

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

ENERGY, OCEAN RESOURCES AND FEDERAL CONSISTENCY
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Prepared October 23, 2025 (for November 6, 2025 Hearing)

To: Coastal Commissioners and Interested Persons
From: Cassidy Teufel, Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal Consistency Division
Deputy Director
Subject: Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal Consistency Division Deputy
Director's Report for November 2025

The following coastal development permit (CDP) waivers, immaterial CDP amendments, CDP extensions, emergency CDPs, and negative determinations for the Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal Consistency Division are being reported to the Commission on November 6, 2025. Pursuant to the Commission's procedures, each item has been appropriately noticed as required, and each item is also available for review at the Commission's office in San Francisco. Staff is asking for the Commission's concurrence on the items in the Energy, Ocean Resources and Federal Consistency Division Deputy Director's report, and will report any objections received and any other relevant information on these items to the Commission when it considers the report on November 6, 2025.

With respect to the November 6th hearing, interested persons may sign up to address the Commission on items contained in this report prior to the Commission's consideration of this report. The Commission can overturn staff's noticed determinations for some categories of items subject to certain criteria in each case (see individual notices for specific requirements).

Items being reported on November 6, 2025 (see attached)

Administrative Items for Federal Consistency Matters: Negative Determinations

- **ND-0014-25**, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Watsonville Slough Culvert Replacement and Restoration (Santa Cruz County)
- **ND-0022-25**, Navy Installation of Small Boat Dock (San Diego County)
- **ND-0024-25**, Bureau of Land Management Retreatment and Expansion of South Spit Western Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration (Humboldt County)
- **ND-0028-25**, Navy Point Mugu Unexploded Ordinance Emergency Removal (Ventura County)

**Immaterial Amendments, Immaterial Extensions, Waivers, Administrative Items
for Federal Consistency Matters: No Effects Determinations**

- None

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October 17, 2025

Julie Beagle
Environmental Services Branch Chief
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District
450 Golden Gate Ave., 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
Via E-mail to: Julie.R.Beagle@usace.army.mil
CC: Jamie.You@usace.army.mil

Re: Negative Determination No. ND-0014-25: Replacement of culvert in lower Watsonville Slough and affiliated restoration (Santa Cruz County)

Dear Julie Beagle:

We have reviewed the above-referenced negative determination (ND), submitted June 25, 2025, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for removal and replacement of the W. Beach Road crossing of Watsonville Slough, which currently consists of six closed-conduit culverts. The replacement culvert would feature an alternative design that accommodates fish passage and allows higher water levels to safely accumulate in the lower slough during natural closures of the Pajaro River sandbar downstream. This project would reduce the need for mechanical breaching of the Pajaro River sandbar and restore the hydrology of the marsh to a more natural state. Additionally, a portion of the upland marsh that is currently degraded would return to a healthier state in response to a longer inundation period.

To prevent nuisance flooding of nearby areas and infrastructure, additional elements would also be included in the project. Approximately 1300 feet of Beach Road would be raised, as would portions of the Palm Beach State Park parking lot. An existing agricultural ditch located adjacent to the Beach Road crossing would be upgraded with a new flap gate to prevent waters in the slough from entering the drainage ditch during periods of higher water levels. The project would also incorporate restoration measures, including removal of non-native, invasive plant species and planting of native plants in nearby marsh areas, to enhance approximately 8 acres of degraded brackish marsh habitat. In order to accommodate work within the slough, some utilities would be relocated on an as-needed basis. Finally, the project would include the installation of interpretive signage within Palm Beach State Park to educate visitors about the wetland restoration project. This signage would include educational text in both English and Spanish.

