SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Initial Study & Appendix "G" Environmental Questionnaire
California Environmental Quality Act
for the
East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project

State Clearinghouse Number XXXXXXXXXX



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SCOTT RIVER
WATERSHED COUNCIL

Prepared for:

Shasta Valley RCD East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project

SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District
215 Executive Ct Suite A, Yreka, CA 96097

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This Initial Study-Environmental Checklist has been prepared to evaluate potential environmental effects of the proposed East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project located near the community of Callahan, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 et seq.).
Project Location Specific:

The project is located east of Callahan, CA Siskiyou County California at an elevation of approximately 3,300'-5,500''. Location data is as follows: Scott Mtn, Gazelle Mtn & Callahan USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s), Section 10, 11, 14 & 23 T 40 N, R 08 W, MDM T40N, R08W, and Section 9, HB&M. Project Location – 3 miles due East of Callahan, CA. Internal access via property gate on the Gazelle Callahan Road is 1.75 mi north from the junction of the Gazelle Callahan Road and HWY 3. The project area is 45 miles west of Interstate-5 on the Gazelle Callahan Road. The project area is 265 acres.

Project Assessor Parcel Numbers are as follows:
023-410-110
031-210-010
031-210-050
031-250-330
031-250-340
031-250-370

Calwatershed ID's:
Mule Creek 1105.420202
South Noyes Valley 1105.420201
Little Mill Creek 1105.420203

SHASTA VALLEY
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Summary of Findings

INITIAL STUDY- NEGATIVE DECLARATION

1. Project Title	East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project
2. Lead agency name and address:	Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District 215 Executive Ct Suite A, Yreka, CA 96097
3. Contact person and phone number:	Dan Blessing, (530) 572-3120
4. Project Location:	Location data is as follows: Scott Mtn, Gazelle Mtn & Callahan USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s), Section 10, 11, 14 & 23 T 40 N, R 08 W, MDM T40N, R08W, and Section 9, HB&M.– 3 miles due East of Callahan, CA Internal access via property gate on the Gazelle Callahan Road is 1.75 mi north from the junction of the Gazelle Callahan Road and HWY 3. The project area is 45 miles west of Interstate-5 on the Gazelle Callahan Road. Coordinates: 41.34094° N. 122.78100° W
5. Project sponsor's name and address:	Scott River Watershed Council 514 N Hwy. 3 Etna CA 96027
6. County General plan description:	Agriculture General & Rural Residential
7. Zoning:	AG-1 Agriculture Prime RR Rural Residential 40-80
8. Property Owner	The Wildlands Conservancy POB 1127 Ferndale, CA 95536

Also attached to this Document:

Appendix A- Standard and Specific Project Best Management Practices

Apppendix B- Project Maps

Appendix C Specific BMPs and Monitoring Schedule

Appendix D- Site Photos

Appendix E- California Natural Diversity Database Special Status Species List.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project:

The Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District is serving as lead agency and the Scott River Watershed Council is the project sponsor for a forest health project that includes lands owned by the Wildlands Conservancy. Project partners include the landowner, The Wildlands Conservancy, and funding agencies (North Coast Resource Partnership and CAL FIRE). This project is funded by the CAL FIRE Forest Health Program. Funds are derived from the California Climate Investments (CCI), a statewide program that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing GHG emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment – particularly in disadvantaged communities. The project area known as the Beaver Valley Headwaters Preserve, was purchased in 2021 with a grant from the California Wildlife Conservation Board. Beaver Valley Headwaters Preserve is owned and managed by The Wildlands Conservancy.

The East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project (Project) will implement up to 263 acres of vegetation treatments to improve and protect wildlife habitat, improve forest health, create climate resilience and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfires in the East Fork of the Scott River watershed. The East Fork Scott River watershed, located near Callahan, CA in Siskiyou County, faces challenges with overly dense forest stands as a result of past forest management and heightened tree mortality due to prolonged drought impacts. The Wildlands Conservancy (TWC), owner of the 6,094 Beaver Headwaters Preserve, is seeking to execute comprehensive forest habitat restoration efforts across its ownership. This project, encompassing upland vegetation treatment aims to protect and improve wildlife habitat, employ local residents, foster long-term carbon sequestration, enhance ecological health, and improve water quality and quantity. Vegetation is primarily second growth ponderosa pine *(Pinus ponderosa)* and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The hardwood component is primarily white oak (*Quercus garryana*) with scattered California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii).* Understory vegetation includes Oregon grape, manzanita and ceanothus.

The Project has a strong habitat restoration element and was initially scoped with the intent to qualify for a statutory exemption for restoration projects set forth in subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, of Public Resources Code section 21080.56. (a)(1) The determination of a CEQA -ND does not change the restoration of upland forest project intent. The Project will enhance wildlife habitat by thinning overly dense forest stands promoting a more diverse understory benefiting various wildlife species. Thinning will restore ecological balance by creating stand densities that are more representative of stands that would have formed with frequent low intensity fires, this will benefit the area by protecting forested habitat from uncharacteristically large and intense wildfires. (2) Reducing the risk of intense wildfire will also protect native fish including coho salmon from potential heavy post fire sediment loading in Noyes Valley Creek, East Fork Scott River and Mainstem Scott River, all of which have had the presence of coho documented. (b)The project will have incidental benefits to the public such as reduced risk of intense wildfire, improved firefighter access to Hayden Ridge and safer ingress/egress along Hwy 3 for the community of Callahan. (c)(1) The Project will result in long term benefits to climate resiliency by promoting healthy forests that are better able to adapt to climate change and by sequestering carbon in large widely spaced trees. The Project will have long term benefits to biodiversity by creating a more diverse forest structure that can support a more diverse understory and is less likely to experience a habitat type conversion in a changing climate. (2) The project will have long term benefits for the recovery of coho salmon, a sensitive species that is listed as threatened, by reducing the risk of intense wildfire in coho bearing watersheds. The project is located on The Wildlands Conservancy's Beaver Valley Headwaters Preserve. The Wildland Conservancy and the Scott River Watershed Council are committed

to long-term comprehensive management of the preserve for the enhancement of wildlife habitat and protection of the environment. (d)The Project does not include any construction activities.

This Project adds to and compliments three recently completed projects aimed at restoring the structure of the forest landscape. With USFWS funding, 200 acres of oak woodland restoration was completed in 2023/24 by hand thinning encroaching conifers and piling and burning biomass material. The Scott River Watershed Council (SRWC) and TWC recently completed a forest health project on approximately 90 acres to remove dead and dying conifers that were affected by drought and insect damage. Some of these trees were utilized for instream fish habitat structures. Additionally, the US Forest Service (USFS) has completed forest health thinning treatments along Hayden Ridge and in Noyes Valley on federal lands adjacent to the preserve as part of the East Fork Scott project. The Project targets high density conifer stands in between these three project areas to connect treatment areas and create a more continuous, landscape scale restoration effort across administrative boundaries. Methods of treatment will include mastication, manual thinning, hand piling, pile burning, and pruning of overly dense conifer stands and limited amounts of chaparral. This area is identified as a high priority landscape to reduce wildfire risk by CAL FIRE and the highest modeled mechanical treatment priority by the North Coast Resource Partnership (NCRP). Benefits from these efforts will be by and for the local community, yielding advantages such as protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat, enhanced forest health, decreased fire risk, increased carbon storage, increased water yield and the creation of employment opportunities within our economically disadvantaged community. This area is a rural and remote location and considered economically disadvantaged. Coupled with critically needed fuel reduction work, this Project will provide important financial resources to build capacity within our local workforce with support for the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation and other local NGOs and districts.

The Project will use a variety of treatment activities—non-commercial manual thinning, pruning, mastication and chipping, hand piling, and pile burning. As a result, 128 acres of mastication and chipping treatments along Hayden Ridge will be implemented, 97 acres (0.95 miles) of manual thinning, hand piling and pile burning treatments between the East Fork Scott River and CA-Hwy 3, and an additional 38 acres located in Noyes Valley will be treated with manual thinning, hand piling and pile burning. These treatments will aim to restore the historic forest structure of the project area to conditions more representative of pre-logging and pre-fire suppression era. Stocking levels for Ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands in the region were historically highly variable ranging from 6 trees per acre (TPA) to 127 TPA (Bohlman 2021).

The project focuses on improving and protecting wildlife habitat and improving forest health of three separate areas. The first area (Hayden Ridge Unit) is along Hayden Ridge. Hayden Ridge is a defining geologic feature separating Noyes Valley from Scott Valley with the town of Callahan located at the southern end of the ridge. 128 acres on Hayden Ridge will be treated with mastication, chipping, pruning and prescribed burning. The proposed treatment area has been logged in the past. The stand that has regenerated after past logging is mostly high density Ponderosa pine that has lacked disturbance from naturally occurring fires. The current conditions on Hayden Ridge are densely populated Ponderosa pine stands with stems per acre as high as 950 in some areas. Thinning small diameter trees in these stands will have multiple benefits– protecting wildlife habitat by decreasing the probability of stand replacing fires, enhancing tree species diversity and structural diversity by thinning and creating a mix of canopy heights, ages and gaps to create diverse habitats. Thinning will occur around oaks to protect existing oaks, promote regeneration and increase the production of acorns for wildlife. Those trees that are of the right size (approximately 12-18” DBH) and specs to be used for in-stream restoration projects will be harvested with root-wad attached for large woody debris stream loading. Trees will be harvested using an

excavator to dig around the root wad and then pushed over. The resulting hole will be back-filled to contour with the adjacent ground. Harvesting of root wad trees will only occur on ground less than 15% slopes. No in-stream restoration activities are planned in this project, trees with root wads attached would supply other restoration efforts within the Scott River Watershed. The treatment area along Hayden Ridge creates continuity with nearby Forest Service treatments to promote landscape scale restoration. Broadcast burning will occur in conjunction with burning operations on Forest Service lands to reintroduce the role of low-intensity fire in maintaining forested ecosystems. Other benefits of treating along the ridge include increasing the average tree diameter, reducing risk for drought induced pest threats and increased stable carbon storage.

The second area (Highway 3 Unit) focuses on the treatment of 97 acres of dense small diameter mixed conifer stands located between the East Fork Scott River and CA-Hwy 3. Treatment of these areas will include thinning, pruning, hand piling and burning. Where possible thinning will occur around oaks to increase tree vigor and acorn production. This area has had past logging and the regenerated forest is overly dense having lacked natural disturbance from fire. Thinning treatments will protect wildlife habitat by decreasing the probability of stand replacing fires, enhance tree species diversity, increase structural diversity by thinning and creating a mix of canopy heights, ages and gaps to create diverse habitats. The benefits of these treatments are primarily to protect and enhance wildlife habitat and improve forest health, an added co-benefit is improved ingress/egress along Highway 3 for the town of Callahan.

The third treatment area (Noyes Creek Unit) is 38 acres of oak woodland and mixed oak-conifer forest situated at the base of Hayden Ridge to the east of the Gazelle-Callahan Road. This area contains high density Ponderosa pine stands with suppressed oaks in the understory. Treatment would thin around existing oaks and larger diameter Ponderosa pine to increase average stand diameter and improve the health of oak woodlands/mixed oak-conifer forests which provide vital food sources for an abundance of wildlife. Treatment of this area will include manual thinning, pruning, hand piling and pile burning. Treating this area will connect treatments on USFS property to areas treated by USFWS to promote landscape scale forest health efforts.

Under current conditions, the overstocked forest stands targeted for this project face significant threats from drought, extreme temperatures, forest pests, and the risk of high-intensity wildfires. Implementing this project will provide substantial benefits to wildlife, forest health and the surrounding communities. The proposed treatments will reduce competition among trees and enhance resistance to pests, diseases, and drought. The treatments will also promote a more diverse forest structure, with varying tree sizes, ages, and species. Such structural diversity supports a broader range of plant and animal species, fostering a more robust and ecologically balanced environment. As the canopy is opened through thinning, it will allow more light to reach the forest floor, creating conditions that are favorable for the growth of grasses and forbs. These understory plants are vital for increasing plant diversity, supporting a range of pollinators, and providing food and cover for a variety of wildlife. Patches of small diameter trees or shrubs will be retained to provide sight distance cover for large mammals and cover for small mammals and nesting birds.

Additionally, thinning around oak trees that are being outcompeted by conifers will help restore the oaks' access to sunlight and reduce the competition for resources. Oak trees are particularly important for wildlife, offering acorns as a food source and providing habitat for many species of birds, mammals, and insects. By removing encroaching conifers, the treatments will improve the habitat quality for wildlife and enhance food availability.

The project aims to achieve long-term climate resilience by fostering the growth of larger trees and advancing towards late-seral forest conditions. This approach will reduce the risk of severe wildfires, minimize the chances of large-scale vegetation type conversion, and enhance long-term carbon sequestration.

Invasive plant removal will occur on the project area along roads where *Isatis tinctoria*, commonly known as Dyer's Woad, has been identified to ensure that it does not spread to treatment areas. Effective removal of Dyer's Woad and other invasive plants is essential to ensure that the restoration goals of the project are met. If left unchecked, invasive plants can hinder the growth and recovery of native species, ultimately compromising the overall effectiveness of the project. The commitment of SRWC field crews to monitor the project area and conduct post-treatment invasive plant removal is critical. This ensures that any new infestations are promptly addressed, which helps maintain the integrity of the restoration work and supports long-term ecological health. Invasive plant removal will be completed by hand pulling individual plants along roads, within treatment units and in other areas on Beaver Valley Headwaters Preserve where invasive plant populations have the potential to spread to the treatment units. Ideally, plants will be removed before they have gone to seed. When plants have not gone to seed they will be pulled and left on site. When plants being removed have already gone to seed, plants will be bagged and disposed of off-site.

The project will positively impact soil health and water quality. By mitigating the risk of high intensity wildfire that can cause severe soil erosion, the project will contribute to maintaining healthy watersheds, which in turn supports improved water quality and increased downstream base flows during summer months.

The overall project objective is to create conditions where low intensity prescribed fire can be applied to maintain and enhance thinning efforts in oak woodland, mixed oak-conifer and mixed conifer forest types. The goal is to reduce wildfire risk and to enhance fire resilient conditions and to protect wildlife habitat and to ensure that the exposure of human assets and communities to wildfire risk has been reduced. The proposed Project will provide follow up treatments to previous thinning of conifers in treatment areas to continue efforts to modify forest conditions to maintain oak woodland and mixed oak-conifer forest habitat and reduce fuel loads and prepare forests for long-term stewardship through practices such as prescribed fire.

Summary:

Long-term Net Benefits to Climate Resiliency: The Project will result in long-term climate resiliency by promoting the development of larger trees and late seral forest conditions, reducing the risk of high severity wildfire, reestablishing pre-colonial fire regimes, decreasing the likelihood of large-scale vegetation type conversion, and providing long-term carbon sequestration. The Project will preserve a suite of ecosystem processes provided by forestlands, including resiliency to the predicted drier, hotter climates, and more frequent wildfire, drought, and plant pathogens. These processes are critical in maintaining and sustaining vegetation structure and community dynamics, wildlife habitats, and wildlife population health. Restorative treatments implemented under this Project, when combined with long-term maintenance and prescribed burning, promote the growth of larger trees that are more resilient to climate driven disturbances.

Long-term Net Benefits to Biodiversity: The Project will result in long-term net benefits to biodiversity by increasing landscape heterogeneity in mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and hardwood forest stands

within the Beaver Headwaters Preserve. Forest density reduction of small and mid-range diameter trees will include measures to preserve existing species composition and promote the health and vigor of the residual forest stand

Long-term Net Benefits to Sensitive Species Recovery: The Project will result in long-term net benefits to sensitive species recovery by promoting the development of late- seral forest conditions to support habitat for many native species, including northern spotted owl . Implementation of restorative forest health treatments will increase the growth and wildfire resilience of residual conifer stands within the lower East Fork Scott River and potentially contribute to additional base flow in watercourses to benefit listed salmonid species.

Ongoing Management for the Protection of the Environment: The Wildland Conservancy and the Scott River Watershed Council plans to conduct periodic prescribed burning to maintain a mosaic of understory conditions in line with the Project objectives.

The Project will have incidental education and public access benefits. The Project will remove hazardous standing dead trees near Highway 3, creating safer public access conditions. Furthermore, the Project will be used for public education purposes to demonstrate the value of advancing development of late seral forest conditions through restorative treatments such as mid-range diameter tree density reduction, understory treatments, and prescribed fire. By reducing the risk of high intensity wildfire to mixed forest and montane oak woodland habitats, the Project also reduces wildfire risk to the Callhan community.

Thinning Treatments:
Thinning treatments will include both mechanical and manual treatments. Mechanical operations will include the use of a masticators and chipping equipment and manual treatments will include the use of chainsaws, loppers or pruners, piling and burning.

Thinning treatments will be accomplished according to following guidelines:

- Saplings and seedlings should be removed adjacent to co-dominant and dominant trees to allow for additional growing space.
- Trees with the most desirable phenotypes will be retained, i.e. full crowns, fast growing, and disease-free.
- Trees preferred for removal will be those exhibiting signs of poor growth or containing disease.
- Conifers 8” DBH or less will be removed and where the stands are composed of only trees < 8” then the spacing will default to an average 22 feet (range: 15–25 feet). Healthy conifers <8" DBH will be favored over diseased trees up to 16" DBH to meet spacing goals. Variable spacing will be utilized where existing trees are larger than 8” DBH and spacing may be less than the average 20-foot. All trees less than 8” DBH will be cut that are within 22’ of leave trees greater than 8”.
- Around oaks, thinning should occur at 2X the dripline width. In oak woodlands or near black oaks, conifers >16” DBH may be girdled to reduce competition or avoid damage from felling. No thinning of oaks will occur.
- Brush that could act as ladder fuel into the canopy of adjacent conifers or oaks will be cut and piled. Where brush forms continuous fuels and it is deemed necessary for prescribed fire application, thinning will occur to break up continuity. Where brush does not pose a risk as ladder

fuel or inhibit prescribed burning objectives, it will not be treated to preserve cover and nesting habitat for wildlife.

- In open areas, residual trees will be left for stocking, with a preference for retaining oak species.
- Residual conifer trees will be pruned by lopping low branches up to a minimum height of 8' (above the level of slash on the uphill side of the tree).
- Where possible low branches of oaks will be retained to provide cover and shade for wildlife.
- No treatment areas within the units will be flagged by the RPF or designee to retain patches of small diameter trees or shrubs in order to provide sight distance cover for large mammals such as deer, elk and bear. Patches will also maintain cover for small mammals and nesting birds.(Strong 2016)
- Species preference in order of preference for leave trees: Oak species, Sugar pine, incense cedar, Douglas Fir, white Fir, Ponderosa pine.
- No thinning will occur within 100' of a Class I or Class II watercourse.
- Heavy equipment will be excluded within 100' of a Class I or II watercourse and within 25' of a Class III watercourse.

Mastication: Masticators are typically low ground pressure tracked vehicles, such as a skid steer with a forward mounted drum-like attachment with external masticating teeth, used to cut and shred woody material and live vegetation. Excavators may also be employed, utilizing a smaller masticating head (drum or rotary), which attaches to the boom. Masticators mounted on wheeled machines such a skidder or other tractor may also be used. Limited mastication within some treatment units would occur on slopes less than ~45 percent and where previous logging has occurred. Cutting brush and small trees within road prisms cut and fill slopes greater than 35 percent may be accomplished by an excavator masticator (while positioned in the road) in lieu of cutting and chipping. Live and dead standing vegetation generally less than 12-inch dbh may be masticated to reduce ladder fuel and achieve desired tree spacing. Similarly, mastication may be applied to treat re-sprouting brush, regrowth and fallen debris to maintain desired conditions.

Harvesting Trees with Root Wads Attached: A limited number of trees may be thinned by pushing them over or excavating out of the ground to be used for instream fish habitat structures on other projects. Any ground disturbance from this activity will be filled in with an excavator and forest duff, slash or mulch will be placed on the base mineral soil created by stem and root ball removal.

Chipping: Roadside mechanical or manual cutting and shredding of existing surface fuels and slash created from tree felling and yarding. Existing surface fuels, thinning and pruning residue, and cut brush would be pulled to forest roads and chipped into small pieces using a chipper. Chipping residue would be distributed back into the treatment unit, utilized for biomass, or utilized as a cover to reduce the risk of invasive plant establishment at landings and roads.

Slash: All slash produced (branches, limbs, and treatment debris less than eight inches in diameter) will be treated using one of the following methods:

- Chip or masticate adjacent to roads, landings, old skid roads and other accessible portions of the treatment areas. Equipment includes power chippers whereby material would be hand fed and chips would be blown onto the ground. Chippers have little or no potential to impact cultural

resources. Mastication involves reducing the size of residual down and dead material by grinding shredding or chopping material and leaving it on-site as mulch.

- Pile and burn: slash piles for burning should be located away from residual trees and structures. Pile and burn operations would occur where vehicle access is available along existing public and private roads and seasonal logging roads. Roads utilizing existing openings and compacted ground as feasible. Piles will be created using hand crews.
- Lop and scatter: lopping is the severing and spreading of slash so that no part of it remains more than 18 inches above the ground. Lop and scatter will be implemented by hand crews on steeper slopes and areas with limited access where chipping, mastication, and burning piles is not feasible.

Hand Piling: Piling is placing, laying, heaping or stacking of slash into piles for later burning during appropriate wet season conditions.

All piles need to stay within the boundaries of the treatment units and out of roadways (including the edge of the road) to avoid disruption to travelers.

- Slash to be piled generally constitutes material from 1” diameter up to and including 8" in diameter.
- All piles must be kept outside the drip line of desired leave trees unless unavoidable.
- Where possible piles will be constructed 10’ away from driplines of oaks, special attention must be given to minimize the damage to oaks.
- No piles will be placed within 15 feet of control areas.
- No piles will be placed within 15 feet of standing snags. No piles will be placed within 15 feet of downed logs greater than 20 inches in diameter.
- No piles will be placed within 15 feet of the private property boundaries.
- No piles will be placed underneath or within 20 feet of power lines.
- No piles will be constructed in stream exclusion zones.
- At least 3/4 of each pile will be covered with waxed paper tarps Kraft* slash paper or poly sheets. Tarps will be placed on top of the pile and readily visible. Tarps must be sufficiently anchored with some slash or brush so that it will not blow off in high winds. This should be just enough to anchor the tarps and should not bury it in the pile.
- All piles shall be built and compacted by laying limbs, stems, cut boles, and other slash so there are minimal air spaces.
- All material will be contained within the general contour of the pile and any material protruding out 2 feet or more will be sawed off and placed back on the pile.
- The minimum distance between piles will be one and a half times the pile height.
- Power/Phone Lines: Power or phone lines may exist within or adjacent to units. Avoid cutting any trees that may pose a risk to contacting any phone or power lines.

Pile Burning: Hand and machine/tractor/grapple piles are typically covered with waxed paper or poly sheets to allow woody debris to remain dry prior to ignition, promoting rapid consumption of debris to meet resource objectives and minimize smoke production. Piles are usually burned after the area has received sufficient rainfall so that fire does not spread independently beyond the heat influence of individual piles. Pile burning operations occur when site conditions including, onsite fuel moisture levels, current and forecasted weather elements, meet specific prescription parameters set forth in an appropriate agency approved burn plan and smoke management plan. Burning would only be

conducted on days approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD), in compliance with the Clean Air Act. Where possible 1-3 piles per acre will be retained as habitat piles. Habitat piles provide cover for a multitude of different wildlife species including small mammals, lizards, snakes, rabbits, and numerous bird species. (Strong 2016)

Prescribed Burning: Broadcast burning will be implemented as a maintenance treatment to support the long-term health and resilience of oak woodlands, mixed oak-conifer, and mixed conifer forests. These ecosystems historically experienced frequent, low- to moderate-intensity fires that maintained open stand conditions, limited fuel accumulation, and promoted the dominance of fire-adapted species such as oaks and pine. Reintroducing fire through controlled broadcast burning reduces surface and ladder fuels, recycles nutrients, and suppresses the encroachment of shade-tolerant and fire-sensitive species. This treatment helps restore and maintain historic forest structure and composition, enhancing ecological function and reducing the risk of high-severity wildfire. Regular application of fire is essential to achieving and sustaining desired conditions consistent with the natural fire regime and the historic range of variation for these forest types.

The environmental analysis for this project focused primarily on physical changes in the environment including but not limited to:

- Cutting live and dead trees, brush, limbs.
- Using heavy equipment off-road.
- Creating dust, smoke or noise.
- Exposing mineral soil.
- Pile burning, broadcast burning and hand fire line construction.
- Disturbing species or reducing habitat.
- Changing aesthetics.
- Nuisance smoke.

The physical actions analyzed in this CEQA Initial Study consists of:

a) Small diameter conifer thinning
b) Invasive plant removal
c) Oak tree restoration treatments
d) Prescribed fire, cultural burning and pile burning.

The ground disturbance associated with these activities includes mastication of dead and downed material, reuse of existing roads, landings, logging trails (skid roads), fuel breaks and forest thinned areas. Fire lines will have water bars installed at the appropriate spacing, dependent on slope steepness, to prevent erosion and subsequent sedimentation during the rainy season.

Other effects of the physical actions include creation of smoke, intermittent equipment noise, intermittent traffic increases, public interest/concern of burning operations, and risk of fire escape. The project Best Management Practices (refer to Appendix A for applicable BMPs for this project) have been developed to address these potential concerns to a less than significant level of effect.

Adjacent areas were evaluated under a CEQA equivalent process for timber harvest operations under a CAL FIRE Emergency Notice 2-24-EM-000052-SIS including logging, skidding, and slash disposal in 2024 and no significant changes have occurred to the landscape since that analysis was completed. Additional environmental analysis was conducted adjacent to the Hayden Ridge portion of the project area by the Klamath National Forest in development of the East Fork Project EA.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting
The project is located in a remote unincorporated area in Siskiyou County, Surrounding land uses include Federal lands (USFS) large private ranchlands and private timberlands in some cases hosting residential structures. Much of the landscape is steep and bisected by watercourses. Elevations range from 3,300' to 5,500 '.

The project area includes the following habitat types:

Table 1. : California Wildlife Habitat Relationship types in the Project Area.

CLASS	WHR	GIS ACRES
Eastside Pine	Eastside Pine	1.3
Grassland	Annual Grassland	14.3
Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey Pine	6.4
Montane Hardwood	Montane Hardwood	13.4
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	Montane Hardwood-Conifer	10.5
Non-Vegetated	Barren	0.0
Non-Vegetated	Urban	4.3
Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	25.4
Shrub	Mixed Chaparral	4.7
Shrub	Montane Chaparral	4.9
Sierra Mixed Conifer	Sierra Mixed Conifer	103.2
White Fir	White Fir	75.5
Grand Total		**263.9**

Riparian forest can be found along the margins of Noyes Creek, Mule Creek, Big Mill Creek and the East Fork Scott River within the proposed action project area. Conifer tree species in riparian forest include Douglas-fir and Ponderosa pine. Hardwood species include, big leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides)* and *Salix spp*. Understory species include rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa),* curl-leaf mountain mahogany *(Cercocarpus ledifolius), Oregon grape (Berberis aquifolium) and* deer brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus).*

Other Public Agency Approvals
Other agencies with jurisdiction over the project include California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Quality Control Board. The project will require a Categorical Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. RI-2014-0011 Category F) from the Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast Region. The waiver will be obtained prior to commencement of operations, and the project will adhere to all of the stipulations in the waiver including implementation of an erosion control plan.

