



April 2026
Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Gradient Facility Rehabilitation Project



Notice of Preparation

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District



#14 Posting Only

April 2026

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Gradient Facility Rehabilitation Project

Notice of Preparation

Prepared for

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District
344 East Laurel Street
Willows, California 95988

Prepared by

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To: All Agencies, Interested Parties, and Individuals
Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report

Notice is being given that Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID) will be preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the following project:

Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Gradient Facility Rehabilitation Project

We transmit this Notice of Preparation for review in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Article 7, Sections 15086 and 15087; and California Public Resources Code Section 21153. The project description, location, and potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. An Initial Study (SCH No. 2025091009, published September 2025) was completed to identify probable environmental effects and is available online at:

<https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2025091009>. Public comments on the Initial Study were received and have been considered in the decision to prepare an EIR for the proposed project. Please submit your comments, concerns, suggestions for mitigation measures and alternatives, and any other pertinent information that may enable us to prepare a comprehensive and meaningful EIR for the project.

Comments should be submitted to:

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The public scoping period is from April 27 to May 26, 2026. Comment letters must be postmarked by May 26, 2026, or transmitted electronically by midnight on May 26, 2026. If you have any questions, please contact Brad Mattson by email or postal mail (above) or by phone at 530-934-8881.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CSLC	California State Lands Commission
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
cy	cubic yard
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
Fish Screen Project	GCID Main Pump Station Fish Screen Improvement Project
GCID	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District
GF	gradient facility
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	operations and maintenance
proposed project	Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Gradient Facility Rehabilitation Project
RM	river mile
USC	<i>United States Code</i>
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1 Introduction

This Notice of Preparation (NOP) has been prepared to inform responsible and trustee agencies, public agencies, and the public that Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (GCID), as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), has determined that the proposed *Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Gradient Facility Rehabilitation Project* (hereafter referred to as the proposed project) may result in significant environmental impacts, and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15082(a)(1), this NOP provides a description of the proposed project, the project location, and probable environmental effects associated with the proposed project. To identify probable environmental effects, GCID completed an Initial Study (September 2025) (available online at <https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2025091009>) based on the CEQA Appendix G Environmental Checklist and received public comments regarding the proposed project. The Initial Study, along with the consideration of public comments, provides a preliminary basis to determine the relative environmental impacts associated with a proposed project.

The Draft EIR (DEIR) will provide additional details that become available with advancement of the proposed project design and based on additional feedback provided during scoping. The DEIR is currently expected to be released for public review in mid-2026.

The proposed project is intended to address ongoing Sacramento River bank erosion and the existing scour hole, which are threatening the continuing functionality of the gradient facility (GF) and GCID's intake channel fish screen. The proposed project is needed for the continued proper function of the GCID Main Pump Station Fish Screen Improvement Project (Fish Screen Project).

As a solution, GCID proposes this project to repair and protect the existing GF and stabilize riverbank areas along the east and west banks of the Sacramento River in an effort to restore the river alignment between river miles (RMs) 205 and 206. The GF is located approximately 4 miles north of Hamilton City, California, just downstream of GCID's intake channel and adjacent to Montgomery Island.

The proposed project includes two construction phases, as well as future operations and maintenance. Phase 1 would begin in summer 2027 and consist of the following:

- Constructing spur dikes on the east and west banks of the river
- Installing a riprap pad on the east overbank
- Installing rock slope protection near the intake bypass return channel on the west bank

Phase 2 would be completed between 5 and 15 years after Phase 1 and would potentially consist of the following:

- Constructing additional spur dikes on the east and west banks
- Installing additional rock protection riprap pads and a rock protection berm in the east overbank area
- Partially filling the scour hole
- Installing rock protection on the west bank near the scour hole

It is possible that not all Phase 2 elements will be determined to be necessary, but for planning purposes, all will be covered in the EIR.

