



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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September 4, 2026

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340 Lake Mendocino Drive
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**Notice of Preparation for the County of Mendocino Department of Transportation
Brooktrails Second Access Project Environmental Impact Report [SCH#2026080110](#)**

Dear James Linderman:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Brooktrails Second Access Project (Project) pursuant the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.¹ CDFW received the NOP from the County of Mendocino Department of Transportation (County, Lead Agency) on August 4, 2026.

CDFW ROLE

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the state. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subd. (a) & 1802; Pub. Resources Code, § 21070; CEQA Guidelines § 15386, subd. (a).) CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. (*Id.*, § 1802.) Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code. As proposed, for example, the Project may be subject to CDFW's lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, as proposed, the Project's implementation and long-term operation and maintenance may result in "take" as defined by State law of species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) or Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (Fish & G. Code, § 1900 et seq.), the Project proponent may seek related take authorization as provided by the Fish and Game Code. Additionally, CDFW has authority over actions with the potential to result in the disturbance or destruction of active nest sites or the unauthorized take of birds. Fish and Game Code protect birds, their nests, and eggs including Fish and Game Code section 3503 (regarding unlawful take, possession or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird), section 3503.5 (regarding the take, possession or destruction of any birds of prey or the nests or eggs), and section 3513 (regarding unlawful take of any migratory nongame bird).

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The County proposes to construct a new public roadway to connect the existing roadway system in the community of Brooktrails to North Main Street in Willits, California. The proposed roadway would be approximately three miles in length and approximately 36 feet wide to accommodate two 12-foot lanes and 6-foot paved shoulders. Construction is anticipated to occur over multiple construction seasons.

The proposed Project is located within Brooktrails Township, an unincorporated community, approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the City of Willits in Mendocino County, California. The Project would extend from the intersection of Poppy Lane and Daphne Way in Brooktrails (latitude 39.45475 N and longitude -123.37904 W) and terminate on North Main Street (latitude 39.43618 N and longitude -123.35767 W) in Willits. The Project area is characterized as rural residential, managed timberlands, and rangeland with undeveloped areas that include open space, forest land, grasslands, and oak woodlands. The topography is varied and consists of steep to rolling terrain with several unnamed tributaries to Mill Creek, a tributary to Outlet Creek.

Construction activities will include contractor mobilization, vegetation clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment construction, placement and compaction of engineered fill, drainage improvements, retaining wall construction, utility relocations, roadway construction, paving, installation of traffic safety features, resource protection measures including temporary construction fencing, erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices, and final site restoration. Temporary construction easements will be obtained to accommodate contractor access, equipment staging, material storage, and construction activities.

The NOP identifies the CEQA environmental factors most likely to be affected, that will be addressed in the DEIR. These subject areas include aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, noise, population and housing, transportation, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire. Further analysis and ongoing Project design could result in additional or different areas of potential impact. Additionally, the NOP states operation of the roadway has the potential to result in cumulatively considerable impacts related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, GHG emissions, noise, transportation, Tribal cultural resources, and wildfire.²

The NOP anticipates the Project will require permits, approvals, and coordination with CDFW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CDFW's primary concerns related to the Project as currently proposed are the potential for significant, direct and indirect impacts to a) plants and wildlife species including California Fully Protected Species, NPPA-listed plant species, plant and wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or CESA, California Species of Special Concern (SCC) and nesting birds, b) Sensitive Natural Communities and oak woodlands, c) aquatic habitats including streams, riparian areas, and wetlands, and d) wildlife movement corridors and associated core habitat for mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

² Section 3.21.1 Discussion of Impacts. Brooktrails Second Access Project Environmental Impact Notice of Preparation. Page 53-54. August 5, 2026.

County of Mendocino Department of Transportation
 September 4, 2026
 Page 3

CDFW offers the following comments and recommendations on the proposed Project in our role as a Trustee and Responsible agency pursuant to CEQA (Pub. Resource Code, § 21000 et seq.) to assist the County in adequately identifying and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on biological resources.

Project Description

CEQA Guidelines section 15124 requires the DEIR to incorporate a full Project Description that contains sufficient information to evaluate and review the Project's environmental impacts, including the precise location and boundaries of the proposed Project. The DEIR should also provide sufficient information regarding the environmental setting ("baseline") to disclose and analyze the potentially significant impacts on the environment that may result from the proposed Project and its alternatives (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15125 & 15360).