Project Details

Replacement of the existing Beach Road crossing would require temporary dewatering of up to 100 streamwise feet of the slough. Cofferdams would be installed upstream and downstream of the existing crossing to exclude water from the work area. The dewatered

area would also include space designated for a temporary road through the slough to ensure continued access to Palm Beach State Park and the Pajaro Dunes community by personal vehicles as well as emergency and municipal service vehicles. Compaction of the slough bed would be avoided by using low ground-pressure equipment and low ground pressure heavy equipment mats within the slough and wetland areas, including in the in-water work area. After construction is completed, temporarily disturbed areas would be de-compacted. De-compacted areas would be seeded or planted with habitat-suitable native plants as appropriate. All work within the slough, including in dewatered areas, would be restricted to an in-water work window of June 15 to September 30, corresponding with the dry season. Additionally, in-water work would be limited to daylight hours, to the extent feasible. If work must be performed outside of daylight hours, lighting would be directed only towards the work area.

The construction areas for the utility relocation activities would overlap with the construction areas of the culvert replacement project. To the extent feasible, the relocation of these utilities would be coordinated with the culvert replacement and road raise activities to avoid duplication of effort. Measures would be taken to avoid wetland and sensitive habitat to the extent feasible throughout all utility relocation activities. Therefore, this work is not expected to result in additional effects beyond those of the culvert replacement and road raise.

Biological Resources

USACE has avoidance and minimization measures in place to protect wildlife and coastal resources. Qualified, agency-approved biologists would conduct pre-construction surveys to identify any sensitive or special status plant and animal species, including nesting birds, in and near the project areas.¹ The qualified biologist would have the authority to implement protective measures to protect sensitive and special status species. Plant species would be surveyed in the appropriate blooming period, as applicable. Biological monitors would be present during all construction activities. Biological monitors would conduct environmental awareness training for construction personnel, which would include identification, potential presence, legal protections, avoidance and minimization measures, and applicable general protections for aquatic species and habitats. Biological monitors would have the authority to stop work if a special status species is present or if any permit requirement is not fully implemented.

Initial dewatering would be carried out in a manner that minimizes the potential for impacts to aquatic species in the slough. Temporary nets or screens, no greater than 1/8 inch in diameter, would be installed prior to coffer dam installation to exclude aquatic animals from the work area while cofferdams are installed. The upstream cofferdam would be installed first, allowing slough water to flow out of the work area by gravity before installing the downstream cofferdam. The remaining water would be pumped out into upland areas where it can infiltrate without returning to the slough.

A Fish Capture and Relocation Plan would dictate the methods that may be used to capture, temporarily store, and transport wildlife (including tidewater gobies, salmonids, and other

¹ Qualified biologists and biological monitors may be approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service, and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Agency-approved biologists and biological monitors must also be accepted by the California Water Boards.

native fish) during dewatering and while the cofferdams are in place. The Fish Capture and Relocation Plan would be reviewed and approved by appropriate federal and state wildlife agencies (USFWS, NMFS, CDFW) prior to implementation. Fish capture and relocation activities would be conducted only by a qualified fisheries biologist. If electrofishing is used, it would be conducted according to NMFS guidelines.²

All pumping activities to maintain the in-water work area would be designed and implemented in a manner consistent with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) criteria for salmonids in rivers and streams.^{3,4} These criteria include mitigation measures that limit entrainment and impingement of wildlife by setting standards for intake screening and approach velocity. Pump intakes would be appropriately sized, numbered, and screened to minimize the risk of wildlife entrainment and impingement in pumping systems. Pumps would not be operated unmonitored. Additional mitigation measures would also be implemented to limit impacts to tidewater goby, including either use of an exclusionary 1/8" seine net or setting appropriate limits to the maximum approach velocity and screen mesh size at water intakes.⁵

Noise mitigation measures would be implemented to minimize the potential for impacts to special status species during pile driving, excavation, demolition, and any other activities that have the potential to produce disturbing noise. An agency-approved biologist would be present during all pile-driving activities to ensure protection of special status species. Sound-reduction measures are described in the ND submittal and include: an In-Water Pile Driving Plan; the use of vibratory or low/non-impact (i.e., hydraulic) pile driving; and gradual start-up of pile driving activities. Sound dampening would be used if in-water noise cannot be diminished to below appropriate thresholds.