1.1 Project Location and Setting

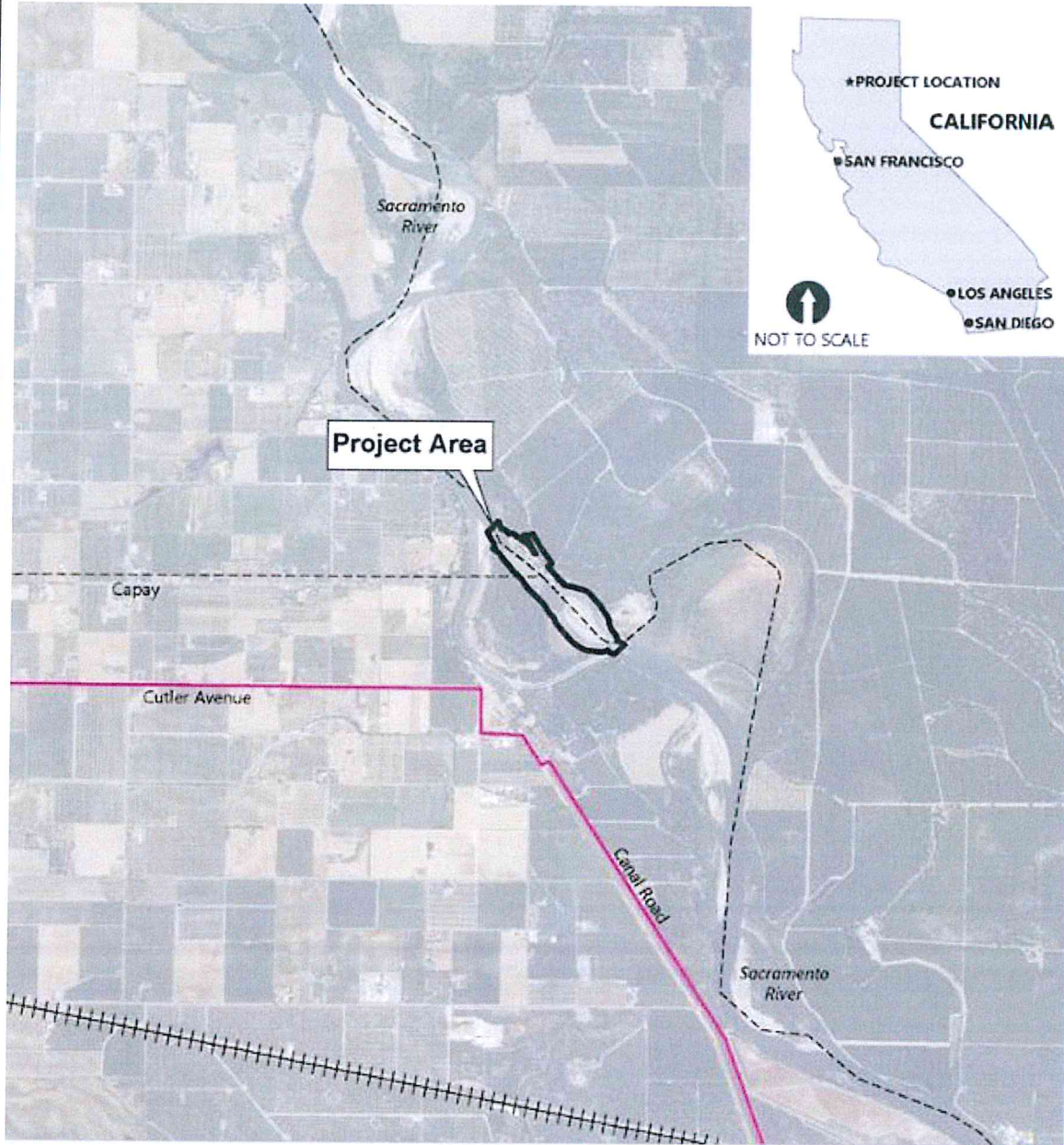
1.1.1 Regional Setting

The GF is located approximately 170 miles northeast of San Francisco and approximately 115 miles northwest of Sacramento. The GF is on the Sacramento River, the largest river in California, which originates in the Klamath Mountains and flows south approximately 400 miles until it reaches the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta and San Francisco Bay. GCID is the largest irrigation district in the Sacramento Valley, with one diversion from the Sacramento River at its Main Pump Station, approximately 4 miles north of Hamilton City and immediately west of the project site.

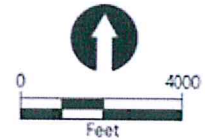
1.1.2 Project Setting

The project area is an approximately 1-mile stretch of the Sacramento River from just north of Montgomery Island to just downstream of the return flow channel from GCID's fish screen and Main Pump Station (Figure 1). The project area is within the boundaries of Butte, Tehama, and Glenn Counties in a rural area, with agricultural fields on both sides of the river. The lands within the project area are largely undeveloped, and the vegetation along the banks is subject to natural river forces that erode the alluvial banks and scour vegetation annually. Rock protection currently exists on the banks of the river. The project site is designated for variations of agricultural use by the relevant county general plans (Butte County: Agriculture; Glenn County: Intensive Agriculture; and Tehama County: Valley Floor Ag/Capay). The riverbank to the east of the GF is privately owned by Deseret Farms and operated as a walnut orchard.

