



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Northern Region
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Redding, CA 96001
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



BY EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL

November 3, 2025

Wilhelmina Chon
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights – Water Quality Certification Program
P.O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000
Wr401program@waterboards.ca.gov

Subject: **Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report for the Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project Surrender and Decommissioning, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 77; State Clearinghouse No. 2025091048**

Dear Wilhelmina Chon:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the above-referenced Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project Surrender and Decommissioning (Proposed Project) prepared by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). CDFW is providing comments on the scope and content of the environmental information related to CDFW's area of statutory responsibility that must be included in the environmental impact report for the Proposed Project (EIR). (CEQA Guidelines¹ §15082, subd. (b).)

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is the trustee agency for the state's fish and wildlife resources. (Fish and G. Code, § 711.7; CEQA Guidelines §15386, subd. (a).) Consistent with this role, CDFW has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. (Fish & G. Code, § 1802.) As a trustee agency, CDFW's role is to consult with the State Water Board as the lead agency for the Proposed Project, provide biological expertise, and provide comments on

¹ California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15000 et seq.

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environmental documents to protect trust resources from the Proposed Project's potential adverse effects on fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because CDFW will likely have discretionary approval power over the Proposed Project under Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq., and potentially Fish and Game Code section 2050 et seq. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines § 15381.) Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. requires an entity to submit a written notification before conducting an activity that will substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow, or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of a river, and obtain a permit from CDFW, known as a streambed alteration agreement (agreement) if one is needed. Fish and Game Code section 2050, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits the unauthorized take² of a CESA-protected species. The applicability of Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. and CESA to the Proposed Project are discussed in more detail below.

Project Overview

The NOP describes the Proposed Project:

[Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)] owns and operates the Potter Valley Hydroelectric Project (Hydroelectric Project), which is licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). PG&E proposes to decommission the Hydroelectric Project and surrender its FERC license. The Proposed Project broadly involves the removal of Hydroelectric Project facilities (including Scott Dam and Cape Horn Dam), the removal of the Hydroelectric Project from FERC jurisdiction (i.e., surrender of the FERC license), and the cessation of Hydroelectric Project operations and maintenance. As part of the Proposed Project, Hydroelectric Project water diversions from the Eel River to the East Branch Russian River will cease.

The Eel-Russian Project Authority has proposed the concurrent construction of the New Eel-Russian Facility (NERF) using portions of the Hydroelectric Project's existing facilities. Following its construction, the NERF will divert water from the Eel River through portions of the Hydroelectric Project's existing water diversion system to the East Branch Russian River. As part of the Proposed Project PG&E requests that FERC include a condition in the Surrender Order to remove all

² "Take" means to "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill or attempt to [take any of these actions]" (Fish & G. Code, § 86).

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lands and Hydroelectric Project works necessary for the NERF from the Hydroelectric Project boundary and FERC jurisdiction immediately after: (1) PG&E's decommissioning work at Cape Horn Dam and other Hydroelectric Project works necessary for the NERF is complete; (2) the NERF has been constructed; and (3) a completion report is filed with FERC on these actions.

Project Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the State Water Board to identify the direct and indirect adverse effects to fish and wildlife resources the Proposed Project could cause, and measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these impacts.

Biological Assessment

Knowledge of the regional setting of a project is critical to the assessment of environmental impacts and special emphasis should be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region. (CEQA Guidelines § 15125, subd. (c).) To enable CDFW to adequately review and provide meaningful and relevant comments to the State Water Board, the draft EIR (DEIR) should include a complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Proposed Project footprint, with particular emphasis on identifying rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species and their associated habitats. To this end, the DEIR should include the information below.

1. A thorough, floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities should be included following CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities³ or other comprehensive survey and evaluation. CDFW recommends that floristic, alliance-based and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments be conducted at the Proposed Project site and neighboring vicinity, and at potential mitigation sites for the Proposed Project. Adjoining habitat, staging areas, and access areas should be included in this assessment where site activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts offsite. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions.