Recreation

To minimize impacts to recreation at Palm Beach State Park, USACE and California State Parks are coordinating to ensure the project would be minimally disruptive to recreational opportunities, including by performing the parking lot raise during the park's off-season. Once completed, the new culvert crossing would be wide enough to accommodate parking on both sides of the two-lane crossing. No long-term or permanent impacts to recreation (e.g., loss of parking, reduction in usable areas within Palm Beach State Park) would be expected as a result of the project.

Tribal Consultation

The proposed project would require excavation and fill within areas historically inhabited by Native American Tribes. USACE invited local Native American Tribes (as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission) to consult on the project. Based on feedback provided by Tribes, USACE would ensure that Tribes wishing to provide Tribal cultural

² NMFS (2000). Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act.

³ CDFW (2001). Fish Screening Criteria.

⁴ NMFS (1997). Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids.

⁵ Intake pumps would use a mesh size not greater than 3/32 inch (if round or square openings) or 1.75 mm (slotted or wedge wire openings), and approach velocities limited to 0.2 fps (self-cleaning mesh, < 5 min frequency) or 0.05 fps (if not self-cleaning).

monitoring during ground-disturbing activity have the opportunity to do so. Additionally, USACE is continuing to collaborate with the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band to develop a Restoration Plan that incorporates the planting of culturally significant native plants and to incorporate feedback from the Tribe into the interpretive signage that would be constructed in Palm Beach State Park.

Additional Measures

In addition to the measures discussed above, USACE has proposed additional avoidance and minimization measures to limit potential impacts to coastal resources:

- To address potential fugitive dust, roads used for moving vehicles and materials between the work site and staging area would be sprayed periodically with water. This water would not be sourced from the slough.
- Within areas impacted by construction and restoration activities, existing native vegetation would be retained to the extent feasible. Priority would be given to older shade-producing and bank-stabilizing trees and brush.
- To the extent practicable, trees that must be removed during the project would be transplanted. If transplanting is not feasible, affected trees would be replaced with in-kind trees.
- For a period of seven years following completion of restoration efforts, restored areas would be monitored annually for non-native, invasive species that may reduce the ecological value of the restoration efforts. Qualified botanists would recommend specific control measures based on these observations.
- Herbicides may be used only if necessary to control highly-invasive pepperweed. All other invasive plants would be removed by other methods, including non-mechanized hand removal, saline spray, and substrate-based controls.
- If herbicides are needed, certified applicators would apply the herbicide directly to pepperweed plants during ebbing tides to allow for appropriate minimum drying time and avoid direct introduction of herbicide into surface waters. Only glyphosate or imazapyr formulated for aquatic use would be considered when selecting an appropriate herbicide for pepperweed control.
- During utility relocation activities, sensitive habitats and resources will be avoided to the extent feasible. The County of Santa Cruz will coordinate with the Coastal Commission if impacts appear likely.

If, at a later date, USACE makes substantial changes to the proposed project or if the project would affect any coastal use or resource substantially differently than described in the negative determination submittal, USACE will further coordinate with the Coastal Commission staff as described in 15 CFR Section 930.46.

Conclusion

The USACE has determined that this project would have no adverse effect on coastal resources for the reasons identified in Negative Determination No. ND-0014-25. The Coastal Commission staff agrees that the proposed project will not adversely affect coastal zone

resources. We therefore **concur** with your negative determination made pursuant to 15 CFR Section 930.35 of the NOAA implementing regulations.

Please contact Annie Rosen at Annie.Rosen@coastal.ca.gov if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Holly Wyer". The script is cursive and fluid.

Holly Wyer
Manager
Energy, Ocean Resources &
Federal Consistency Division

(for)

Kate Huckelbridge, PhD
Executive Director

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October 22, 2025

L. M. Jacobi
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer
Naval Base Coronado
Attn: Kelly Finn
BOX 357033
San Diego, CA 92135-7033
Via e-mail to: kelly.l.finn.civ@us.navy.mil

Re: Negative Determination No. ND-0022-25: Installation of Small Boat Dock at Pier 5, Naval Amphibious Base Coronado (San Diego County)

Dear Captain Jacobi:

We have reviewed the above-referenced negative determination (ND) submitted by the US Navy for installation of a small boat floating dock system and establishment of new training and storage facilities at Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado, supporting maritime security and small craft operations, tactics and maintenance.