Figure 1
Project Site and Vicinity Map



SOURCE Aerial ©2021 Microsoft Corporation ©2021 Maxar ©CNES
(2021) Distribution Airbus DS



1.2 CEQA Baseline

Section 15125 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR include a description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the proposed project as they exist at the time the NOP is published, or if no NOP is published, at the time the environmental analysis is commenced, from both a local and regional perspective. These environmental conditions are referred to as the environmental setting. Further, Section 15125(a) of the CEQA Guidelines states that “the environmental setting normally constitutes the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant.” Per Section 15125, the current physical conditions as described in this NOP will be used in the DEIR to determine the potential for environmental impacts.

1.3 Project Background and Need

GCID is an irrigation district formed in 1920 (preceded initially by the Central Irrigation District formed in 1887 and a series of other temporary organizations prior to the formalization of GCID in 1920) to provide irrigation water to farms in Glenn and Colusa Counties. It diverts, conveys, supplies and manages irrigation water to serve the significant and valuable agricultural lands within the district, as well as to serve more than 20,000 acres of Federal wildlife refuge lands (Sacramento, Delevan, and Colusa Refuges) within the district to provide waterfowl, shorebird, and terrestrial habitat. GCID consists of approximately 175,000 acres of land within the Sacramento Valley and has perfected water rights under California law, with a date of priority of 1883. GCID diverts water from the Sacramento River at its Main Pump Station where water is conveyed through GCID’s 65-mile-long Main Canal into a complex system of nearly 1,000 miles of canals and laterals before delivery to more than 1,000 individual landowners. GCID owns Montgomery Island and has an existing lease with the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) for operations and maintenance (O&M) of the GF in this area. The riverbank to the east of the GF is privately owned by Deseret Farms. The Sacramento River is a water of both the United States and the State of California.

In 1993, as a result of litigation under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), GCID joined with federal and state agencies to develop a long-term solution to address the protection of fishery resources and to ensure a reliable water supply for GCID. The long-term solution that was developed was the Fish Screen Project, which consisted of a fish screen extension, a gravity bypass channel, and the GF. The fish screen extension consists of an approximately 600-foot extension of the previously existing 475-foot fish screen on a side channel of the river. The fish screen extension increased the diversion intake screen area to reduce through-flow water velocities. The converging bypass channel design along with the GF maintains sufficient sweeping water velocities throughout the length of the fish screen to minimize exposure time to the screen. The GF consists of a 1,000-foot in-channel permanent rock structure and 2,500 feet of embankment located approximately 0.25 mile downstream from GCID’s intake channel diversion off the Sacramento River east of Montgomery Island near RM 206. The Fish Screen Project was completed in 2000.

In a 2009 report, an expert panel raised concerns regarding the underlying hydraulic analysis used in the design of the GF and identified other issues potentially affecting its stability. The expert panel identified two extensive scour depressions, the first of which is located on the east overbank alongside the GF. The expert panel raised the concern that continued scouring in this location would undermine the sheet-pile walls used to secure the GF. The second scour depression developed directly downstream of the GF; at the time of the panel report, this scour hole was 14 feet deep. The scour hole has increased in depth to at least 26 feet since the report was prepared. The panel concluded that the bed scour had exceeded the design intent, even though Sacramento River flows since construction have not exceeded 50% of the 100-year design discharge.

In addition to the two areas of scour resulting from the GF, a mid-channel gravel bar formed downstream of the GF and grew extensively over time. The rate of growth has been estimated at 15,000 cubic yards (cy) per year. The bar growth has caused extensive bank erosion on the adjacent east and west banks downstream of the GF, which is threatening to erode into the fish bypass channel. As an interim measure to reduce bank erosion, the mid-channel bar was excavated to 1 foot above the water line elevation in the summer of 2022. A total of approximately 207,000 cy of gravel and sediment were excavated. With the protracted high flows that occurred during the winter of 2023 to 2024, bank erosion on the east and west banks is still an ongoing issue requiring urgent response despite the interim excavation efforts on the mid-channel bar.

