

NORTHERN SAN JOAQUIN 230 KILOVOLT TRANSMISSION PROJECT (APPLICATION NO. A.23-09-001)

ERRATA TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) filed an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) Authorizing the Construction of the Northern San Joaquin 230 Kilovolt (kV) Transmission Project on September 1, 2023. A Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was released in December of 2024. A Final EIR was prepared in August 2025 and moved into the record on February 13, 2026. PG&E filed an Opening Brief on March 20, 2026, in which PG&E requests that the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issue a decision granting PG&E a CPCN.

CPUC granted PG&E's request for a CPCN authorizing the construction of the Northern San Joaquin 230 kV Transmission Project through Decision 26-07-042, issued on July 21, 2026. This Decision finds and certifies that the Final EIR for the Northern San Joaquin 230 kV Transmission Project meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. As described in the Decision, PG&E requested in their Opening Brief several modifications to biological resources mitigation measures to improve feasibility without resulting in any new or substantially more severe impacts. After consideration of the requests, several refinements were made to the proposed mitigation measures.

This Errata document identifies the minor clarifications and corrections that were identified through the CPCN process, following the publication of the Final EIR. The rationale for the identification of appropriate revisions is provided in the Decision, and the revised mitigation measures are reflected in the adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program. This Errata documents the corresponding changes to the EIR.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2a

Mitigation Measure BIO-2a on pages 3.6-46 and 3.6-47 of the Draft EIR and page 3-21 of the Final EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2a [PG&E]: Conduct Survey for Estivating California Tiger Salamanders and Monitor Initial Ground Disturbance

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APMs BIO-3 and BIO-4 for California tiger salamander for project construction activities:

- ▶ Within 48 hours prior to any ground-disturbing work, vegetation removal, or staging activities associated with project construction activities in grassland habitat east of the PG&E Lockeford Substation (i.e., PG&E staging areas and work areas adjacent to the PG&E Lockeford Substation and near E19, E20, E9, E7, and E6 shown in Appendix B to the Draft EIR), a qualified biologist approved by CPUC and with an active USFWS Section 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit shall survey the areas for California tiger salamander. The survey will include a search for rodent burrows and cracks and inspection of these features using appropriate methods (e.g., a borescope).
 - If California tiger salamanders are detected during the survey in an area where the activity is a covered activity under the PG&E SJVHCP (i.e., limited minor construction and O&M activities), work can continue with application of SJVHCP requirements.
 - If California tiger salamanders are detected during the survey in an area where the activity is not a covered activity under the PG&E SJVHCP (i.e., limited minor construction and O&M activities), all project construction and staging activities shall cease within a buffer the size of which will be determined by the qualified biologist such that direct and indirect impacts on the salamander would not occur, the grassland habitat determined to be occupied is avoided, and the salamander can leave the project area into adjacent suitable habitat unimpeded by project construction and staging activities or equipment. In addition, USFWS, CDFW, and CPUC shall be notified. Project activities shall not resume in the buffer until CDFW and USFWS have provided input.

PG&E shall initiate consultation with CDFW and USFWS, and if it is determined, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, that take of California tiger salamanders could occur, then PG&E may be required to obtain incidental take authorization through Section 7 consultation or a Section 10 permit pursuant to ESA and through Section 2081 of California Fish and Game Code pursuant to CESA. Additional conservation measures to reduce the possibility of take may be required by CDFW or USFWS during the consultation process, and these measures shall be implemented by PG&E (e.g., biological monitoring, preconstruction surveys, procedures for incidental sightings of California tiger salamanders). CDFW and USFWS may also require compensatory mitigation through on-site habitat restoration or purchase of credits at an appropriate mitigation bank.