The proposed floating dock system would run parallel and adjacent to the west side of the existing Pier 5 (located within San Diego Bay, on the southeast side of Glorietta Bay), fastened with aluminum loop connectors to the existing pier piles for vertical movement with the tides. The floating dock system would consist of: (1) an approximately 38-foot-long by 3-foot-wide aluminum brow (gangway) with railings, attached to the quay wall, with rollers on the lower landing with a base plate; (2) an approximately 10-foot-long by 13.3-foot-wide floating dock to serve as a lower landing platform; (3) an approximately 288-foot-long by 11.7-foot-wide floating dock made up of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) cubes; and (4) non-corrosive cleats installed on the dock. The small boat dock would be assembled onshore, placed in the water already assembled, and lowered into the water from shore or the pier. A small support vessel would tow the assembled dock system in place for attachment to Pier 5. No utilities would be connected to the floating dock. The project would not include any new piles or disturbance to the sea floor.

The floating dock system would accommodate a maximum of 10 boats (ranging from approximately 25-to-27 feet in length). When all 10 boats are in the water eight boats would be berthed at the dock, with two boats rafted. This maximum capacity is expected during limited events (approximately 26 days out of the year). The Navy has stated that the operational components associated with these new facilities are separate from this ND submittal and already considered as part of the ongoing 2018 Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing program (through the end of this year) and then the as part of the upcoming 2025 Hawaii-California Training and Testing program.

The portion of the project establishing new training and storage facilities at Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado would include: (1) interior renovations to Building 229,

adjacent to Pier 5; and (2) renovations to two existing boat storage lots at Building 229 consisting only of installing storage cans for gear. Other development included in the initial ND submittal ((i.e. work at Building 299 and work at Building 317) is no longer proposed.

The Navy received a Letter of Concurrence for the project from the National Marine Fisheries Service, dated March 26, 2025, on their consultation for Endangered Species Act and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Essential Fish Habitat and will be pursuing the Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act and Clean Water Act (CWA) 401 Water Quality Certification approvals, but is not pursuing approvals under CWA Section 404 since no fill or discharge of dredged material is expected.

No ground disturbance is proposed as part of either the floating dock installation or landside renovations. Best management practices (BMPs) for construction would include pollution prevention and containment of non-sediment-related materials, equipment maintenance (prevention of leaks or spills) and proper storage and disposal of wastes (such as such lubricants). The Navy has also included a set of avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs) and BMPs which include, but are not limited to, measures related to managing any accidental spills and debris, avoidance of interactions with sea turtles and marine mammals (including 130-meter observation areas and stop-work buffer areas of 20 meters), implementation of slow speeds for construction vessels, limits to work during daylight hours only, a work window for in-water construction activities to occur only between September 16 to March 30 to avoid the California Least Tern nesting season (since the project is within the species foraging area), and mitigation measures for potential impacts to eelgrass at the site, described in more detail below. The dock replacement and landside renovation work would not affect public access, recreation, or scenic views to or along the shoreline.

Overall, the small boat dock would create a shaded area of approximately 3,908 square feet (sq. ft.). An additional maximum shaded area of 3,240 sq. ft. would be created with the berthing of all 10 boats at the dock. The maximum total over-water coverage is approximately 7,148 sq. ft. (0.164 acres). The Navy has assessed that approximately 0.015 acres of known eelgrass beds are likely to be impacted during installation of the dock system and from shading from the dock system and when boats are docked. The Navy would implement eelgrass mitigation measures, including pre- and post-construction surveys for eelgrass in accordance with the most recent version of the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy, as well as *Caulerpa* surveys, in accordance with the California Caulerpa Protocol. The Navy would mitigate impacts to eelgrass by use of credits from the Navy Eelgrass Mitigation Bank (NEMB) at a 1:1 ratio. The Navy stated that the NEMB was established in 2008 with the US Army Corps of Engineers and NMFS and that it is in good standing, with a total of 10.414 acres of credits available.

