be targeted initially during the first year following Project implementation. Each initial treatment area will be assessed by qualified personnel (with expertise in botany, wildlife, stormwater, etc.) prior to treatment activities to inform treatment prescriptions and protective measures for special status species, sensitive and desirable habitat, and the potential for habitat enhancements. Due to the unique configurations (e.g., slope, aspect, location, distance amount of Wildland Urban Interface), vegetation communities, and fuel loads present within each ~~RTA~~ ***Treatment Area***, the EBRPD Fire Department will draft site-specific prescriptions prior to each fuel reduction treatment.

Frequency of maintenance treatments is a function of effectiveness of initial treatment and prior maintenance treatment (in maintenance-only ~~RTA~~ ***areas***). The coppiced stumps will be treated up to two times each year until the stump is eradicated (on average, stumps are eradicated within two treatments). Seedling germination is highly variable, dependent upon rainfall, temperature, chip depth, overstory canopy, etc. It is expected that seedlings will be treated up to twice a year in order to control the seedling when it is small and vulnerable.

Follow-up treatment of resprouts will be conducted annually for long-term maintenance. Additionally, eucalyptus seedlings emerging from the latent seed stock in the ~~RTAs~~ ***Treatment Areas*** will be managed over time to prevent re-colonization of this invasive species.

Page 4, Project Description, the first paragraph under Monitoring shall be amended to read:

Following initial fuels treatment, monitoring, maintenance and reporting will occur on an appropriate schedule for the ongoing achievement of vegetation management goals. Post-treatment monitoring will consider the environmental characteristics (erosion/soil stability, tree sprouting, resulting vegetative composition, invasive (non-native) plant species, wildlife habitat, special-status species, etc.) to inform the ongoing management strategies to achieve desired vegetation management goals as described in the WHRRMP, and the East Bay Regional Park District Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) and Pallid Manzanita Management Plan (PMMP) ~~that EBRPD will finalize~~. The sites will be assessed and the percent coverage of the treated site by desirable (native species habitat) and target non-desirable species (weeds, invasive plants, re-sprouted target plants) will be recorded. This information will be used to inform the adaptive management strategy and develop a prescription for further action on the site to attain the vegetation management goals identified in the WHRRMP, MMP and PMMP.

The frequency by which a post-treatment area will be monitored over a 10-year monitoring period will be determined by specific site conditions after treatment and adaptive management. The proposed frequency schedule will include monitoring at least annually for the first 5 years, and then once in years 7 and 10. All information regarding pre- and post-treatment activities will be included in a WHRRMP database for future reference and development of adaptive management strategies. ***East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project monitoring and reporting will be conducted in accordance with the conditions described in the EBHVTP PSA.***

Permanent photographic stations will be established to display the changes in vegetation cover and ephemeral stream channels after the initial fuels management treatment. Included within the annual assessment developed by the Permittee, a representative photograph will be captured of each ~~RTA~~ ***Treatment Area*** from a consistent location. Pre-treatment assessments will record the latitude and longitude and compass bearing of the photo. This photograph will be used in combination with other data on vegetation and habitat, as a guide to track recovery of an area towards the vegetation management goal.

Page 6, Project Description, under Tilden shall be amended to read:

The Tilden portion of the Project consists of a ~~546~~ ***1,536***.28-acre area in RTAs TI001 to TI022 (Figures 6 and 7). The area consists primarily of oak-bay woodland/forestland, eucalyptus forest/plantation, broom scrub, coyote brush scrub, redwood forest, coastal scrub (xeric), non-native coniferous forest, California annual grassland, successional grassland, coniferous forest, northern coastal scrub, and developed/disturbed/landscaped areas.