The proposed project is considered by GCID to be maintenance and rehabilitation of adjacent riverbank and channel structures that are integral to the GF and necessary for proper function of the Fish Screen Project.

1.3.1 Project Objectives

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines and 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15124, a “statement of the objectives sought by the proposed project” must be provided as part of the project description in an EIR. The purpose of the proposed project is to iteratively address ongoing bank erosion and the existing scour hole, which are threatening the continuing functionality of the GF to maintain proper fish passage protection conditions at GCID’s intake channel fish screen. As the Sacramento River has flowed around the growing mid-channel bar over the past 20 years, the east and west banks of the river have experienced extensive erosion, as is evident in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Mid-Channel Bar Growth and Corresponding Bank Loss Over Time

1985 Conditions



2003 Conditions



2021 Conditions



2022 Conditions (after sediment excavation)



To accomplish this goal, the following key objectives need to be achieved:

- Restore the geomorphic and hydraulic conditions of the Sacramento River channel at the GCID diversion.

- Preserve the original design objectives and current function of the GF to provide sufficient water surface elevations at GCID's fish screening facility and pumping plant.
- Maintain safe fish passage and boat navigation through the GF.
- Alleviate predator-congregating habitat to ensure juvenile salmon and other special-status species survival between RMs 205 and 206.
- Reduce the potential for Sacramento River avulsion¹ through the east bank area, either through overbank flow adjacent to the GF or flow through an unnamed off-channel drainage that enters the east bank area.
- Stabilize the downstream end of the GF (scour hole area) to prevent failure.
- Reduce the potential for channel migration and bank erosion from downstream of the GF to the confluence of the return flow channel from the pumping plant.
- Minimize construction-related environmental impacts.
- Provide a design that can be constructed within the work windows applicable to this portion of the Sacramento River.
- Provide a cost-effective and constructable project.
- Develop a long-term, sustainable O&M plan.
- Maintain the current configuration of the fish return channel to achieve original fish passage protection design conditions.

¹ An avulsion is abandonment of the river channel or formation of a new river channel.

2 Proposed Project and Alternatives

2.1 Proposed Project Overview

2.1.1 Construction

As described previously, the proposed project would consist of two phases, described in the following sections.

Phase 1 construction is anticipated to occur over one or two construction seasons, beginning as soon as all required permits are obtained, likely in summer 2027. Proposed Phase 2 construction is anticipated to occur over approximately two construction seasons between 5 to 15 years after Phase 1 or between 2033 and 2048. In-water work would be completed during the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)-recommended work window for this area (July 15 through October 31).

The purpose of an NOP is to inform the public that the lead agency is commencing the environmental analysis for a proposed project and to solicit public comment regarding the type and extent of environmental analyses to be undertaken. At the scoping stage, project designs are not complete; therefore, supplementary information provided regarding the proposed project's design and operations is presented as an overview and considered preliminary. The DEIR will provide more detailed information.

2.1.1.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 would be the first phase undertaken to address immediate threats to the continuing functionality of the GF and would begin in summer 2027. Phase 1 prioritizes critical project elements that protect the east and west banks from continued bank erosion, protect the fish return channel configuration downstream of the GF, and reduce potential for Sacramento River avulsion through the east bank and overbank areas.

Phase 1 includes the following main elements:

- Constructing up to eight spur dikes on the east bank and up to three spur dikes on the west bank to reduce the potential for channel migration and bank erosion from the GF to the confluence of the intake bypass return channel and the Sacramento River
- Installing rock slope protection downstream of the west bank spur dikes to protect the intake bypass return channel configuration and therefore maintain the original fish passage protection design conditions for fish returning to the Sacramento River mainstem
- Installing a rock protection riprap pad near the downstream sheet pile on the overbank east of the GF to reduce the potential for Sacramento River avulsion through the east overbank area

2.1.1.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 would be completed between 5 and 15 years after Phase 1. Building on Phase 1, Phase 2 would further protect the east and west banks from continued bank erosion, protect the fish return channel configuration downstream of the GF, and reduce potential for Sacramento River avulsion through the east bank and overbank areas, as well as accomplish the objective of restoring the geomorphic and hydraulic conditions of the Sacramento River channel at the GCID diversion while preserving the current function of the GF.