The Department of the Navy (Navy) has determined that this project would have no adverse effect on coastal resources for the reasons identified in Negative Determination No. ND-0022-25. The Coastal Commission staff agrees that the proposed project will not adversely affect coastal zone resources. We therefore **concur** with your negative determination made pursuant to 15 CFR Section 930.35 of the NOAA implementing regulations.

ND-0022-25 (Navy)

Please contact Walt Deppe at Walt.Deppe@coastal.ca.gov if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph Street". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joseph" and last name "Street" clearly legible.

Joseph Street, PhD
Manager
Energy, Ocean Resources &
Federal Consistency Division

(for)

Kate Huckelbridge, PhD
Executive Director

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October 23, 2025

Collin Ewing
Arcata Field Manager
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arcata Field Office
1695 Heindon Rd.
Arcata, CA 95521
Via e-mail to: jwindsor@blm.gov

Re: Negative Determination No. ND-0024-25: Retreatment and Expansion of South Spit Western Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration Area (Humboldt County)

Dear Collin Ewing:

We have reviewed the above-referenced negative determination (ND) submitted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the retreatment and expansion by 25 acres of an existing, 57-acre habitat restoration area (HRA) designed to support the federally-threatened Western Snowy Plover, at the Mike Thompson Wildlife Area, on the South Spit of Humboldt Bay. The BLM has indicated that the amount of suitable plover habitat available above the high tide line along the South Spit has decreased dramatically over the years, and that habitat degradation caused by introduced beachgrass has reduced active nesting areas and the size of the breeding populations. The proposed retreatment and expansion of the HRA is part of BLM's on-going efforts to restore snowy plover habitat on South Spit.

The proposed habitat restoration involves the mechanical removal, using heavy equipment, of existing invasive vegetation, including European beach grass, yellow bush lupine and ice plant, and the partial level partial leveling of the existing, high relief coastal dunes to restore low relief, shifting dune habitat preferred by nesting snowy plovers, and help meet snowy plover recovery plan goals for increasing species productivity. The creation of low gradient coastal dunes, which were previously prevalent in the area prior to invasion by non-native species, is also expected to allow recolonization by native dune mat vegetation. Additionally, BLM would scatter oyster shell across the treated area to promote the cryptic habitat that snowy plovers select for.

A 20-acre snowy plover restoration project at the northern end of the South Spit was identified as an element of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) *South Spit Interim Management Plan* consistency determination (CD-052-02), with which the Commission conditionally concurred in 2002. The original restoration project called for bulldozing non-native, beachgrass-covered dunes to the natural gradient of the sandy beach, and disposing the vegetation into the winter surf at low tide prior to a winter storm.

Subsequent to that action, the Commission's Executive Director has concurred with several NDs (ND-094-03, ND-047-08, and ND-0026-19) for additional restoration activities,

including expansion and retreatment of the HRA, broadcast burning of non-native beachgrass, and annual maintenance of maintain plover nesting habitat conditions.

The proposed habitat restoration work will occur during the fall and winter months, outside the snowy plover nesting season (March 1 – September 15), and therefore would not adversely affect habitat needed to support plover nesting on the South Spit. Biological monitors would be present during construction to prevent disturbance to wintering flocks found along the wave-slope. Impacts to a federally-listed plant species, beach layia, would be avoided as the plant's life cycle finishes prior to construction period, and overall the proposed regrading and non-native plant removal is expected to benefit native plant species. BLM would implement standard stormwater, erosion control and spill prevention measures to prevent impacts to water quality. BLM proposes to conduct extensive pre-construction surveys to identify potential cultural resources, and would avoid any such sites. Additionally, a cultural monitor would be present for all ground disturbing activities to avoid destruction of any undiscovered cultural sites and ensure proper handling of any resources encountered.

The existing HRA is currently closed to all public use during the March 1 – September 15 snowy plover nesting season, and the waveslope in front of the HRA is closed to motor vehicles during this period. These restrictions would remain in effect, and normal public access (i.e., between September 15 – March 1) to the restored areas would re-open following project construction. Thus, the proposed project will maintain public access and coastal recreational opportunities along the South Spit.