WHRRMP: Some areas of the park have steep topography and mapped landslides; therefore, the potential for soil movement will require hand labor instead of heavy machinery for the initial treatment in some areas. Permittee will keep deep-rooted plants onsite where feasible to stabilize soil. The potential for French broom spread is high if ground disturbance occurs. Permittee will remove and spray French broom, coyote brush, eucalyptus trees and sprouts as well as north coastal scrub using a mixture of Garlon 4 Ultra, Hasten oil, and Hi-Light dye. Permittee will reduce surface fuel volumes on the site by removing forest litter, dead bark, branches, small diameter trees, and understory shrubs. Herbicide use within 300 feet of pallid manzanitas will be applied through direct application to the stump only. Branches will be pruned and ladder fuels will be removed from pine, oak, eucalyptus, and fir. Trees will be pruned according to oak woodland performance standards (LSA Associates, Inc. 2009). Any willows will be retained, but dead wood will be removed and lower branches will be pruned. All cut woody material will be piled and left onsite for later disposal by burning under prescribed weather and fuel conditions. Animal grazing and/or hand labor will be used to maintain parts of the RTAs. Permittee will retain pallid manzanita plants (with no trimming or removal of any limbs supporting photosynthesizing leaves) and prune trees and other plants around the pallid manzanita to allow it to grow unimpeded. Hand labor will be used in areas of pallid manzanita. Fuel break management will occur within 200 feet of each of 8 EBRPD facilities located within TI002a, TI008b, TI015 and TI021.

East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project

Meadows Canyon
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 355 Acres

Historic vegetation types consisted of annual grassland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Treatment will remove eucalyptus and pine trees where feasible, create and maintain low volume surface fuel conditions by removing brush and French broom. Prescribed burning, prescribed herbivory, and mechanical treatment are suitable for use within the Treatment Area.

Nimitz Way
Treatment Type: Shaded Fuel Break
Treatment Area: 73 Acres

Historic cover type consisted of annual grassland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. The Nimitz Way Trail fuel break will be established adjacent to the Nimitz Way Trail, a paved hiking and biking trail in the northern part of the treatment area within Tilden Regional Park. Eucalyptus and pine will be removed where feasible. Low volume surface fuels will be maintained by reducing shrub cover. Prescribed burning, prescribed herbivory, and mechanical treatment (i.e., masticating, mowing) are suitable to maintain the vegetation on this site.

Lake Anza
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 97 Acres

Historic cover type consisted of annual grassland, costal scrub, riparian and oak-bay woodland. Treatment will emphasize surface fuel volume reduction by removing down wood and litter, and peeling bark under eucalyptus. Eucalyptus will be thinned and removed to prevent competition with existing oak-bay woodland. Defensible space around park facilities will be maintained. All treatment activities may be conducted in the Treatment Area.

Tilden South
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 465 Acres

Historic cover type was mainly open grassland historically maintained by Indigenous practices and then by grazing. Patches of coastal scrub and oak-bay woodland were present in small amounts. Currently, nonnative, overstocked stands of species such as eucalyptus and nonnative conifers (e.g., Monterey pine) form a closed canopy, sheltering understory shrubs, tall grasses, and a large amount of accumulated vegetation debris. Treatment under the proposed project will remove nonnative trees and reduce shrub cover to restore annual grassland, and will also restore shrubland composition closer to historic conditions, while retaining vegetation composition and structure required for sensitive species, sensitive natural communities, and coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities, as required by the CalVTP PEIR.

Page 7, Project Description, under Sibley shall be amended to read:

Sibley Volcanic

The Sibley Volcanic portion of the Project consists of a ~~165~~***634***.93-acre area in RTAs SR001 to SR007 (Figures 9 and 10). The area contains oak-bay woodland/forestland, coniferous forest, coyote brush scrub, and developed/disturbed/landscaped areas, successional grassland, eucalyptus forest/plantation, xeric coastal scrub, and northern coastal scrub (xeric).

* * * *

East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project

Fish Ranch
Treatment Type: WUI Fuels Reduction
Treatment Area: 32 Acres

Historic vegetation types include annual grassland and oak-bay woodland. Treatment will remove declining, dense understory vegetation; ladder fuels; and nonnative and/or invasive trees and stems up to 24-inches dbh to promote a healthier residual stand following treatments. Dead and declining trees and structurally unsound trees of any diameter may be removed.

Sibley Wildlife Corridor
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 133 Acres

Historic vegetation cover included annual grassland, coastal scrub, and oak-bay woodland. Treatment will remove ladder fuels such as understory shrubs, young pine and low-hanging branches, and surface fuels. All structurally unsound, hazardous or declining, mature pines will be removed. Eucalyptus stands will be thinned and removed where over-shading oak-bay woodland. All treatment activities may be used in this Treatment Area.