Categorical Waiver F: The General and Specific Conditions of this Categorical Waiver limit the scope of impacts from Timber Harvest Plans approved by CAL FIRE and other CEQA compliant timber harvesting activities so that the threatened discharges of waste will be minimized. Further, Regional Water Board staff participation in the CEQA functional equivalent THP review process ensures site-

specific mitigation and appropriate project planning to protect water quality. As such, projects that meet the eligibility criteria for Category F are not expected to pose a significant threat to water quality, and therefore, it is appropriate to conditionally waive Waste Discharge Requirements.

An air district burn permit will need to be obtained from the Siskiyou Air Quality Management District.

By implementing all permit requirements, project design specifications, features, and best management practices (BMPs), the project will not conflict with applicable local, federal, or state plans, policies, or regulations, and therefore impacts will be less than significant.

Letters to Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area were sent to notify them that the project was occurring pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1. No responses were received from any of the tribes contacted .

Summary of Findings

This initial study- negative declaration (IS-ND) has been prepared to assess the project's potential effects on the environment and an appraisal of the significance of those effects. Based on this IS-ND, it has been determined that the proposed project will not have any significant effects on the environment. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed project will have no impact related to energy, land use planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems and wildfire.

2. The proposed project will have a less than significant impact on aesthetics, agriculture and forestry resources, air quality, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, hazards, hazardous materials, and noise.

3. The proposed project will have a less than significant impact on biological resources, cultural resources, and tribal cultural resources.

This Initial Study revealed that no significant environmental effects are expected to result from the proposed project. The Scott River Watershed Council and the Shasta Valley RCD has found, in consideration of the entire record, that there is no substantial evidence that the proposed project, as currently proposed, would result in a significant effect upon the environment. This IS-ND is therefore the appropriate document for CEQA compliance.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project

☒	Aesthetics	☒	Agriculture and Forestry	☒	Air Quality
☒	Biological Resources	☒	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☒	Geology/Soils	☒	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒	Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☒	Hydrology/Water Quality	☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Mineral Resources

SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

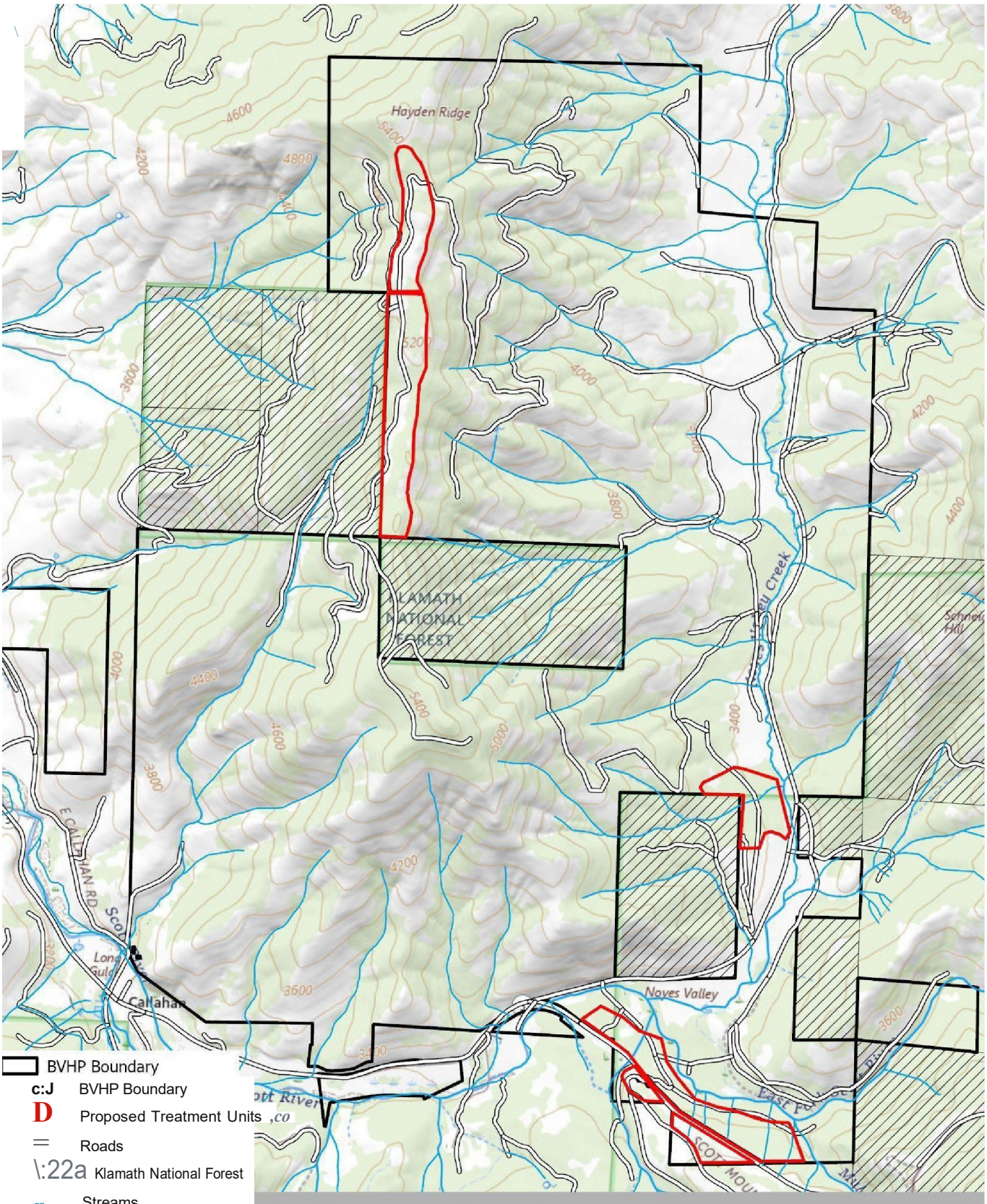
☒	Noise	☐	Population/Housing	☐	Public Services
☒	Recreation	☐	Transportation/Traffic	☒	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities/Service Systems	☒	Wildfire	☒	Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and is exempt from environmental review pursuant to statutory and categorical exemptions.
☒	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required

Signature: 	**Date:** October 16, 2025
Printed Name: Rod Dowse	**For:** Shasta Valley RCD

RCD
SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISIRICT



BVHP Boundary
c:J BVHP Boundary
D Proposed Treatment Units ,co
= Roads
\:22a Klamath National Forest
-- Streams

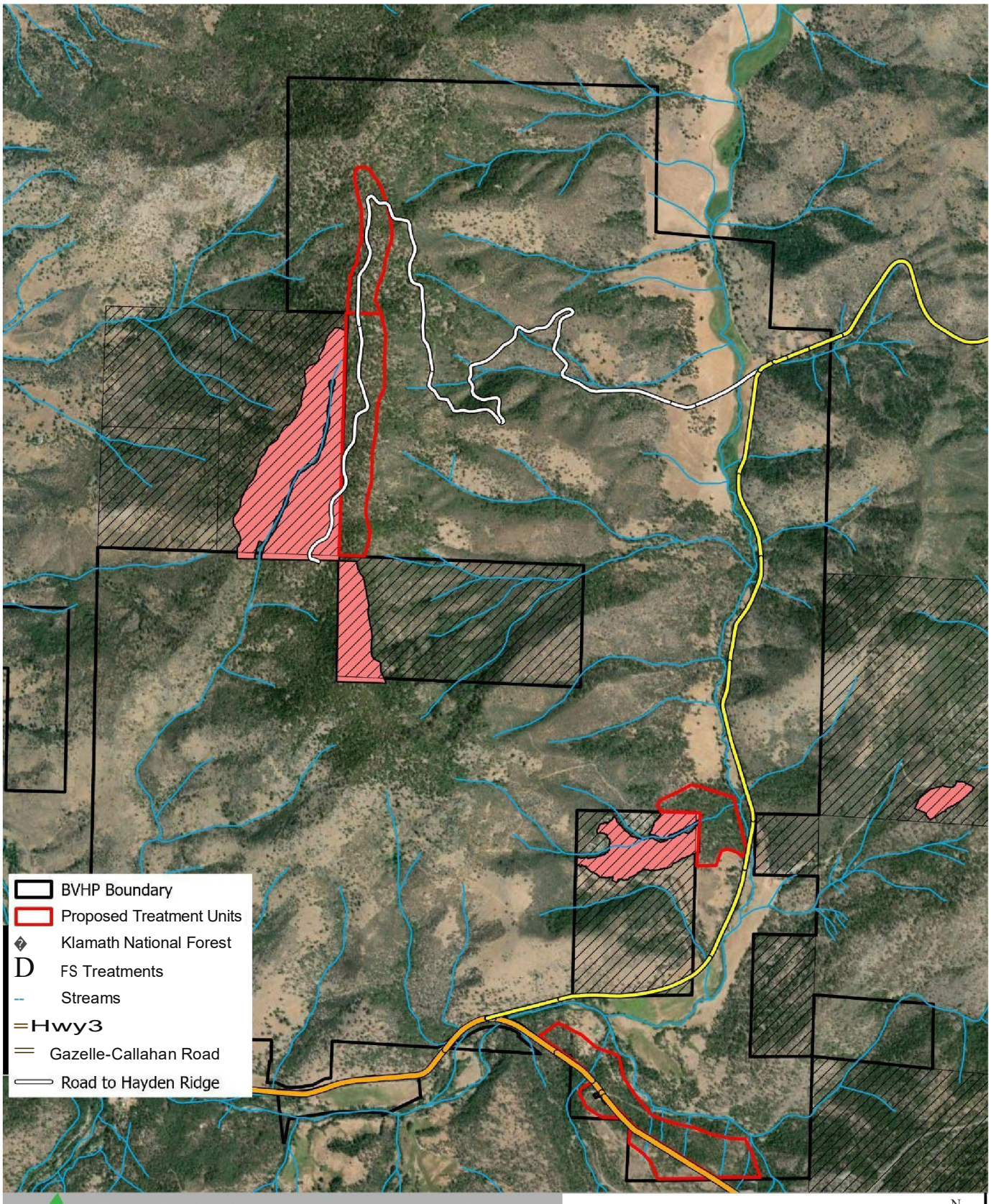
oposed Treatment Units

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

N

coTT R1vER D. Roesle SRWC 11/14/2024

RCD
SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT



East Fork Proposed Treatment Areas

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

N

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL

D. Roesle SRWC 5/12/2025

SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CHECK SHEET - East Fork Scott River Forest Health Project
*Specific BMPs listed at the end of this document are listed for Monitoring and Documentation

Project Name: East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project		**Preparer Name: Mark Andre RPF 2391 Date: 7-12-2025**
Fuels Reduction Treatments	**YES/N/A**	**Discussion**
1. Saplings/seedlings should be removed adjacent to co-dominant and dominant trees, to allow for additional growing space and reduced fire intensity to residual trees.	**yes**	
2. Trees with the most desirable phenotypes will be retained, i.e. full crowns, fast growing, and disease free.	**yes**	
3. Trees preferred for removal will be those exhibiting signs of poor growth or containing disease.	**yes**	
4. On Site II and III conifer lands retain at least 75 square feet per acre of basal area and at least 15ft2 basal area per acre of seed trees 18 inches dbh or greater- where they currently exists;	**yes**	
5. Dense shrub cover will be broken up for purposes of removing fuel continuity.	**yes**	
6. In open areas, residual trees will be left for stocking, with a preference for retaining oak species.	**yes**	
7. Prune residual trees by lopping low branches up to a minimum height of 8' (above the level of slash on the uphill side of the tree) or heights necessary to retain 30% or more live crown.	**yes**	
8. All slash produced (branches, limbs, and treatment debris less than four inches in diameter) will be treated using one of the following methods: pile burn, lop and scatter, mastication.	**yes**	
a) Chip or masticate adjacent to roads and other accessible portions of the treatment areas.	**yes**	
b) Pile and burn: slash piles for burning should be located away from residual trees and structures.	**yes**	
c) Lop and scatter: lopping is the severing and spreading of slash so that no part of it remains more than 30 inches above the ground. Lop and scatter would be implemented on steeper slopes and areas with limited access where chipping, mastication, and burning piles is difficult.	**yes**	
d) Prescribe burn (pile burn or broadcast or cultural burn) of generated slash in conjunction with all other burn objectives.	**yes**	

Prescribed Fire and Pest Management		
1.Application of prescribed fire will help to reduce stand density and restore ecological processes, help to increase native plant biodiversity, reduce fuel loads, and enhance cultural botanical and wildlife species. Active management will also create a significant firebreak that will assist CAL FIRE, Forest Service, local fire departments, and local landowners in managing threatening wildfires.	yes	
2. Burning will take place in the fall to early winter depending on fuel moisture levels and weather conditions. The burn plan will also be coordinated with the Siskiyou Air Quality Management District. SPBA and Project Cooperators will coordinate with the District to identify a permissible burn day.	yes	
3. Resource objectives for the prescribed fire as described in the plan are to: remove excessive fuel, promote desirable understory plants.	yes	
a. Reduce fuel loading to reduce risk of high intensity fires in the next decade	yes	
b. Burn Prescription: The prescribed fire burn prescription will be designed to initiate a surface fire of sufficient intensity that will only consume surface and ladder fuels while protecting soil resources from direct soil heating impacts. Burn periods will consider predicted wind speeds and direction for the 7 days following completion of burning. Example of sources for predicted winds include https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/predictive/weather/index.htm and https://www.wunderground.com/forecast/us/ca/weed/96094	yes	
4. Ignition will occur outside of the WLPZ buffer areas	yes	
5. Where feasible, existing roads, trails, and natural fuel breaks will be utilized for fire lines.	yes	
6. Air Quality: Prescribed fire will comply with all local, state, and federal air quality regulations and ordinances. The local Air Pollution Control District or Air Quality Management District will be contacted to determine local requirements.	yes	
7. Standard Public Notifications: Prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project coordinator will:		
a. Post signs along the closest major road way to the area describing the activity and timing;	yes	
b. Publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, and timing	yes	List websites: Facebook, Next Door, RCD, etc.
c. Develop a list of smoke sensitive persons within 0.5 miles and contact them prior to burning.	Yes	There are homes, and business within 0.5 mile radius of project

8. Burn Plan Communications: Prior to the start of operations, CAL FIRE personnel should meet with the project coordinator onsite to discuss resource protection measures. Additionally, the project coordinator should specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan and should attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information	**yes**	**The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. The project proponent will prepare a smoke management plan and submit it to the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD), following requirements from SCAPCD before implementing any prescribed burning treatment.**
Upland Habitat Protection		
1) To avoid impacting listed wildlife as well as nesting birds and raptors:	**yes**	
a) A Limited Operating Period of February 1-September 15 shall be established unless surveying for nesting, roosting, denning is completed and CDFW or USFWS approves an alternative LOP period for the year surveying was completed.	**yes**	
b) All temporary flagging, fencing, trash, debris, and/or barriers will be removed from the project site upon completion of project activities;	**yes**	
c) Habitat elements (nest trees) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by a qualified person and retained where no immediate risk to infrastructure exists;	**yes**	
d) Where practical and feasible other habitat elements (downed large logs, snags with cavities and tree hollows, and other suitable snags) will be identified by a qualified person and retained where no immediate risk to infrastructure exists.	**yes**	
e) Where habitat elements are identified, a minimum 4' wide fire line will be cut around the habitat element and ladder fuels within 10' will be thinned.	**yes**	
Watercourse/Aquatic Habitat/Water Quality/Sediment Protection:	**yes**	
1) No mechanical fire line, brushing or ground disturbing operations are proposed for this project;	**yes**	
2) No manual line construction will occur within the 75' core zone of Class I stream, 50' of a Class II stream and within 30' of the channel of Class III streams, except where necessary to cross directly into and out of the core zones;	**yes**	
3) Prescribed fire will not be applied on the ground within 75' of a Class I stream, 50' of a Class II stream, or 30' of a Class III stream. Fire may back into these stream buffer zones;	**yes**	

4) Stream buffers of at least 100' core zone of Class I stream, 75' of a Class II stream and 30' for Class III streams shall be established where the following BMPs shall apply:	**yes**	
a) Manual treatments (thinning and pruning), and oak sprout thinning will be implemented within select stream buffers but may not require much treatment. Where thinning of small-diameter ladder fuels is needed to ensure positive prescribed burning effects adjacent to stream courses, thinning would be limited to vegetation less than 8-inch dbh (diameter at breast height).	**yes**	
b) Placement of piles will not occur within stream buffer zones, as well as adjacent large downed woody debris;	**Yes**	**Buffers to be flagged**
c) Burning of hand piles will not occur in stream buffer zones.. Place burn piles away from existing coarse woody debris;	**Yes**	**Buffers to be flagged**
d) Utilize stream courses for prescribed fire control features;	**No**	
5) Construct hand lines within 100' of Class I or Class II streams and 50' of Class III streams only where necessary to minimize undesired fire effects;	**Yes**	
6) Water drafting should not occur in occupied anadromous salmonid streams segments;	**no**	**No drafting log or 1600 permit required.**
7) Water drafting should be designed to minimize impacts to aquatic resources including use of appropriate fish screens and where feasible use of slow fill (trickle fill) of off stream storage areas (e.g. fold-a-tanks) to minimize sudden draw down of stream flows;	**no**	**No drafting log or 1600 permit required.**
8) Petroleum products would be stored at roads or landings outside of watercourse protection zones wherever possible and a minimum 200' or greater distance from streams, ponds, and wet areas such that fuels and other harmful materials would not reach any waterbody. Appropriate spill containment measures would be on site and would be employed as needed (for example, absorbent pads, drip pans and containment trays). Containers of fuel and oil are removed daily off-site.	**yes**	

9) All roads and landings used by vehicles (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) for prescribed fire and mop up operations shall have adequate drainage upon completion of use for the year or by October 15, whichever is earlier. An exception is that drainage facilities and drainage structures do not need to be constructed on roads and landings in use during the extended wet weather period provided that all such drainage facilities and drainage structures are installed prior to the start of rain that generates overland flow;	**yes**	
10) No vehicle operations (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) shall occur during saturated soil conditions;	**yes**	
11) Vehicle use (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) use shall be limited to dry, rainless periods where saturated soil conditions are not present or to roads and landings where a stable operating surface exists;	**yes**	
12) Logging roads and landings used by vehicles shall not be used during any time of the year when operations may result in significant sediment discharge to watercourse or lakes, except in emergencies to protect the road, to reduce erosion, to protect water quality, or in response to public safety needs.	**yes**	
13) During the extended wet weather period (October 15-May 1) vehicle uses (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) shall be limited to roads and landings that exhibit a stable operating surface. Routine use of roads and landings shall not occur when equipment cannot operate under its own power;	**yes**	
14) Roads and landings used by vehicles (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) during the winter period shall occur on a stable operating surface and, where necessary, be surfaced with rock to a depth and quantity sufficient to maintain such a surface. Use is prohibited on roads that are not hydrologically disconnected and exhibit saturated soil conditions.	**yes**	
Cultural Protection		
1) No burn piles should be placed within 10' of known ground stones, historic can features and similar features	**yes**	**A cultural Survey of the Project Area will be completed by Roscoe and Associates and recorded sites will be protected.**

2) Work should be halted within a reasonable buffer if cultural materials are found during implementation. Examples would include ground stone, flaked or chipped stone, historic debris, building foundations, or non-human bone.	**yes**	
3) A qualified archaeologist should be consulted to assess the discovery. Appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures should be reached in consultation with the Tribes that claim an interest in this site, as set out at 36 CFR 800.	**Yes**	
4) Should inadvertent effects to or unanticipated discoveries of human remains be made, the County Coroner [California Health and Safety Code 7050.5(b)] shall be notified immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, or if Native American (Indian) funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony subject to NAGPRA are uncovered, the provisions of NAGPRA Section 3 [25 U.S.C. 3002 a-e] may apply, and its regulations at 43 CFR 10 and the provisions of ARPA at 43 CFR 7 shall be followed.	**yes**	

- **See additional BMP discussion at Appendix B attachment.**

APPENDIX G
CEQA Initial Study

i. Aesthetics

I. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AESTHETICS: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) In non-urbanized areas,substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point).			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X

a)-d). The project is located in areas defined by forest and mountain vistas where wildland fire, fire suppression, and timber production has defined the landscape for most of the past 100 years and Native American cultural burning for centuries prior to that. Proposed mechanical and manual treatments are designed to appear natural by retaining variable forest structure and complex mosaic patterns. The project will mimic healthy forest conditions that would not be visually evident and would remain visually subordinate to the overall landscape.

The project proponents have over the past several years worked with the communities to discuss the effects of fire and fire safe communities[1]. There is a general awareness of the need for stand management and prescribed fire and acceptance of the proposed actions. The project restoration treatment areas will have limited and short duration visibility from Highway 3 and the Gazelle-Callahan Road which are paved public roads. The project will not affect a scenic highway or scenic vista . No mitigations are necessary.

[1] Community engagement included: (1) public workshops, (2) Tribal staff and governance meetings and engagement (3) RCD Board meetings

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

II. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by PRC section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?				X

a)- **No Impact- .** The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program has not included the project area.. Thus, there will be no conversion of “Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland),” as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. Farmlands of Statewide Importance are defined by the California General Plan Glossary as, “Land other than Prime Farmland which has a good combination of physical and chemical characteristics for the production of crops. It must have been used for the production of irrigated crops within the last three years.” The project is located on a Timberland Production Zone and Agricultural Exclusive lands that in part are currently grazed, however are not irrigated. As such, it is not considered Farmland of Statewide Importance. “Unique Farmland” is defined as land that is currently used for the production of specific high economic value crops which does not meet the criteria for Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high quality or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to current farming methods. Examples of such crops may include oranges, olives, avocados, rice, grapes, and cut flowers. The project is also not located on a parcel considered Unique Farmland. Therefore, there will be no conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the

California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use. The project will not adversely impact agricultural resources, timber or result in changes in forest lands to non-forest uses. Because the project activities are allowable uses within the zoned area and do not involve a change to the land use or zoning designation, it will not conflict with the existing zoning for agricultural use. Stand replacing fires could adversely impact agricultural and forestry management by converting stands, displacing people and disrupting harvest schedules. The implementation of the plan may enhance agricultural and forestry resources by reducing the potential for stand replacing fires originating at these private parcels or pass through them. As such, there will be no impact. No mitigations for agriculture or forestry are necessary.

b) ***No Impact.*** Because the project activities are allowable uses within the zoned area and do not involve a change to the land use or zoning designation, it will not conflict with the existing zoning for agricultural use. The project is not within a property that is under a Williamson Act contract and therefore will not be in conflict. As such, there will be no impact

c, d) ***No Impact.*** Project work would not change land use within the project area or on surrounding lands and thus would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural activities or Williamson Act contracts. The project will not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) ***No Impact*** The project does not involve changes to the environment that could result in a conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use.

References:

California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Accessed July 6, 2025 at https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp.

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). 2012. *California County Agricultural Commissioner's Reports.* 2012.

CAL FIRE Emergency Notice 2-24-EM-000052-SIS

CALTREES Timber Harvest Records Search and Review - https://caltreesplans.resources.ca.gov/caltrees/Default.aspx

III. AIR QUALITY

III. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				

III. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct Implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?				X

a)-b)- **Less than significant Impact -**Although smoke production from prescribed fires is very temporary in nature and light in duration compared to wildfire smoke (lasting a period of hours or days), it still can be a nuisance to those in close proximity. Prior to and during the implementation of burning, it is anticipated that smoke management techniques would be utilized in order to minimize emissions as much as possible. These techniques may include only burning concentrations of fuels in an area as an initial action, isolating fuels that may smolder for long periods, and using mosaic burning in areas of non-continuous fuels.

Smoke production can become a limiting factor to achieve project accomplishment as air quality regulations exist which limit the amount of smoke that can be produced daily, however this may be more of a factor when multiple projects are going on simultaneously throughout the air basin. Long-term success for the project may lie in the ability to scale up during times of implementation and following initial entries.

Smoke disturbance may impact nearby residents and visitors by lowering visibility and from the burning smell in the short-term. While these impacts are unavoidable the Project Description incorporates the requirements of the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (herein referred to as AQDs) to prepare Smoke Management Plans (SMPs) to minimize impacts to adjacent populations. AQDs burn day restrictions will minimize burning during inversion conditions and manage for wind directions and limits on smoke production. The following summarizes elements of the SMPs:

- Prior to the implementation of burning activities, adjacent landowners will be notified;
- Obtain a current Smoke Transport and Stability Forecast from the Redding Fire Weather Center;
- Smoke monitoring is required on all projects over 250 acres/day and on those projects that would continue burning or producing smoke overnight or as required by the Air District;
- Smoke dispersal surveillance and monitoring will be accomplished by
    - Visual Monitoring
        - Smoke will be monitored from a location where column is visible
        - Smoke will be monitored upon ignition and every hour until the projects are complete
    - Weather Forecast

    - Belt Weather Kit;
- A test burn shall be conducted on a small portion of the project area prior to project implementation;
- All weather and surveillance records shall be filed in the project folder and be available for Air District Review upon request;
- A minimum of 1 day prior to anticipated ignition, all burners shall forward to the [Northeast Air Alliance] NEAA e-mail list the following information: (This will be done ASAP when a Wildfire managed for resource benefits is expected to exceed 10 acres in size.)
    - Name of project
    - Agency conducting burn with contact info
    - Legal location, county, and landmark of burn
    - Type of burn
    - Total acreage / estimated acres per day
    - When the burn is planned
    - Duration of ignition given in days
    - Estimated direction of smoke travel
    - Communities or Smoke Sensitive Areas that could be impacted (if any). Smoke Sensitive Areas are defined in Section VI of the SMP- [None Identified].
- Flyers will be posted in Callahan in order to advise the public and known sensitive receptors that prescribed burning will be conducted in their vicinity and to assure the public that measures will be taken to minimize the smoke impacts;
- The following actions shall be taken if smoke adversely impacts smoke sensitive areas. Adequate resources or assets will be provided for the items checked below.
    A. Halt ignitions, except as needed to maintain control of fire
    B. Allow fire to burn to contingency control lines
    C. Suppress fire
    D. Begin immediate mop up

The project must comply with the AQDs permit burn conditions, implements best management practices during burning to minimize smoldering (e.g. extinguishing significant smoke sources), restricts burning operations during inversion conditions, and set standards to minimize other smoke nuisances (e.g. drying of fuels for 30 days minimum before burning occurs).
No Mitigation is required for smoke management.

c) **No Impact:** The project is loathed in a remote setting with no sensitive receptors within 2 miles of the project boundary.

BMP Measure Air-1 - *To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent shall implement the following measures: Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board Fugitive Dust protocol. If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board. The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust*

suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out onto public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113, suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700.

d) **No Impact-** The project will not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.. The area is very rural with few people and extensive adjacent federal lands.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

IV. **Issues and Supporting Information**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

a & b) **Less than Significant Impact** Although short term impacts may occur during project activities , these impacts will be minimized through implementation of project design measures and project BMPs, and adherence to regulatory permit requirements. While temporary project impacts may affect habitat usage, they will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat; with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors; or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Such attributes are important for wildlife species and can provide for needs such as forage and cover. It is also reasonable to expect an increase in the quality and quantity of browse availability following project activities. Due to the light intensity of the treatments and the restorative focus of the proposed project and project BMPs, it is not expected that any candidate, sensitive, or special status species would be significantly impacted by this project.