The Bureau of Land Management has determined that this project would have no adverse effect on coastal resources for the reasons identified in Negative Determination No. ND-0024-25. The Coastal Commission staff agrees that the proposed project will not adversely affect coastal zone resources. In addition, under the federal consistency regulations, a negative determination can be submitted for an activity “which is the same as or similar to activities for which consistency determinations have been prepared in the past.” The proposed project is intended to further the snowy plover habitat restoration concurred with by the Commission in consistency determination CD-052-02 and by the Executive Director in multiple previous NDs. We therefore **concur** with your negative determination made pursuant to 15 CFR Section 930.35 of the NOAA implementing regulations.

Please contact me at Joseph.Street@coastal.ca.gov if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Joseph Street".

Joseph Street, PhD
Manager
Energy, Ocean Resources &
Federal Consistency Division

(for)

Kate Huckelbridge, PhD
Executive Director

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September 26, 2025

Kelly L. Finn
NEPA and Coastal Coordinator
Department of the Navy
Navy Region Southwest, N40
Via email to: kelly.l.finn.civ@us.navy.mil

Re: Negative Determination No. ND-0028-25: Emergency Unexploded Ordnance
Removal, Point Mugu State Beach

Dear Kelly Finn:

We have received your e-mail dated September 18, 2025, regarding the above-referenced project to conduct emergency surveys for and potential removal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) on a portion of Point Mugu State Beach adjacent to Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Point Mugu, in southeastern Ventura County. Since October 2021, nine pieces of derelict military munitions (3.5-inch Super Bazooka rockets) have been discovered at this beach, and several with potentially-live fuse mechanisms have been destroyed in place by Department of the Navy (Navy) personnel to protect public safety. The Navy has determined that it is highly likely that additional ordnance from Vietnam era military training activities remain within the beach and/or nearshore areas, and that there is an imminent and substantial risk to public health, welfare and the environment that needs to be addressed, including direct contact risk and the potential for contaminant release and UXO exposure due to tidal and wave action.

In response, the Navy proposes to implement emergency removal activities consisting of:

- A geophysical survey of the beach to identify buried metal objects indicative of Super Bazooka Rocket targets of interest
- Excavation and identification of all targets of interest
- Destruction of all identified unexploded ordnance items by explosive demolition
- Collection and removal of all resulting debris and scrap metal and transport offsite for disposal or recycling
- Site restoration through backfill and leveling of sand

The survey and removal work is proposed to begin on September 29, 2025, and is anticipated to take three to four weeks, but could be extended depending on the amount of UXO discovered. During this period, the beach (between the NBVC boundary and Point Mugu Rock) and public parking lot would be closed to protect public safety and the Navy would establish and monitor a safety perimeter around the work area. The work would occur outside the high-use summer beach recreation season and nesting season of the federally-listed western snowy plover, which is known to occur at Pt. Mugu Eastern Arm Beach, directly downcoast of the site. Navy biologists have confirmed that no plovers or

other sensitive or protected species are currently nesting, wintering in or occupying the project area. No detonation work would occur if marine mammals or other sensitive species are in or near the action area. To minimize fragmentation, noise and overpressure from any necessary detonations, all identified munitions would be buried 3 – 5 feet into the sand and/or covered with sandbags prior to destruction. Following any detonation work, the beach and nearshore would be surveyed and all shrapnel and debris removed. The proposed work would be conducted in coordination with the California Department of Toxic Substance Control and applicable state and local agencies, including the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Navy has determined that this project would have no adverse effect on coastal resources for the reasons identified in Negative Determination No. ND-0028-25. The Coastal Commission staff agrees that the proposed project will not adversely affect coastal zone resources. We therefore **concur** with your negative determination made pursuant to 15 CFR Section 930.35 of the NOAA implementing regulations.

Please contact me at joseph.street@coastal.ca.gov if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph Street". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being clearly legible.

Joseph Street, PhD
Manager
Energy, Ocean Resources &
Federal Consistency Division

(for)

Kate Huckelbridge, PhD
Executive Director