Sibley Western Hills
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 163 Acres

Historic cover type was primarily open grassland with patches of coastal scrub and oak woodland. The Sibley Western Hills Treatment Area was historically grazed and burned for the past two centuries. More recently, post-1930s land uses that affected vegetation cover included planting of nonnative trees and shrubs, particularly eucalyptus and Monterey pine, as well as fire suppression, road construction and relocation, water tank siting, logging, fuel break

construction, right-of-way clearance, and quarrying operations; all of which effectively allowed encroachment of shrubs into areas historically characterized by perennial grasslands. Today, coyote brush, poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), and other shrubs have become established in the disturbed grassland areas, reducing grassland cover. Additionally, oak and California bay woodlands are expanding along the drainages in the Sibley Western Hills Treatment Area, further reducing open grassland areas. Prescribed herbivory will be implemented to help maintain initial treatments and current grasslands, and prescribed burning activities will be implemented to enhance grassland areas by encouraging germination and recruitment of native perennial grassland species.

Old Tunnel
Treatment Type: Shaded Fuel Break
Treatment Area: 15 Acres

Historic cover type included annual grassland, coastal scrub, and oak-bay woodland. The Old Tunnel shaded fuel break is located in Sibley Regional Park adjacent to an existing road, starting at the Old Tunnel Road staging area and looping toward the boundary of private property along Grizzly Peak Boulevard in Oakland. Dead and dying trees and shrubs that create significant ladder fuel hazards will be removed throughout the fuel break. Defensible space around park facilities and strategic access routes will be created and maintained. Coyote brush will be removed to restore annual grasslands, within 200 feet of facilities and where feasible.

Sibley North
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 101 Acres

Historic cover types included annual grassland, coastal scrub, oak-bay woodland, and maritime chaparral. Within 100 feet of roads, non-oak-bay-woodland cover types will be removed to enhance oak-bay woodland. Ladder fuels will be reduced by removal of broom, pruning up branches, and removing dead and down material. Prescribed herbivory and/ or manual treatment will be used to maintain the Treatment Area.

Sibley South
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 25 Acres

Historic cover types consisted of annual grassland and closed-cone pine-cypress. Eucalyptus and pines will be thinned to 25 foot spacing and removed where overshading oak-bay woodlands. Small, unhealthy, and trees with multiple

trunks will be selected for removal. Trees will be pruned to eight feet in height. All treatment activities are suitable for surface fuel treatment.

Page 8, Project Description, under Redwood Regional, shall be amended to read:

The Redwood Regional portion of the Project consists of a ~~163~~ ***495***.53-acre area in RTAs RD001 to RD011 (Figures 14 and 15). This area primarily consists of coniferous forest, oak-bay woodland/forestland, northern coastal scrub (xeric) eucalyptus forest/plantation, riparian woodland, coyote brush scrub, redwood forest, develop/disturbed/landscaped areas, and non-native coniferous forest.

* * * *

East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project

Stream Trail
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 37 Acres

Historic cover types included oak woodlands and riparian woodland. Treatment will emphasize understory and surface fuel treatment by removing litter, peeling bark, dead material and understory shrubs. Recruiting eucalyptus and all French broom will be removed. Treatment activities will enhance oak woodlands, riparian woodlands, and habitat for Oakland star tulip and western leatherwood. Oak woodland may be restored in the Treatment Area.

French Trail
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 72 Acres

Historic cover types included annual grassland, oak-bay woodland, redwood forest, and closed cone pine-cypress. Vegetation encroaching on oak woodlands will be removed to enhance woodland development. Broom, low hanging branches, and dead and down material will be removed. Prescribed herbivory and/ or manual treatment will be used to maintain the Treatment Area. Oak woodland may be restored in the Treatment Area.

Serpentine Prairie Ridge
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 48 Acres

Historic cover types included annual grassland and serpentine prairie. The site will be maintained as grassland and serpentine with associated native species.

Dead and stressed pines and acacia stands will be removed. Defensible space adjacent to private land will be maintained. Existing oak-bay woodland areas will be assessed before treatment to determine whether they meet the membership criteria of a sensitive natural community per the requirements of as required by the CalVTP PEIR Manual treatment and/or prescribed herbivory will be used to maintain the Treatment Area.

Redwood Canyon
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 118 Acres

Historic cover types consisted of annual grassland, coastal scrub and oak-bay woodland. Eucalyptus and pine will be thinned to 25 foot spacing, and smaller, unhealthy or multi-trunked stems will also be removed. Trees will pruned to eight feet.