The DEIR should include a comprehensive description and the location of all permanent Project components, including the roadway, shoulders, turnouts, guardrails, lighting, fencing, and storm water systems, and temporarily impacted areas, such as equipment staging areas, material storage areas, and temporary contractor access routes. **(Recommendation 1)** Details should include anticipated sequencing and timeline of construction, the proposed construction means and methods, and work windows for all work occurring within the unnamed tributaries to Mill Creek, riparian habitats, wetlands, special status plant and wildlife species habitat, Sensitive Natural Communities, and oak woodlands. Additionally, the DEIR should include all anticipated long-term operation and maintenance activities for the new roadway as these Project elements constitute the "whole of an action" and have a potential to result in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment (CEQA Guidelines, § 15378(a)). **(Recommendation 2)**

Biological Resources

Wildlife Species

The NOP identifies potentially significant impacts to fully protected species, species listed as endangered or threatened under federal ESA or CESA, and federal candidates for listing. These species include ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), winter-run steelhead (*O. mykiss irideus*), northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), and northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*). Other species that are fully protected or Species of Special Concern (SSC) may be present in the Project area and should be evaluated in the DEIR. These species include white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), fisher (*Pekania pennanti*), Sonoma tree vole (*Arborimus pomo*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), red-bellied newt (*Taricha rivularis*), coastal giant salamander (*Dicamptodon tenebrosus*), and foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*).

Rare Plants

The NOP identifies potential significant impacts to plant species that are federal- or state-listed under the ESA, CESA, or NPPA as threatened or endangered, are federal candidates for listing, or plants with a California Plant Rank of 1B.2 or lower,^{3,4} and plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in CEQA Guidelines section 15380. The special-status plant species that have documented occurrences in the vicinity of the Project or have suitable habitat within the Project area include Baker's meadowfoam (*Limnanthes bakeri*, NPPA [rare]), Sonoma

³ [California Rare Plant Ranks | California Native Plant Society \(CNPS\)](#).

⁴ California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org>. 2026.

County of Mendocino Department of Transportation
 September 4, 2026
 Page 4

sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*, ESA [endangered], CESA [endangered]), and Hooker's campion (*Silene hookeri*, California Rare Plant Rank 2B.2).

Sensitive Natural Communities

The NOP states that Sensitive Natural Communities are likely present and may be impacted during construction and operation of the roadway; however, it does not identify the extent of Sensitive Natural Communities. CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) recently classified and mapped three Sensitive Natural Community alliances within or adjacent to the proposed Project area, including an Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) alliance, a manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*, manzanita, stanfordiana) alliance, and a provisional black cottonwood – red alder – Oregon ash (*Populus trichocarpa*-*Alnus rubra*-*Fraxinus latifolia*) alliance. To assess potential impacts to sensitive plant alliances, VegCAMP classifies and ranks plant natural community alliances and associations according to their degree of imperilment as measured by rarity, trends, and threats. The three alliances above have a State Rank of S3. Natural Communities⁵ with state ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities⁶ to be addressed during CEQA review⁷.

Oak Woodlands

The NOP does not identify the potential impacts to oak woodlands. However, oak woodlands are present within and adjacent to the Project area. These woodlands were recently classified and mapped as an Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) alliance by VegCAMP⁸ with a state rank of S3.⁹

Streams, Riparian Habitat, and Wetlands

The NOP states the Project may impact unnamed tributaries to Mill Creek, including headwater and intermittent streams and their riparian habitat. Because of their seasonal or year-round water supply and food availability, wetlands, streams, and riparian corridors are essential habitat for a wide variety of resident and migratory fish and wildlife species. Wetlands and riparian corridors also serve as important wildlife migration and dispersal routes for both aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.¹⁰ Executive Order W-59-93 (1993) established California state policy guidelines for wetland conservation. The primary goal of the policy is to ensure no net loss of wetlands, and to achieve a long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetland acreage in California.

Wildlife Connectivity

The NOP does not identify the Project activities related to implementation, operation and maintenance that may interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species, or with an established wildlife corridor. The Project area is located approximately a half-mile south of the Mendocino National Forest-Big River/Hi Chute wildlife linkage.¹¹ The Project area is identified as core habitat for a suite of wildlife including small to large mammal,

⁵ CDFW. 2026. Vegetation and Classification Program, Natural Communities. <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities/Background>.

⁶ CDFW. June 6, 2026. Sensitive Natural Communities List Only By Life Form. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153721>.

⁷ CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, CEQA Checklist.

⁸ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. July 7, 2026. Vegetation – Northern California Coast [ds3196]. <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS> and https://filelib.wildlife.ca.gov/Public/BDB/GIS/BIOS/Public_Datasets/3100_3199/ds3196.zip

⁹ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. June 6, 2026. Sensitive Natural Communities List Only By Life Form. <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153721>.

¹⁰ CDFW. Northern Region. Technical Memorandum: Development, Land use, and Climate Change Impacts on Wetlands and Riparian Habitats. 2014.

¹¹ Penrod, K., P. E. Garding, C. Paulman, P. Beier, S. Weiss, N. Schaefer, R. Branciforte and K. Gaffney. 2013. Critical Linkages: Bay Area & Beyond. Produced by Science & Collaboration for Connected Wildlands, Fair Oaks, CA www.scwildlands.org in collaboration with the Bay Area Open Space Council's Conservation Lands Network www.BayAreaLands.org.

bird, amphibian, and reptile species. The undeveloped portions of the Project area may contribute to wildlife movement and provide habitat.