A Scott Valley Watershed Council representative, registered professional forester or their designee will be sufficiently present onsite during operations to evaluate the presence of biological resources and ensure biological resource protection through avoidance. If any wildlife is encountered during project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the area unharmed and if any listed wildlife is encountered and cannot leave the project site on its own the registered professional forester or project manager should contact California Department of Fish and Wildlife immediately consult regarding species relocation protocol.

c) Less than Significant- There are no planned activities within a federally protected wetland(s) as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.). There are no planned activities that would affect wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means

d) **No Impact** The project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The project does not include any road or other construction that could interfere with fish or wildlife migration. The project could enhance deer browse in some locations. No mitigations are necessary

e) **No Impact**- There are no local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance in the project area. No mitigations are necessary

f) **No Impact-** The county has not adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan for the project area. No mitigations are necessary.

SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Biological Resources Report for the

East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Scoping Project

Prepared by: David Johnson Date: 5/29/2025

David Johnson
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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I. Introduction

The purpose of this Biological Resources Report is to review the potential impacts of the proposed East Fork Scott River Forest Health Implementation Project (Project) on special status species (amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, insects, mammals, and crustaceans) as required by the California Environmental Quality Act. The special status species considered in this report include Federal or State (California) listed Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, or Proposed species and their critical habitats; California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) fully protected species, species of special concern, and Watch List species.

II. Description of the Project Area, Proposed Action, Goals and Objectives

The Project will occur on lands managed by The Wildlands Conservancy approximately three miles east and northeast of Callahan, CA. The Project will implement up to 263 acres of vegetation treatments to improve forest health and wildlife habitat, create climate resilient forests, and reduce the risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfire in the East Fork Scott River Watershed. The Project is strategically located adjacent to completed or ongoing U.S. Forest Service forest health projects and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service oak restoration projects. The Project will include a variety of treatments including non-commercial thinning, pruning, mastication, hand piling of slash, and pile burning. Types and location of treatments will be dependent upon landscape features and environmental constraints.

The Project contains three discrete units; Hayden Ridge unit, Highway 3 unit, and the Gazelle-Callahan Road unit. The Hayden Ridge unit is 128 acres and occurs on a prominent ridge separating Noyes Valley from Scott Valley. The units consist of dense Ponderosa pine stands with stem densities as high as 950 trees per acre. Treatments on Hayden Ridge will focus on thinning small diameter pines ($\leq$ 12 inches in diameter) using a masticator. The Highway 3 unit is 97 acres and consists of small diameter mixed conifer stands with a scattered, large diameter tree component in the portion of the unit northeast of the highway. Treatments in this unit will include thinning of small diameter conifers by hand, pruning, hand piling of slash, and pile burning. The Gazelle-Callahan Road unit is 38 acres and is located at the base of Hayden Ridge. This unit consists of dense Ponderosa pine stands with suppressed oaks in the understory. Treatments would focus on thinning small diameter pines by hand around existing oaks and larger pines, hand piling of slash, and pile burning.

Mastication treatments would occur between October and December but may extend later into the winter depending on snow, rain, and road conditions to the Hayden Ridge. Manual thinning and piling of slash would occur between October and December and burning of slash piles would occur between October and March.

III. Animals and Critical Habitat Addressed

To determine which Federal or State (California) listed Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, or Proposed species and their critical habitat that may occur within or adjacent to the Project area, a list of the Federally listed Threatened or Endangered species (Candidates and Proposed included) and their Critical Habitats that may be present in Siskiyou County, was obtained from the USFWS's Information for Planning and Conservation database on May 27, 2025. The CDFW's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was accessed on May 6, 2025, to obtain a list of State listed Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, or Proposed avian species potentially occurring in the Project area. Specifically, the State list was generated by querying for listed species in the CNDDB for the nine USGS 7.5' topographic quads centered on and surrounding the quad containing the Project. The CDFW's Fully Protected Animals website (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Fully-Protected) was also accessed on May 27, 2025 to obtain a list of fully protected animals that may occur within or adjacent to the Project area. See Table 1 for the list of species generated from these resources that may occur within or adjacent to the Project area.

Table 2. Federal and State (California) Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Proposed species, and their Critical Habitats, and CDFW Fully Protected Species, Species of Special Concern, and Watch List species that may occur within or adjacent to the Project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status[1]	CDFW Status[1]	Federal Status[1]	Critical Habitat Designated	Habitat Present
Amphibians						
Foothill yellow-legged frog	*Rana boylii*	N	SSC	N	NA	Yes
Pacific tailed frog	*Ascaphus truei*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
Cascades frog	*Rana cascadae*	C	SSC	N	NA	No
Southern long-toed salamander	*Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
Reptiles						

Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	N	SSC	PT	NA	Yes
Birds						
American goshawk	*Accipiter atricapillus*	N	SSC	N	NA	Yes
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	N	WL	N	NA	Yes
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	N	FP/WL	N	NA	Yes
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	E	FP	N	NA	No
Greater sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis tabida*	T	FP	N	NA	No
Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T	N	T	Yes	No
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	E	N	T	Yes	No
Prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	N	WL	N	NA	Yes
Bank swallow	*Riparia*	T	N	N	NA	No
Long-eared owl	*Asio otus*	N	SSC	N	NA	Yes

California condor	*Gymnogyps californianus*	N	FP	EXPN[2]	Yes	Yes
Fish						
SONCC coho salmon	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	T	N	T	Yes	Yes
Steelhead-Klamath Mtns. Province DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	N	SSC	N	NA	Yes
Insects						
Franklin's bumble bee	*Bombus franklini*	N	N	E	No	No
Western bumble bee	*Bombus occidentalis*	C	N	N	NA	No
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	*Bombus suckleyi*	C	N	N	NA	No
Monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	N	N	C	NA	Yes
Mammals						
Gray wolf	*Canis lupis*	E	N	E	Yes	Yes

Fisher – West coast DPS	*Pekania pennanti*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
North American wolverine	*Gulo luscus*	T	FP	T	No	No
Western mastiff bat	*Eumopos perofis*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
Sierra Nevada red fox	*Vulpes necator pop. 1*	T	N	N	NA	No
Oregon snowshoe hare	*Lepus americanus klamathensis*	N	SSC	N	NA	No
Ringtail	*Bassariscus astutus*	N	FP	N	NA	Yes
Crustaceans						
Conservancy fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta conservation*	N	N	E	Yes	No
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	N	N	T	Yes	No

Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	N	N	E	Yes	No

[1] T = threatened, E= endangered, C = candidate, PT = proposed threatened, FP = fully protected, SSC = species of special concern, WL = Watch List, N = no status.

[2]For ESA consultations, species with an experimental (EXPN) designation are considered a Proposed Threatened species.

IV. Field Review Results

On May 22nd, 2025, David Johnson (USFWS Biologist) reviewed the proposed Project area to determine if suitable habitat is present for the species identified in Section III of this document. Based on this field review and a species-specific literature review, either suitable habitat (described in parenthesis next to species) is not present within or adjacent to the Project footprint or the species is migratory and will not be present during Project implementation for the following species and they will not be addressed further in this report: Pacific tailed frog (clear, cold streams in redwood, Douglas-fir, and old growth forests); cascades frog (slow moving streams, potholes in meadows, ponds, and lakes); southern long-toed salamander (inhabits alpine meadows, high mountain ponds and lakes); bald eagle (nests in forested areas near large bodies of water); greater sandhill crane (isolated wetlands for nesting, soft soils, mud, and open habitats for foraging); northern spotted owl (mature, structurally complex coniferous forests); yellow billed cuckoo (large contiguous blocks of riparian woodland, typically cottonwood); bank swallow (vertical banks with friable soils for nesting); Franklin's bumble bee (high elevation wet meadows); Western bumble bees (meadow and grassland habitats rich in floral resources and continuous blooming from spring to fall); Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (meadow and grassland habitats rich in floral resources; parasitic bumble bee that needs presence of other bumble bees); Monarch butterfly (migratory species that will not be present during project implementation); fisher west coast DPS (mature, structurally complex, conifer and mixed conifer-hardwood forest with a closed canopy); North American wolverine (high elevation forests and wet meadows, and montane chaparral and riparian areas); western mastiff bat (extensive open areas with abundant roost locations provided by rock cliffs and crevices, buildings, or bridges); American badger (open areas such as grasslands, shrub-steppe, farmlands, and edges of woodlands); Sierra Nevada red fox (in southern Cascades, alpine forested habitats and meadows above 5,000 feet); Oregon snowshoe hare (understory thickets in montane riparian habitats or dense, young conifers with brushy understory); Conservancy and Vernal pool fairy shrimp and Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (vernal pools, alkali ponds, seasonal wetlands, and stagnant ditches).

The Project occurs outside of designated critical habitat for gray wolf, yellow-billed cuckoo, northern spotted owl, California condor, Conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. As such, the Project will have no impact on designated critical habitats.

The May 22nd field review confirmed suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the Project site for the remaining species in Table 2.

V. Species Accounts: Ecology and Effects of the Proposed Action

Designated Critical Habitat does not occur within or adjacent to the project area for any of the federally listed species listed in Table 1. Therefore, this project will have no effect on federally designated Critical Habitat.

Amphibians

Foothill yellow-legged frog (Rana *boylii)*

Foothill yellow-legged frogs are exclusively associated with lotic environments (Lind et al. 2016), typically inhabiting perennial streams and rivers in woodlands and forested habitats (Stebbins and McGinnis 2018). However, they have also been observed in intermittent streams (Leidy et al. 2009). Breeding and oviposition occur in spring after floodwaters recede (Wheeler and Welsh 2008; Thomson et al. 2016) typically in shallow, low velocity habitats (Lind et al. 2016). Egg masses are typically attached to cobble and boulder substrates (Bondi et al. 2013: Lind et al. 2016). Rates of embryonic development are highly water temperature dependent but eggs most commonly hatch within seven to 35 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in late summer through early autumn (Wheeler and Welsh 2008) and rear in shallow, low velocity waters (Hayes et al. 2016). Non-breeding juveniles and adults use a variety of habitats including pools and riffles (Hayes et al. 2016).

The Project will not occur within aquatic habitats and will not result in direct impacts to foothill yellow-legged frogs or their habitat. However, burn scars left from pile burning can increase runoff and erosion and impact water quality in adjacent aquatic habitats. To minimize the potential for pile burning to impact water quality and foothill yellow-legged frog habitat, piles will be placed a minimum of 100 feet from Noyes Creek or the East Fork Scott River. As such, the Project is not expected to adversely affect foothill yellow-legged frogs or their habitats.

Reptiles

Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)

Western pond turtles are semi-aquatic, requiring both aquatic and terrestrial habitats that are within close proximity or connected to one another (USDI FWS 2023a). As habitat generalists, western pond turtles occur in a broad range of permanent and ephemeral aquatic water bodies including flowing rivers and streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, marshes, vernal pools, irrigation ditches, and other wetlands. Preferred aquatic conditions are those with abundant basking sites, underwater shelter sites (undercut banks, submerged vegetation, mud, rocks, and logs), and standing or slow-moving water (Reese and Welsh 1997; Stebbins and McGinnis 2018; USDI FWS 2023a).

Gravid females typically leave their water habitats and move to adjacent uplands to nest in June or July (Reese and Welsh 1998). Nests consist of shallow scrapes or excavations in loose soil, typically with high clay or silt content and are constructed in habitats with sparse vegetation with short grasses and forbs and little or no canopy cover to allow for exposure to direct sunlight (Stebbins and McGinnis 2018; Riensch et al. 2019; Davidson and Alvarez 2020). Nest sites are typically on south or west facing slopes three to 500 meters from water (Holland 1994; Rathbun et al. 2002; Davidson and Alvarez 2020) with the majority of sites being within 165 feet from water (ODFW 2015). Oviposition usually occurs from May through July (Bury et al. 2012) and incubation time is from 80 to 126 days (Holland 1994). In the northern parts of their range hatchlings overwinter in the nest (Holland 1994; Reese and Welsh 1998). After emergence,

hatchlings typically migrate from their nest site to aquatic habitats between late-April and mid-May (Rosenberg and Swift 2013).

Western pond turtles spend variable amounts of time overwintering and/or aestivating. Generally, overwintering is a state of little to no activity that occurs during the cooler months of the year. In lentic systems, overwintering may occur in muddy bottoms of ponds or other aquatic habitats (Ultsch 2006; USDI FWS 2023a). In lotic systems, upland overwintering sites are commonly above the annual high water mark in shrubby or forested habitat with a deep duff layer and may be as far as 1500 feet from aquatic habitats (Reese and Welsh 1997) but the majority of overwintering sites occur within 600 feet of aquatic habitat (Reese and Welsh 1997; Hays et al. 1999; Zaragoza et al. 2015). Aestivation is a period of inactivity, usually in response to the hottest time of year or dry conditions and typically occurs in terrestrial habitats adjacent to aquatic habitats (Hays et al. 1999; USDI FWS 2023b).

The Project will not occur in suitable nesting habitat and will have no impact on nesting western pond turtles. The Highway 3 and Gazelle-Callahan Road units will occur in suitable over wintering habitat adjacent to aquatic habitat and may be implemented when turtles are overwintering in the uplands. As such, activities such as thinning, hand piling of slash, and pile burning may directly impact individuals. However, given that the majority of overwintering sites occur within 600 feet of aquatic habitats, the potential for direct impacts to individuals would be limited to the portions of the units closest to the aquatic habitats.

Birds

American goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis)*

American goshawks prefer large areas of mature and old growth forests with closed canopies for breeding (Squires and Ruggiero 1996; DeStefano et al. 2006; Squires and Reynolds 2024). American goshawks build bulky stick nests that are often reused year after year (Harrison 1979; Squires and Reynolds 2024). Breeding typically occurs from mid-April through August (Bull and Hohmann 1994; Reynolds et al. 1994). In California, breeding season home ranges can range from two to 8 square miles and outside of the breeding season home ranges can vary from 20 to 40 square miles (Hargis et al. 1994; Blakey et al. 2020). American goshawks hunt in the forest, along forest edges, and along riparian corridors (Johnsgard 1990; Reynolds and Meslow 1984; Squires and Reynolds 2024) where they hunt primarily birds but will take other prey (Reynolds and Meslow 1984; Squires and Reynolds 2024).

The portion of Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway contains closed canopy habitats that provide potential, albeit marginal quality nesting habitat in the portion of the unit northeast of the highway. Because the Project will occur outside of the American goshawk breeding season, the Project will have no direct effect on breeding goshawks. However, American goshawks often reuse nests. As such, Project activities including thinning could degrade or destroy a nest or nest stand and adversely affect future nesting opportunities. To minimize potential impacts to nesting habitat, the portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway will be surveyed prior to thinning to determine presence of American goshawk nests. If a nest is detected, thinning prescriptions will be designed to avoid direct impacts to the nest and to retain the integrity of the nest for future nesting attempts. Therefore, no significant impacts to American goshawk habitat is expected.

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

Cooper's hawks exploit a wide range of nesting habitats from open to dense forests, open woodlands, managed forests, urban areas, and humanly altered landscapes (Asay 1987; Johnsgard 1990: Nenneman et al. 2003). Nests consist of a substantial structure of sticks and twigs (Harrison 1979; Moore and Henry 1983). Cooper's hawks commonly return to the same nesting stands to breed (Reynolds and Wight 1978; Rosenfield et al. 1995), but only occasionally reuse old nests (Reynolds and Wight 1978; Millsap et al. 2013). The breeding season for Cooper's hawks commences in late March and the young fledge by mid-July (Reynolds and Wight 1978; Rosenfield et al. 2020). Outside of the breeding season Cooper's hawks can be found foraging in a variety of habitats including urban areas (Johnsgard 1990; Rosenfield 2020) and are tolerant of human disturbance and habitat fragmentation (Clark 1977; Rosenfield et al. 1991).

The portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway contains suitable Cooper's hawk nesting habitat. While thinning and piling activities will occur outside of the Cooper's hawk breeding season, pile burning may occur during the onset of the breeding season. Therefore, to the extent possible, pile burning in the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway will be completed by March 15th to minimize impacts to breeding hawks. Because Cooper's hawks commonly return to the same nesting stands to breed and occasionally reuse old nests, Project activities including thinning could degrade or destroy a nest or nest stand and adversely affect future nesting opportunities. Therefore, the portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway will be surveyed prior to thinning to determine presence of Cooper's hawk nests. If a nest is detected, thinning prescriptions will be designed to avoid direct impacts to the nest and to retain the integrity of the nest for future nesting attempts. Therefore, no significant impacts to Cooper's hawk habitats are expected.

Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*

Golden eagles occupy open to semi-open habitats including grasslands, shrublands, and young woodlands (Johnsgard 1990; Katzner et al. 2020), where they can forage for their primary prey, small to medium sized mammals (Bedrosian et al. 2017). They hunt largely using soaring-searching techniques (Johnsgard 1990; Katzner et al. 2020). They also forage on carrion, but this occurs mostly outside of the breeding season (Marr and Knight 1983; Bedrosian et al. 2017). Golden eagles typically nest on cliffs but may build nests near hunting areas in large trees or manmade structures that provide a wide view of their surroundings (Menkens and Anderson 1987; Katzner et al. 2020). Golden eagles typically build their nests in January through early March and young have fledged by August (Katzner et al. 2020). Golden eagles are highly mobile throughout all stages of life after fledging (Katzner et al. 2020) with typically home ranges varying from ten to hundreds of square miles depending on season (breeding versus non-breeding) (Marzluff et al. 1997a; Watson et al. 2014). They are very sensitive to human disturbance, particularly humans walking or on foot (Spaul and Heath 2017).

The Project will not occur within or adjacent to suitable golden eagle nesting habitat. Therefore, the Project will have no effect on breeding eagles. There are pastures immediately north of the Gazelle-Callahan Road unit that could provide foraging opportunities for golden eagles. As such, Project activities that create noise and human disturbance significantly above ambient levels could impact eagle foraging activities. However, given the amount of habitat subjected to above ambient noise and human disturbance relative to the amount of foraging habitat in the East Fork Scott River Watershed, any impacts to golden eagle foraging opportunities are expected to be minimal.

Prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus)

Prairie falcons occupy open country including grasslands, sage scrub, chaparral, and agricultural fields (Squires 1993; Marzloff et al. 1997b; Steenhof 2024) where cliffs or bluffs are present for nesting (Steenhof 2024). Nests are typically located in inaccessible mountain cliffs and canyon walls where they lay their eggs on ledges or rocky recesses (Enderson 1964; Johnsgard 1990), but may occasionally be built in caves or on power line structures (Pitcher 1977; Roppe et al. 1989). Prairie falcons establish nesting territories from late February through March, egg laying occurs in April and May, and juveniles begin to disperse from their natal territories in late June or July (McFadzen and Marzluff 1996; Steenhof 2024). At the end of the breeding season, adults in California populations do not migrate but "wander" in response to food availability (Steenhof 2024). Prairie falcons stoop or use a low flying foraging technique to capture prey in open habitats. Primary prey species include small mammals and birds (Sherrod 1978; Steenhof 2024).

There are no cliffs or other suitable nesting structures within or adjacent to the Project, and the Project will occur outside of the breeding season. Therefore, the Project will have no effect on Prairie falcon breeding behaviors or nesting habitat. Foraging habitat in the form of open pastures occurs immediately north of the Gazelle-Callahan Road unit. However, given the size of the Gazelle-Callahan Road unit and the amount of available foraging habitat in the East Fork Scott River drainage, any impacts to foraging opportunities resulting from activities that create noise significantly above ambient levels would be minimal.

Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)

Long-eared owls inhabit dense vegetation adjacent to grasslands, shrublands, forest edges, or open forests (Johnsgard 1988: Marks et al. 2020). They do not build nests, but use old nests of crow, hawks, squirrels, magpies and occasionally use tree cavities, tops of broken trees, or mistletoe brooms for nesting (Harrison 1979; Marks 1986; Bull et al. 1989). Nest sites typically occur in willow, cottonwood, riparian, and coniferous habitats (Marks and Yenson 1980; Bull et al. 1989; Marks et al. 2020). Eggs are usually laid between mid-March and mid-May and peak fledging occurs between mid-April and mid-June (Marks 1986; Marks et al. 2020). Long-eared owls are nocturnal foragers that hunt in open habitats for a variety of small mammals (Ehrlich et al. 1988; Marks et al. 2020). They roost in dense stands of coniferous or deciduous trees including willow thickets (Johnsgard 1988). While in some areas long-eared owls are migratory, in northern California they commonly winter in their breeding range (Marks et al. 2020). Winter roost sites typically contain dense vegetation for concealment and thermal cover (Smith and Devine 1993).

The portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway contains suitable long-eared owl nesting habitat. While thinning and piling activities will occur outside of the long-eared owl breeding season, pile burning may occur during the onset of the breeding season. Therefore, to the extent possible, pile burning in the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway will be completed by March 15th to minimize impacts to breeding owls. Additionally, long-eared owl nesting structures described above will be avoided to the extent possible during thinning activities to minimize impacts to nesting habitat. As such, the Project is not expected to impact long-eared owl breeding behaviors or nesting habitat.

Thinning and burning activities implemented during winter months could disturb overwintering owls. However, any potential impacts to owls would be limited to the portions of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway containing dense vegetation and suitable overwintering habitat. Therefore, impacts to wintering owls are expected to be negligible.

California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus)*

California condors use vast expanses of varying habitats for foraging, roosting, and nesting. Condors roost on large trees or snags, or on rocky outcrops and cliffs (Finkelstein et al. 2020). Nests are typically located in caves and ledges of steep rocky terrain or in cavities and broken tops of old growth conifers created by fire or wind (Snyder et al. 1986; Finkelstein et al. 2020). Foraging habitat includes open grasslands, oak savanna foothills, and beaches adjacent to coastal mountains (Finkelstein et al. 2020). Condors do not kill for food; they are carrion eaters and feed on the carcasses of mammals including deer, marine mammals such as whales and seals, and cattle (Koford 1953; Collins et al. 2000). Condors find their food by sight or by following other scavenging birds. With the right air conditions, condors are known to fly up to 250 miles a day in search of food (Hall et al. 2021).

Suitable nesting habitat for California condor is not present within or adjacent to the Project footprint. Therefore, the Project will have no effect on California condor breeding behaviors or nesting habitat. Foraging habitat in the form of pastures is present adjacent to the Gazelle-Callahan Road unit. However, given the size of the unit and that California condors can fly hundreds of miles a day in search of food, it is unlikely that Project activities that create noise significantly above ambient levels would result in any adverse impacts to California condor foraging opportunities.

Language in the state listing final rule states that take of condors is allowed, provided the "take is not intentional …. or due to negligent conduct." Additionally, the Final rule states "Habitat alteration (e.g., removing trees, . . . altering the nest structure or perches near the nest) or significant visual or noise disturbance (e.g., chippers, chainsaws, within 656-ft (200 m) of an occupied nest are prohibited. Excluded from this prohibition are emergency fuels treatment activities by Federal, State, and local agencies and Tribes to reduce the risk of large high intensity wildfire and emergency response services. Activities such as ranching and use of existing roads and trails within the 656-ft (200 m) buffer area around an occupied nest would not be considered a significant visual or noise disturbance. For the purposes of this rule, an occupied California condor nest is defined as a nest that is: (1) attended by a breeding pair of condors, (2) occupied by a condor egg, or (3) occupied or attended by a <1-year-old condor . To minimize the potential of take in the instance an active or occupied California Condor nest site is discovered within 200 meters of the property, no noise, smoke or habitat altering operations will be conducted within the 200 meter zone. If a nest site is discovered during active project operations, operations will cease within 200 meters and CDFW will be consulted to provide guidance for protection of this species.

Occupied Nest Site Protection

In review of CDFW range maps, and existing habitat within the project area, the following Board of Forestry Sensitive Species have the potential to occur within the project area. Bald Eagle, Northern Goshawk, Osprey, and Peregrine Falcon. In the instance an active or occupied nest site is documented within 0.25 mile of the project area or if any occupied nest sites of a listed bird species are detected during the preparation or implementation of the project, the Department of Fish & Wildlife and per California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503), and appropriate protection will be provided. This requirement applies to active nests (breeding effort within the last 2-5 years, depending on the species), and not just "occupied nests".

Fish

SONCC coho salmon and Steelhead-Klamath Mountains Province DPS

Coho salmon and steelhead require cold-water streams with adequate dissolved oxygen and sufficient flows (Shirazi and Seim 1981; Moyle 2002). Spawning habitat consists of appropriate sized gravel substrates with interstitial spaces free of excessive silt (Kondolf and Wolman 1983; Mull and Wilzbach 2007; Moyle 2002). Eggs typically hatch in 30 to 60 days and the newly hatched fish remain in the gravel for weeks. After emerging from the gravel, juvenile fish rear in slow water habitats with deep pools, undercut banks, large wood, and/or boulders to hide from predators and refuge during high flows (Quinn 2018; Solazzi et al. 2000). Juvenile coho typically spend one year and juvenile steelhead typically spend one to two years rearing in freshwater before migrating to estuarine areas and then to the ocean to mature.

The Project will not occur within streams suitable for coho salmon or steelhead. As such, the Project will not directly impact coho salmon or steelhead or their habitats. However, burn scars left from pile burning can increase runoff and erosion, potentially impacting water quality and coho salmon and steelhead spawning habitat in adjacent waterways. To minimize the potential for pile burning to impact water quality and habitat, piles will be placed a minimum of 100 feet from Noyes Creek and the East Fork Scott River. As such, the Project is not expected to adversely affect coho salmon and steelhead habitat.

Mammals

Gray wolf **(***Canis lupus***)**

Gray wolves are habitat generalists and their primary habitat requirements are the presence of adequate ungulate prey and water and where the likelihood of human contact is relatively low (Mladenoff et al.1999; Paquet and Carbyn 2003). Gray wolf territory sizes typically range from approximately 20 to 215 square miles, depending on available prey but can be as large as 400 square miles (USDI FWS 2003). Pups are born in spring natal dens between mid-March to mid-June (Fuller 1989). Dens are usually located near water and consist of excavations in well-drained soils under a boulder, among tree roots, or in cut banks, but wolves may also use hollow logs, beaver lodges, base of hollow tree, or a cave for denning (Stephenson 1974; Fuller 1989). Dens are commonly reused and may be evident by scattered bones and trails radiating from the den entrance (Mech and Packard 1990). By mid-summer natal dens are abandoned and the pups are moved to rendezvous sites (Fuller 1989; Ballard et al. 1987) and wander two to three miles from these sites. By September or October the nearly full grown pups follow the adults. Wolves disperse from their packs when they are 1 to 3 years old to find an individual of the opposite sex, establish a territory, and start a new pack. Dispersing gray wolves travel widely, sometimes covering hundreds of miles (Ballard et al. 1987; Jiminez et al. 2017) and their movements are unpredictable.

The Project is more than 20 miles from the closest California wolf pack territory (CDFW 2025). As such, the Project will have no effect on breeding wolves. The Project will introduce human activity and create noise above ambient levels, which could disturb normal dispersal or foraging activities for gray wolves. However, given the size of the species home ranges and the relatively small Project footprint, it is unlikely that the Project would result in any adverse impacts to foraging or dispersing wolves. If a gray wolf, or den/rendezvous site, is observed in the project area the protection measures include a protection buffer to 0.25 mile.