Redwood Canyon WUI
Treatment Type: WUI Fuel Reduction
Treatment Area: 57 Acres

Historic cover type included annual grassland, coastal scrub and oak-bay woodland. Treatment will create and maintain defensible space around facilities and structures, and strategic access routes. Coyote brush will be removed to restore annual grasslands within 200 feet of structures and roads or where feasible. Protect and retain redwoods and remove non-redwood forest component trees.

Page 9, Project Description, under Anthony Chabot shall be amended to read:

The Anthony Chabot portion of the Project consists of a 1,~~082~~***535***.89-acre area ***for all Treatment Areas*** ~~in~~ ***including*** RTAs AC001 to AC004 and AC006 to AC014 (Figure 17). Primary vegetation communities found in these areas are eucalyptus forest/plantation, oak-bay woodland/forestland, northern coastal scrub (xeric), coniferous forest, successional grassland, and developed/disturbed/landscaped areas. Vegetation management activities will generally entail removal and/or thinning of eucalyptus stands and brush to expand fuel breaks and create successional grassland. Steep slopes in some areas may preclude machinery or require specific logging techniques to minimize soil disturbance. An herbicide mixture of Garlon 4 Ultra, Hasten oil, and Hi-Light dye will be used to control broom and eucalyptus re-sprouting. All treatment methods (mechanical, hand, grazing and herbicides) are acceptable for initial and follow-up treatment because of the wide range of terrain, access, and species distribution/composition. Cut material more than six inches in diameter will be removed

from the site (approximately 25 percent); all other material will be piled and left onsite for later disposal by burning under prescribed weather and fuel conditions.

* * * *

East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project

Anthony Chabot Soap Plant
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 59 Acres

The AC Soap Plant treatment area was historically grazed and burned; historic cover types included open grassland with patches of coastal scrub and oak-bay woodland. Native herbaceous communities throughout the region have been converted to annual grasslands due to factors such as drought cycles, historic heavy grazing use, and later removal of grazing. Grazing stopped in the 1950s, after which encroachment of shrub species, primarily coyote brush, into the grasslands began. Shrub encroachment has led to shading of native grasses and forbs and establishment of nonnative species. Around the year 2000, grazing was reintroduced to the treatment areas where cattle grazing historically occurred; however, the grazing contract ended in 2019. All treatment activities (refer to Attachment A2 "Treatment Activities") may be used for fuel management. Prescribed herbivory will be implemented in these areas to help maintain initial treatments and existing grasslands, and prescribed burning activities will be implemented to enhance grassland areas by encouraging germination and recruitment of native perennial grassland species.

Bort Meadow
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 142 Acres

Bort Meadow Treatment Area was historically grazed and burned, with historic cover types of annual grassland with patches of coastal scrub and oak-bay woodland. Native herbaceous communities throughout the region have been converted to annual grasslands due to factors such as drought cycles, historic heavy grazing use, and later removal of grazing. Grazing stopped in the 1950s, after which encroachment of shrub species, primarily coyote brush, into the grasslands began (Figure 2-4). Shrub encroachment has led to shading of native grasses and forbs and establishment of nonnative species. Around the year 2000, grazing was reintroduced to the treatment areas where cattle grazing historically occurred; however, the grazing contract ended in 2019. All treatment activities (refer to Attachment A2 "Treatment Activities") may be used for fuel management. Prescribed herbivory will be implemented in these areas to help

maintain initial treatments and existing grasslands, and prescribed burning activities will be implemented to enhance grassland areas by encouraging germination and recruitment of native perennial grassland species.

Redwood Road Fuel Break
Treatment Type: Shaded Fuel Break
Treatment Area: 36 Acres

The Redwood Road Fuel Break is in Anthony Chabot Regional Park along Redwood Road from Bort Meadow Staging Area south to the southern end of the Soaring Hawk Trail, in unincorporated Alameda County, close to the City of Oakland. Historic cover types included annual grassland and oak-bay woodland. Dead and dying trees and shrubs that create significant ladder fuel hazards will be removed throughout the fuel break. Limbs directly over the roadway or trail will be pruned for vehicle passage. Live eucalyptus, conifers, and Prunus stems up to 24-inches dbh, and other native species up to 12-inches dbh may be removed. Live native trees greater than 12-inches dbh may be limbed up to 8–10 feet. In areas of oak or maple woodlands, the treatment will focus on removing encroaching conifers, eucalyptus, and California bay trees to encourage protection of native vegetation. Restoration may also be conducted in these areas. All treatment activities are acceptable due to a wide range of terrain, access, and species distribution/composition.