Phase 2 includes the following main elements:

- Constructing up to three additional spur dikes on the east bank and up to four additional spur dikes on the west bank to reduce the potential for channel migration and bank erosion from the GF to the confluence of the intake bypass return channel and the Sacramento River
- Installing additional rock protection riprap pads and a rock protection berm in the east overbank area to reduce the potential for Sacramento River avulsion through the east overbank area
- Partially filling the scour hole and installing rock protection on the west bank near the scour hole to prevent failure of the GF and supporting banks near the GF

Conditions at the project site would be monitored after completing Phase 1. Depending on observations during that time, it is possible that not all Phase 2 elements would be determined to be necessary. If erosion of the west and east banks has ceased or dramatically slowed, additional spur dikes may not be required. If the scour hole shallows or poses reduced risk to the GF with the downstream banks bolstered, then partial fill may not be required. However, for planning purposes, all potential Phase 2 project elements will be covered in the DEIR.

2.1.2 Operations and Maintenance

All river stabilization and restoration projects are prone to erosion from shifting channels, changing hydraulic conditions, and potential for extreme events occurring with unforeseen effects.

Maintenance on the east and west banks would require access at the top of the banks and would likely entail repair of sections of bank that erode and repair of spur dikes through the addition of rock. The areas where the spur dikes are installed may require more frequent maintenance because the bank is not continuously protected. This more frequent maintenance would entail reshaping the bank, adding vegetation, and other means to reduce erosion along the riverbank slope.

GCID would also undertake appropriate inspection and maintenance measures, such as repair and replacement of damaged or dislodged rock slope protection, spur dikes, and bank protection, to control adverse changes in bed elevation or adverse river alignments that threaten to outflank or jeopardize the safety, integrity, or operability of the GF or fish return channel. Specific responsibilities regarding the bank protection measures would include maintaining signage and buoys, locating and

marking navigation hazards within the Sacramento River, removing snags, and maintaining the riprap surfaces of project elements. Inspection activities would be conducted on an ongoing basis to identify any required maintenance, repair, replacement, or rehabilitation needs and to ensure the proper care and efficient operation of the various project elements.

Operation and maintenance of the east bank rock protection riprap pads, if needed, would require access to the site from the east side of the river. Maintenance may consist of placing additional rock to repair the spur dike and rock layers over the sheet piles, grading to fill in scour holes, placement of rock if other erosion occurs, and maintenance of access points to the east bank area.

Maintenance for the scour hole may require river access with barges or from a spur dike and would likely occur only when the GF is at risk of failure. Maintenance for the west bank adjacent to the scour hole would require access from Montgomery Island.

Annual inspection reports will be maintained. The annual report will compile all data from the checklists that are completed during inspections, address all inspections and maintenance that took place during the previous 12 months, and include the following:

- Checklists for all inspections
- Record of aerial, topographic, and/or bathymetric surveys performed
- Photographic record of overall conditions
- Photographic record of significant damage
- Summary of existing fill removed and new fill added at the project site
- Summary statement of the general vegetation conditions for the reporting period

2.2 Alternatives

According to Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR need only examine in detail those alternatives that could feasibly meet most of the basic objectives of the proposed project and would avoid or lessen significant environmental impacts.

The following alternatives are currently being considered for further analysis in the DEIR. Additional alternatives may be added in the DEIR based on public comment and additional environmental analysis. Although the No Project Alternative is required under CEQA to be considered for analysis, the other alternatives identified below may or may not be carried forward for full evaluation in the DEIR based on technical feasibility, the ability to achieve project objectives, or the ability to avoid or lessen environmental impacts. For any alternative

According to CEQA, an EIR must describe a reasonable range of alternatives to a project that could feasibly attain most of the basic project objectives and would avoid or substantially lessen any of the project's significant effects. Additionally, a No Project Alternative must be analyzed. As part of public scoping, GCID is requesting public comment and suggestions for project alternatives to be considered in the DEIR.

considered but not carried forward for full analysis, the DEIR will include a discussion on why the alternative was rejected.

2.2.1 No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative, which is required by CEQA, represents what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the proposed project were not approved. Under this alternative, GCID would not implement the proposed bank stabilization or channel restoration measures and would continue existing O&M activities at the GF and intake channel fish screen, including reactive maintenance as needed to address localized erosion or infrastructure risks. This alternative would also avoid construction-related environmental disturbance associated with the proposed project.

Without implementation of the proposed project, ongoing Sacramento River bank erosion and the existing scour hole would continue to affect the project area. Bank erosion along the east and west banks would be expected to persist or worsen over time, potentially requiring reactive maintenance efforts to address localized failures or protect critical infrastructure.