³ <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Plants/Info>

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2. A recent and complete inventory of fully protected species under the Fish and Game Code and “endangered, rare, or threatened species” as defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15380 on site and within the area of potential effect (collectively, special status species). The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) indicates that many special status species occur within and adjacent to the Proposed Project area. Because the Eel River is a valuable resource to aquatic and terrestrial plants and wildlife year-round, seasonal biological variations should also be addressed. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the species is active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. While some species may be assumed present, protocol-level surveys will be needed to confirm their presence. CNDDDB is not an exhaustive and comprehensive inventory of all special status species statewide, and therefore CDFW recommends that CNDDDB be used as a starting point in gathering information about the potential presence of special status species within the general area of the Proposed Project. Please visit the CDFW survey guidelines and recommended protocols for plants and special-status species⁴ for more information.
3. In addition to the CNDDDB, CDFW recommends that other relevant electronic databases such as those maintained by the California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory⁵ and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation⁶ (IPaC) are queried for additional species with potential to occur. CDFW's Areas of Conservation Emphasis⁷ (ACE) viewer is also available. The ACE maps show the relative biological value of an area compared with all other areas across the state. ACE is a decision support tool used in conjunction with species-specific information and local-scale conservation prioritization analyses. The ACE maps do not replace the need for site-specific evaluation of biological resources and is not recommended for use as the sole measure of conservation priority during planning.
4. All state and federally protected wetlands, lakes, streams, and any associated riparian habitats within and adjacent to the Project should be

⁴ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>

⁵ <https://rareplants.cnps.org/Home/Index>

⁶ <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>

⁷ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/Analysis/Ace>

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delineated. CDFW recommends the State Water Board to identify wetlands based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's wetland definition, which the California Fish and Game Commission adopted as part of its policy on wetlands resources based on CDFW's recommendation.

5. CDFW recommends review of any previous biological technical reports and CEQA documents prepared for other projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Project to identify biological resources in the Proposed Project area and to perform a cumulative impacts analysis.
6. Habitat connectivity for both plants and wildlife should be determined and assessed for Proposed Project impacts. For more information regarding the importance of habitat connectivity, framework for local analyses, and implementation, CDFW recommends the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project⁸ for reference.

Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts on Biological Resources

To provide a thorough discussion of the Proposed Project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that could adversely affect biological resources and specific measures to offset such impacts, the following should be addressed in the DEIR:

1. Specific acreages of habitat types that will be affected due to Proposed Project-related activities. Mapping and concise details, including temporary, permanent, direct, and indirect impacts, should be included.
2. Potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, human activity, invasive species, permanent removal or modification of habitat, connectivity, and drainage. While mitigation measures might be available to minimize such impacts, the State Water Board should prioritize measures that will avoid impacts.
3. Direct and indirect Proposed Project impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated or proposed or existing reserve lands. Impacts on and maintenance of wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated in the DEIR. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.2

⁸ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Connectivity/CEHC>

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- (a), impacts associated with short- and long-term effects of the Proposed Project should also be addressed in the DEIR.
4. CDFW also recommends that the DEIR consider the future decommissioning of facilities within the Proposed Project area that may remain after the Proposed Project is implemented and describe remedial efforts to restore habitat after the facilities are removed.
 5. Cumulative effects on biological resources should be developed as described in CEQA Guidelines section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.
 6. CDFW recommends the State Water Board analyze a range of Proposed Project alternatives to ensure that the full spectrum of alternatives to the Proposed Project are fully considered and evaluated, such as identification and analysis of alternatives that avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources, in addition to identifying and prioritizing alternatives that maximize environmental benefits.
 - a. If the Proposed Project will result in any impacts described in CEQA Guidelines section 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance), these impacts must be analyzed in depth in the DEIR, and the State Water Board will be required to make detailed findings on the feasibility of alternatives or mitigation measures to substantially lessen or avoid the significant effect(s) on the environment. When mitigation measures or Proposed Project changes are found to be feasible, CDFW advises that such measures be incorporated into the Proposed Project to lessen or avoid significant effects.
 - b. CDFW recommends consulting with USFWS on potential impacts to species protected under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Unlike take under CESA, take under ESA includes significant habitat modification or degradation that could result in death or injury to a listed species by interfering with essential behavioral patterns such as breeding, foraging, or nesting. Consultation with USFWS to comply with ESA is recommended. Such consultation would typically occur well in advance of any ground-disturbing activities.

Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation of Impacts on Biological Resources

The DEIR should identify avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures and alternatives that are appropriate and adequate to avoid or minimize potential

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impacts to biological resources, to the extent feasible. The State Water Board should assess all direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that are expected to occur from the Proposed Project. When proposing measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts, CDFW recommends the State Water Board consider the following:

1. Fully protected species identified in the Fish and Game Code may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued to take a fully protected species, except CDFW may authorize the taking of such a species for necessary scientific research, among other limited exceptions. (See Fish & G. Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, 5515.) In addition, specified types of infrastructure projects may be eligible for an incidental take permit for unavoidable impacts to fully protected species if certain conditions are met. (See Fish & G. Code § 2081.15.) PG&E should consult with CDFW early in the project planning process.

Proposed Project activities described in the DEIR should generally be designed to completely avoid any fully protected species that could be present within or adjacent to the Proposed Project area. CDFW also recommends the DEIR fully analyze potential adverse impacts to fully protected species due to habitat modification, loss of foraging habitat, and interruption of migratory and breeding behaviors. CDFW recommends that the State Water Board analyze how appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures will reduce indirect impacts to fully protected species.

2. CDFW considers sensitive plant communities to be imperiled habitats having both local and regional significance. Plant communities, and/or alliances and associations with a statewide ranking of S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 should be considered sensitive and evaluated for declines at the local and regional level. Sensitive plant rank information can be obtained by querying the CNDDDB and are included in *The Manual of California Vegetation*⁹. Sensitive plant communities have the potential to occur within the Proposed Project area. The DEIR should include measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect sensitive plant communities and alliances and associations from Proposed Project-related direct and indirect impacts that may be significant.
3. CDFW recommends the State Water Board evaluate Proposed Project-related impacts to sensitive species and habitats for significance at both

⁹ <https://www.cnps.org/vegetation/manual-of-california-vegetation>

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local and regional ecosystem levels, and include in the DEIR mitigation measures Proposed Project-related direct and indirect impacts to these resources. The DEIR may also describe any beneficial outcomes for sensitive species and habitats in which the Proposed Project may result. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and minimization of Proposed-Project impacts. For unavoidable impacts, on-site habitat restoration or enhancement should be considered and discussed in detail. If on-site mitigation is not feasible or biologically viable (i.e., it may not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values), off-site mitigation through habitat creation, enhancement, acquisition and preservation in perpetuity, funding such actions through a conservation fund program such as those managed by the Wildlife Conservation Board¹⁰, or a combination thereof, is recommended.

The DEIR should include measures to protect in perpetuity the targeted habitat values within mitigation areas from the Proposed Project's direct and indirect impacts to meet mitigation objectives to offset Proposed Project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of biological values. Specific issues that should be addressed include restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, long-term monitoring and management programs, and control of illegal dumping, water pollution, and increased human intrusion. If the Proposed Project could adversely affect sensitive species or their habitat, the State Water Board should include any specific mitigation strategies in the DEIR. The formulation of feasible mitigation measures should not be deferred until a future date. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4, subd. (a)(1)(8).)

CDFW recommends that the DEIR specify mitigation measures that are proportional to the level of impacts, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines sections 15126.4, subdivision (a)(4)(B), 15064, 15065, and 16355. The mitigation should provide long term conservation value for the suite of affected species and habitat. Also, for any mitigation measures to be effective, they need to be specific, enforceable, and feasible actions that will improve environmental conditions.

If mitigation land is conserved and managed, specific details, such as exact location and acreages of mitigation lands should be described in the DEIR. For proposed preservation and restoration, the DEIR should include

¹⁰ <https://wcb.ca.gov/Programs>

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measures to protect the targeted habitat values from direct and indirect adverse effects in perpetuity, such as recordation of a conservation easement. An appropriate non-wasting endowment should also be set aside to provide for long-term management of any mitigation lands. CDFW strongly recommends that any long-term resource management plan for mitigation land be provided to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval.