Biological Resource Recommendations

An EIR is required to fully assess significant impacts to biological resources from proposed Project activities, including both short-term and long-term effects (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126(a)). To allow reviewing agencies and members of the public to adequately assess the significant impacts of the Project, the DEIR should specifically include the following:

- A comprehensive baseline assessment of the plant and wildlife species including fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species that are present or have the potential to be present within each habitat type that is within and adjacent to the Project area that could be affected by the Project. These include rare, threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species, California SSC and California Fully Protected Species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). The assessment should place special emphasis on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region and would be affected by the Project (CEQA Guidelines §15125(c)) and include seasonal variations of use in the Project area by the species for foraging, breeding, and rearing of young, and should not be limited to resident species. **(Recommendation 3)**
- A comprehensive assessment should be prepared that includes maps identifying the location and extent of habitats such as Sensitive Natural communities, including oak woodlands, seasonally and permanently wetted streams, springs, seeps, and/or ponds, wetlands or waters of the U.S. or State, and riparian habitats within or adjacent to the Project area. Adjoining habitat areas should also be included in this assessment where Project activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts during implementation or long-term operation and maintenance. The habitat assessment should also include any potential oak woodland conversion that may occur during the Project's implementation, and long-term operation and maintenance activities. If the DEIR determines significant impacts to oak woodlands would occur, the County should propose oak woodlands mitigation alternatives to mitigate the significant effect of the conversion of oak woodlands as described in CEQA Guidelines section 21083.4 subd (b) **(Recommendation 4)**
- The assessment of special status plant species and natural communities should be informed by surveys that are conducted following CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*.¹² Mapping and assessment should be completed following *The Manual of California Vegetation*^{13,14}. Additionally, Sensitive Natural Communities should be identified to alliance and association. **(Recommendation 5)**
- The biological assessment should incorporate information from multiple sources including, but not limited to, aerial imagery, historic and recent survey data, field reconnaissance, scientific literature and reports, USFWS' Information, Planning, and Consultation System, and observed occurrences in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI). The technical data, maps, plot plans, diagrams, and similar relevant information should be included in the DEIR (CEQA Guidelines, § 15147). **(Recommendation 6)**

¹² CDFW. [Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities](#). 2018.

¹³ Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation*, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. 1300 pp.

¹⁴ CNPS. 2026. Online Edition: *A Manual of California Vegetation*, <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/vegetation/>; California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA.

- A comprehensive description and analysis of the Project's potential short and long-term impacts to wildlife and plant species and their habitats, Sensitive Natural Communities, and oak woodlands, including direct and indirect impacts that may occur during the Project's implementation and operation and maintenance activities. The assessment should also identify potential impacts that may temporarily or permanently reduce wildlife connectivity by restricting wildlife species' ability to access and use movement corridors (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G Checklist, California Streets and Highways Code section 158 et seq). CDFW recommends early coordination with CDFW to discuss incorporating features into the Project that could minimize impacts to wildlife connectivity and reduce the potential for increased human-wildlife conflict and species mortality caused by vehicle strikes. **(Recommendation 7)**
- If the Project will impact NPPA or CESA listed or candidate species, such as northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), or Baker's meadowfoam (*Limnanthes bakeri*), early consultation is encouraged, as modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) to authorize take of a state-listed plant or wildlife species (Fish & G. Code, § 2081, subd. b). If an ITP is warranted, CDFW recommends the DEIR include a mitigation measure requiring the Project to obtain and comply with an ITP. **(Recommendation 8)**
- If Project activities may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank, of any stream or lake, the County shall submit a Lake or Streambed Alteration Notification, and appropriate fees. This requirement includes streams that are intermittent (dry for periods of time) or perennial (flow year-round), and streams with a subsurface flow. **(Recommendation 9)**

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES and MITIGATION

The purpose of an EIR is to identify the significant effects on the environment of a project, to identify alternatives to the project, and to identify how those significant effects can be mitigated or avoided. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002 subd. (1).) The DEIR should include project alternatives “which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.” (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(a)). **(Recommendation 10)** This discussion of alternatives should focus on the Project or its location that may avoid or substantially lessen any significant effects of the Project. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6(b)).

Because the EIR should identify ways to mitigate or avoid the significant effects the Project may have on the environment, the discussion of alternatives should focus on alternatives to the Project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the Project, even if those alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the Project's objectives, or would be more costly (CEQA Guidelines, § 15126 subd. (6)). For the purpose of analyzing environmentally superior alternatives, Project alternatives should include locations lacking sensitive species or habitats.