- If no California tiger salamanders are detected, the qualified biologist shall submit a report documenting the survey methods and results to PG&E and CPUC, and then the following measures shall be implemented.
 - After the areas described above are surveyed, and it is determined that California tiger salamanders are not present, further mitigation will not be required.
 - In an area where the activity is not a covered activity under the PG&E SJVHCP (i.e., limited minor construction and O&M activities), a A qualified biologist shall be present during any initial ground-disturbing activities in work areas that contain grassland habitats as described above. If a California tiger salamander is observed or unearthed during initial ground-disturbance activities, all work shall stop immediately, and USFWS, CDFW, and CPUC shall be contacted. All project activities in the work area shall cease until USFWS and CDFW have provided further guidance. The qualified biologist shall have the authority to stop or redirect work if construction activities are likely to affect California tiger salamanders. In areas where the activity is covered under the PG&E SJVHCP (i.e., limited minor construction and O&M activities), work can continue with application of PG&E SJVHCP requirements.
 - No exclusion fencing shall be installed in the areas described above to avoid entanglement, entrapment, and potential take of California tiger salamanders.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2b

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b on pages 3.6-40 and 3.6-41 of the Draft EIR and 3-24 and 3-35 of the Final EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b [PG&E and LEU]: Conduct Focused Surveys for Special-Status Birds, Nesting Raptors, and Other Native Nesting Birds and Implement Protective Buffers

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-2, APM BIO-3, BMP BIO-2, and BMP BIO-3 for special-status birds:

- ▶ To minimize the potential for loss of special-status bird species, raptors, and other native birds, PG&E and LEU project construction and LEU O&M activities (e.g., tree removal, vegetation clearing, ground disturbance, staging) shall be conducted during the nonbreeding season (approximately September 1 through January 31, as determined by a qualified biologist), if feasible. If project activities are conducted during the nonbreeding season, no further mitigation shall be required.
- ▶ Within 14 days before the onset of all PG&E and LEU project construction or LEU O&M activities during the breeding season (approximately February 1 through August 31, as determined by a qualified biologist), a qualified biologist approved by CPUC, familiar with birds of California and with experience conducting nesting bird surveys shall conduct focused surveys for special-status birds, other nesting raptors, and other native birds. Surveys shall be conducted in accessible areas (i.e., publicly accessible areas and areas where PG&E and LEU has existing access) within 0.25 miles of the BSA work area for Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite and 500 feet of the BSA work area for other raptor species, special-status birds, and nonraptor common native bird nests. Private property will be observed (e.g., using binoculars or spotting scopes) from adjacent accessible areas.

- ▶ Surveys for Swainson's hawk shall be conducted according to the guidelines outlined in *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley* (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000).
- ▶ If no active nests are found, the qualified biologist shall submit a report documenting the survey methods and results to PG&E or LEU and CPUC, and no further mitigation shall be required.
- ▶ If active nests are found, impacts on nesting birds shall be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around active nest sites identified during focused surveys to prevent disturbance to the nest. Project activity (e.g., ground disturbance, vegetation removal, staging, heavy equipment use, vehicle use, helicopter overflight) shall not commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined that the young have fledged, the nest is no longer active, or reducing the buffer would not likely result in nest abandonment. Buffers typically shall be 0.25 miles for Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite; 500 feet for tricolored blackbird, great blue heron, northern harrier, and California horned lark (consistent with the SJMSCP); 500 feet for other raptors; and 300 feet for bank swallow (consistent with the SJMSCP). Buffer size for other nonraptor bird species shall be determined by a qualified biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer size shall include presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above the ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and proposed project activities. Generally, buffer size for these species shall be at least 100 feet for special-status bird species and at least 20 feet for common bird species. The size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines that such an adjustment shall not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Any buffer reduction for a special-status bird species shall require coordination with CDFW. Periodic monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during project activities shall be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest, the buffer has been reduced, or if birds within active nests are showing behavioral signs of agitation (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest) during project activities, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- ▶ PG&E and LEU shall each develop a nesting bird management plan for their individual project activities. PG&E shall submit the final plan to CPUC no less than 60 days prior to construction. CPUC approval is required before the plan is implemented. The nesting bird management plan shall include measures and an adaptive management program to avoid and minimize impacts on special-status and bird species protected by the MBTA or California Fish and Game Code during project construction. Specifically, the nesting bird management plans shall refer to the requirements listed above and shall contain the following information:
 - Appropriate survey timing, extents, methods, and surveyor qualifications; approved nest deterrent methods, including areas where vegetation will be cleared for the purpose of deterring nesting; monitoring and reporting protocols during construction; protocols for determining whether a nest is active; and protocols for documenting, reporting, and protecting active nests within construction areas. If preconstruction survey protocols exist for a certain species, the plan shall outline the implementation of these protocols.
 - Guidelines for determining appropriate and effective buffer distances that shall account for specific project settings, bird species, stage of nesting cycle, and construction work type. Language for the buffer reduction process shall be included in the plan and shall include substantial evidence for reducing the buffer including but not limited to relevant scientific literature, studies, and life history accounts. Buffer reduction shall include coordination with the appropriate wildlife agencies and CPUC if reducing the buffer of a raptor or special-status species.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2c