4. Plans for restoration and revegetation should be prepared by professionals with expertise in northern California ecosystems and native plant restoration techniques. Plans should identify the assumptions used to develop the proposed restoration strategy. Each plan should include, at a minimum: (a) the location of restoration sites and assessment of appropriate reference sites; (b) the plant species to be used, sources of local propagules, container sizes, and seeding rates; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) a local seed and cuttings and planting schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site in perpetuity. Monitoring of restoration areas should extend across a sufficient time frame to ensure that the new habitat is established, self-sustaining, and capable of surviving drought.

CDFW recommends that local onsite propagules from the Proposed Project area and nearby vicinity are collected and used for restoration purposes. Onsite seed collection should be initiated in advance of Proposed Project impacts to accumulate sufficient propagule material for subsequent use in future years. Onsite vegetation mapping at the alliance and association level should be used to develop appropriate restoration goals and local plant palettes. Reference areas should be identified to help guide restoration efforts. Specific restoration plans should be developed for various components of the Proposed Project, as appropriate.

Restoration objectives should include protecting special habitat elements or recreating them in areas affected by the Proposed Project. An example is the retention of woody material, logs, snags, rocks, and brush piles.

5. Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 prohibit certain activities to protect birds.
 - Fish and Game Code section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or

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needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

- Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.
- Fish and Game Code section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.).

CDFW recommends that the DEIR include the results of avian surveys, as well as specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to nesting birds do not occur. Proposed Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures may include, but are not limited to, limited operating work periods (e.g., working outside the nesting season); Proposed Project phasing and timing; and monitoring of Proposed Project-related noise and employing sound walls and buffers, where appropriate. The DEIR should also include specific avoidance and minimization measures that will be implemented if a nest is located within the Proposed Project site. CDFW recommends that the DEIR require pre-construction nesting bird surveys conducted no more than three days prior to vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities.

6. To avoid direct mortality to any fish and wildlife species, CDFW recommends that the DEIR include plans for implementing avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for impacted species. Plans could require a qualified biologist to be retained onsite prior to and during all dewatering, ground- and habitat-disturbing activities to inspect the Proposed Project area prior and during Proposed Project activities. If needed, qualified biologists may guide, handle, or capture an individual non-CESA-listed fish and wildlife species to move them to a nearby safe location within a nearby refugium, or allow it to leave the Proposed Project site of its own volition. Aquatic species stranded during dewatering activities should be relocated to suitable habitat. Moving fish and wildlife out of harm's way should be limited to only those individuals that would otherwise be injured or killed, and individuals should be moved only as far

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as necessary to ensure their safety. Only biologists with appropriate authorization from CDFW may move CESA-listed species. Additionally, the temporary relocation of onsite fish and wildlife does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Proposed Project impacts associated with habitat loss.

7. Additional information may be needed on the composition of the sediments currently impounded behind Scott Dam and Cape Horn Dam. It is unclear what information is currently available regarding the characteristics of these sediments, including whether they contain contaminants, heavy metals, or other pollutants that could be mobilized during reservoir drawdown or sediment flushing. The DEIR should discuss any impacts associated with composition of these sediments and how they could be managed.
8. The DEIR should analyze potential impacts from sediment routing and evaluate potential effects from the Proposed Project on the connectivity of tributary streams to the Eel River. This analysis may require preparing a sediment transport model to understand the need for different sediment management actions. This analysis should include consideration of how sediment deposition, mobilization, or channel aggradation may be altered between the tributaries and the mainstem Eel River. The DEIR should also include mitigation measures to maintain or restore tributary connectivity and ensure that sediment transport dynamics do not impact fish passage, water quality, or geomorphic processes essential for long term ecosystem functionality.
9. A population of Tule elk (*Cervus canadensis nannodes*) resides within the Lake Pillsbury watershed and may be impacted by the Proposed Project's construction activities (e.g., helicopters, blasting, machinery, traffic, human presence), as well the modification of their habitat upon removal of Scott Dam and loss of Lake Pillsbury. The DEIR should consider the impacts of potential displacement or stress from increased noise and activity levels near known foraging areas. The analysis should also include a discussion of impacts from drawing down the reservoir on elk, especially during calving season. Potential impacts include risks of stranding or entrapment in exposed sediments, loss of shoreline forage, and changes in habitat quantity and quality during the transition period.
10. The DEIR should consider the population abundance and distribution of non-native fish such as Sacramento pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus grandis*) within and upstream of the Proposed Project area and evaluate measures