Ringtail

Ringtails are nocturnal and are found in a variety of habitats including coniferous forests, dry forests, woodlands, rocky areas, and riparian habitats (Csuti et al. 1997; Verts and Carraway 1998). Ringtails use cavities in live and dead trees, rock crevices, tree hollow, and other animal's abandoned burrows for resting,

sleeping, avoiding bad weather, hiding from predators, and to give birth and raise young (Csuti et al. 1997; Harrison 2012; Gundermann et al. 2023). Breeding occurs in March and April and parturition occurs in the den in May or June (Poglayen-Neuwall and Toweill 1988). Females move young frequently to new den sites as early as ten days after birth (Poglayen-Neuwall and Toweill 1988). Ringtails typically spend less than two days at a den site before moving to a new den site (Toweil 1980; Harrison 2012). They are primarily carnivorous, eating small mammals, reptiles, birds and their eggs (Csuti et al. 1997; Verts and Carraway 1998). Home range size varies ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres (CDFG 1990; Verts and Carraway 1998). Ringtails are known for their lack of wariness and seem to be tolerant of human disturbance (Verts and Carraway 1998).

The portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of Highway 3, contains suitable ringtail habitat. However, the Project will occur outside of the breeding and denning season and will have no effect on breeding behaviors and rearing of young. To minimize impacts to potential nesting structures, trees containing cavities and/or hollows will be retained to the extent possible during thinning operations. Outside of the breeding season Project activities that create noise significantly above ambient levels may disturb normal ringtail behaviors. However, given that ringtails are somewhat tolerant of disturbance and potential for disturbing individuals would be limited to the portion of the unit northeast of Highway 3, any impacts to ringtails would be minimal.

VI. Wildlife Best Management Practices Summary

The following best management practices will be incorporated into the Project to minimize impacts to special status species and their habitats.

1) Place all slash piles to be burned a minimum of 100 feet from Noyes Creek and the East Fork Scott River.

2) The portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway will be surveyed prior to thinning to determine presence of American goshawk or Cooper's hawk nests. If a nest is detected, thinning prescriptions will be designed to avoid direct impacts to the nest and to retain the integrity of the nest stand.

3) To the extent possible, complete pile burning in the portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway annually by March 15th.

4) To the extent possible, retain cavities and tree hollows during thinning operations in the portion of the Highway 3 unit northeast of the highway.

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Botanical Resources

East Fork Scott River Forest Health Project
Botany Survey Results (Survey conducted by Andrea Claassen
23-24 May 2025)
Special status plants highlighted in yellow.

Table 3. Tree and Plant Speies List

Common Name[1]	Scientific Name[1]	Native / Non-native[1]	Conservation Status			
			Federal	State	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Other
white fir	*Abies concolor*	native				
mountain maple	*Acer glabrum*	native				

yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	native				
American bird's foot trefoil	*Acmispon americanus*	native				
Sierra Nevada lotus	*Acmispon decumbens*	native				
large-leaved lotus	*Acmispon grandiflorus*	native				
western eupatorium	*Ageratina occidentalis*	native				
mountain dandelion	*Agoseris heterophylla*	native				
spear leaved agoseris	*Agoseris retrorsa*	native				
silvery hairgrass	*Aira caryophyllea*	non-native				
taper-tipped onion	*Allium acuminatum*	native				
white alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*	native				
service berry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	native				
pale-leaved service berry	*Amelanchier utahensis*	native				
pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	native				
bur chervil	*Anthriscus caucalis*	non-native				
spreading dogbane	*Apocynum adrosaemifolium*	native				
green leaf manzanita	*Arctostaphylos patula*	native				
whiteleaf manzanita	*Arctostaphylos viscida*	native				
heart-leaved arnica	*Arnica cordifolia*	native				
California mugwort	*Artemisia douglasiana*	native				
lace fern	*Aspidotis densa*	native				
[Klamath] milk vetch	*Astragalus [californicus]*	native				
Pursh's sheeppod	*Astragalus purshii*	native				
dwarf athysanus	*Athysanus pusillus*	native				
deltoid balsam root	*Balsamorhiza deltoidea*	native				
Hooker's balsam root	*Balsamorhiza hookeri*	native				
winter cress	*Barbarea [orthoceras]*	[native]				
mountain Oregon grape	*Berberis aquifolium*	native				
[reflexed] rockcress	*Boechera [retrofracta]*	native				
hairy-stem rockcress	*Boechera pauciflora*	native				
sicklepod rockcress	*Boechera sparsiflora*	native				
ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*	non-native				
soft chess	*Bromus hordeaceus*	non-native				

cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*	non-native				
incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	native				
elegant star tulip	*Calochortus elegans*	native				
morning glory	*Calystegia malacophylla*	native				
forest sedge	*Carex multicaulis*	native				
wavy-leaf paintbrush	*Castilleja applegatei*	native				
foothill owl's clover	*Castilleja lacera*	native				
buck brush	*Ceanothus cuneatus*	native				
deer brush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*	native				
common mouse ear chickweed	*Cerastium fontanum*	non-native				
birch leaf mountain mahogany	*Cercocarpus betuloides*	native				
curl-leaf mountain mahogany	*Cercocarpus ledifolius*	native				
hoary chaenactis	*Chaenactis douglasii*	native				
peregrine thistle	*Cirsium cymosum*	native				
bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	non-native				
graceful clarkia	*Clarkia gracilis*	native				
diamond clarkia	*Clarkia rhomboidea*	native				
miner's lettuce	*Claytonia perfoliata*	native				
red-stemmed spring beauty	*Claytonia rubra*	native				
creek clematis	*Clematis ligusticifolia*	native				
few-flowered blue-eyed mary	*Collinsia parviflora*	native				
large-flowered collomia	*Collomia grandiflora*	native				
Tracy's collomia	*Collomia tracyi*	native	none	none	4.3	none
bastard toadflax	*Comandra umbellata*	native				
brown dogwood	*Cornus glabrata*	native				
naked-stemmed hawksbeard	*Crepis pleurocarpa*	native				
turkey mullein	*Croton setiger*	native				
[side-grooved] cryptantha	*Cryptantha [affinis]*	native				
[Torrey's] cryptantha	*Cryptantha [torreyana]*	native				
brittle fern	*Cystopteris fragilis*	native				
one-spike oat grass	*Danthonia unispicata*	native				

many-flowered brodiaea	*Dichelostemma multiflorum*	native				
Jepson's monkeyflower	*Diplacus jepsonii*	native				
wild teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*	non-native				
blue dicks	*Dipterostemon capitatus*	native				
sticky cinquefoil	*Drymocallis glandulosa*	native				
little willowherb	*Epilobium minutum*	native				
rubber rabbitbrush	*Ericameria nauseosa*	native				
naked buckwheat	*Eriogonum nudum*	native				
Mt. Eddy buckwheat	*Eriogonum umbellatum var. humistratum*	native	none	none	4.3	none
woolly sunflower	*Eriophyllum lanatum*	native				
coastal heron's bill	*Erodium cicutarium*	non-native				
wallflower	*Erysimum capitatum*	native				
blue fescue	*Festuca idahoensis*	native				
small fescue	*Festuca microstachys*	native				
California coffeeberry	*Frangula californica*	native				
cascara	*Frangula purshiana*	native				
spotted mountain bells	*Fritillaria atropurpurea*	native				
Purdy's/[Siskiyou] fritillary	*Fritillaria purdyi/[glauca]*	native	none	none	4.3 [4.2]	SB_UCSC [SB_CalBG/RSABG]
cleavers	*Galium aparine*	native				
Bolander's bedstraw	*Galium bolanderi*	native				
Fremont's silk tassel	*Garrya fremontii*	native				
[nit grass]	*[Gastridium phleoides]*	non-native				
Siskiyou hastingsia	*Hastingsia serpentinicola*	native				
white-flowered hawkweed	*Hieracium albiflorum*	native				
seaside barley	*Hordeum marinum*	non-native				
carrot-leafed horkelia	*Horkelia daucifolia*	native				
broad-leaved lotus	*Hosackia crassifolia*	native				
western waterleaf	*Hydrophyllum occidentale*	native				

common st. john's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	non-native				
hairy cats ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	non-native				
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	non-native				
western juniper	*Juniperus occidentalis*	native				
prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	non-native				
field pepper grass	*Lepidium campestre*	non-native				
whitetop	*Lepidium draba*	non-native				
oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	non-native				
Bolander's linanthus	*Linanthus bolanderi*	native				
pink woodland star	*Lithophragma parviflorum*	native				
Engelmann's lomatium	*Lomatium engelmannii*	native	none	none	4.3	SB_UCSC
pestle lomatium	*Lomatium nudicaule*	native				
orange honeysuckle	*Lonicera ciliosa*	native				
silver bush lupine	*Lupinus albifrons*	native				
broadleaf lupine	*Lupinus latifolius*	native				
tidy lupine	*Lupinus lepidus*	native				
velvet lupine	*Lupinus leucophyllus*	native				
Pacific starflower	*Lysimachia latifolia*	native				
small tarweed	*Madia exigua*	native				
gumweed	*Madia gracilis*	native				
feathery false lily of the valle	*Maianthemum racemosum*	native				
pineapple weed	*Matricaria discoidea*	native				
black medick	*Medicago lupulina*	non-native				
scattered blazingstar	*Mentzelia dispersa*	native				
q tips	*Micropus californicus*	native				
slender phlox	*Microsteris gracilis*	native				
[mountain] monardella	*Monardella [odoratissima]*	native				
narrow-leaved water chickweed	*Montia linearis*	native				
lace lip fern	*Myriopteris gracillima*	native				
navarretia spp.	*Navarretia spp.*	native				
sweet cicely	*Osmorhiza berteroi*	native				

Sierra cliff brake	*Pellaea brachyptera*	native				
rock penstemon	*Penstemon deustus*	native				
mountain blue/Regel's mountain penstemon	*Penstemon laetus/roezlii*	native				
varileaf phacelia	Phacelia heterophylla	native				
Siskiyou phacelia	*Phacelia leonis*	native	none	none	1B.3	BLM_S
wild mock orange	*Philadelphus lewisii*	native				
showy phlox	*Phlox speciosa*	native				
sugar pine	*Pinus lambertiana*	native				
ponderosa pine	*Pinus ponderosa*	native				
[slender] popcornflower	*Plagiobothrys [tenellus]*	native				
English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	non-native				
bulbouls blue grass	*Poa bulbosa*	non-native				
narrow-leaved sword fern	*Polystichum imbricans*	native				
black cottonwood	*Populus trichocarpa*	native				
garden burnet	*Poterium sanguisorba*	non-native				
bitter cherry	*Prunus emarginata*	native				
chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana*	native				
Wright's cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium canescens*	native				
small headed cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium thermale*	native				
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	native				
western brackenfern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	native				
bitterbrush	*Purshia tridentata*	native				
toothed wintergreen	*Pyrola dentata*	native				
California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*	native				
western buttercup	*Ranunculus occidentalis*	native				
silky raillardella	*Raillardella argentea*	native				
California milkwort	*Rhinotropis californica*	native				
mountain pink currant	*Ribes nevadense*	native				
Sierra gooseberry	*Ribes roezlii*	native				
black locus	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	native				
California wild rose	*Rosa californica*	native				
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus*	non-native				

sheep sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	non-native				
willow-leaved dock	*Rumex salicifolius*	native				
Douglas' stitchwort	*Sabulina douglasii*	native				
Pacific willow	*Salix lasiandra*	native				
blue elderberry	*Sambucus mexicanus*	native				
Sierra sanicle	*Sanicula graveolens*	native				
mountain butterweed	*Senecio integerrimus*	native				
campanulate campion	*Silene greenei*	native				
greenbriar	*Smilax californica*	native				
nightshade	*Solanum xanti*	native				
goldenrod spp.	*Solidago spp.*	native				
sow thistle	*Sonchus asper/oleraceus*	non-native				
jewelweed	*Streptanthus tortuosus*	native				
medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	non-native				
red-seeded dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	non-native				
small-flowered tonella	*Tonella tenella*	native				
poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	native				
foothill/meadow deathcamas	*Toxicoscordion piniculatum/venenosum*	native				
yellow salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*	non-native				
[little leaf] huckleberry	*Vaccinium [scoparium]*	native	none	none	[2B.2]	none
corn salad	*Valerianella locusta*	non-native				
woolly mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	non-native				
western vervain	*Verbena lasiostachys*	native				
American brooklime	*Veronica americana*	native				
thymeleaf speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	native				
American vetch	*Vicia americana*	native				
Douglas' violet	*Viola douglasii*	native				
goosefoot violet	*Viola purpurea*	native				
Shelton's violet	*Viola sheltonii*	native				
common beargrass	*Xerophyllum tenax*	native				

Project BMPs related to Biology

BMP Bio-1 *If any foothill yellow-legged frogs, tailed frogs, southern torrent salamanders or western pond turtles are encountered during* Project *activities, activities in the vicinity shall cease until appropriate corrective measures have been implemented or it has been determined that the species will not be harmed. This includes relocating these species to an appropriate habitat adjacent to the work area. Any sensitive reptile or amphibian species that are trapped, injured, or killed, shall be reported* immediately *to California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Appropriate actions shall be taken to avoid or minimize take of this species under the direction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife. These actions include but are not limited to, installation of exclusion fencing, removal and relocation, and daily pre-work surveys to ensure frogs have not reoccupied the project site during periods of inactivity.*

BMP Bio-2 *Personnel specifically trained in the identification of List 1, List 2 and List 3 species or a professional botanist surveyed the project area. If any federal or state listed threatened or endangered species are detected in the project area that may be impacted by the project work, then all project related activities will immediately stop within that area which will be flagged with a 50' "No Treatment Zone". All sightings will be documented using the California Natural Diversely Data Base (CNDDB) field survey form a copy of which will be submitted to the CNDDB.*

BMP-3 *Each tree destined for cutting for the large woody debris project will be inspected for potential nest or resting platforms. If an arboreal nest is discovered, operations shall be suspended within 100 feet and CDFW will be consulted for species-specific protections. Furthermore, if an occupied nest of a listed species, sensitive species, species of special concern, or a raptor is discovered, nest tree(s), designated perch tree(s), screening tree(s), and replacement tree(s), shall be left standing and unharmed.*

BMP Bio-4 *A seasonal restriction of February 1st through July 9th will apply to all activities that are not in suitable northern spotted owl habitat but will potentially produce noise above ambient noise levels within 0.25 miles of an occupied northern spotted owl activity center or un-surveyed suitable nesting, roosting, or foraging habitat. The limited operating period may be lifted if protocol surveys determine northern spotted owls are not nesting in the year of action. Daytime stand searches for northern spotted owl (NSO) will be conducted in activity centers that are within 0.25 mi of treatment areas or unsurveyed prior to operations by qualified biologists. If a NSO is found then follow-up searches will be conducted to determine nesting status or activity center status. If a nest tree is located, then a 300 foot no cut buffer will be implemented, and no project activity will occur within 300' of the nest tree.*

BMP Measure Bio-5 *In order to prevent the spread of invasive plant species, all heavy equipment not already on project site, to be used in the execution of project work will be cleaned off site prior to use within the project area. The project manager and/or trained staff will assure and document equipment cleaning. Contractors shall disclose where equipment had been operating prior to hauling to the project site.*

BMP Bio-6 *To avoid impacting nesting birds and/or raptors: All temporary flagging, fencing, trash, debris, and/or barriers will be removed from the project site upon completion of project activities.*

BMP *Bio-7* *Habitat elements (nest trees, downed logs and woody debris, cavities and tree hollows, snags, large dead branches, etc.) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by an RPF or qualified biologist and retained.*

BMP Bio-8 *Fallers of large woody debris conifers will be trained to look up the tree prior to falling and check for nests and "whitewash" at the base of trees. If any arboreal nest is discovered, operations shall be suspended within 100 feet of the nest tree and the contractors/operators shall immediately notify the project manager and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine species-specific protection measures.*

BMP Bio-9 *A registered professional forester or designee will be sufficiently present onsite during operations to evaluate the presence of biological resources and ensure biological resource protection through avoidance. If any wildlife is encountered during project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the area unharmed and if any listed wildlife is encountered and cannot leave the project site on its own the registered professional forester or project manager should contact California Department of Fish and Wildlife immediately consult regarding species relocation protocol.*

BMP Bio-10 *In order to protect any species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), no fuels treatment work except for burning will occur between March 1st to August 31, unless the following is implemented: 1. A survey is conducted by a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA and it is determined that there are no occupied nests within the proposed activity area. 2. If an occupied nest is found, then a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA will determine if the birds present are those protected by the MBTA. 3. If an MBTA species is located then no activities will occur within 100 feet of the nest during the breeding season (March 1st-August 31st).*

BMP Bio -11 *Invasive plants removed shall be deposited on the edge of treated areas, out of the way of operations to avoid retrieval on equipment. Pile treated plants and burn where treated or if plant numbers are few, incorporate plant material into a nearby burn pile. Where operations cannot avoid yellow star-thistle infested areas, either manual treatment would be implemented prior to use, or as part of slash/fuels reduction operations, equipment would be used to blade plants away from work sites and cover with soil and 6 inches of weed free mulch.*

BMP Bio-12 *If any federal or state listed threatened or endangered plant species are detected in the project area that may be impacted by the project work, then all project related activities will immediately stop within that area which will be flagged with a 50' "No Treatment Zone". All sightings will be documented using the California Natural Diversity DataBase (CNDDB) field survey form a copy of which will be submitted to the CNDDB. 50' avoidance buffers will be flagged for any observations of listed plant species.*

BMP Bio-13 *Habitat elements (nest trees, downed logs and woody debris, cavities and tree hollows, snags, large dead branches, etc.) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by an RPF or qualified biologist and retained.*

Additional Biological References Consulted:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). 2025. *Rarefind 5* including the Northern Spotted Owl Observations Database accessed June 9, 2024 and June 25, 2025. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data.

California Native Plant Society. 2025. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Available: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org. Retrieved February 8, 2025.

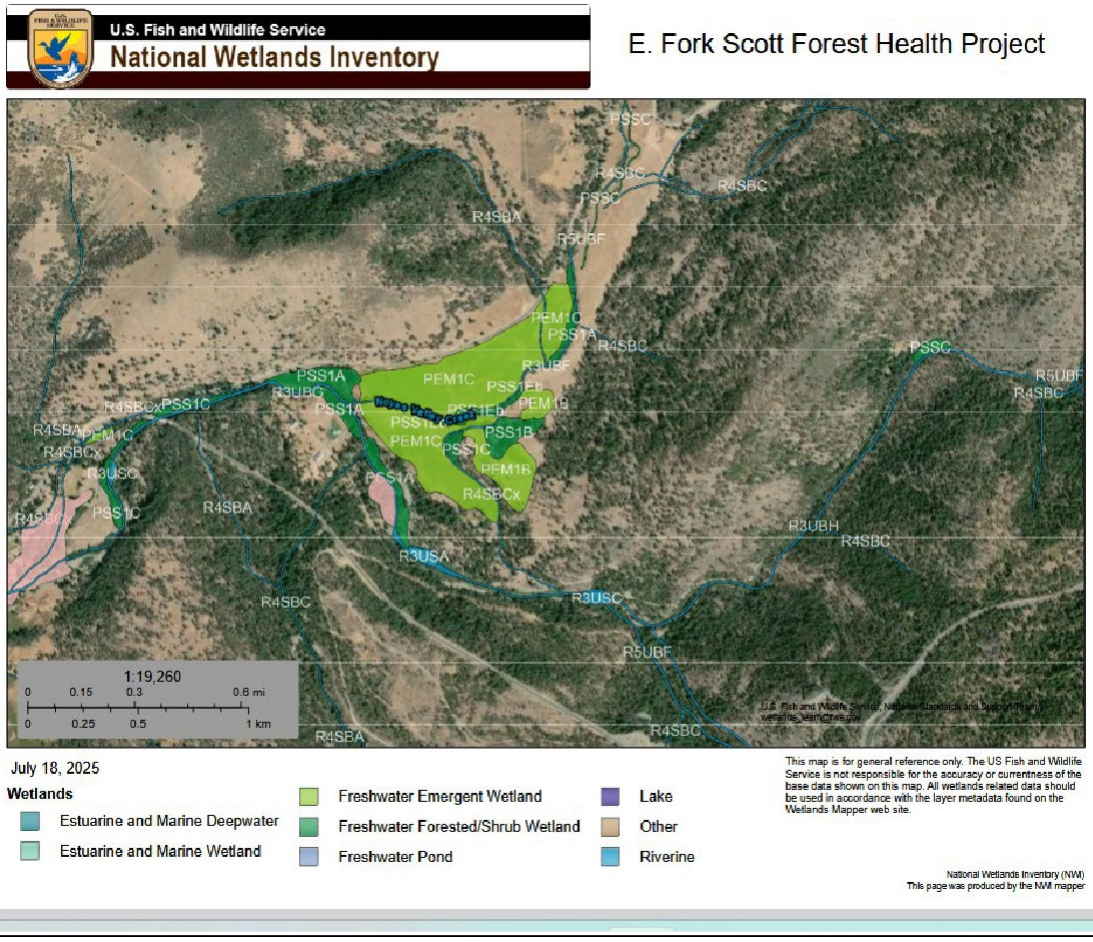
Claassen, Andrea Botanical Survey of the E. Fork Scott River Forest Health Project Results 2025

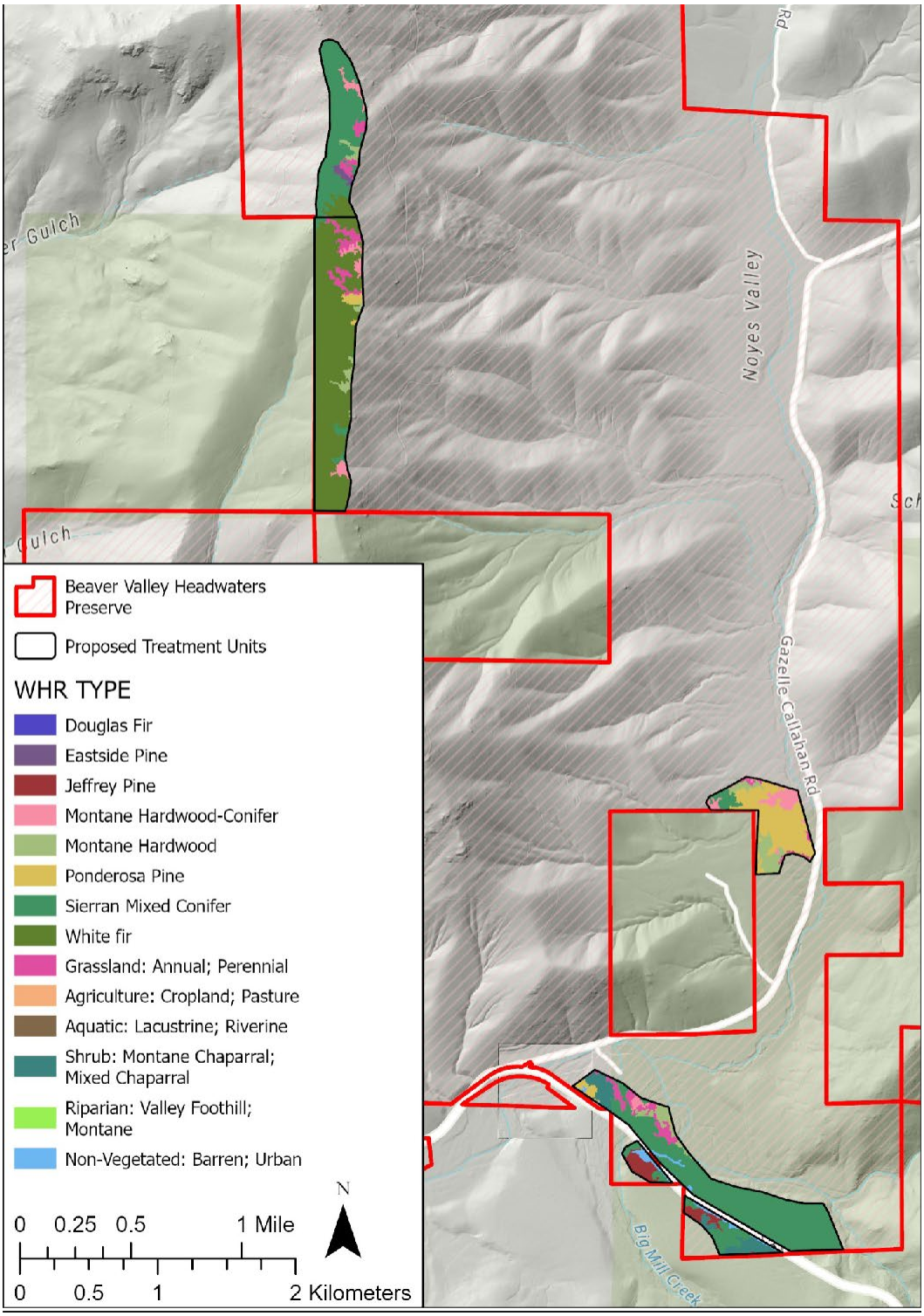
IPac Resource List USFWS accessed 5-25-25

Klamath National Forest East Fork Scott Project Wildlife Biological Evaluation 2-25-2019

USFWS Wetlands Mapper accessed 7-14-25
https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

US Forest Service Region 5 CALVEG classification system. Vegetation Classification and Mapping.https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r5/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=stelprdb5347192


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory
E. Fork Scott Forest Health Project
PSSC
R4SBC
R4SBA
R3UBF
PEM1C
PSS1A
PSS1C
PSS1B
PEM1B
R4SBCx
R3USC
R3USA
R3UBH
R5UBF
1:19,260
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 mi
0 0.25 0.5 1 km
July 18, 2025
Wetlands
Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
Estuarine and Marine Wetland
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
Lake
Other
Riverine
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.
National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper



California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR)within the project area.

CLASS	WHR	GIS ACRES
Eastside Pine	Eastside Pine	1.3
Grassland	Annual Grassland	14.3
Jeffrey Pine	Jeffrey Pine	6.4
Montane Hardwood	Montane Hardwood	13.4
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	Montane Hardwood-Conifer	10.5
Non-Vegetated	Barren	0.0
Non-Vegetated	Urban	4.3
Ponderosa Pine	Ponderosa Pine	25.4
Shrub	Mixed Chaparral	4.7
Shrub	Montane Chaparral	4.9
Sierra Mixed Conifer	Sierra Mixed Conifer	103.2
White Fir	White Fir	75.5
Grand Total		**263.9**

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

V. **Issues and Supporting Information**	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?			X	
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

The project is located in a region utilized by Shasta populations at the time of Euro-American contact. Indigenous populations used the local region for seasonal and/or permanent settlement, as well as for the gathering of plants, roots, seeds, domestic materials, and hunting seasonal game. Historically, Euro-Americans utilized the region for mining and transportation opportunities

Consistent with AB52, an updated Native American contact list was obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On May 6, 2025, letters inviting the tribes to consult were emailed to the 7 tribal representatives indicated by NAHC. A May 6, 2025 search of NAHC's sacred lands database returned negative results.