Mitigation Measure BIO-2c on pages 3.6-48 and 3.6-49 of the Draft EIR and pages 3-38 and 3-39 of the Final EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2c [PG&E and LEU]: Conduct Protocol-Level Surveys for Burrowing Owl and Implement Avoidance Measures

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-2, APM BIO-3, BMP BIO-2, and BMP BIO-3 for burrowing owl:

- ▶ A qualified biologist approved by CPUC shall conduct surveys for burrowing owls in accessible areas of habitat suitable for the species on and within 1,640 feet of the BSA work area. Inaccessible areas (e.g., adjacent private property) will not be surveyed directly, but the biologist may use binoculars or a spotting scope to survey these areas. A minimum of four surveys shall be conducted to determine whether burrowing owls occupy the site. Surveys shall be conducted according to Appendix D of the 2012 *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* prepared by the California Department of Fish and Game (now CDFW) (CDFG 2012) or any subsequent updated guidance. If feasible, at least one survey should be conducted between February 15 and April 15, and the remaining surveys should be conducted between April 15 and July 15, at least three weeks apart. Because burrowing owls may recolonize a site after only a few days, one of the surveys, or an additional survey, shall be conducted no ~~less~~ more than 14 days before initiating ground disturbance activities to verify that take of burrowing owl would not occur.
- ▶ If no occupied burrows are found, the qualified biologist shall submit a report documenting the survey methods and results to PG&E or LEU and CPUC, and no further mitigation shall be required.
- ▶ If an active burrow is found within 1,640 feet of pending construction activities, PG&E or LEU shall establish and maintain a no-disturbance buffer around the occupied burrow and any identified satellite burrows (i.e., nonnesting burrows that burrowing owls use to escape predators or move young into after hatching) to prevent take of the burrowing owls, as described below.
 - During the nonbreeding season (September 1 through January 31), the minimum buffer distance shall be 164 feet (50 meters). During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the minimum buffer distance shall be increased to 1,640 feet (500 meters). If CDFW publishes subsequent guidance, including buffer sizes, in light of the designation of burrowing owl as a candidate for listing under CESA, these guidance and requirements shall take precedence over the buffers described in this mitigation measure.
 - The no-disturbance buffer may be adjusted to as small as 500 feet if, ~~in consultation with CDFW,~~ the qualified biologist determines that an alternative buffer shall not result in take of burrowing owl adults, young, or eggs because of particular site features (e.g., topography, natural line-of-sight barriers), level of project disturbance, or other considerations, and a biological monitor is present during all project activities. The qualified biologist shall consult guidance in the 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation regarding recommended buffers for certain times of year, and levels of disturbance. If the buffer is reduced, the qualified biologist shall monitor the behavior of the burrowing owls during all project activities within 1,640 feet of the burrow. If the owls are disturbed or agitated (e.g., vocalizations, bill snaps, fluffing feathers to increase body size appearance, drooping wings and rotating them forward, crouching and weaving back and forth) by the project activities, the biologist shall have the authority to halt the activities and reestablish a buffer consistent with the first item above until the agitated behavior ceases and normal behavior resumes.
 - The buffer shall remain in place around the occupied burrow and associated satellite burrows until the qualified biologist has determined through noninvasive methods that the burrows are no longer occupied by burrowing owl. A previously occupied burrow will be considered unoccupied if surveys demonstrate that no owls have used the burrow for seven consecutive days.
 - Locations of burrowing owls detected during surveys shall be reported to the CNDDDB.