AC Grass Valley
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 129 Acres

AC Grass Valley treatment area was historically grazed and burned with native cover types including grasslands and oak-bay woodland. Native herbaceous communities throughout the region have been converted to annual grasslands due to factors such as drought cycles, historic heavy grazing use, and later removal of grazing. Grazing stopped in the 1950s, resulting in encroachment of shrubs into the grasslands, primarily coyote brush (Figure 2-4). Shrub encroachment has led to shading of native grasses and forbs and establishment of nonnative species. Around the year 2000, grazing was reintroduced to the treatment areas where cattle grazing historically occurred; however, the grazing contract ended in 2019. Dead and declining trees will be removed leaving snags where feasible.

All treatment activities (refer to Attachment A2 "Treatment Activities") may be used for fuel management. Prescribed herbivory will be implemented in these areas to help maintain initial treatments and existing grasslands, and prescribed burning activities will be implemented to enhance grassland areas by

encouraging germination and recruitment of native perennial grassland species. Shrubs will be removed to restore grasslands consistent with as required by the CalVTP PEIR specifications.

Cow Hollow
Treatment Type: Ecological Restoration
Treatment Area: 87 Acres

Historic cover types included annual grassland oak-bay woodland. Dead and declining trees will be removed, leaving snags where feasible. Prescribed herbivory will be conducted throughout to enhance grasslands. Shrubs will be removed to restore grasslands consistent with as required by the CalVTP PEIR specifications. Ladder fuel reduction will be conducted in oak woodlands to enhance habitat. Oak woodland restoration may also be conducted in this Treatment Area.

Page 9, Project Description, under Lake Chabot shall be amended to read:

The Lake Chabot portion of the Project consists of a ~~101~~ ***135***.49-acre area in RTAs LC001 to LC010 (Figure 18). This area consists primarily of eucalyptus forest/plantation, California annual grassland, coyote brush scrub, and oak-bay woodland/forestland. Vegetation management will entail removing eucalyptus to minimize ember production and distribution. All treatment methods for removal are possible, but large tree diameters may limit the use of feller-bunchers. The primary goal will be to reduce understory fuels and remove selected eucalyptus to enhance travel along the designated strategic fire route, selecting for removal a greater number of eucalyptus trees nearest the road. Steep slopes likely limit off-road mechanical treatments, but access for on-road treatments is good. Consideration of visual effects is important in this area because eucalyptus trees are a prominent ridgeline feature.

East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project:

Ten Hills
Treatment Type: Shaded Fuel Break
Treatment Area: 34 Acres

The Ten Hills Trail fuel break is located adjacent to a trail along the southern boundary of Lake Chabot Regional Park from Redwood Road to Hillsborough Drive in Castro Valley. Historic cover types include montane hardwood and annual grassland. Dead and dying trees and shrubs that create significant ladder fuel hazards will be removed throughout the fuel break. In areas of oak or maple woodlands, the treatment will focus on removing encroaching conifers, eucalyptus, and California bay trees to encourage protection of native vegetation.

Defensible space along private land or facilities will be created and maintained. Dead and declining trees will be removed throughout. Remaining trees will be pruned to 8-10-foot height. Prescribed grazing and shrub clearing will be conducted throughout to maintain and enhance grasslands. French broom and other invasives will be removed and treated. All treatment activities are acceptable due to a wide range of terrain, access, and species distribution/composition.

Page 10, under **Impacts of the Taking on Covered Species,** first full paragraph shall be amended to read**:**

The Project will not permanently remove Alameda whipsnake habitat (e.g., paved roads, buildings, etc.); however, it will permanently convert core scrub habitat to dispersal/foraging habitat. Core scrub is defined as ~~coastal scrub, coyote brush scrub and northern maritime coastal scrub~~ ***all coastal scrub (xeric), coyote brush scrub, and/or maritime chaparral habitat areas greater than 0.5 acre in size; and coastal scrub (xeric), coyote brush scrub, and/or maritime chaparral habitat areas greater than 0.2 acre in size that are within 50 feet of coastal scrub (xeric), coyote brush scrub, and/or maritime chaparral habitat areas greater than 0.5 acre in size and adjacent to dispersal/foraging habitat***.

