



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
West Coast Region
777 Sonoma Avenue, Room 325
Santa Rosa, California 95404-4731

February 26, 2021

Tennis Wick, Director
County of Sonoma
Permit and Resource Management Department
2550 Ventura Avenue
Santa Rosa, California 95403

Dear Mr. Wick:

This letter communicates NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) concerns regarding the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) addressing the Sonoma County Cannabis Land Use Ordinance Update and General Plan Amendment (Update) for cannabis cultivation in Sonoma County, California. NMFS is responsible for conserving threatened and endangered marine species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and ESA-listed Central California Coast (CCC) coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), CCC steelhead (*O. mykiss*), and California Coastal Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) reside within many rivers and streams throughout the County. Our concerns stem from the proposed requirements for cultivators using groundwater as their water source, and how these requirements will likely be inadequate in preventing impacts to ESA-listed salmonids and their habitat.

Surface water and underlying groundwater are likely hydraulically linked throughout much of Sonoma County, and this linkage is critically important in creating seasonal habitat for juvenile salmonids. Where the groundwater aquifer supplements streamflow, the influx of cold, clean water is critically important for maintaining temperature and flow volume during summer months. Pumping from these aquifer-stream complexes can adversely affect instream habitat by lowering groundwater levels and interrupting the hyporheic flow between the aquifer and stream.

Groundwater is the predominant source of water for cannabis cultivation operations within Sonoma County. State Water Board regulations concerning surface water diversions for cannabis cultivation contain required best management practices (BMP's) highly protective of instream flow volume and fish habitat, such as requiring summer forbearance, winter diversions, and fish friendly bypass flows. However, similar BMP's are not required by the State Water Board for cultivation sites utilizing groundwater wells as a source for cannabis cultivation. Because of this discrepancy under state law, the vast majority of cannabis cultivation applications throughout the County are opting for groundwater wells as their water source. We are concerned in particular, that wells are being drilled and pumped without appropriate analysis regarding their potential impact to surface water, especially near-stream wells that may also impact groundwater/surface water dynamics and result in streamflow depletion. With those concerns in mind, we offer the following comments.

Re Page 70, Section 10(b): The MND states the following: *Future cannabis facilities in rural areas would rely on either surface (rivers, lakes, and springs) or well water sources. Accordingly, the introduction of cannabis cultivation in these areas could increase the use of groundwater.* As explained above, very few rural cultivation sites are currently using surface water



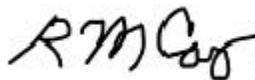
diversions as a water source, likely to work around the required BMP's mandated by the State Water Board for surface water diversions. NMFS is concerned about both surface water and groundwater diversions, as they are linked, and we believe the potential for impacts from unrestricted groundwater use is high.

Re Page 71, Section 10(b)(4)(b): This section addresses near-stream wells (e.g., "well is within 500 feet of blue line stream"), and is intended to minimize streamflow depletion impacts. According to the MND, if a well is within 500 feet of a blue line stream, the applicant must document one of three things: 1) prepare a "net zero water plan", 2) document the well is near the Russian River or Dry Creek, or 3) document the well is within the Groundwater Availability Zone 1 or 2. By including the third option, the authors of the MND seem to assume that streamflow depletion impacts are unlikely in Groundwater Availability Zones 1 and 2. However, streamflow depletion can occur within any of the groundwater zones in Sonoma County, and is largely influenced by well distance from the waterway, the pumping intensity, and the transmissivity of the underlying geology, not groundwater availability zones. Thus, the current standards and requirements appear unlikely to adequately mitigate the potential impact of streamflow depletion, making a MND inappropriate. NMFS recommends the Update require either a net zero water plan, or a hydrogeologic analysis confirming streamflow depletion impacts are unlikely, before any cannabis operation utilizing a near-stream well is approved, regardless of which Groundwater Availability zone it may occur in.

Furthermore, while we understand that the current Update applies only to cannabis cultivation, NMFS recommends the County also update their well ordinance and permitting procedures to apply this requirement (i.e., require a net zero water plan, or a hydrogeologic analysis confirming streamflow depletion impacts are unlikely) to all permit applications for near-stream wells.

NMFS appreciates the opportunity to comment regarding the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration addressing the Sonoma County Cannabis Land Use Ordinance Update and General Plan Amendment for cannabis cultivation. If you have any comments or questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Rick Rogers at rick.rogers@noaa.gov, or 707-578-8552.

Sincerely,



Robert Coey
North Coast Branch Supervisor
North-Central Coast Office

cc: (via email)

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