The revisions address the concerns raised by PG&E, but do not change the anticipated reduction in environmental effects disclosed in the Final EIR.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2d

Mitigation Measure BIO-2d on pages 3.6-49 and 3.6-50 of the Draft EIR is revised as follows:

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-3, APM BIO-4, BMP BIO-3, and BMP BIO-4 for Crotch's bumble bee:

- ▶ Initial ground-disturbing work (e.g., grading, vegetation removal, staging) in grassland habitat or edges of agricultural areas that contain grasses or forbs shall take place between August 15 and March 15, if feasible, to avoid impacts on nesting Crotch's bumble bees.
- ▶ If the above limited operating period is not feasible, a qualified biologist approved by CPUC, familiar with bumble bees of California, and experienced using survey methods for bumble bees, shall conduct a habitat assessment and focused survey for Crotch's bumble bee before the start of any ground-disturbing activities in grassland habitat or edges of agricultural areas that contain grasses or forbs. Surveys shall be performed when Crotch's bumble bee is most likely to be identified, typically from April through August (i.e., the colony active period) when floral resources and ideal weather conditions are present and shall follow the methods in Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023). Surveys shall be conducted during the colony active period closest to the start of planned construction activities.
- ▶ PG&E or LEU shall submit a survey report to CDFW and CPUC within 1 month of survey completion and shall notify CDFW and CPUC within 24 hours if Crotch's bumble bees are detected.
- ▶ If Crotch's bumble bees are detected during the focused survey, appropriate avoidance measures shall be implemented. Avoidance measures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Protective buffers shall be implemented around active nesting colonies until these sites are no longer active. A qualified biologist, in coordination with CDFW, shall determine the appropriate buffer size to protect nesting colonies.
 - If nesting colonies are detected, avoidance areas shall be implemented in areas near the colony location that contain significant floral resources for the colony, if present. A qualified biologist shall determine the appropriate avoidance area size to protect foraging resources.
 - If project activities involving temporary disturbance (e.g., staging) would occur where a nesting colony was detected after the nesting colony is no longer active, the area shall be restored to original conditions after the temporary disturbance is complete such that habitat for Crotch's bumble bee would be available.
- ▶ If take of Crotch's bumble bee cannot be avoided, PG&E or LEU shall obtain an incidental take permit (ITP) from CDFW and shall implement all avoidance measures included in the ITP. CDFW may also require compensatory mitigation through on-site habitat restoration or purchase of credits at an appropriate mitigation bank. Avoidance measures included in the ITP would reduce the likelihood of take of Crotch's bumble bees such that impacts on the species would be fully mitigated. These measures could include ~~would include but not be limited to:~~
 - specifications for construction timing and sequencing requirements to avoid impacts on nesting Crotch's bumble bees;
 - preconstruction surveys conducted within 30 days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities;
 - establishment of seasonal no-disturbance buffers around nest sites;
 - construction monitoring; and
 - restrictions associated with construction practices, equipment, or materials that may harm bumble bees (e.g., BMPs to minimize the spread of invasive plant species); ~~and~~
 - ~~▪ provisions to avoid Crotch's bumble bees or potential Crotch's bumble bees if observed away from a nest during project activity (e.g., ceasing of project activities until the animal has left the work area).~~
 - Documentation of compliance with this mitigation measure and any required coordination with CDFW or acquisition of an ITP shall be provided to CPUC before commencement of any project construction activities.
- ▶ Documentation of compliance with this mitigation measure and any required coordination with CDFW or acquisition of an ITP shall be provided to CPUC before commencement of any project construction activities.