If the County determines it is infeasible for the Project to be located where potential significant impacts can be avoided or minimized, adequate and feasible mitigation measures should be proposed for impacts to biological resources. Specifically, the DEIR should include mitigation measures to reduce or compensate for direct and indirect significant impacts that may either be permanent or temporary to sensitive species and their habitats including California Species of Special Concern and rare plants, Sensitive Natural Communities including oak

woodlands, streams, riparian corridors, and wetlands or potential take of listed species. **(Recommendation 11)**

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts should be addressed pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15130. The NOP states the Project has the potential to result in cumulatively considerable impacts to biological resources that are considered to be potentially significant and will be further addressed in the DEIR.¹⁵ Cumulative impacts are defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15355 as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable” and may include “the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.”

A cumulative impact analysis should be conducted for all biological resources that will either be significantly or potentially significantly impacted by implementation and operation of the Project, including those whose impacts are determined to be less than significant with mitigation or for those resources that are rare or in declining health and will be impacted by the Project. **(Recommendation 12)** Cumulative impacts should be analyzed using an acceptable methodology to evaluate the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on resources and be focused specifically on the resource, not the Project. **(Recommendation 13)**

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEES

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of environmental document filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the environmental document filing fee is required in order for the underlying project approval to be operative, vested, and final. (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089.)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendation 1: The DEIR should include a comprehensive description and the location of all permanent Project components, including the roadway, shoulders, turnouts, guardrails, lighting, fencing, and storm water systems, and temporarily impacted areas, such as equipment staging areas, material storage areas, and temporary contractor access routes.

¹⁵ Section 3.21.1 Discussion of Impacts. Brooktrails Second Access Project Environmental Impact Notice of Preparation. Page 54. August 5, 2026.

Recommendation 2: The DEIR should include anticipated sequencing and timeline of construction, the proposed construction means and methods, and proposed work windows for all work occurring within the unnamed tributaries to Mill Creek, riparian habitats, wetlands, special status plant and wildlife species habitat, Sensitive Natural Communities, and oak woodlands. Additionally, the DEIR should include all anticipated long-term operation and maintenance activities for the new roadway.

Recommendation 3: The DEIR should include a comprehensive baseline assessment of the plant and wildlife species including the fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species that are present, or have the potential to be present, within and adjacent to the Project area that could be affected by the Project.

Recommendation 4: The DEIR should include a comprehensive assessment, including maps, identifying the location and extent of habitats such as Sensitive Natural communities, including oak woodlands, seasonally and permanently wetted streams, springs, seeps, and/or ponds, wetlands or waters of the U.S. or State, and riparian habitats within or adjacent to the Project area. The habitat assessment should include any potential oak woodland conversion that may occur during the Project's implementation, and long-term operation and maintenance activities. If there may be a significant impact to oak woodlands, the County should propose oak woodlands mitigation alternatives.

Recommendation 5: The assessment of special status plant species and natural communities should be informed by surveys that are conducted following CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*; mapping and assessment should be completed following *The Manual of California Vegetation*.

Recommendation 6: The biological assessment should incorporate information from multiple sources including, but not limited to, aerial imagery, historic and recent survey data, field reconnaissance, scientific literature and reports.

Recommendation 7: The biological assessment should include a comprehensive description and analysis of potential short and long-term impacts to wildlife and plant species and their habitats, including direct and indirect impacts that may occur. The assessment should also identify potential impacts that may temporarily or permanently reduce wildlife connectivity by restricting wildlife species' ability to access and use movement corridors.

Recommendation 8: If the Project will impact NPPA, CESA listed or candidate species, early consultation is encouraged, as modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain an Incidental Take Permit.

Recommendation 9: If Project activities may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank, of any stream or lake, the County should submit a Lake or Streambed Alteration Notification, and appropriate fees.

Recommendation 10: The DEIR should include Project alternatives which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the Project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant impacts from the Project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives.

Recommendation 11: For the purpose of analyzing environmentally superior alternatives, project alternatives should include locations that avoid sensitive species or habitats. If the County determines it is infeasible for the project to be located where potential significant impacts can be avoided or minimized, adequate and feasible mitigation measures should be proposed for impacts to biological resources.

County of Mendocino Department of Transportation
September 4, 2026
Page 9

Recommendation 12: A cumulative impact analysis should be conducted for all biological resources that will either be significantly or potentially significantly impacted by implementation and operation of the Project.

Recommendation 13: Cumulative impacts should be analyzed using an acceptable methodology to evaluate the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on resources and be focused specifically on the resource, not the Project.

CONCLUSION

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this NOP. CDFW staff are available to meet with you to consult with or address the contents of this letter in greater depth. If you have questions on this matter or would like to discuss these recommendations, please contact Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist Jennifer Garrison, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist) at (707) 477-7792 or CEQAreferrals@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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Rebecca Garwood
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