BMP Cultural-1 *All new and previously recorded archeological sites identified during field surveys completed in connection with the preparation of this Initial Study and documented in the archeological report for the project shall be protected through following the protective measures contained in the 2019 Archeological Survey Report. Flagged 50' buffers shall be established around each artifact or site by the project manager or registered professional forester prior to implementation of any project work.* An "archaeologically trained resource professional," or a designee of either shall shield the historic artifacts or sites with a temporary protective fire-resistant material. *Within areas of ground or vegetation disturbing activities, if project work appears to expose any previously unknown archeological, prehistoric, historic or paleontological resource sites along the path of the fuel break or within 100 feet beyond the project boundary, the site shall be avoided. Work may continue elsewhere within the overall project area. Exposed cultural or paleontological resources shall be appropriately flagged in order to immediately establish an exclusion buffer of at least 100-feet.* Any discoveries of previously unidentified cultural resources that are made during operations shall be dealt with in accordance with the Procedures for Post-Approval Discovery of Cultural Resources (pp. 17 and 18, *Archaeological Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects*).

BMP Measure *Cultural-2* *Should human remains be inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work at the discovery locale shall be halted immediately, CAL FIRE, the project manager, Siskiyou County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and the relevant Native American representative(s) shall be notified immediately, and the remains shall be treated in accordance with NAHC treatment and disposition requirements and relevant state law.*

BMP Cultural-3 *Prior to conducting a prescribed burn, wildland fire officials shall receive training on the location of cultural resources and measures necessary to protect them. Upon completion of burning activities, markings designating the location of cultural resources shall be removed.*

BMP Cultural- 4
Prior to ground disturbing projects, project managers shall receive training on the location of cultural resources and measures necessary to protect them. Upon completion of project activities, markings designating the location of cultural resources shall be removed.

References:
Northeast Information Center (Chico State) response to Archeological Records Check for the project area dated: 5-23-2024. NEIC File IC File # NE24-205 .

Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Wildlands Conservancy Emergency Notice 2-24-EM-00052-SIS Siskiyou County, California By: Mark Andre RPF # 2391 BBW & Associates June 20, 2024

VI. Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

*a) **No Impact.*** Implementation of project activities would not result in the development or ongoing use of electricity or natural gas utility services. Therefore, project-level activities would result in no environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of electricity and natural gas resources. Forest resilience projects would require the use of power equipment and would therefore result in the consumption of petroleum-based fuels. Additionally, project-level prescribed fire activities in the project area would require the use of small amounts of petroleum-based fuels for ignition, as well as for vehicles and support equipment.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

*b) **No Impact.*** Project-level activities proposed would not increase the use of electricity or natural gas utilities and would result in only a minor increase in the consumption of petroleum-based fuels for vehicles and equipment. These activities would not conflict with or obstruct any renewable energy or energy efficiency plan. There would be no impact.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

VII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to				X

VII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	

The primary underlying geology of the project area is:
Pz: Marine sedimentary and meta sedimentary rocks (Paleozoic)-Undivided Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks. Includes slate, sandstone, shale, chert, conglomerate,limestone,dolomite,marble,phyllite,schist,hornfels,and quartzite.

m:Plutonicrocks(Mesozoic)-Ultramaficrocks,mostly serpentine. Minor peridotite, gabbro, and diabase; chiefly Mesozoic.

a) i-iii There are no known earthquake faults as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist.

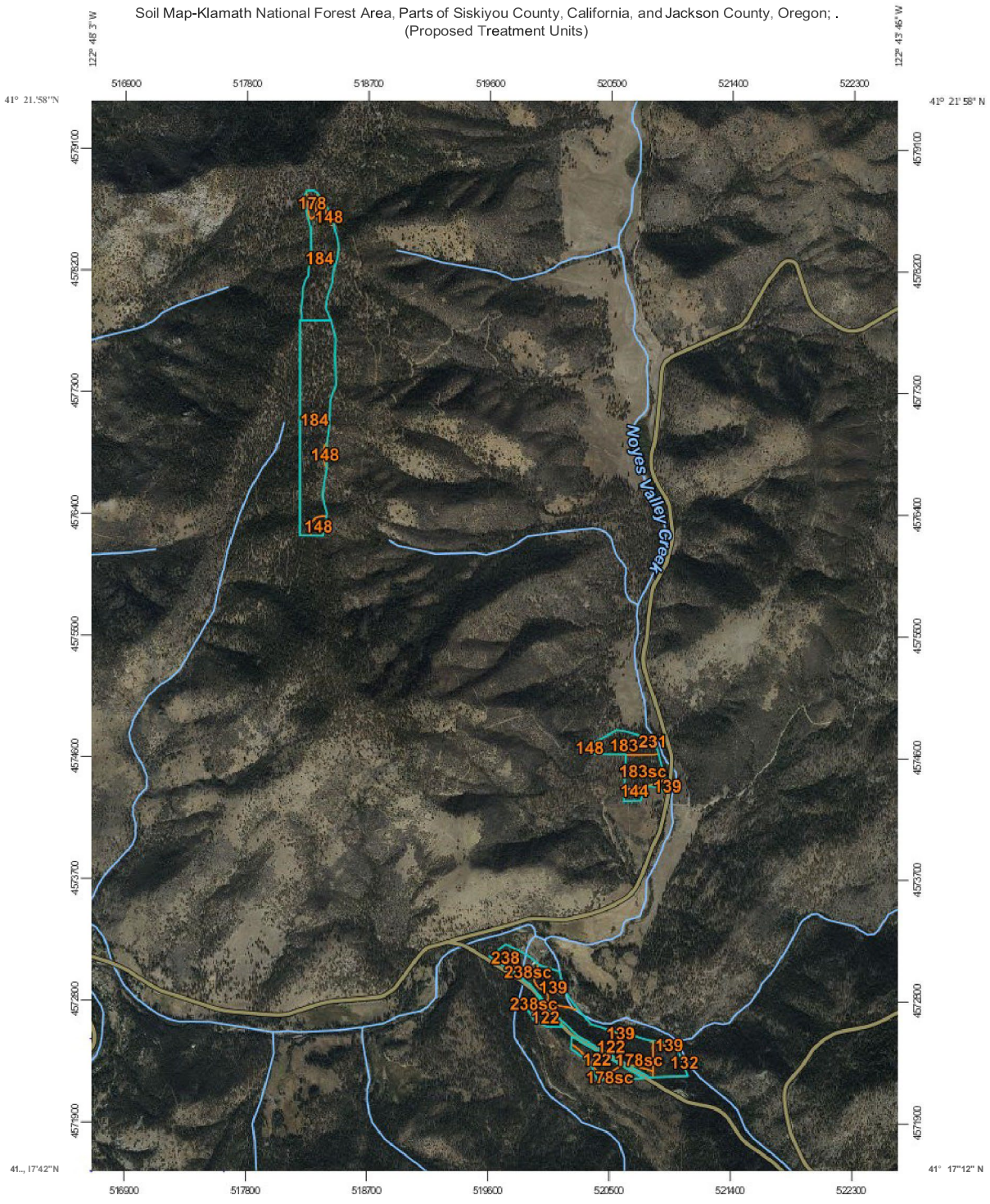
a) iv; b); c)- The project does not include any road construction, grading or significant ground disturbance.

d) Based on site review the project will not impact expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code.

e) The project site is not designated for use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

f) ***Less than Significant***. Incorporated or project design protection measures and BMPs (BMP Cultural-1) will ensure that unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features are not impacted. Paleontological resources are the remains or traces of prehistoric animals and plants. Paleontological resources, which include fossil remains and geologic sites with fossil-bearing strata are non-renewable and scarce and are a sensitive resource afforded protection under environmental legislation in California. Under California PRC Section 5097.5, unauthorized disturbance or removal of a fossil locality or remains on public land is a misdemeanor. State law also requires reasonable mitigation of adverse environmental impacts that result from development of public land and affect paleontological resources (CPR Section 30244). Although it is unlikely that project activities would impact potentially significant unique paleontological or geologic resources, it cannot be ruled out altogether. There is no evidence to suggest that the project will directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Paleontological resources were not surveyed or encountered during field environmental review for this project.

Soil Map-Klamath National Forest Area, Parts of Siskiyou County, California, and Jackson County, Oregon; .
(Proposed Treatment Units)



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Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
122	Dubakella family, 30 to 70 percent slopes.	46.6	17.7%
132	Goldridge, gravelly-Clallam, deep-Prather families association, 30 to 90 percent slopes.	12.1	4.6%
139	Holland-Aiken families association, 2 to 15 percent slopes.	14.0	5.3%
144	Holland-Skalan families association, 30 to 70 percent slopes.	4.8	1.8%
178sc	Lithic Xerorthents-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 65 percent slopes*	7.4	2.8%
183sc	Marpa-Kinkel-Boomer, cool complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	15.8	6.0%
238sc	XEROFLUVENTS, NEARLY LEVEL	11.5	4.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**112.3**	**42.6%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**263.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
148	Duzel-Jilson-Facey complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	5.6	2.1%
178	Lithic Xerorthents-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 65 percent slopes*	3.1	1.2%
183	Marpa-Kinkel-Boomer, cool complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	16.8	6.4%
184	Marpa-Kinkel-Boomer, cool complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	120.5	45.7%
231	Stoner gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	0.2	0.1%
238	Xerofluvents, nearly level	5.3	2.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**151.6**	**57.4%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**263.8**	**100.0%**

References:

California Geological Survey

NRCS Web Soil Survey Soil Survey Area: Siskiyou County, California, Central Part
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Jul 8, 2025

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X

Long-term Net Benefits to Climate Resiliency: The Project will result in long-term climate resiliency by promoting the development of larger trees and late seral forest conditions, reducing the risk of high severity wildfire, reestablishing pre-colonial fire regimes, decreasing the likelihood of large-scale vegetation type conversion, and providing long-term carbon sequestration. The Project will preserve a suite of ecosystem processes provided by forestlands, including resiliency to the predicted drier, hotter climates, and more frequent wildfire, drought, and plant pathogens. These processes are critical in maintaining and sustaining vegetation structure and community dynamics, wildlife habitats, and wildlife population health. Restorative treatments implemented under this Project, when combined with long-term maintenance and prescribed burning, promote the growth of larger trees that are more resilient to climate driven disturbances.

a)- **Less than Significant Impact**- The project will not change land uses, create attractive uses to the area, or result in changes that could increase traffic, land use or other long term increases in greenhouse gas (GHG) sources.

The proposed project could result in short term increases of GHG emissions compared to a no action baseline condition. However, the no action baseline condition presumes no increase in GHG emissions and is not accurate as landowners are constantly burning, pruning or treating vegetation in the project area. Mulching, burning, chipping or decomposition of vegetation material is impossible to calculate but it is assumed that it is less than the annual growth occurring in the project area conifer and oak woodland timber stands. The accumulation of fuels over time increases the risk of wildfire and associated GHG emissions from a future wildfire.

The short term increase in GHG release is not considered significant and if it contributes to high intensity fires or larger fires, it can significantly reduce GHG releases compared to high intensity fire in the same locations. The Project Description includes coordination and compliance with Air Board regulations for timing of burns (refer to III. Air Quality above). The burn prescriptions will establish fuel moisture target ranges that will both avoid excessively wet or dry fuel moisture conditions. No mitigation is required for GHG emissions.

b)- **No Impact** Project activities would be temporary and minor, and therefore have minimal effects on AB 32 greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. As mentioned above, the proposed project would likely reduce long-term greenhouse gases region-wide from uncharacteristic large wildfires and therefore would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing long-term greenhouse gases. The California Air Resources Board adopted a Climate Change Scoping Plan Update in 2017, which contains strategies for reducing GHGs. The scoping plan recognizes the role of California's natural and working lands in meeting California's reduction goals. One of the key sectors is forestry, where the emphasis is on preparing for increased wildfire hazards, including treatment of hazardous fuels, and improving forest management approaches in a changing climate (CNRA 2017). The scoping plan recognizes that some actions taken to address ecosystem health may result in temporary, short-term reduction in sequestration or emissions, but are necessary for forest resilience for reducing larger carbon losses due to wildfire. Additionally, the proposed project is consistent with the California Forest Carbon Plan (2018).

Siskiyou County and the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District currently do not have local plans, policies or regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions. As a result, it is anticipated that the limited amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated through the development of this project will be sequestered along with those generated offsite by area traffic and other activities. Based upon a negligible contribution to overall emissions, consistency with adopted air quality regulations for vehicle emissions and the positive impacts the reduction of wild land fuels will have on forest sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions, it is anticipated that this project will have a **less than significant impact** on greenhouse gas emissions.

References:

Air Resources Board, Forest Restoration and Management Benefits Calculator Tool 2019

California Forest Carbon Plan, May 2018

Norgaard K.M., K. Vinyeta, L. Hillman, B. Tripp, and F. Lake. 2016. Karuk Tribe climate vulnerability assessment: assessing vulnerabilities from the increased frequency of high severity fire. Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources, Orleans, CA.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

IX. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.			X	

a) -c)_ **No Impact -**The project will not alter land uses or generate uses that would result in the routine transport or disposal of hazardous materials. The project will not pose a safety hazard or emit hazardous emissions or hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter mile of a school

e)- **No Impact**- The project is not within a quarter mile radius of an existing or planned school nor within two miles of an airport or private airstrip. The project air quality requirements and permitted burn day restrictions will preclude burning during inversion periods or when winds will direct smoke towards the community of Callahan..

d)-f) **No Impact-** The project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Searches for hazardous materials were performed utilizing the

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Cortese List, as well as DTSC EnviroStor web search. Based upon records searches, there are no known hazardous waste sites identified within the proposed project area

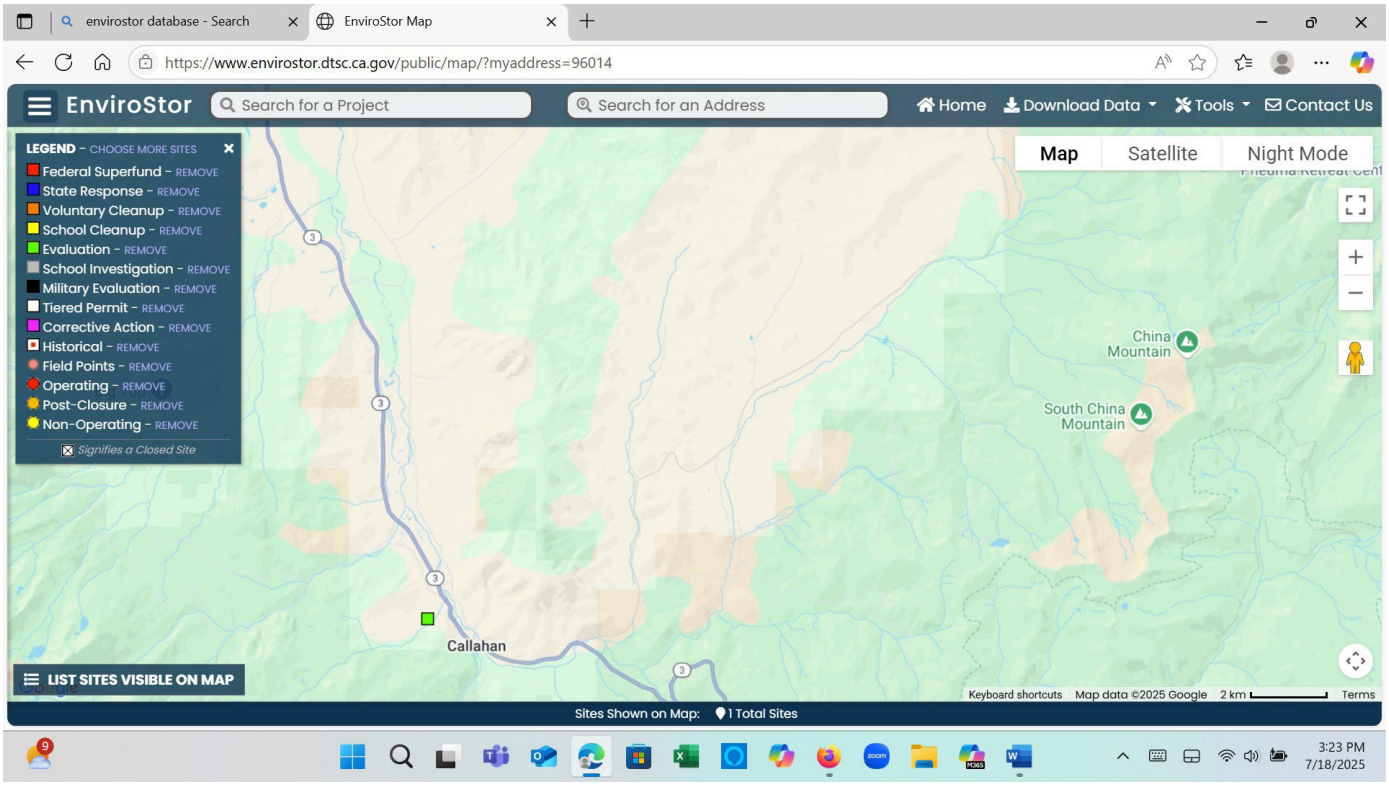
f)- **No Impact -**The project will not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

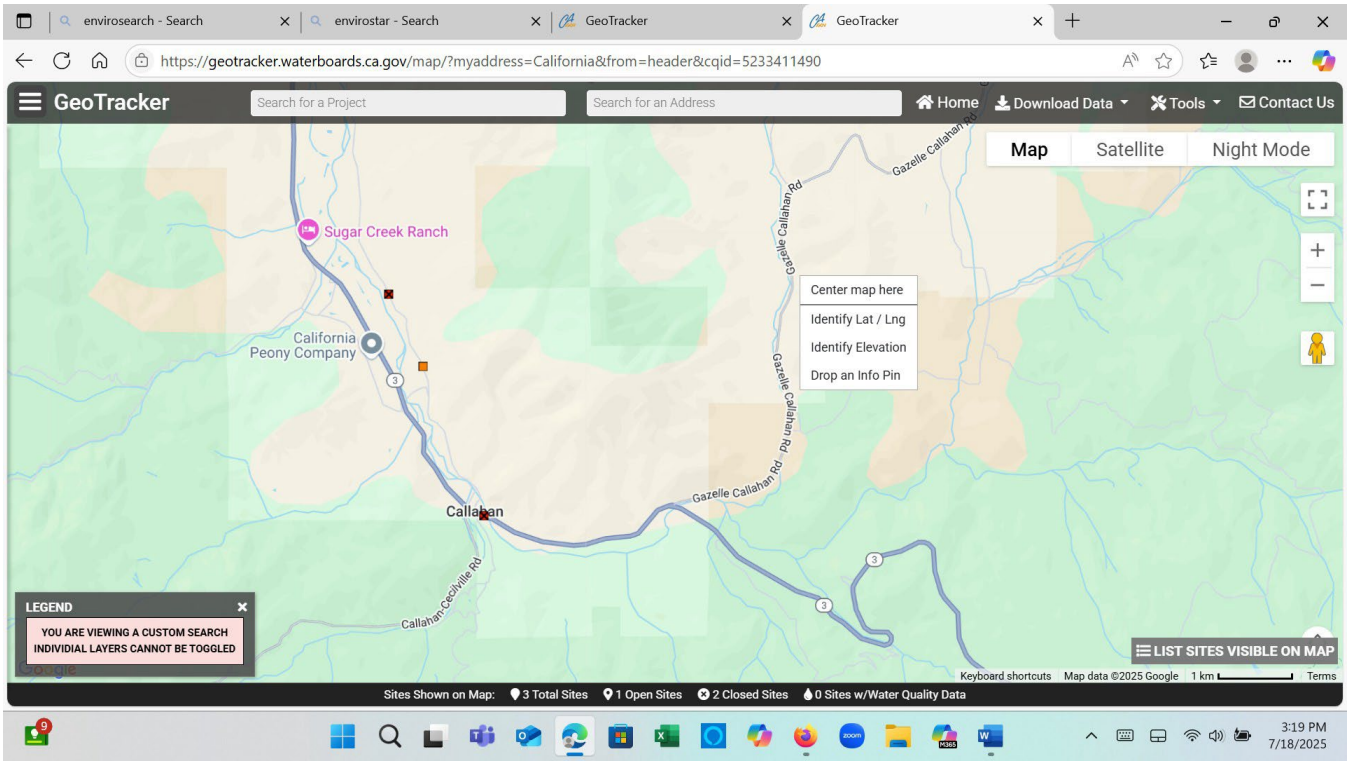
g)- **Less than significant -** The project specifically is designed to reduce the risk to people and structures from a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. Prescribed burning reduces fuel loading and wildfire risks in order to protect communities, homes and lives. With proper planning, in the right conditions during a safe burn window at strategic locations, prescribed burns are an effective tool.

BMP Haz-1 *Standard Public Notifications: Approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project coordinator will: 1) post signs along the closest major road way to the area describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke-sensitive persons in the area to contact the project coordinator; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the local CAL FIRE Unit; and 3) develop a list of smoke sensitive persons in the area and contact them prior to burning.*

BMP Measure Haz -2 *Burn Plan Communications: Prior to the start of operations, CAL FIRE personnel should meet with the project coordinator onsite to discuss resource protection measures. Additionally, the project coordinator should specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan and should attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information.*

BMP Haz-3 *To reduce impacts associated with exposure of people or structures to wildland fires, the project manager or registered professional forester shall ensure that adequate fire protection equipment is available at work sites. This shall include fire extinguishers attached to all mechanized equipment. In addition, firefighting hand tools shall be made available at all areas where equipment is operated. The project manager, or registered professional forester, and any other workers shall comply with all applicable fire safe standards as found in Public Resources Code Division 4, Chapter 6, (Public Resources Code §§ 4427, 4428, 4429, 4431, 4442, list not all inclusive). Vehicles shall not be parked in tall grass or any other location where heat from the exhaust system could ignite a fire.*


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EnviroStor Map
https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=96014
EnviroStor
Search for a Project
Search for an Address
Home
Download Data
Tools
Contact Us
LEGEND - CHOOSE MORE SITES
Federal Superfund - REMOVE
State Response - REMOVE
Voluntary Cleanup - REMOVE
School Cleanup - REMOVE
Evaluation - REMOVE
School Investigation - REMOVE
Military Evaluation - REMOVE
Tiered Permit - REMOVE
Corrective Action - REMOVE
Historical - REMOVE
Field Points - REMOVE
Operating - REMOVE
Post-Closure - REMOVE
Non-Operating - REMOVE
Signifies a Closed Site
Map
Satellite
Night Mode
China Mountain
South China Mountain
Callahan
LIST SITES VISIBLE ON MAP
Keyboard shortcuts
Map data ©2025 Google
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Sites Shown on Map: 1 Total Sites
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GeoTracker
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https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?myaddress=California&from=header&cqid=5233411490
GeoTracker
Search for a Project
Search for an Address
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Sugar Creek Ranch
California Peony Company
Callahan
Gazelle Callahan Rd
Callahan-Cecilville Rd
Center map here
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INDIVIDIAL LAYERS CANNOT BE TOGGLED
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Terms
Sites Shown on Map: 3 Total Sites 1 Open Sites 2 Closed Sites 0 Sites w/Water Quality Data
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References:

CalEPA Regulated Site Portal- searched 7-15-2025
EnviroStor- Department of Toxic Substances Control's data management system- Searched: April 6, 2025

California Environmental Protection Agency. 2025. Cortese List Database. Available: https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2016/10/SiteCleanup-CorteseList-CurrentList.pdf. Accessed June 5, 2025.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

X. Issues and Supporting Information	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner which would:				X
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?				
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;				X
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				X
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X

a) ***Less than Significant Impact-*** The project proponent will comply with all applicable water quality requirements adopted by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and approved by the SWRCB (i.e., Basin Plan). In general, GWDR and waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that water board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions.

Through the implementation of the project as described, project BMPs, and permit requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board that require that no significant sediment discharge occur from project activities and because the project will not generate or discharge wastewater or industrial flows to wetlands, creeks or waters of the US, the project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements and therefore impacts will be less than significant to surface or groundwater Quality.

BMP Hydro-1 *Prior to any project activities, provide the Initial Study- Negative Declaration and BMP Monitoring Plan to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and comply with the* Categorical Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. RI-2014-0011 Category F).