Page 12, Conditions of Approval, Condition of Approval 2 shall be amended to read:

CEQA Compliance: Permittee shall implement and adhere to the mitigation measures related to the Covered Species in the Biological Resources section of the East Bay Regional Park District Wildfire Hazard Reduction and Resource Management Plan Environmental Impact Report (SCH No.: 2008042099) certified by East Bay Regional Park District on April 20, 2010 as lead agency for the Project***, the EBHVTP PSA/Addendum), adopted by the EBRPD's Board of Directors on July 18, 2023, and the Cal VTP PEIR SCH# 2019012052 certified on December 30, 2019*** pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)

Pages 30-31 shall be amended to read:

Notices:

The Permittee shall deliver a fully executed duplicate original ITP by registered first class mail or overnight delivery to the following address:

Habitat Conservation Planning Branch
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Attention: CESA Permitting Program

Post Office Box 944209
~~1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1266~~
Sacramento, CA ~~95814~~ ***94244-2090***

Written notices, reports and other communications relating to this ITP shall be delivered to CDFW by ***email or*** registered first class mail at the following address, or at addresses CDFW may subsequently provide the Permittee. Notices, reports, and other communications shall reference the Project name, Permittee, and ITP Number (2081-2011-046-03) in a cover letter and on any other associated documents.

Original cover with attachment(s) to:

Erin Chappell ~~Craig Weightman~~, ~~Acting~~ Regional Manager
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
~~7329 Silverado Trail~~
~~Napa, CA 94558~~
Telephone (707) ~~944-5500~~ ***428-2002***
~~Fax (707) 944-5553~~

and a copy to:

Habitat Conservation Planning Branch
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Attention: CESA Permitting Program
Post Office Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
CESA@wildlife.ca.gov

Unless Permittee is notified otherwise, CDFW's Regional Representative for purposes of addressing issues that arise during implementation of this ITP is:

Marcia Grefsrud
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
~~7329 Silverado Trail~~
~~Napa, CA 94558~~
Telephone (707) 644-2812
Marcia.Grefsrud@wildlife.ca.gov

Page 33 shall be amended to read:

Attachments:

FIGURE 1	Map of Project Location
FIGURE 2	Map of RTAs
FIGURES 3-18	Maps of Parks/Preserves
ATTACHMENT 1	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
ATTACHMENT 2A, 2B	Habitat Management Lands Checklist; Proposed Lands for Acquisition Form
ATTACHMENT 3	Letter of Credit Form
ATTACHMENT 4	Mitigation Payment Transmittal Form
Amendment 1:	
FIGURE A1	***Additional Project Area***
FIGURE A2-1	***Project Area Details***
Attachment A1	***PSA 2.2 Treatment Maintenance***
Attachment A2	***PSA 2.1.2 Treatment Activities***

All terms and conditions of the ITP and MMRP that are not expressly amended herein remain in effect and must be implemented and adhered to by the Permittee.

FINDINGS

Issuance of this Amendment will not increase the amount of take of the Covered Species compared to the Project as originally approved, nor will this Amendment increase other Project impacts on the Covered Species (i.e., "impacts of taking" as used in Fish and Game Code Section 2081, subd. (b)(2)).

Discussion: This Amendment makes two specific changes to the ITP as originally issued. First, this Amendment extends the expiration date to December 31, 2033.

Second, this Amendment expands the Project Area an additional 2,278 acres beyond what was described in the original ITP. The resulting impacts to the Covered Species, however, including the timing and loss of core scrub habitat as a result of the Project, will remain the same.

CDFW has determined that changes to the project description and/or conditions of approval will not increase the amount of take or the severity of other impacts of the taking on the Covered Species. Given the circumstances of this Project, CDFW believes that the changes to the Project or Conditions of the ITP described in this Amendment, including expanding the Project Area, will not increase impacts to the Covered Species.

Issuance of this Amendment does not affect CDFW's previous determination that issuance of the ITP meets and is otherwise consistent with the permitting criteria set forth in Fish and Game Code section 2081, subdivisions (b) and (c).