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for minimizing the release of non-native fish from the reservoir into downstream waters during decommissioning activities.

11. The DEIR should consider potential impacts to native mollusk species known to occur within the Eel River watershed, including but not limited to western pearlshell mussel (*Margaritifera falcata*) and California floater (*Anodonta californiensis*). Given that the reservoir has existed for over a century and little information is available regarding the presence, distribution, or habitat use of freshwater mollusks, baseline surveys should be conducted to determine species' occurrence and relative abundance within the reservoir and downstream reaches. The DEIR should also assess potential impacts associated with drawing down and dewatering the reservoir, including exposure or stranding of mollusk populations and impacts of suspended sediments released during drawdown on downstream populations.

Lake and Streambed Alteration Program

Based on CDFW's review of the NOP, the Proposed Project may be subject to the notification requirement under Fish and Game Code section 1602. Section 1602 requires an entity to notify CDFW prior to commencing any activity that will do any of the following: Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream or lake.

Upon receipt of a complete notification and fee, CDFW will determine if the activity described in the notification may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource. If so, CDFW must submit a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the entity within 60 days of receiving a complete application and fee. The agreement will include measures necessary to protect the resources that could be adversely affected by the proposed activity. CDFW may also suggest ways to modify the activity to eliminate or reduce harmful impacts to the affected resource.

CDFW's issuance of an agreement is a discretionary action subject to CEQA. To facilitate the issuance of an agreement for the Proposed Project, if an agreement is needed, the DEIR should fully identify the potential impacts to lake, river, and riparian resources, and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, and monitoring and reporting commitments. Early coordination with CDFW is recommended since modification of the Proposed Project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Please

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visit CDFW's Lake and Streambed Alteration Program¹¹ for additional information.

California Endangered Species Act

CDFW is responsible for ensuring appropriate conservation of fish and wildlife resources including CESA-protected species.¹² CDFW recommends that PG&E obtain take authorization if the Proposed Project could result in the taking of a CESA-protected species.

CDFW encourages early consultation, as significant modification to the Proposed Project and avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures may be necessary to obtain take authorization.

Based on review of CNDDDB and local knowledge of the Proposed Project area, the following CESA-protected species might occur onsite, in addition to other such species: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, CESA Endangered, State Fully Protected), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*, CESA Threatened), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*, CESA Candidate), northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*, CESA Threatened), Coho Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*, CESA Threatened), summer-run steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*, CESA Endangered), Humboldt marten (*Martes caurina humboldtensis*, CESA Endangered).

Like an agreement, the issuance of take authorization is a discretionary action subject to CEQA. CDFW therefore recommends that the DEIR address all Proposed Project impacts to CESA-protected species and specify a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of Fish and Game Code section 2081.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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

¹¹ <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Environmental-Review/LSA>

¹² <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA>

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<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>. The types of information reported to CNDDDB can be found at the following link:

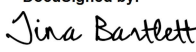
<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals>

FILING FEES

CDFW reminds the State Water Board of the CEQA filing fee requirement in Fish and Game Code section 711.4. The current fee schedule can be found at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Environmental-Review/CEQA/Fees>. (See also Pub. Resources Code, § 21089, subd. (b).)

CDFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOP to assist the State Water Board in identifying and mitigating Project impacts on biological resources. If you have any questions regarding this letter and to further coordinate on the Proposed Project, please contact Matt Myers, Senior Environmental Specialist, at R1HabconRedding@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:


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Tina Bartlett, Regional Manager
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