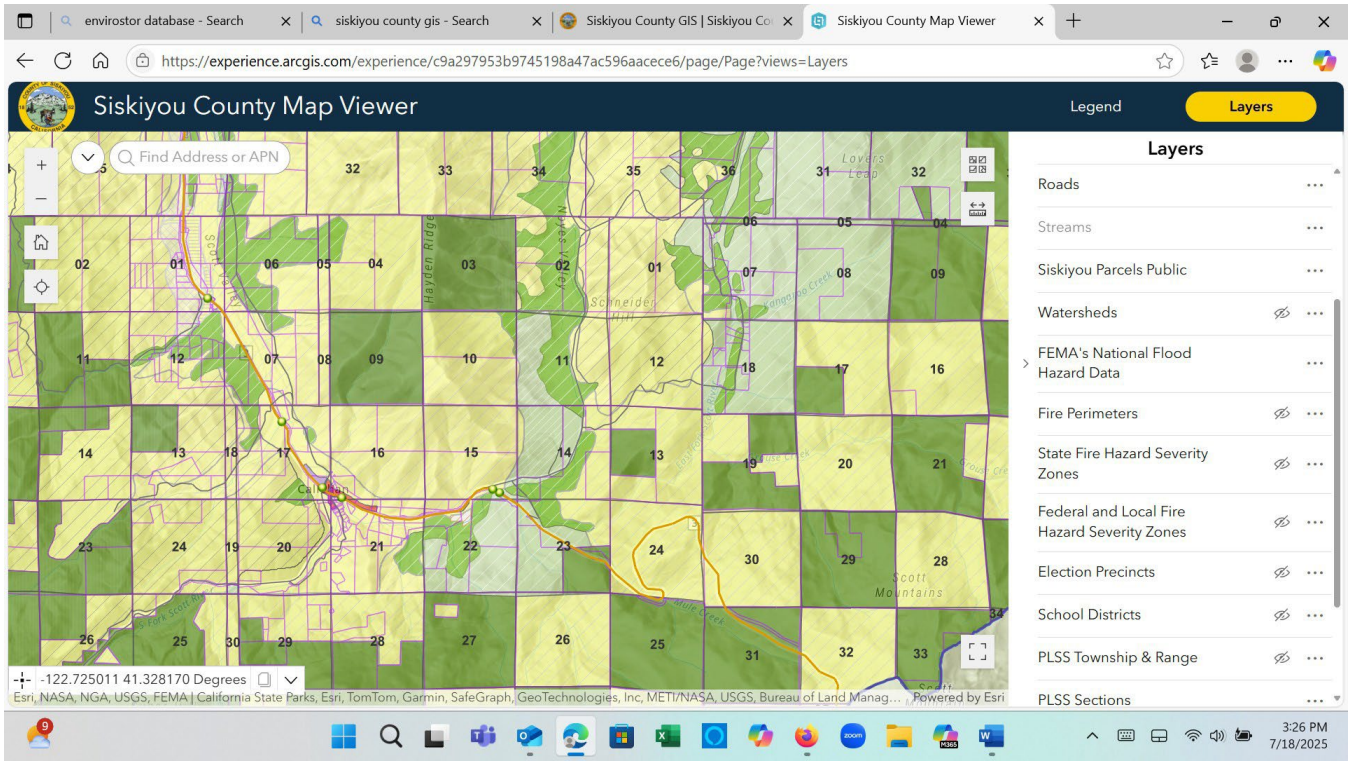
BMP Hydro-2 *In order to buffer watercourses, riparian habitats and beneficial uses of water from the potential impacts of prescribed fire or fuel treatments, all wet stream courses (Class I and Class II) will be protected by a 100'' horizontal distance "No Treatment Zone." Buffers will be established on both sides of stream channels. All wetlands and springs will be encircled by a 50'' "No Treatment Zone." "No Treatment Zones" will be established and flagged as directed by the project manager prior to the implementation of any project work. No prescribed fire or fuel treatment will occur within the "no treatment zones." Seasonal watercourses or Class III watercourses, shall be protected with a 25' equipment exclusion zone. Within 25' of a Class III watercourse, treatments will be limited to tree thinning, pruning and invasive plant removal. Plants and trees of cultural significance will not be removed. All vegetation treatment within 25' of a Class III watercourse will be done by hand and equipment is excluded from the protection zone. Treatment activities will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat.*

BMP Hydro-3 *The project manager will select refueling and maintenance areas for heavy equipment, chainsaws and other combustion-powered hand tools on flat sites that are away from dry or wet waterways as well as areas that could potentially flow into a stream in the event of an accidental spill. Fuel containment equipment (i.e., absorbent sheets and waddles) will be made available and used at refueling and maintenance areas. Fuel spillage will be minimized by conducting these operations in flat areas. Equipment will be stored and maintained within properly cleared areas. The project manager will inspect refueling areas to assure compliance with this BMP. These inspections will also verify the sites' adequacy in protecting riparian and terrestrial resources as well as the use and availability of containment equipment.*

b)-**No Impact**- The project will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the

local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted). Elevated water temperatures are common water quality concerns in the Shasta and Klamath River basins. Solar radiation is the most important source of radiant energy affecting stream temperatures. Shading from overstory vegetation along the stream channel has a significant effect on temperature. A study conducted in western Oregon (comparable vegetation types and geology as in the project area) of thinning treatments and the effects on stream temperature showed that thinning in primary shade zones (area adjacent to stream channels that provides stream shade during periods of greatest solar loading) along 6 miles of stream led to a 4 degree (F) increase in temperature (NWFP Temperature TMDL Implementation Strategy 2010). In dense riparian areas such as in the project area, optimum shade can be provided by the primary shade zone alone (ibid). Near-stream vegetation and topographic features often shade the entire channel in such settings (Janische et al. 2012). Water temperatures in headwater streams are also strongly influenced by in-channel substrate (ibid). Neither of these factors would affect managing vegetation within stream buffers.

g)-j)- **No Impact** -The project area is not within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map. The project will not increase the risk to people or structures from loss, injury or death involving flooding. The project sites are not within mapped seiche, tsunami or mudflow zones. No mitigations are necessary



Mapped FEMA Floodplain -County of Siskiyou GIS

BMP Hydro-1

- Tractor or heavy equipment (masticators) operation will not be conducted on known slides or unstable areas.
- Heavy equipment will not be used within the standard watercourse and lake protection zones (14 CCR 916.9).
- Equipment maintenance and refueling will occur outside the standard watercourse and lake protection zones (14 CCR 914.5).
- Heavy equipment operations will not be conducted on slopes greater than 40%.
- Prescribed fire ignition will occur outside of the standard Forest Practice Rule defined Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (14 CCR 916.9).

BMP Hydro-2 *Hand piles should be placed in a checkerboard pattern whenever possible (not piled directly above one another), located outside of areas that may receive runoff from nearby roads and existing landings.*

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

XI. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

a)-b)- **No Impact** -The project does not change circulation patterns or divide a community. The county does not have a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. This project does not conflict with land use policies, plans or regulations by the County of Siskiyou. The project is consistent with allowable uses on resource lands such as Timberland Production Zone and Agriculture and therefore there will be no impact. The project does not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

XII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

a & b) ***No Impact.*** There are no known valuable or locally-important mineral resources on the site. The Division of Mines and Geology has noted the 'Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands' per Surface Mining and Reclamation Act Section 2790. 'Minerals of Regional Significance' and associated mapping has not occurred for Siskiyou County and other than in-stream gravel resources and rock quarries, have not identified any mineral resources needing protection from incompatible land uses. Therefore the project will not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Based on the project description and its location, the proposed project will not result in any mineral resource-related impacts.

a)-b)- The project will not impact mineral resources that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or result in the loss of availability of locally-important mineral resource sites delineated in the General Plan, Specific Plan or other adopted land use plan.

XIII. NOISE

XIII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
NOISE: Would the project:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne noise levels?				X

XIII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

a) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The project area is located in a remote forested area with low background or ambient noise levels. Although there are residential structures in close proximity to some of the treatment areas, project-related activities will result in short term increases in noise levels primarily associated with chipper use. The noise levels from the mastication, chain saws, and chippers will vary during the different activity periods, depending upon the number and types of equipment being used. The exact complement of noise producing equipment in use during any particular period is difficult to predict. However, the noise levels from construction activity during various phases of a typical construction project were evaluated by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1971. Although these studies were done 30 years ago, they remain the industry standards for estimated base noise emissions from construction and demolition equipment. Use of this data is considered conservative since newer construction equipment has incorporated quieter designs to protect both operators and the public from exposure to high noise levels. Project construction noise based on typical noise level emissions from public works projects, as developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Noise Abatement and Control (1971), show noise from typical construction equipment usually ranging between 70 to 95 dB at 50 feet from the source. A chain saw is typically 85 decibels at 50 feet. Note that these typical noise levels at distances away from the equipment item (beyond 50 feet) are conservative since the only attenuating mechanism considered was divergence of the sound waves in open air. Attenuation from air absorption, ground effects, and shielding from intervening topography, structures and vegetation are not included in these tabled calculations. Noise will also vary throughout the project according to specific activities, location, orientation of the activities, and changing equipment operations.

Noise-sensitive land uses, or sensitive receptors, are generally defined as locations where people reside or locations where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. Noise-sensitive land uses typically include residences, hospitals, schools, libraries, and certain types of recreational uses. Project related activities will be limited to Monday through Saturday, and between 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. No heavy equipment related activities shall be allowed on Sundays or federally recognized holidays. The project noise will be temporary over the course of the project's duration. Within that portion of the project area immediately adjacent to mastication, chippers and chainsaw operations, ambient noise levels will be increased above existing levels but only for a short period of time. Once project work has been completed, ambient noise levels will return to their pre-project levels. Impacts to temporary ambient noise levels will be less than significant. Therefore the proposed project's impact is less than significant.

b) ***No Impact.*** During construction activities, equipment may generate a small amount of ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise; the level of vibration or noise would typically be minor. No pile driving or other substantial ground-borne vibration generators will be used. Vibration levels associated with the project's level of land form modification should not be perceptible at the nearest residential unit and would not result in cosmetic or structural damage to buildings. Therefore, impacts associated with ground-borne noise levels will be less than significant. Following completion of project construction there would be no noise generated by the project that would differ from current conditions. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project

c). **No Impact** -The project is not located within 2 miles of a private or public airstrip or airport.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

XIV. **Issues and Supporting Information**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

a)-b). ***No Impact.*** The project will not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth, would not displace existing people or housing or people, and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing. The project will not affect residential or other community growth activities. The project will not change the road width, capacity or reduce traveling time. It will not induce population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, there will be no impacts associated with population and housing.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

XV. **Issues and Supporting Information**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
PUBLIC SERVICES: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				

a) Fire protection?				X
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

a-e) ***No Impact.*** The primary purpose of the proposed project is to reduce fire hazards and improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat. It will not result in an increase in population that requires an increase in service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services. Therefore, it will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Service ratios, response times and other public service performance objectives will not change due to the implementation of this project.

XVI. RECREATION

XVI. Issues and Supporting Information	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

a-b) ***No Impact.*** The primary purpose of the proposed project is to restore forest habitat and reduce wildfire hazards. The proposed project will not induce population growth or result in any demographic changes in the community. The project will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, therefore there would be no impact on recreation. The project does not require the construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities. The proposed project does not include the construction of recreational facilities. The project area is not a recreational attraction and it will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

XVII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
TRANSPORTATION: Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program , ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?.				X
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts				X
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X

*a) **No Impact.*** As the project is of short-term duration, the project will not cause a long-term increase in vehicle trips or cause a significant long term increase in traffic, or conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The project will not conflict with any policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities, as it only involves forest fuel treatment and habitat enhancement. The project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts or require expansion of police protection, schools, parks, fire or other public facilities. The project should reduce wildfire potential over the long run, reducing impacts to local fire departments. The project does not affect the road capacity, air traffic patterns, or increase hazards due to a design feature. The project will not change the road surface widths or grades and will not alter existing public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities or decrease the performance or safety of such facilities

b) **No Impact**-The project is of relatively short duration and will not cause a permanent transportation impact in terms of vehicle miles travelled compared to the baseline situation.
Therefore impacts to transportation and traffic are expected to be less than significant. There are no impacted roads with limited levels of service or problematic travel demand measures.
c) **No Impact** Hazards will not be increased due to design features or incompatible uses because no new development is proposed.

*d) **No Impact.*** The contractors and crews are required to keep access roads open at all times for emergency access. No impacts to emergency access will result.

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

XVIII. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?				X
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?				X
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X

The project is located in a CAL FIRE mapped Priority Landscape (PL) area for restoring drought and pest damaged forest areas. Restoration activities can be either treatments to protect public safety and infrastructure from falling trees and potential wildfire threat or to restore ecosystem services. Priority areas are derived directly from High Hazard Zones delineated by the Tree Mortality Task Force http://www.fire.ca.gov/treetaskforce/.

a) ***No Impact.*** rd. The project will not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

b) ***No Impact.*** The project involves habitat restoration and enhancement The project has sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years Therefore no impact is expected.

c.) ***No Impact.*** A forest habitat restoration and enhancement project would not create an increased demand for wastewater treatment capacity; therefore, no new construction of wastewater treatment facilities would be required.

d-e.) ***No impact*** - The project will not affect wastewater, stormwater, water treatment, or solid waste facilities or change demand for such services.

XIX. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

XIX. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or			X	
b). A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X	

a) -b) ***Less than Significant-*** There are no known tribal cultural resources located on the project site that are either listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resource Code section 5020.1(k). Therefore, there will be no impact. In the event that any Native American archaeological remains are discovered during implementation of management activities, local tribes will be contacted and consulted who have traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project area. If the tribe(s) considers the resource to be a tribal resource, appropriate BMPs and or mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with Public Resources Code 21080.3.2.

BMP Tribal-1 *In the event that any Native American archaeological remains are discovered during implementation of management activities, local tribes will be contacted and consulted who have traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project area. If the tribe(s) considers the resource to be a tribal resource, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with Public Resources Code 21080.3.2.*

XX. WILDFIRE

a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less Than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒
b) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less Than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒
c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less Than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒
d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Potentially Significant Impact ☐	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated ☐	Less Than Significant Impact ☐	No Impact ☒

The project is located in the State Responsibility Area and is rated as having very high fire hazard severity. Policy documents and plans for addressing wildfire risks in Siskiyou County include the Siskiyou County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Siskiyou County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2019), and Strategic Fire Plan for the Siskiyou Unit (CAL FIRE 2010). The site's setting amid mature trees and forest understory provides a setting conducive to the ignition and spread of a wildland fire if appropriate measures are not taken during work. Chapter 26 of the California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9) establishes provisions for safety and care during construction activities defined as hot work. In brief, the code requires that specific measures be taken during construction to minimize the potential ignition of a wildland fire in areas susceptible to such events, which include the project site and surrounding lands. Personnel carrying out the prescribed burns will be highly trained with prescribed burning and wildland

firefighting and will take all safety precautions necessary to avoid an escaped fire. Site watering and adherence to the California Fire Code will ensure that the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.
Personnel carrying out prescribed burns will be highly trained with prescribed burning and wildland firefighting and will take all safety precautions necessary to avoid an escaped fire. Site watering and adherence to the California Fire Code will ensure that the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.
The project is located in CAL FIRE tier 3 and 4 Priority Landscapes (PL) for prioritization of watersheds for potential treatment to reduce wildfire risk based on threats and assets to forested lands. Tier 5 is the highest ranking.

a) ***No Impact.*** The proposed project would not require the closure of public roadways or otherwise interfere with emergency evacuation plans for the surrounding area. Treatment activities could result in temporary road closures within the project boundaries but would not impact roadways outside of the project area. Prescribed burning could lead to increased smoke on nearby roadways and temporarily decreased visibility. However, smoke would be carefully managed in accordance with an approved smoke management plan and measures such as public notification of burn days and smoke warning signage would be implemented. These activities could cause a slight increase in vehicle use during project activities and potential short-term reduced visibility from prescribed fire but would not impair emergency response plans or evacuation plans. Therefore, there would be no impact on emergency response or evacuation plans.

b) **No Impact**. The project is designed to reduce fire hazard severity and impacts associated with wildfire. Therefore the project is not likely to exacerbate wildfire risks, and expose people to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire. No new housing units or business will be constructed under this project. Therefore, no impact should result from implementation of the proposed project. The proposed project would not require the closure of public roadways or otherwise interfere with emergency evacuation plans for the surrounding area. Fuel break work and prescribed fire treatment activities would not impact roadways outside of the project area. Prescribed burning could lead to increased smoke on nearby roadways and temporarily decreased visibility. However, smoke would be carefully managed in accordance with an approved smoke management plan and measures such as public notification of burn days and smoke warning signage would be implemented. These activities could cause a slight increase in vehicle use during construction activities and potential short-term reduced visibility from prescribed fire but would not impair emergency response plans or evacuation plans. Therefore, there would be no impact on emergency response or evacuation plans.

c) ***No Impact.*** The project will not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities that may exacerbate fire risk. Therefore no impact should result from implementation of the proposed project.

d) ***No Impact.*** The project is designed to in part, reduce fire hazard severity and impacts associated with wildfire. No immediate downslope or downstream structures or infrastructure exists for the project area and no downslope or downstream flooding or landslides should result from project activities.

References:

CAL FIRE FRAP Fire Severity Hazard Maps https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=988d431a42b242b29d89597ab693d008

CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAPP) Priority Landscapes Map

Klamath National Forest Fire and Fuels Report East Fork Scott Project -Salmon/ Scott River Ranger District, Klamath National Forest

Siskiyou Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2019

2010 CAL FIRE Siskiyou Unit Strategic Fire Plan

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certain mandatory findings of significance must be made to comply with CEQA Guidelines §15065. The proposed project has been analyzed, and it has been determined that with implementation of the project

XXI. Issues and Supporting Information	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE:				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

and adherence to the project description , BMP's and any required agency permits, the project would not:

- Substantially degrade environmental quality.
- Substantially reduce fish or wildlife habitat.

- Cause a fish or wildlife population to fall below self-sustaining levels.
- Threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.
- Reduce the numbers or range of a rare, threatened, or endangered species.
- Eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or pre-history.
- Achieve short term goals to the disadvantage of long term goals.
- Have environmental effects that will directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.
- Have possible environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with past, current, and reasonably anticipated future projects.

a) ***Less than Significant Impact-*** The project is a forest health and habitat improvement project designed to benefit upland forest resilience. It will result in a long term benefit to terrestrial carbon storage, fish, amphibians, and forest upland species by improving habitat. Through the implementation of project design features and BMPs, the project will have a less than significant impact. Through project design features, avoidance and minimization, the project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
It will result in a long-term benefit to terrestrial carbon storage and forest upland species by improving habitat. Through the implementation of the project as described and using applicable Best Management Practices BMP's), the project will have a less than significant impact. Through avoidance, minimization and BMP's, the project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

b) ***Less than Significant Impact.*** The incremental effects of a project are cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects. Implementation of forest health treatments under the proposed action will lead to an improvement in the health of the forest landscape in the general vicinity of the project area. Forest health treatments and fuels reduction activities will result in reduced wildfire activity which will reduce the risk of fire across the landscape. No Impact: The project will not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

The project will not incrementally contribute to future population growth and development in the area as it does not result in a change in land use or zoning or involve development of any habitable structures or initiation of new uses. Many of the items reviewed as part of this initial study would result in no impact or were considered to have less than significant impacts, and where appropriate, findings were made with reference made to prevent cumulative impacts resulting from individual projects.

c) ***Less than Significant Impact***. The proposed project would not displace existing residents or employees, generate substantial pollution, or generate a substantial demand for public services or utilities. With implementation of BMPs, the project activities proposed in this remote area project do not have the potential to, either directly or indirectly, cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings. The project area is very remote and given the low intensity nature of project work, no direct or indirect impacts to human beings are anticipated.

The project is a restoration and habitat improvement project designed to benefit aquatic habitat and upland forest resilience. It will result in a long term benefit to terrestrial carbon storage, fish, amphibians, and forest upland species by improving habitat. Through avoidance, minimization and BMPs, the project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

Preparers:

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RCD
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RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL
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CEQA INITIAL STUDY

Best Management Practices for Prescribed Fire Appendix A Continued

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is located in [Klamath Mixed Conifer-KMC habitat type]. The project treatments analyzed in the CEQA Initial Study for this project consists of the following fuels reduction treatments:

The following definitions of prescribed fire terms and actions are specific to Prescribed Burn Activities. While the same practices and techniques are used in wildland fire suppression and prescribe fire burning, the pace and scale of measures can be significantly different. The ability to determine the point of origin, timing and pace and scale of prescribed fire means that impacts of line construction, extent of vegetation clearing, snag removal and many other factors can be controlled. Pre-fire planning can allow for identification of resources at risk and application of best management practices to protect and prevent impacts to resources: Conversely, wildland fire often requires greater width of control lines, more water applications, greater snag management and less protection of resources.

Manual Fireline are approximately 2-footwide scrapes down to mineral soil. Manual fire line is the actual ground disturbance, but this scrape is supported with a 4-10-foot-wide brush cut. The cut brush is typically moved to the green (non-burn) side of the line. Fire lines are more of a temporary feature designed and located to support planned ignitions. Manual fire lines may include waterbars to deflect water out of the scrape depending on the slope steepness.

Mechanical Fireline are approximately 6'-10' wide in prescribed burn areas and are machine scrapes to mineral soil for the width of the scrape. Prescribed fire lines are pre-planned and are site reviewed for environmental and cultural resources prior to construction. Where critical resources are at risk fire lines can be relocated to protect them. Mechanical fire lines in prescribed burns can be very narrow compared to a mechanical fire line installed during a wildland fire. A prescribed fire line can be narrower because the timing, intensity, and location of the fire are coordinated with periods of lower burn intensity compared to wildland fire burning. A prescribed fire uses the fireline as a starting point for ignition so flame length and intensity are greatly reduced compared to a wildland fireline. Which is intended to be sufficiently sized to end the ignition and often under intense burn conditions.

Mechanical firelines have waterbars installed at the appropriate spacing, dependent on slope steepness, to prevent erosion and subsequent sedimentation during the rainy season.

Tree Thinning- Thinning typically falls within two categories: pre-commercial/understory thinning and commercial/overstory thinning. Pre-commercial/understory thinning typically removes small diameter trees and shrubs that form the understory or mid-story of a woodland or conifer forest. Commercial thinning/overstory thinning consists of removing larger trees, typically co-dominant and dominant trees. Commercial thinning may involve the sale of timber logs and require permitting and environmental review.

Within prescribed burn areas tree thinning consists of removing sapling-pole sized trees and/or suppressed to intermediate positioned trees to open crown area for residual trees to grow. Basal area of dominant and co-dominant trees are typically 75 ft2-150 ft2 depending on the stand type. Mechanical thinning can be performed with hand tools, a feller-buncher, masticator, or similar tracked to wheeled machine.

Fuelbreaks are modified forest and shrub stands, typically 50'-600'+ wide. Treatments within fuelbreaks consist of pruning/thinning of ladder fuels and opening forest canopies. Fuelbreaks break up the continuity of shrubs, trees, understory vegetation and woody debris to slow or stop a fire or to change the

characteristics of a fire. Typically, a fuelbreak will slow a fire that is running and torching and allow it to drop to the ground and form an understory burn.

A fuelbreak, in combination with a fire line and/or suppression tactics, forms the point of control for both managed and wildland fires. However, managed fires often have reduced intensity and flame lengths, enhancing a fuelbreak's effectiveness. Fuelbreaks typically retain less than 100 ft^2 basal area and often as low as 50 ft^2 of overstory boles and create separated tree canopies. They break up continuous mid story and understory vegetation and eliminate ladder fuel conditions. All of these treatments are intended to move fire from a burning in the canopy and drop it to the ground. Often fuelbreaks lack snags greater than 20' tall and retain minimal large down wood.

Non-Native Invasive Plants (NNIP)- Non-native invasives are plant species that are not natural to an area and can rapidly colonize bare soils or disturbed areas. Common means of spread during wildland or prescribed fires are vehicles, heavy equipment, tools or clothes and boots. The USDA, USFS and others maintain lists for most areas that identify species that are deemed to be of concern. Under prescribed fire planning a number of best management practices can be done to minimize spread of NNIP species including: weed washing of vehicles and equipment, prior identification of locations of invasive populations and buffers to avoid them, and/or control of existing populations. Existing knapweed will be tarped to kill plants and removed or pile burned in place.

Snag Management (SM)- Snags are dead trees that are still standing. Snags are a critical element for wildlife providing nesting, roosting and sheltering of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Snags present several challenges to fire management including risk to fire personnel, broadcast of embers, extension of burning periods and complicated mop up. Snags are evaluated for felling or construction of manual fire line around them. In some rare instances snags can be pre-treated to reduce chance of ignition. Snags are typically felled based on a simple formula: snag height is more than 90% of distance to the control line= removal. For example, a 20' tall snag 8' from the line is closer than 18' (90% of the snag height distance from line) would be felled. Conversely a 100' tall snag 95' from the fire line is greater than 90% of the distance from the line and would be retained. A wide variability in formulas for specific locations and conditions can be applied to snag management, especially on steep slopes. While snags are often reduced during prescribed burns, new snags are often recruited after burns caused by the fire causing direct or indirect mortality on some trees.

Prescribe Fire (PF)- Prescribed fire is the application of fire on the ground based on a series of specific favorable weather, topography, and fuel conditions. The prescriptions define the desired maximum flame lengths and fire spread rates based on the fuel types, weather, slopes, aspect, staffing levels and containment lines and strategies set out in a burn plan. Interior portions of prescribed fires may exceed the prescribed flame lengths planned at the control lines, but the overall prescription is designed to safely contain the fire within the planned fire perimeter.

Burn Plan (BP)- A written burn plan is a site specific plan based on inventories of fuels, vegetation types, topography, weather patterns and staffing/equipment levels for a specific burn area. The burn plan evaluates the environmental and resource factors, establishes the weather prescription for ignition, develops strategies and best management practices to minimize adverse impacts of burning and suppression activities and develops contingency plans for fire escape or medical emergencies.

The burn plan is typically done weeks to years in advance of the actual prescribed fire implementation and is coordinated with an environmental initial study and determination. Burn plans are coordinated with air quality burn permits or waivers, which are obtained prior to ignition.

Burn Permit- A burn permit is required for a project during the fire season. The fire permit is typically based on the information contained in the burn plan. The fire season, and end of fire season, is determined by the jurisdictional fire agency who sets permit requirements and associated fire season restrictions. This can also be based upon specific and current weather conditions and patterns. Most prescribed fire activities occur outside of the fire season, but occasionally fall within the designated season. Prescribed fires are often coordinated with CalFire, USFS and local fire agencies, even outside of the official fire season.

Air Quality Management District Permits and Waivers (AQMD)- An AQMD burn permit or waiver must be obtained for all prescribed burns greater than 10 acres, even if the burn occurs when a state fire permit is not required. AQMD permitted burn periods sometimes conflict with the Burn Plan prescription conditions, however variances can be issued by the AQMD. The balance between AQMD and Burn Plan goals is often a critical factor in determining if prescribed fires can be implemented. The project proponent will prepare a smoke management plan and submit it to the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD), following requirements from SCAPCD before implementing any prescribed burning treatment.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)- California Environmental Quality Act sets out the requirements to complete an Initial Study of the proposed action and environmental effects. Based on the assessment of environmental effects the CEQA determination may require additional mitigation. If the proposed project has no effect or less than significant effect (without mitigation) the project may be Categorical Exempt from further analysis. If there are effects that are considered significant but can be mitigated a Mitigated Negative Declaration can be prepared. If the project cannot be mitigated, additional analysis including development of alternative actions could be prepared under an Environmental Impact Report.

Some activities are statutorily or categorically exempt from CEQA (e.g. AQMD air permits) have programmatic Environmental Impact Reports (e.g. PTEIRs, CA Vegetation Management Plan) or fall under functional equivalent analysis (timber harvest permitting).

APPENDIX A

STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Fuels Reduction Treatments

Fuel reduction treatments will be accomplished according to following guidelines:

1. Saplings/seedlings should be removed adjacent to co-dominant and dominant trees, to allow for additional growing space and reduced fire intensity to residual trees.
2. Trees with the most desirable phenotypes will be retained, i.e. full crowns, fast growing, and disease free.
3. Trees preferred for removal will be those exhibiting signs of poor growth, stress, poor form or declining from a disease or pest agent..
4. On site VI-V timberlands, a minimum of 50 square feet of group “A” species per acre of basal area will be retained of which at least 15 ft^2 basal area consisting of seed trees 18 inches dbh or greater. Dense shrub cover will be broken up for purposes of removing fuel continuity.
5. In dry and wet meadow systems and historically open areas now invaded by juniper and shrub, conifers may be removed to meet ecological restoration objectives. ,

1) Prune residual trees by lopping low branches up to a minimum height of 8' (above the level of slash on the uphill side of the tree) or heights necessary to retain 30% or more live crown.
2) All slash produced (branches, limbs, and treatment debris less than four inches in diameter) will be treated using one of the following methods:
    a) Chip or masticate adjacent to roads and other accessible portions of the treatment areas.
    b) Pile and burn: slash piles for burning should be located away from residual trees and structures.
    c) Lop and scatter: lopping is the severing and spreading of slash so that no part of it remains more than 30 inches above the ground. Lop and scatter would be implemented on steeper slopes and areas with limited access where chipping, mastication, and burning piles is difficult.
    d) Prescribe burn (pile burn or broadcast burn) of generated slash in conjunction with all other burn objectives.
    e) Pile and burn operations would occur where vehicle access is available along existing ranch roads utilizing existing openings and compacted ground as feasible. Piles may be created by mechanized equipment such as crawler tractors equipped with a brush rake, or excavators equipped with a grapple. Piles will also be created by hand.
    f) Limit ground-based equipment (except masticators) to less than 35% slopes and masticators to 45% slopes unless a soil scientist evaluates soil conditions and disturbance patterns to determine operability on steeper slopes.

Prescribed Fire and Pest Management

SRWC will work with CalFire, US Forest Service, local fire resources, TREX program, Siskiyou Prescribed Burn Association and/or other partners to conduct broadcast burns on private lands. Lands within Siskiyou County have become overstocked with conifers due to fire suppression and changes in land use policies. Application of prescribed fire will help to reduce stand density and restore ecological processes, help to increase native plant biodiversity, reduce fuel loads, and enhance cultural, botanical, and wildlife species. Active management will also create a significant firebreak that will assist CalFire, Forest Service, local fire departments, and local landowners in managing threatening wildfires.