The revision maintains the intent and protectiveness of the mitigation measure and does not change the anticipated reduction in environmental effects disclosed in the Final EIR.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2f

Mitigation Measure BIO-2f on pages 3.6-51 and 3.6-52 of the Draft EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2f [PG&E]: Conduct Focused Bat Surveys and Implement Avoidance Measures

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-3 for western red bat:

- ▶ Within 14 days before any tree removal, a qualified biologist familiar with bats and bat ecology, and experienced in conducting bat surveys, and approved by CPUC, shall conduct surveys for bat roosts in suitable habitat (e.g., large trees, crevices, cavities, exfoliating bark, foliage) on and directly adjacent to the work area BSA.
- ▶ If no evidence of bat roosts is found, the qualified biologist shall submit a report summarizing the results of the survey to PG&E and CPUC and no further study shall be required. ~~If nursery or hibernation habitat is found, these areas shall be removed or sealed prior to nursery season (May through August) and hibernation season (November through March) to prevent future occupation.~~
- ▶ If evidence of active bat maternity roosts or hibernacula is observed, the species and number of bats using the roost shall be determined by a qualified biologist using noninvasive methods. Bat detectors (i.e., acoustic monitoring) or evening emergence surveys shall be used if deemed necessary to supplement survey efforts by the qualified biologist.
- ▶ If the active bat roost can be retained and avoided, A a no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet shall be established around active western red bat maternity roosts or hibernacula, as well as substantial maternity roosts or hibernacula of other bat species considered to be a wildlife nursery by the qualified biologist, and project activities shall not occur within this buffer until after the roosts are unoccupied as determined by a qualified biologist.
- ▶ If potential nursery or hibernation habitat (i.e., not currently active) is found that must be removed to meet project objectives, these areas shall be removed or sealed prior to nursery season (May through August) and hibernation season (November through March) to prevent future occupation, and using the following methods.
 - If any tree(s) potentially suitable for western red bat roosting requires trimming or removal, it shall first be confirmed that avoidance is not possible. If avoidance is not possible, the tree(s) shall undergo a bat habitat assessment and two-phase trimming or removal process. If trees suitable for western red bat roosting require trimming or removal, then such activities will be conducted outside of the bat maternity (May through August) and wintering (November through March) seasons under the supervision of a qualified biologist, who will inspect all trees prior to their trimming or removal. If trees must be removed during the maternity or wintering seasons, a qualified biologist will first inspect the trees to be removed.
 - A two-day process will then be followed:
 - Removal of an Entire Tree:
 - Day 1: Branches and limbs will be removed by hand (such as using chainsaws) from potential roosting trees. This will create a disturbance (such as noise and vibration) and physically alter the tree. Bats already roosting in the tree likely will either abandon the roost immediately (rarely) or after evening emergence and avoid returning to the roost. If any other nearby shrubs or trees are already planned for removal, Day 1 also could include removing those adjacent, smaller, or non-habitat trees to create noise and vibration disturbance that would cause abandonment, thereby avoiding harm and mortality risks to bats on Day 2.
 - Day 2: Under the supervision of a qualified biologist, the rest of the tree may be removed.
 - Trees that are only to be trimmed and not entirely removed:
 - Day 1: If a branch with a potential roost must be removed, then under supervision of a qualified bat biologist, all surrounding branches would be trimmed leaving the branch with the potential roost intact.
 - Day 2: The limb with the potential roost would be removed.

- All downed roost trees will be searched for dead or injured bats. If western red bats are found, then the biologist will report their findings to CDFW.
- ▶ If active western red bat roosts are determined to be present and must be removed, the bats shall be excluded from the roosting site before the tree is removed. A program addressing compensation, exclusion methods, and roost removal procedures shall be developed in coordination with CDFW and approved by CPUC before implementation. ~~Exclusion methods may include use of one-way doors at roost entrances (bats may leave but not reenter) or sealing roost entrances when the site can be confirmed to contain no bats.~~ Exclusion efforts shall be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (e.g., during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). The loss of each roost (if any) resulting from the project shall be replaced in coordination with CDFW and may require preservation of roost habitat ~~construction and installation of bat boxes suitable to the bat species and colony size excluded from the original roosting site.~~ If determined necessary during coordination with CDFW, replacement ~~roosts~~ roost habitat shall be implemented before bats are excluded from the original roost sites. After the replacement roosts are constructed and it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site by a qualified biologist, the roost tree may be removed. PG&E shall monitor any replacement roosts to determine whether the roosts are being used by western red bats. If the replacement roosts are not being used by the species within 1 year of construction, PG&E shall consult with CDFW to determine if additional replacement roosts are required, whether different types of artificial roosts should be constructed, or whether additional mitigation is required (e.g., planting replacement trees). ~~A two-step tree removal process supervised by a qualified biologist shall be implemented, including removal of all branches that do not provide roosting habitat on the first day and removal of the remaining portion of the tree on the following day.~~