Discussion: CDFW determined in January 2018 that the Project, as approved, met the standards for issuance of an ITP under CESA. This determination included findings that, among other things, the impacts of the taking would be minimized and fully mitigated and that the Project would not jeopardize the continued existence of the Covered Species. Those findings are unchanged with respect to this Amendment because the Project and ITP as amended expands the Project Area, but does not increase the loss of core scrub habitat. Permittee's continued adherence to and implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures set forth in the ITP's Conditions of Approval and MMRP will minimize and fully mitigate impacts of the taking on the Covered Species.

None of the factors that would trigger the need for subsequent or supplemental environmental analysis of the Project under Public Resources Code section 21166 or California Code of Regulations, title 14, sections 15162 and 15163, exist as a result of this Amendment.

Discussion: CDFW issued the ITP in January 2018 as a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) After, among other things, considering the environmental impact report certified by East Bay Regional Park District as the lead agency for the original Project.

The California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection certified the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) (SCH No. 2019012052) in December 2019. The PEIR evaluates the potential environmental effects of implementing vegetation treatments throughout much of the State Responsibility Area (SRA) and portions of the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) in California. The Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum (PSA/Addendum) process was designed during PEIR preparation for use by many state, special district, and local agencies to help increase the pace and scale of vegetation treatment by employing CEQA streamlining tools, i.e., a within-the-scope finding based on the PSA. An Addendum to the PEIR is another CEQA streamlining tool designed to address those project components that are not within the scope of the PEIR.

EBRPD prepared the East Bay Hills Vegetation Treatment Project Project-Specific Analysis and Addendum (EBHVTP PSA/Addendum) under the PEIR for the CalVTP, which were adopted by the EBRPD's Board of Directors on July 18, 2023.

As explained in the findings below, CDFW finds for purposes of CESA that this Amendment is a minor change to the original ITP. CDFW finds for the same reasons under CEQA that approval of the Amendment will not result in and does not have the potential to create any new significant or substantially more severe environmental effects than previously analyzed and disclosed by East Bay Regional Park District during its lead agency review of the Project, particularly with respect to the impacts authorized by CDFW pursuant to the ITP as amended. As a result, CDFW finds that no additional subsequent or supplemental environmental review is required by CEQA as part of CDFW's approval of this Amendment.

CDFW finds that this Amendment is a Minor Amendment, as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 783.6, subdivision (c)(4).

Discussion: This Amendment extends the expiration date to December 31, 2033 and expands the Project area an additional 2,278 acres beyond what was described in the original ITP and updates contact and address information. The EBHVTP consists of vegetation treatments on up to 2,278 acres of EBRPD-managed lands in the East Bay Hills; however, impacts to core habitat for the Covered Species will not increase. These changes to the ITP will not: (1) increase/significantly increase the level of take or other Project impacts on Covered Species previously analyzed and authorized by the ITP, (2) affect Permittee's substantive mitigation obligations under the ITP, (3) require further environmental review under CEQA, or (4) increase temporal impacts on the Covered Species. Therefore, this Amendment will not significantly modify the scope or nature of the permitted Project or activity, or the minimization, mitigation, or monitoring measures in the ITP. CDFW has determined that the change to the ITP constitutes a Minor Amendment as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 783.6, subdivision (c)(4).

The authorization provided by this Amendment is not valid until Permittee signs and dates the acknowledgement below, and returns one of the duplicate originals of this Amendment by registered first class mail to CDFW at:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Habitat Conservation Planning Branch
Attention: CESA Permitting Program
Post Office Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Alternatively, the Permittee shall email the digitally signed ITP to CESA@wildlife.ca.gov. Digital signatures shall comply with Government Code section 16.5. Digital signatures facilitated by CDFW will be automatically returned.

APPROVED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

on 9/13/2023**.**

DocuSigned by:
Erin Chappell
B7ZE9A6211EF486...

Erin Chappell, Regional Manager
Bay Delta Region

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The undersigned: (1) warrants that he or she is acting as a duly authorized representative of the Permittee, (2) acknowledges receipt of the original ITP and this Amendment, and (3) agrees on behalf of the Permittee to comply with all terms and conditions of the ITP as amended.

DocuSigned by:
By: Sabrina Landreth 8E5DEA42DBB7475... Date: 9/15/2023

Printed Name: Sabrina Landreth Title: General Manager