Burning will likely take place in the fall to early winter depending on fuel moisture levels and weather conditions, except where resource issues can be avoided. The burn plan will also be coordinated with the Siskiyou Air Quality Management District. SRWC and Project Cooperators will coordinate with the District to identify a permissible burn day.

Resource objectives and public notification for the prescribed fire as described in the plan are to:

- Reduce fuel loading to reduce risk of high intensity fires in the next decade
- Burn Prescription: The prescribed fire burn prescription will be designed to initiate a surface fire of sufficient intensity that will only consume surface and ladder fuels while protecting soil resources from direct soil heating impacts. Burn periods will consider predicted wind speeds and direction for the 7 days following completion of burning. Example of sources for predicted winds include https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/predictive/weather/index.htm and https://www.wunderground.com/forecast/us/ca/weed/96094
- Ignition will occur outside of the WLPZ buffer areas
- Where feasible, existing roads, trails, and natural fuel breaks will be utilized for fire lines.
- Air Quality: Prescribed fire should comply with all local, state, and federal air quality regulations and ordinances. The local Air Pollution Control District or Air Quality Management District will be

contacted to determine local requirements.
- Standard Public Notifications: Prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project coordinator will develop a site specific notification plan.

Burn Plan Communications: Prior to the start of operations, CAL FIRE personnel should meet with the project coordinator onsite to discuss resource protection measures, if feasible. Additionally, the project coordinator should specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan if one is prepared and should attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information.

Biological
A search of the CNDDB will be conducted of the project area to determine if there have been documented special status species located.

Upland Habitat Protection
- To avoid impacting nesting birds and/or raptors through habitat modification:
- A Limited Operating Period of February 1-September 15 depending upon target species shall be established unless surveying for nesting, roosting, and/or denning is completed and CDFW or USFWS approves an alternative LOP period for the year surveying was completed if feasible.
- In order to protect any species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), no fuel treatment work will occur between March 1st to August 31, unless the following is implemented: 1. A survey is conducted by a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA and it is determined that there are no occupied nests within the proposed activity area. 2. If an occupied nest is found, then a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA will determine if the birds present are those protected by the MBTA. 3. If an MBTA species is located then no activities will occur within 100 feet of the nest during the breeding season (March 1st-August 31st.
- All temporary flagging, fencing, trash, debris, and/or barriers will be removed from the project site upon completion of project activities;
- Habitat elements (nest trees) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by a qualified person and retained where no immediate risk to infrastructure exists;
- Where practical and feasible other habitat elements (downed large logs, snags with cavities and tree hollows, and other suitable snags) will be identified by a qualified person and retained where no immediate risk to infrastructure exists.
- Where habitat elements are identified, a minimum 2’ wide fire line will be cut around the habitat element and ladder fuels within 10’ will be thinned.
- If any federal or state listed threatened or endangered species are detected in the project area that may be impacted by the project work, then all project related activities will immediately stop within that area which will be flagged with a 50' "No Treatment Zone". All sightings will be documented using the California Natural Diversely Data Base (CNDDB) field survey form a copy of which will be submitted to the CNDDB.
- No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer.

Watercourse/Aquatic Habitat/Water Quality/Sediment Protection:
Depending upon the resource situation, the following BMPs may be used on a project site specific basis:

- Fire lines, brushing or ground disturbing operations not be placed in sensitive hydrologic areas unless needed to protect the resources from impacts of the burning;

- No manual line construction will occur within the 75' slope distance core zone of Class I watercourse , 50' slope distance of a Class II watercourse and within 30' slope distance ' of the channel of Class III watercourse, except where necessary at designated equipment crossings;
- Prescribed fire will not be applied directly on the ground within 75' slope distance of a Class I watercourse, 50' slope distance of a Class II watercourse, or 30' slope distance of a Class III watercourse.
- No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within a watercourse buffer zone, however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs
- Watercourse buffers of at least 75' slope distance core zone of Class I stream, 50' of a Class II stream and 30' slope distance for Class III streams shall be established where the following BMP's shall apply
    - Manual treatments (thinning and pruning) will be implemented within select stream buffers but may not require much treatment. Where thinning of small-diameter ladder fuels is needed to ensure positive prescribed burning effects adjacent to stream courses, thinning would be limited to vegetation less than 6-inch dbh (diameter at breast height).
    - Placement of piles would be minimized within stream buffer zones, as well as adjacent large downed woody debris;
    - Minimize burning of hand piles in stream buffer zones and seek a balance between number and distribution of piles to reduce sedimentation. Place burn piles away from existing coarse woody debris;
    - Utilize stream courses for prescribed fire control features;
- Construct hand lines within 75' slope distance of Class I or Class II watercourses and 30' slope distance of Class III watercourses only where necessary to minimize undesired fire effects;
- Water drafting in occupied anadromous salmonid streams segments shall be designed to meet permit requirements and criteria established by the State to prevent impact to the species;
- Water drafting should be designed to minimize impacts to aquatic resources including use of appropriate fish screens and where feasible use of slow fill (trickle fill) of off stream storage areas (e.g. fold-a-tanks) to minimize sudden draw down of stream flows;
- Petroleum products would be stored at roads or landings outside of watercourse protection zones wherever possible and a minimum 200' horizontal distance or greater distance from streams, ponds, and wet areas such that fuels and other harmful materials would not reach any waterbody. Appropriate spill containment measures would be on site and would be employed as needed (for example, absorbent pads, drip pans and containment trays). Containers of fuel and oil are removed daily off-site.
- All roads and landings used by vehicles (other than 4x4 motorcycles, quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) for prescribed fire and mop up operations shall have adequate drainage upon completion of use for the year or by October 15, whichever is earlier. An exception is that drainage facilities and drainage structures do not need to be constructed on roads and landings in use during the extended wet weather period provided that all such drainage facilities and drainage structures are installed prior to the start of rain that generates overland flow;
- No vehicle operations (other than 4x4 motorcycles, quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) shall occur during saturated soil conditions(. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur).;
- Vehicle use (other than 4x4 motorcycles quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) use shall be limited to dry, rainless periods where saturated soil conditions are not present or to roads and landings where a stable operating surface exists;

- Logging roads and landings used by vehicles shall not be used during any time of the year when operations may result in significant sediment discharge to watercourse or lakes, except in emergencies to protect the road, to reduce erosion, to protect water quality, or in response to public safety needs.
- During the extended wet weather period (October 15-May 1) vehicle uses (other than 4x4 motorcycles, quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) shall be limited to roads and landings that exhibit a stable operating surface. Routine use of roads and landings shall not occur when equipment cannot operate under its own power;
- Roads and landings used by vehicles (other than 4x4 motorcycles, quad cycles, or other low ground pressure vehicles) during the winter period shall occur on a stable operating surface. Use is prohibited on roads that are not hydrologically disconnected and exhibit saturated soil conditions.

Cultural Protection

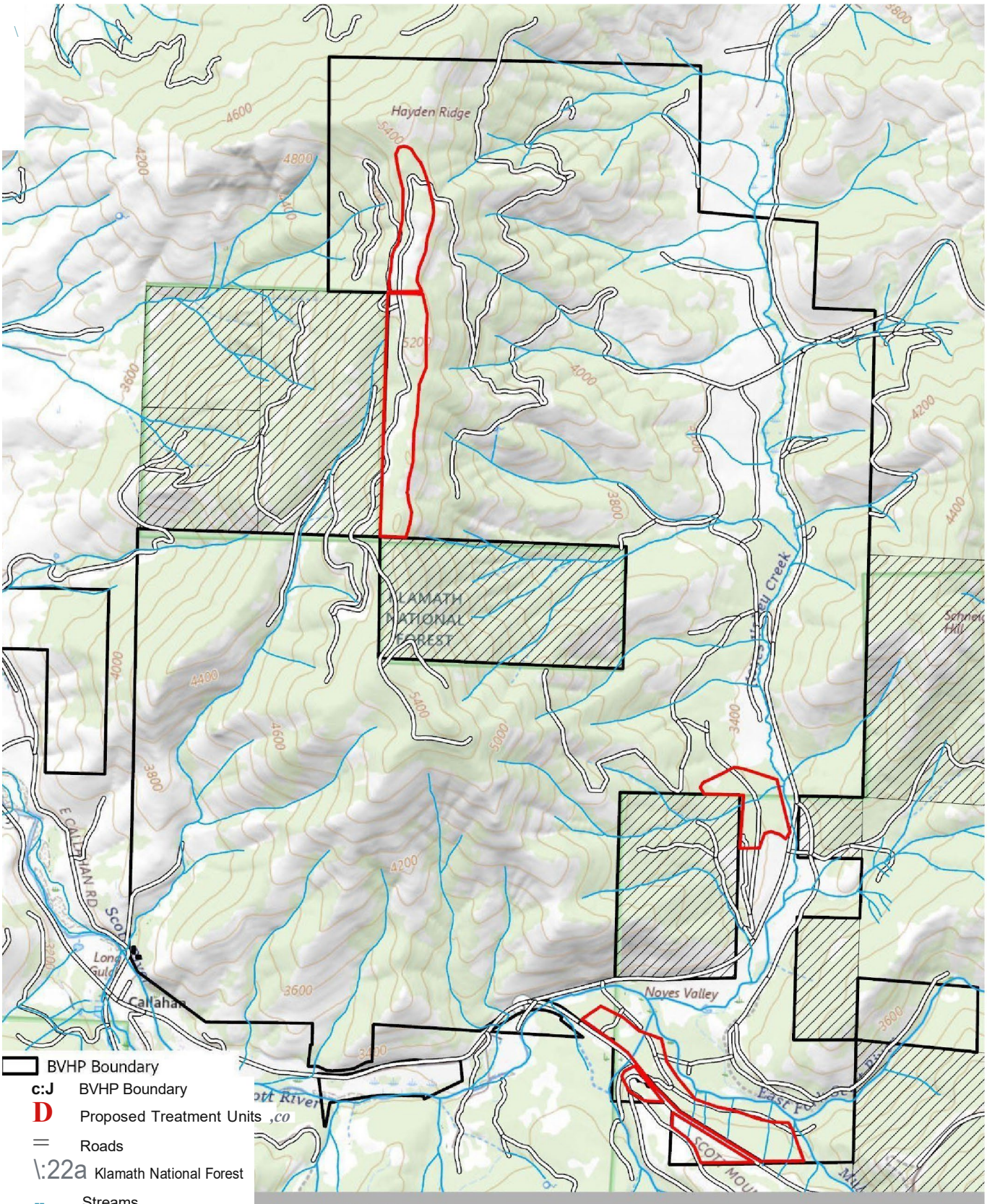
- The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This BMP applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.
- No burn piles should be placed within 10' of known ground stones, historical features and similar features
- Work should be halted within a reasonable buffer if cultural materials are found during implementation. Examples would include ground stone, flaked or chipped stone, historic debris, building foundations, or non-human bone.
- A qualified archaeologist should be consulted to assess the discovery. Appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures should be reached in consultation with the Tribes that claim an interest in this site, as set out at 36 CFR 800.
- Should inadvertent effects to or unanticipated discoveries of human remains be made, the County Coroner [California Health and Safety Code 7050.5(b)] shall be notified immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, or if Native American (Indian) funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony subject to NAGPRA are uncovered, the provisions of NAGPRA Section 3 [25 U.S.C. 3002 a-e] may apply, and its regulations at 43 CFR 10 and the provisions of ARPA at 43 CFR 7 shall be followed.

Air Resources:

Dust- To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following
1. Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol. If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff

APPENDIX-B
Project Maps

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BVHP Boundary
c:J BVHP Boundary
D Proposed Treatment Units ,co
= Roads
\:22a Klamath National Forest
-- Streams

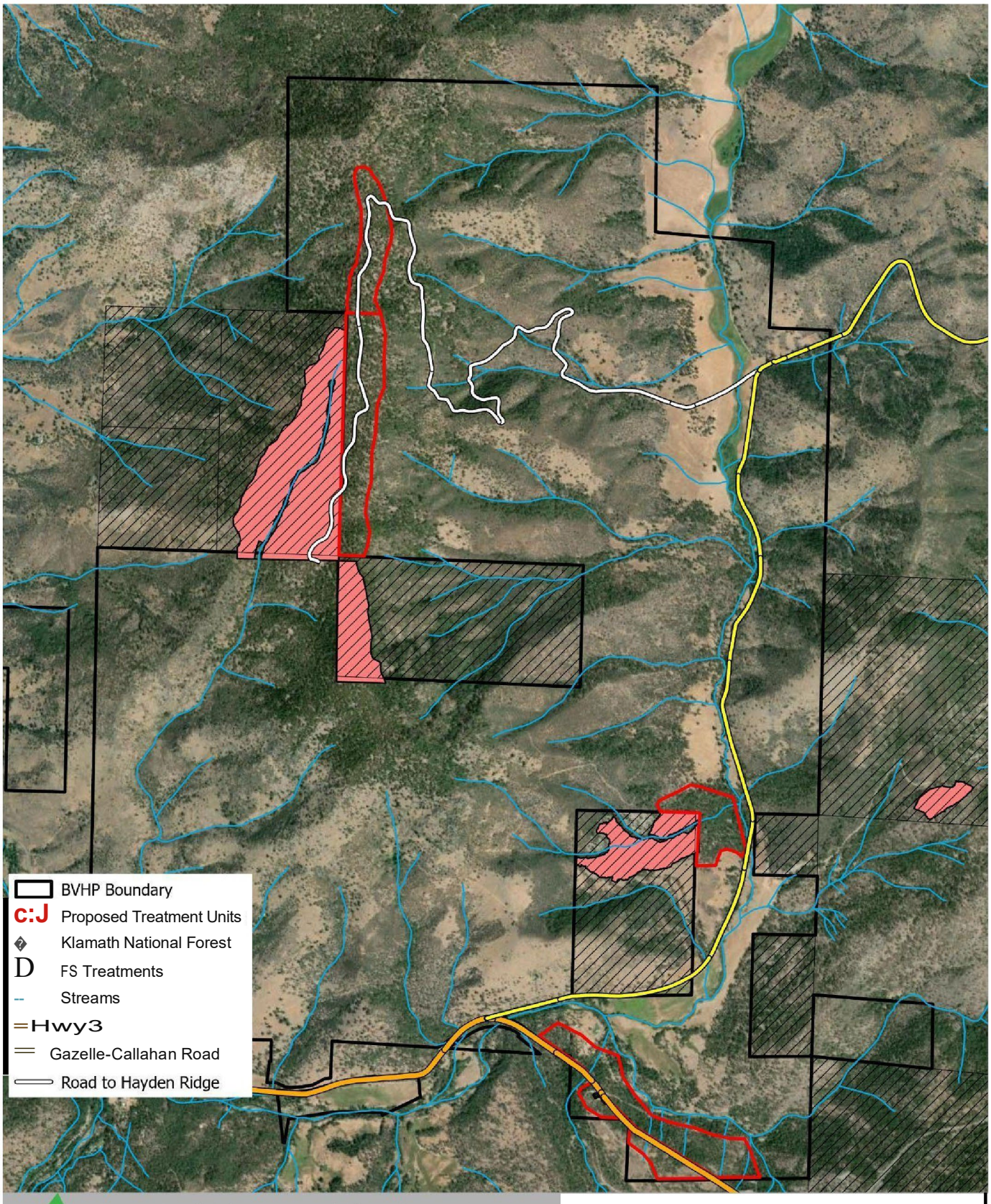
oposed Treatment Units

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

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coTT R1vER D. Roesle SRWC 11/14/2024

RCD J
SHASTA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT



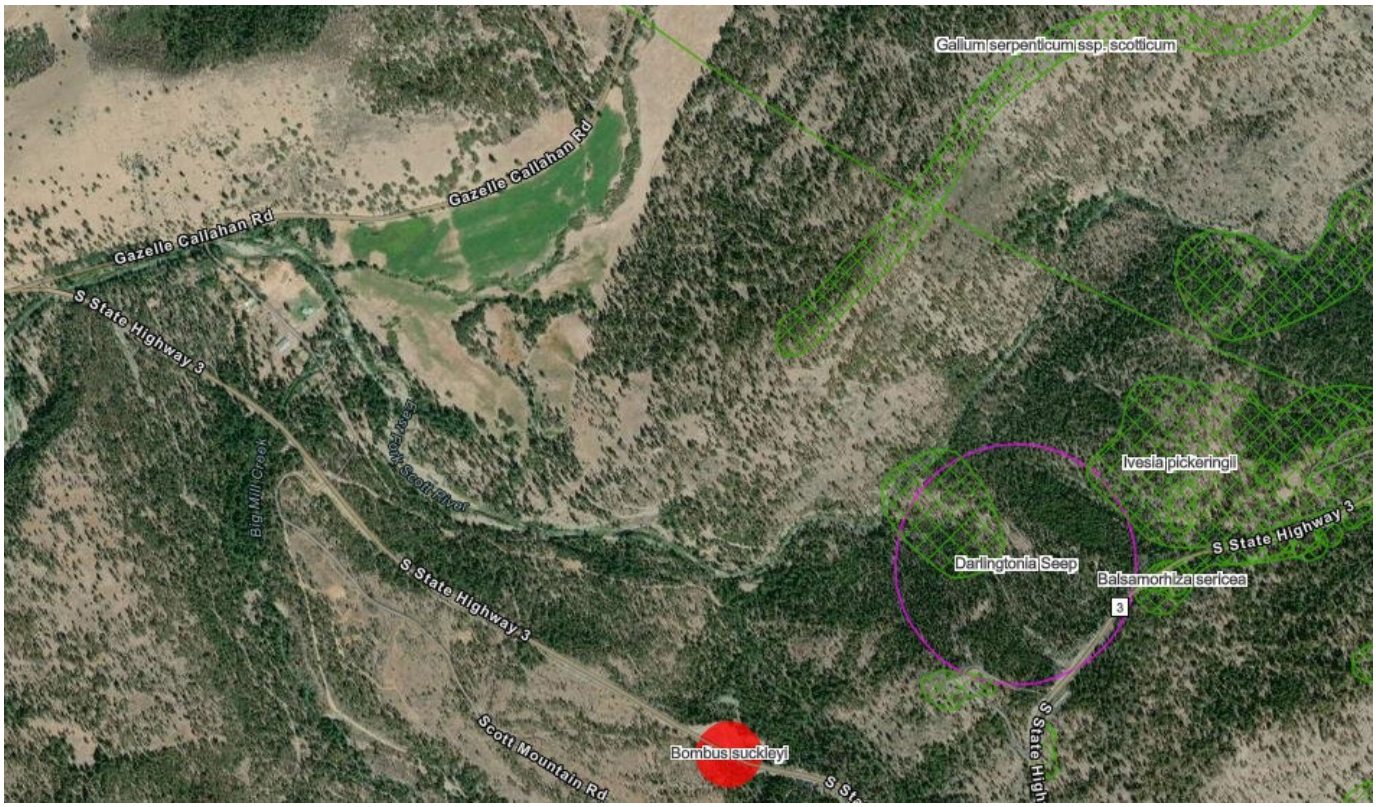
East Fork Proposed Treatment Areas

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

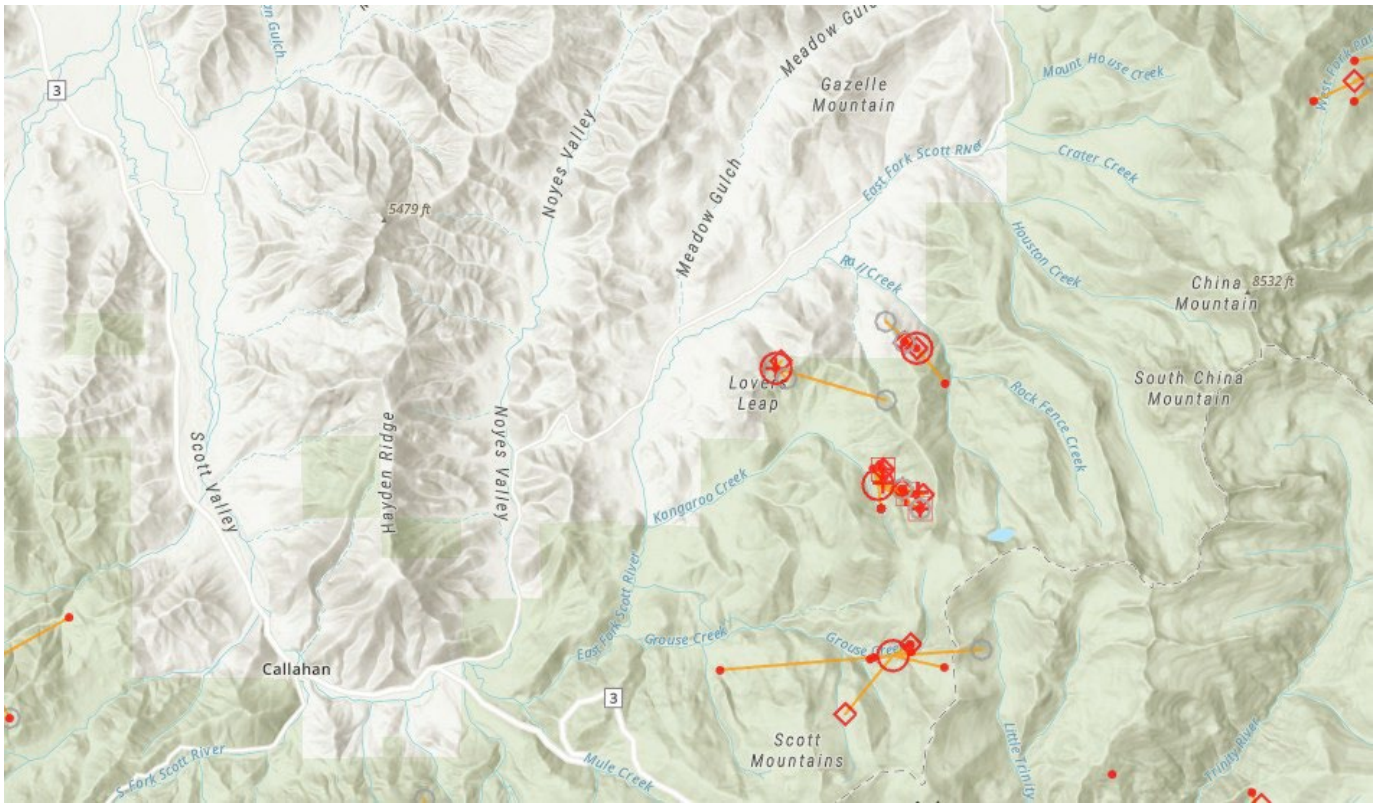
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SCOTT RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL

D. Roesle SRWC 5/12/2025



California Natural Diversity Database May south east portion of project area.



Known Northern Spotted Owl Activity Centers from CA Natural Diversity Database 2025

Appendix C:

Specific Project BMP Monitoring and Documentation Plan

Project Specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Project Design Features/Requirements
The project includes methods, Best Management Practices, and design requirements to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential significant environmental effects of the project. The following 21 BMPs are listed below and can also be found within the resource subject area discussions at the end of the document with inclusion of mitigation monitoring protocols. Implementation of project BMPs is an important element of this project and would reduce potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. *No significant environmental effects that would require specific mitigation measures have been identified for this project*.