Over time, these conditions could compromise the stability and functionality of the GF and its ability to maintain appropriate hydraulic conditions for fish passage at the intake channel fish screen. The intended function of the Fish Screen Project would be expected to degrade over time and could eventually cease to function as intended.

2.2.2 Riprap-Lined Channel Alternative

The Riprap-Lined Channel Alternative was identified during project development as a potential approach to stabilize the Sacramento River banks through a more continuous armoring strategy.

Under this alternative, bank stabilization would be achieved through placement of rock riprap along portions of the east and west banks of the Sacramento River within the project area. Depending on the extent of implementation, this approach could result in a substantially armored or lined channel condition within this reach. Installation of riprap would require grading of bank slopes and placement of a relatively large volume of rock to reduce erosion and limit further scour. This alternative would not include construction of in-channel training structures or other features intended to redirect flow or influence channel alignment.

2.3 Expected Environmental Impacts

As noted in Section 1, through the development of an Initial Study and subsequent public comments, GCID has determined that there are potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed project; therefore, preparation of an EIR is required. As identified in the Initial Study, any environmental resource area that has the potential to result in a significant environmental impact will be fully analyzed in the DEIR, including analysis of any feasible mitigation measures and their ability to reduce or eliminate potential impacts. For resources that have been determined to have no or less-than-significant environmental impacts, GCID's rationale is provided. Therefore, unless new information is provided during scoping or based on project changes, the following resources will not be analyzed in the DEIR: aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation, utilities and service systems, and wildfire.

Based on the analysis in the Initial Study (SCH No. 2025091009, published September 2025 and available online at: <https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2025091009>) and public comments, it has been determined that the proposed project has the potential to result in significant environmental impacts to the following environmental resource areas: biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, water quality and hydrology, and Tribal cultural resources. Additional issues may be identified during scoping, which could expand the number of environmental resource areas evaluated in the DEIR.

As part of public scoping, GCID is requesting public comment on the scope of analysis related to environmental impacts as well as the severity of any perceived impacts and potential mitigation measures to address those impacts.

The Initial Study completed for the proposed project (online at <https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2025091009>) presents an initial screen of the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed project. Based on public comments, these impacts have been modified and may be further modified based on public feedback during scoping for this DEIR.

2.4 Anticipated Project Approvals and Permits

Table 1 summarizes the expected relevant regulatory agencies, their expected jurisdiction (i.e., trustee or responsible agency), and their statutory authority as related to the proposed project. The jurisdiction of these agencies will be confirmed through scoping and subsequent coordination.

Table 1
Regulatory Agencies and Authority

Regulatory Agency	Statutory Authority/Implementing Regulations
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Reviews and authorizes in-water work under the Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act. The proposed project is expected to require a Section 404/Section 10 Individual Permit. Consults with USFWS and NMFS under Section 7 of the ESA. Consults with the Office of Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Regulatory Agency	Statutory Authority/Implementing Regulations
California State Lands Commission (CSLC)	Approves activities that occur on state-owned navigable waterways. The proposed project is expected to require a lease amendment from CSLC.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Reviews and submits recommendations in accordance with CEQA. Reviews and authorizes in-water work and work in riparian areas under the California Fish and Game Code. Administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) for state-listed species. The proposed project is expected to require a Streambed Alteration Agreement and may require CESA authorization.
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB)	Permitting authority for water quality, including point and non-point source discharges. Reviews projects for authorization under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and Clean Water Act Sections 401 and 402. The proposed project is expected to require a 401 Water Quality Certification and coverage under existing General Orders for stormwater generated at the site during construction (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit).
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Consults with USACE under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to determine whether the proposed project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat or habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 <i>United States Code</i> [USC] 1536[a][3]).
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consults with USACE under Section 7 of the ESA to determine whether the proposed project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat or habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC 1536[a][3]).
Office of Historic Preservation	Consults with federal lead agencies (in this case, USACE) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act regarding impacts on cultural resources that are either listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed project may require Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

2.4.1 Tribal Consultation

Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 et seq. requires CEQA lead agencies to consider the effects of certain projects on Tribal cultural resources and to conduct notification and consultation with federally and non-federally recognized Native American Tribes and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) early in the environmental review process. GCID notified the Colusa Tribe – Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians on June 17, 2025. GCID received a request for additional details from the Colusa Tribe – Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians on July 9, 2025. GCID responded to the request for additional information on July 9, 2025. No further correspondence has been received.