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-2g

Mitigation Measure BIO-2g on page 3.6-52 of the Draft EIR and pages 3-36 and 3-37 of the Final EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2g [PG&E]: Conduct Focused American Badger Surveys and Establish Protective Buffers

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-3 for American badger:

- ▶ Within 14 days before commencement of project construction activities, a qualified wildlife biologist approved by CPUC familiar with American badger and experienced using survey methods for the species shall conduct focused surveys of habitat suitable for the species in the BSA work area to identify any American badger dens.
- ▶ If occupied dens are not found, the qualified biologist shall submit a report summarizing the results of the survey to PG&E and CPUC, and further mitigation shall not be required.
- ▶ If occupied dens are found, then dens shall be monitored to determine if occupation is by an adult badger only or if it is a natal den. Impacts on active badger dens shall be avoided by establishing exclusion zones around all active badger dens. If the qualified biologist determined that the den is a natal den, an exclusion zone of 200 feet shall be maintained around the den until the qualified biologist determines that den has been vacated. If the den is occupied by an adult badger only, the size of the buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer size may be reduced if a qualified biologist determines that the reduced buffer would avoid disturbance to the den. Factors to be considered for determining buffer size shall include presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, baseline levels of noise and human activity, and proposed project activities. No project construction activities (e.g., vegetation removal, ground disturbance, staging) shall occur within the exclusion zone until denning activities are complete or the den is abandoned, as confirmed by a qualified biologist. The qualified biologist shall monitor each den once per week to track the status of the den and to determine when it is no longer occupied. When it is no longer occupied, project construction activities within the exclusion zone may occur. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to CDFW and CPUC.

Since the buffer can only be adjusted based on the expertise of a qualified biologist, the mitigation measure maintains the protectiveness of the original measure and does not change the anticipated reduction in environmental effects disclosed in the Final EIR.

Revisions to Mitigation Measure BIO-3

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 on page 3.6-55 of the Draft EIR and page 3-31 of the Final EIR is revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 [PG&E]: Implement Avoidance Measures for State and Federally Protected Wetlands

The following mitigation measure shall supersede and replace APM BIO-3 and APM BIO-4 for state and federally protected wetlands:

- For any state or federally protected wetlands within a 25-foot buffer of PG&E project construction and O&M activities that would result in ground disturbance, a qualified biologist would establish a buffer around the wetlands and mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). Where PG&E does not have land rights, or physically demarcating wetlands would result in obstruction of a public road or would draw unnecessary attention to sensitive habitats, at the discretion of the qualified biologist, the boundaries of the wetlands and protective buffers would be incorporated into a single map identifying the wetland boundaries and buffers distributed to relevant project personnel, and the qualified biologist will review the map with the project personnel during their environmental training ~~all electronic and paper maps and plans used by project personnel~~. The buffer would be a minimum width of 25 feet but may be adjusted if deemed necessary by the qualified biologist. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer would be determined by the qualified biologist and would depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., stream, fresh emergent wetland), the timing of project construction or O&M activities that would result in ground disturbance (e.g., wet or dry time of year), environmental conditions and terrain, and the project activity being implemented.

All PG&E project construction and O&M activities that would result in ground disturbance (e.g., road widening, ground disturbance, vegetation removal) would be prohibited within the established buffer. A qualified biologist would periodically inspect the materials demarcating the buffer to confirm that they are intact and visible and that wetland impacts are being avoided.