BMP Measure Air-1 *To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent shall implement the following measures: Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board Fugitive Dust protocol. If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and*

its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board. The project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations. Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out onto public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113, suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700.
Monitoring: Evidence of Compliance: Field survey and field notes to be added to project log.
Schedule: Prior to project start date..
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC & SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project work logbook.
Monitoring Party: SRWC & SVRCD
Initials:
Date:

BMP Bio-1 *If any foothill yellow-legged frogs, tailed frogs, southern torrent salamanders or western pond turtles are encountered during* Project *activities, activities in the vicinity shall cease until appropriate corrective measures have been implemented or it has been determined that the species will not be harmed. This includes relocating these species to an appropriate habitat adjacent to the work area. Any sensitive reptile or amphibian species that are trapped, injured, or killed, shall be reported* immediately *to California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Appropriate actions shall be taken to avoid or minimize take of this species under the direction of California Department of Fish and Wildlife. These actions include but are not limited to, installation of exclusion fencing, removal and relocation, and daily pre-work surveys to ensure frogs have not reoccupied the project site during periods of inactivity.*
Monitoring: Evidence of Compliance: Field survey and field notes to be added to project log.
Schedule: Prior to project start date..
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project work logbook.
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials:
Date:

BMP Bio-2 *Personnel specifically trained in the identification of List 1, List 2 and List 3 species or a professional botanist surveyed the project area. If any federal or state listed threatened or endangered species are detected in the project area that may be impacted by the project work, then all project related activities will immediately stop within that area which will be flagged with a 50' "No Treatment Zone". All sightings will be documented using the California Natural Diversely Data Base (CNDDB) field survey form a copy of which will be submitted to the CNDDB.*
Monitoring: Evidence of Compliance: Field survey and field notes to be added to project log.
Schedule: Prior to implementation of ground disturbing activities .
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC

Verification of Compliance: Project work logbook.
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-3 *Each tree destined for harvest for the large woody debris project will be inspected for potential nest or resting platforms. If an arboreal nest is discovered, operations shall be suspended within 100 feet and CDFW will be consulted for species-specific protections. Furthermore, if an occupied nest of a listed species, sensitive species, species of special concern, or a raptor is discovered, nest tree(s), designated perch tree(s), screening tree(s), and replacement tree(s), shall be left standing and unharmed.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Monitoring Party: SRWC &SVRCD
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-4 *A seasonal restriction of February 1st through July 9th will apply to all activities that are not in suitable northern spotted owl habitat but will potentially produce noise above ambient noise levels within 0.25 miles of an occupied northern spotted owl activity center or un-surveyed suitable nesting, roosting, or foraging habitat. The limited operating period may be lifted if protocol surveys determine northern spotted owls are not nesting in the year of action. Daytime stand searches for northern spotted owl (NSO) will be conducted in activity centers that are within 0.25 mi of treatment areas or unsurveyed prior to operations by qualified biologists. If a NSO is found then follow-up searches will be conducted to determine nesting status or activity center status. If a nest tree is located, then a 300 foot no cut buffer will be implemented, and no project activity will occur within 300' of the nest tree.*

Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC &SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Measure Bio-5 *In order to prevent the spread of invasive plant species, all heavy equipment not already on project site, to be used in the execution of project work will be cleaned off site prior to use within the project area. The project manager and/or trained staff will assure and document equipment cleaning. Contractors shall disclose where equipment had been operating prior to hauling to the project site.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC &SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-6 *To avoid impacting nesting birds and/or raptors: All temporary flagging, fencing, trash, debris, and/or barriers will be removed from the project site upon completion of project activities. Monitoring:*
Schedule: At the conclusion of project activities
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC &SVRCD

Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets photos
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-7 *Habitat elements (nest trees, downed logs and woody debris, cavities and tree hollows, snags, large dead branches, etc.) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by an RPF or qualified biologist and retained.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC &SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Monitoring Party: SRWC &S VRCD
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Measure Bio-8 *Fallers of large woody debris conifers will be trained to look up the tree prior to falling and check for nests and "whitewash" at the base of trees. If any arboreal nest is discovered, operations shall be suspended within 100 feet of the nest tree and the contractors/operators shall immediately notify the project manager and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine species-specific protection measures. A tree marked for removal for woody debris habitat material where a nest is located will not be cut and the paint mark will be blacked out by the project manager or registered professional forester.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-9 *A registered professional forester or designee will be sufficiently present onsite during operations to evaluate the presence of biological resources and ensure biological resource protection through avoidance. If any wildlife is encountered during project activities, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the area unharmed and if any listed wildlife is encountered and cannot leave the project site on its own the registered professional forester or project manager should contact California Department of Fish and Wildlife immediately consult regarding species relocation protocol.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC &SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook and survey datasheets
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio-10 *In order to protect any species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), no fuels treatment work except for burning will occur between March 1st to August 31, unless the following is implemented: 1. A survey is conducted by a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA and it is determined that there are no occupied nests within the proposed activity area. 2. If an occupied nest is found, then a biologist or a person with knowledge of, and ability to recognize, species protected by the MBTA will determine if the birds present are those protected by the MBTA. 3. If an MBTA species is located then no activities will occur within 100 feet of the nest during the breeding season (March 1st-August 31st).*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Written report to California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. Field notes

Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Bio -11 *Invasive plants removed shall be deposited on the edge of treated areas, out of the way of operations to avoid retrieval on equipment. Pile treated plants and burn where treated or if plant numbers are few, incorporate plant material into a nearby burn pile. Where operations cannot avoid yellow star-thistle infested areas, either manual treatment would be implemented prior to use, or as part of slash/fuels reduction operations, equipment would be used to blade plants away from work sites and cover with soil and 6 inches of weed free mulch.*

BMP Bio-12 *If any federal or state listed threatened or endangered plant species are detected in the project area that may be impacted by the project work, then all project related activities will immediately stop within that area which will be flagged with a 50' "No Treatment Zone". All sightings will be documented using the California Natural Diversity DataBase (CNDDB) field survey form a copy of which will be submitted to the CNDDB. 50' avoidance buffers will be flagged for any observations of listed plant species.*

BMP Bio-13 *Habitat elements (nest trees, downed logs and woody debris, cavities and tree hollows, snags, large dead branches, etc.) that provide valuable habitat will be identified by an RPF or qualified biologist and retained.*

BMP Hydro-1 *Prior to any project activities, provide the Initial Study- Negative Declaration and BMP Monitoring and Plan to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and comply with the* Categorical Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. RI-2014-0011 Category F).
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Hydro-2 *In order to buffer watercourses, riparian habitats and beneficial uses of water from the potential impacts of prescribed fire or fuel treatments, all wet stream courses (Class I and Class II) will be protected by a 100'' horizontal distance "No Treatment Zone." Buffers will be established on both sides of stream channels. All wetlands and springs will be encircled by a 50'' "No Treatment Zone." "No Treatment Zones" will be established and flagged as directed by the project manager prior to the implementation of any project work. No prescribed fire or fuel treatment will occur within the "no treatment zones." Seasonal watercourses or Class III watercourses, shall be protected with a 25' equipment exclusion zone. Within 25' of a Class III watercourse, treatments will be limited to tree thinning, pruning and invasive plant removal. Plants and trees of cultural significance will not be removed. All vegetation treatment within 25' of a Class III watercourse will be done by hand and equipment is excluded from the protection zone. Treatment activities will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Written report to California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Hydro-3 *The project manager will select refueling and maintenance areas for heavy equipment, chainsaws and other combustion-powered hand tools on flat sites that are away from dry or wet waterways as well as areas that could potentially flow into a stream in the event of an accidental spill. Fuel containment equipment (i.e., absorbent sheets and waddles) will be made available and used at refueling and maintenance areas. Fuel spillage will be minimized by conducting these operations in flat areas. Equipment will be stored and maintained within properly cleared areas. The project manager will inspect refueling areas to assure compliance with this BMP. These inspections will also verify the sites' adequacy in protecting riparian and terrestrial resources as well as the use and availability of containment equipment.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook
Monitoring Party: SRWC & SVRCD
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Cultural-1 *All new and previously recorded archeological sites identified during field surveys completed in connection with the preparation of this Initial Study and documented in the archeological report for the project shall be protected through following the protective measures contained in the 2019 Archeological Survey Report. Flagged 50' buffers shall be established around each artifact or site by the project manager or registered professional forester prior to implementation of any project work.* An "archaeologically trained resource professional," or a designee of either shall shield the historic artifacts or sites with a temporary protective fire-resistant material. *Within areas of ground or vegetation disturbing activities, if project work appears to expose any previously unknown archeological, prehistoric, historic or paleontological resource sites along the path of the fuel break or within 100 feet beyond the project boundary, the site shall be avoided. Work may continue elsewhere within the overall project area. Exposed cultural or paleontological resources shall be appropriately flagged in order to immediately establish an exclusion buffer of at least 100-feet.* Any discoveries of previously unidentified cultural resources that are made during operations shall be dealt with in accordance with the Procedures for Post-Approval Discovery of Cultural Resources (pp. 17 and 18, *Archaeological Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects*).
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook.
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Cultural-2 *Should human remains be inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work at the discovery locale shall be halted immediately, CAL FIRE, the project manager, Siskiyou County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and the relevant Native American representative(s) shall be notified immediately, and the remains shall be treated in accordance with NAHC treatment and disposition requirements and relevant state law.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC & SVRCD
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Cultural-3 *Prior to conducting a prescribed burn, wildland fire officials shall receive training on the location of cultural resources and measures necessary to protect them. Upon completion of burning activities, markings designating the location of cultural resources shall be removed.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook.
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Tribal-1 *In the event that any Native American archaeological remains are discovered during implementation of management activities, local tribes will be contacted and consulted who have traditional and cultural affiliation with the Project area. If the tribe(s) considers the resource to be a tribal resource, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed in accordance with Public Resources Code 21080.3.2.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC & Grant Manager
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Haz-1 *Standard Public Notifications: Approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project coordinator will: 1) post signs along the closest major road way to the area describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke-sensitive persons in the area to contact the project coordinator; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and requesting for smoke sensitive persons in the area to contact the local CAL FIRE Unit; and 3) develop a list of smoke sensitive persons in the area and contact them prior to burning.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Photos, published legal add notice.
Monitoring Party: SRWC &SVRCD
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Haz-2 *Burn Plan Communications: Prior to the start of operations, CAL FIRE personnel should meet with the project coordinator onsite to discuss resource protection measures. Additionally, the project coordinator should specify the resource protection measures and details of the burn plan in the incident action plan and should attend the pre-operation briefing to provide further information.*
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Verification of Compliance: project log
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

BMP Haz-3 *To reduce impacts associated with exposure of people or structures to wildland fires, the project manager or registered professional forester shall ensure that adequate fire protection equipment is available at work sites. This shall include fire extinguishers attached to all mechanized equipment. In addition, firefighting hand tools shall be made available at all areas where equipment is operated. The project manager, or registered professional forester, and any other workers shall comply with all*

applicable fire safe standards as found in Public Resources Code Division 4, Chapter 6, (Public Resources Code §§ 4427, 4428, 4429, 4431, 4442, list not all inclusive). Vehicles shall not be parked in tall grass or any other location where heat from the exhaust system could ignite a fire.
Responsible Party: Project Manager/SRWC
Monitoring Party: SRWC
Verification of Compliance: Project logbook
Initials: _____
Date: _____

Appendix- D Site Photos



Photo 1: Dense Ponderosa Pine in mixed oak-conifer forest in treatment unit in Noyes Valley



Photo 2: Dense stand conditions in Noyes Valley



Photo 3: Dense pine on Hayden Ridge within mechanical treatment area



Photo 4: Dense pine on Hayden Ridge within mechanical treatment area



Photo 5. Roadside forest on the east side of Highway 3.



Photo 6 Dense mixed conifer stand located between Highway 3 and East Fork Scott River



Photo 7: Hayden Ridge looking to northeast Klamath National Forest in Distance

Appendix E CNDDB (4) Quad Search and (9) Quad Search Results and IPCc Species & Resource List and Report

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE RareFind

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Gazelle Mtn. (4112246) OR Scott Mountain (4112236) OR McConaughy Gulch (4112247) OR Callahan (4112237))

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	Birds	ABNKC12061	433	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Arctostaphylos klamathensis	Klamath manzanita	Dicots	PDERI041R0	48	4	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	Amphibians	AAABA01010	491	2	None	None	G4	S3S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, Redwood, Riparian forest
Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	Dicots	PDAST11047	44	5	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Cismontane woodland
Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	Dicots	PDAST110C0	15	13	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24252	306	3	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	null
Bombus suckleyi	Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24350	4	1	Proposed Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	null	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	null
Calochortus persistens	Siskiyou mariposa-lily	Monocots	PMLIL0D140	8	3	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest
Carex halliana	Oregon sedge	Monocots	PMCYP035M0	17	1	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.3	null	Meadow & seep, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland
Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	Marsh	CTT51120CA	70	18	None	None	G4	S3.2	null	null	Bog & fen, Wetland
Epilobium siskiyouense	Siskiyou fireweed	Dicots	PDONA06100	56	2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank	Alpine boulder & rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest

Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	Mammals	AMAFJ01010	523	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Eriogonum alpinum	Trinity buckwheat	Dicots	PDPGN08060	18	1	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine, Alpine boulder & rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Eriogonum umbellatum var. lautum	Scott Valley buckwheat	Dicots	PDPGN086UX	2	1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
Erythranthe trinitiensis	pink-margined monkeyflower	Dicots	PDPHR01070	15	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	Dicots	PDASTEB030	21	1	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3	null	Upper montane coniferous forest
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	Birds	ABNKD06090	451	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	Dicots	PDGEN05018	21	1	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	2B.3	null	Great Basin scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest
Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	Dicots	PDRUB0N1Y6	52	19	None	None	G4G5T2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Gulo gulo	wolverine	Mammals	AMAJF03010	174	2	Threatened	Threatened	G4	S1	null	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Meadow & seep, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland
Howellanthus dalesianus	Scott Mountain howellanthus	Dicots	PDHYD0C140	46	4	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	null	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Subalpine coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Hulsea nana	little hulsea	Dicots	PDAST4Z060	20	1	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alpine boulder & rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest
Ivesia pickeringii	Pickering's ivesia	Dicots	PDROS0X0D0	13	6	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Ultramafic, Wetland
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	Monocots	PMJUN01390	12	2	None	None	G5	S1	2B.3	null	Lower montane coniferous forest, Wetland
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	Mammals	AMACC02010	139	1	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest

Lewinskya holzingeri	Holzinger's bristle moss	Bryophytes	NBMUS560E0	7	1	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.3	null	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane coniferous forest
Martes caurina	Pacific marten	Mammals	AMAJF01030	39	2	None	None	G4G5	S3	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Parnassia cirrata var. intermedia	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	Dicots	PDSAX0P0E1	31	1	None	None	GNRTNR	S3	2B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Bog & fen, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Pekania pennanti	Fisher	Mammals	AMAJF01020	555	1	None	None	G5	S2S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest
Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	Dicots	PDHYD0C1V0	24	16	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Phacelia leonis	Siskiyou phacelia	Dicots	PDHYD0C2N0	24	2	None	None	G3	S2?	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest
Poa rhizomata	timber blue grass	Monocots	PMPOA4Z250	16	2	None	None	G3G4	S2S3	1B.3	null	Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Polemonium pulcherrimum var. shastense	Mt. Shasta sky pilot	Dicots	PDPLM0E0J4	14	1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	null	Alpine boulder & rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Rana boylii pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	Amphibians	AAABH01051	1610	2	None	None	G3T4	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	Amphibians	AAABH01060	464	30	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Lower montane coniferous forest
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	ABPAU08010	299	2	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Sabulina stolonifera	Scott Mountain sandwort	Dicots	PDCAR0G110	9	8	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Selaginella scopulorum	Rocky Mountain spike-moss	Ferns	PPSEL010C2	21	1	None	None	G5T5?	S2S3	2B.3	null	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Sidalcea oregana ssp. eximia	coast checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL110K9	19	1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, North coast coniferous forest, Wetland

Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank	Quad_C,
Animals - Amphibians	Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum	southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	SSC		4112247
Animals - Amphibians	Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum	southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	SSC		4112245
Animals - Amphibians	Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum	southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	SSC		4112236
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC		4112236
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC		4112237
Animals - Amphibians	Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	AAABA01010	None	None	SSC		4112235
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylii pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	AAABH01051	None	None	SSC		4112236
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112236
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112237
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112245
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112246
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112235
Animals - Birds	Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	ABNKC12061	None	None	SSC		4112236
Animals - Birds	Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	ABNKC12061	None	None	SSC		4112246
Animals - Birds	Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	ABNKC12061	None	None	SSC		4112256
Animals - Birds	Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	ABNKC12061	None	None	SSC		4112245
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL		4112236

Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FPIWL		4112256
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FPIWL		4112255
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FPIWL		4112257
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FPIWL		4112246
Animals - Birds	Buteo swainsoni	Swainsons hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened			4112255
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None			4112257
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112256
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112255
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112247
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112246
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112245
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL		4112236
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	ABNMK01011	None	None	SSC		4112255
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	FP		4112255
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	FP		4112257
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	FP		4112236
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	FP		4112235
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened			4112257
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened			4112247
Animals - Birds	Melanerpes lewis	Lewis woodpecker	ABNYF04010	None	None			4112247

Animals - Birds	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	SSC		4112245
Animals - Birds	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	SSC		4112236
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC		4112255
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112235
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112236
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112237
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112245
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112246
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112247
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112255
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112256
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	ABNSB12011	Threatened	Threatened			4112257
Animals - Crustaceans	Pacifastacus leniusculus klamathensis	Klamath crayfish	ICMAL31042	None	None			4112247
Animals - Fish	Cottus klamathensis polyporus	Lower Klamath marbled sculpin	AFC4E02153	None	None	SSC		4112257
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	AFCHA02032	Threatened	Threatened			4112247
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	AFCHA02032	Threatened	Threatened			4112246
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	AFCHA02032	Threatened	Threatened			4112237
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	AFCHA02032	Threatened	Threatened			4112236
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	AFCHA0209D	None	None	SSC		4112236

Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. **1**	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	AFCHA0209D	None	None	SSC		4112237
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. **1**	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	AFCHA0209D	None	None	SSC		4112246
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	AFCHA0209D	None	None	SSC		4112247
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	AFCHA0209D	None	None	SSC		4112257
Animals - Insects	Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None			4112245
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered			4112245
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered			4112237
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered			4112246
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered			4112236
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered			4112235
Animals - Insects	Bombus suckleyi	Suckleys cuckoo bumble bee	IIHYM24350	Proposed Endangered	Candidate Endangered			4112236
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	FP		4112256
Animals - Mammals	Canis lupus	gray wolf	AMAJA01030	Endangered	Endangered	-		4112257
Animals - Mammals	Canis lupus	gray wolf	AMAJA01030	Endangered	Endangered	-		4112247
Animals - Mammals	Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 1	Sierra Nevada red fox - southern Cascades DPS	AMAJA03016	None	Threatened			4112235
Animals - Mammals	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None			4112247

Animals - Mammals	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None			4112255
Animals - Mammals	Lepus americanus klamathensis	Oregon snowshoe hare	AMAEB03011	None	None	SSC		4112235
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC		4112237
Animals - Mammals	Gula gulo	wolverine	AMAJF03010	Threatened	Threatened	FP		4112236
Animals - Mammals	Martes caurina	Pacific marten	AMAJF01030	None	None			4112235
Animals - Mammals	Martes caurina	Pacific marten	AMAJF01030	None	None			4112237
Animals - Mammals	Pekania pennanti	Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	SSC		4112245
Animals - Mammals	Pekania pennanti	Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	SSC		4112255
Animals - Mammals	Pekania pennanti	Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	SSC		4112256
Animals - Mammals	Pekania pennanti	Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	SSC		4112247
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC		4112247
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC		4112246
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC		4112255
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC		4112237
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None			4112235
Animals - Mammals	Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None			4112236
Animals - Mollusks	Monadenia chaceana	Siskiyou shoulderband	IMGASC7150	None	None			4112255

Animals - Mollusks	Monadenia infumata ochromphalus	yellow-based sideband	IMGASC7051	None	None			4112237
Animals - Reptiles	Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC		4112246
Animals - Reptiles	Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC		4112255
Community-Terrestrial	Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	CTT51120CA	None	None			4112237
Community-Terrestrial	Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	CTT51120CA	None	None			4112245
Community-Terrestrial	Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	CTT51120CA	None	None			4112236
Community-Terrestrial	Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	CTT51120CA	None	None			4112235
Plants - Bryophytes	Lewinskya holzingeri	Holzingers bristle moss	NBMUS560E0	None	None		18.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112255
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Allium siskiyouense	Siskiyou onion	PMLIL02280	None	None		4.3	4112256
Plants - Vascular	Lomatium engelmannii	Engelmanns lomatium	PDAPI1B0K0	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Lomatium engelmannii	Engelmanns lomatium	PDAPI1B0K0	None	None		4.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Lomatium engelmannii	Engelmanns lomatium	PDAPI1B0K0	None	None		4.3	4112236

Plants - Vascular	Lomatium tracyi	Tracys lomatium	PDAPI1B1Y0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	PDAST11047	None	None		18.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	PDAST11047	None	None		1B.2	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	PDAST11047	None	None		1B.2	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	PDAST11047	None	None		1B.2	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	PDAST110C0	None	None		1B.3	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	PDAST110C0	None	None		1B.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	PDAST110C0	None	None		18.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	PDAST110C0	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	PDAST200H0	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	PDAST200H0	None	None		1B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	PDAST200H0	None	None		1B.3	4112256
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	PDAST200H0	None	None		1B.3	4112257
Plants - Vascular	Doellingeria glabrata	Siskiyou aster	PDASTEC030	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Doellingeria glabrata	Siskiyou aster	PDASTEC030	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron bloomeri var. nudatus	Waldo daisy	PDAST3M0M2	None	None		2B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron bloomeri var. nudatus	Waldo daisy	PDAST3M0M2	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron cervinus	Siskiyou daisy	PDAST3M0UO	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron petrophilus var.	Klamath rock daisy	PDAST3M352	None	None		4.3	4112245

	viscidulus							
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron petrophilus var. viscidulus	Klamath rock daisy	PDAST3M352	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron petrophilus var. viscidulus	Klamath rock daisy	PDAST3M352	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	PDASTEB030	None	None		2B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	PDASTEB030	None	None		2B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	PDASTEB030	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Hulsea nana	little hulsea	PDAST4Z060	None	None		2B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Hymenoxys lemmonii	alkali hymenoxys	PDAST530C0	None	None		2B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Hymenoxys lemmonii	alkali hymenoxys	PDAST530C0	None	None		2B.2	4112255
Plants - Vascular	Raillardella pringlei	showy raillardella	PDAST7X030	None	None		1B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Draba aureola	golden alpine draba	PDBRA110F0	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Draba carnosula	Mt. Eddy draba	PDBRA112T0	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Draba pterosperma	winged-seed draba	PDBRA11230	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Thelypodium brachycarpum	short-podded thelypodium	PDBRA2N010	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Campanula scabrella	rough harebell	PDCAM020U0	None	None		4.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Campanula scabrella	rough harebell	PDCAM020U0	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Campanula scabrella	rough harebell	PDCAM020U0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Sabulina stolonifera	Scott Mountain sandwort	PDCAR0G110	None	None		1B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Sabulina stolonifera	Scott Mountain sandwort	PDCAR0G110	None	None		1B.3	4112245

Plants - Vascular	Sabulina stolonifera	Scott Mountain sandwort	PDCAR0G110	None	None		1B.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Sedum divergens	Cascade stonecrop	PDCRA0A0B0	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Sedum laxum ssp. heckneri	Heckners stonecrop	PDCRA0A0L3	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Carex geyeri	Geyers sedge	PMCYP03540	None	None		4.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Carex geyeri	Geyers sedge	PMCYP03540	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Carex geyeri	Geyers sedge	PMCYP03540	None	None		4.2	4112256
Plants - Vascular	Carex halliana	Oregon sedge	PMCYP035M0	None	None		2B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Carex klamathensis	Klamath sedge	PMCYP03L70	None	None		1B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Carex scabriuscula	Siskiyou sedge	PMCYP03C40	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Carex scabriuscula	Siskiyou sedge	PMCYP03C40	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Carex viridula ssp. viridula	green yellow sedge	PMCYP03EM5	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Shepherdia canadensis	Canadian buffalo-berry	PDELG03020	None	None		2B.1	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Arctostaphylos klamathensis	Klamath manzanita	PDERI041R0	None	None		1B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Arctostaphylos klamathensis	Klamath manzanita	PDERI041R0	None	None		18.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Vaccinium scoparium	little-leaved huckleberry	PDERI180Y0	None	None		2B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112246

Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis	Modoc green-gentian	PDGEN05018	None	None		2B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Howellanthus dalesianus	Scott Mountain howellanthus	PDHYD0C140	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Howellanthus dalesianus	Scott Mountain howellanthus	PDHYD0C140	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		18.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		1B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		18.2	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		1B.2	4112256
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		1B.2	4112257
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		1B.2	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia greenei	Scott Valley phacelia	PDHYD0C1V0	None	None		1B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia leonis	Siskiyou phacelia	PDHYD0C2N0	None	None		18.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia sericea var. ciliosa	blue alpine phacelia	PDHYD0C4A1	None	None		2B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Iris bracteata	Siskiyou iris	PMIRI09020	None	None		3.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Iris innominata	Del Norte County iris	PMIRI090F0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Juncus dudleyi	Dudleys rush	PMJUN01390	None	None		2B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Juncus dudleyi	Dudleys rush	PMJUN01390	None	None		2B.3	4112246

Plants - Vascular	Calochortus persistens	Siskiyou mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D140	None	Rare		1B.2	4112246
Plants - Vascular	**Lilium** washingtonianum ssp. purpurascens	purple-flowered Washington lily	**PMLIL**1A0R2	None	None		4.3	4112246
Plants - Vascular	**Lilium** washingtonianum ssp. purpurascens	purple-flowered Washington lily	**PMLIL**1A0R2	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Iliamna bakeri	Bakers globe mallow	PDMAL0K010	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Sidalcea oregana ssp. eximia	coast checkerbloom	PDMAL110K9	None	None		1B.2	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Claytonia obovata	Rydbergs spring beauty	PDPOR03150	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Claytonia obovata	Rydbergs spring beauty	PDPOR03150	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Claytonia serpenticola	serpentine spring beauty	PDPOR03140	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium luteum	yellow willowherb	PDONA060H0	None	None		2B.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium septentrionale	Humboldt County fuchsia	PDONA06110	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium siskiyouense	Siskiyou fireweed	PDONA06100	None	None		1B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium siskiyouense	Siskiyou fireweed	PDONA06100	None	None		18.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Botrypus virginianus	rattlesnake fern	PPOPH010H0	None	None		2B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium californicum	California ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q040	None	None		4.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium californicum	California ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q040	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium fasciculatum	clustered ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q060	None	None		4.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium montanum	mountain ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q080	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium montanum	mountain ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q080	None	None		4.2	4112237

Plants - Vascular	Cypripedium montanum	mountain ladys-slipper	PMORC0Q080	None	None		4.2	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja brevilobata	short-lobed paintbrush	PDSCR0D181	None	None		4.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Orthocarpus pachystachyus	Shasta orthocarpus	PDSCR1H0L0	None	None		1B.1	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Orthocarpus pachystachyus	Shasta orthocarpus	PDSCR1H0L0	None	None		18.1	4112255
Plants - Vascular	Parnassia cirrata var. intermedia	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	PDSAX0P0E1	None	None		2B.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Parnassia cirrata var. intermedia	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	PDSAX0P0E1	None	None		2B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe trinitiensis	pink-margined monkeyflower	PDPHR01070	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe trinitiensis	pink-margined monkeyflower	PDPHR01070	None	None		1B.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Veronica copelandii	Copelands speedwell	PDSCR200B0	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Poa rhizomata	timber blue grass	PMPOA4Z250	None	None		18.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Collomia tracyi	Tracys collomia	PDPLM020B0	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Collomia tracyi	Tracys collomia	PDPLM020B0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Collomia tracyi	Tracys collomia	PDPLM020B0	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eriastrum tracyi	Tracys eriastrum	PDPLM030C0	None	Rare		3.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Polemonium pulcherrimum var. shastense	Mt. Shasta sky pilot	PDPLM0E0J4	None	None		1B.2	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum alpinum	Trinity buckwheat	PDPGN08060	None	Endangered	-	1B.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum alpinum	Trinity buckwheat	PDPGN08060	None	Endangered	-	1B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum congdonii	Congdons buckwheat	PDPGN081A0	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum congdonii	Congdons buckwheat	PDPGN081A0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum congdonii	Congdons buckwheat	PDPGN081A0	None	None		4.3	4112245

Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum siskiyouense	Siskiyou buckwheat	PDPGN085F0	None	None		4.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum siskiyouense	Siskiyou buckwheat	PDPGN085F0	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum siskiyouense	Siskiyou buckwheat	PDPGN085F0	None	None		4.3	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum siskiyouense	Siskiyou buckwheat	PDPGN085F0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum siskiyouense	Siskiyou buckwheat	PDPGN085F0	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum strictum var. greenei	Greenes buckwheat	PDPGN085L3	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum strictum var. greenei	Greenes buckwheat	PDPGN085L3	None	None		4.3	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum strictum var. greenei	Greenes buckwheat	PDPGN085L3	None	None		4.3	4112257
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum strictum var. greenei	Greenes buckwheat	PDPGN085L3	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum strictum var. greenei	Greenes buckwheat	PDPGN085L3	None	None		4.3	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum ternatum	ternate buckwheat	PDPGN085R0	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum umbellatum var. humistratum	Mt. Eddy buckwheat	PDPGN086U4	None	None		4.3	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum umbellatum var. humistratum	Mt. Eddy buckwheat	PDPGN086U4	None	None		4.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum umbellatum var. humistratum	Mt. Eddy buckwheat	PDPGN086U4	None	None		4.3	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum umbellatum var. lautum	Scott Valley buckwheat	PDPGN086UX	None	None		1B.1	4112247
Plants - Vascular	Ivesia pickeringii	Pickerings ivesia	PDROS0X0D0	None	None		1B.2	4112237

Plants - Vascular	Ivesia pickeringii	Pickerings ivesia	PDROS0X0D0	None	None		1B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Ivesia pickeringii	Pickerings ivesia	PDROS0X0D0	None	None		18.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Potentilla cristae	crested potentilla	PDROS1B2F0	None	None		1B.3	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	PDRUB0N1Y6	None	None		1B.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	PDRUB0N1Y6	None	None		1B.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	PDRUB0N1Y6	None	None		1B.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	PDRUB0N1Y6	None	None		18.2	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpenticum ssp. scotticum	Scott Mountain bedstraw	PDRUB0N1Y6	None	None		1B.2	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112246
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112257
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112237
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112245
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112236
Plants - Vascular	Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	PDSAR01010	None	None		4.2	4112235
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella scopulorum	Rocky Mountain spike-moss	PPSEL010C2	None	None		2B.3	4112236

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

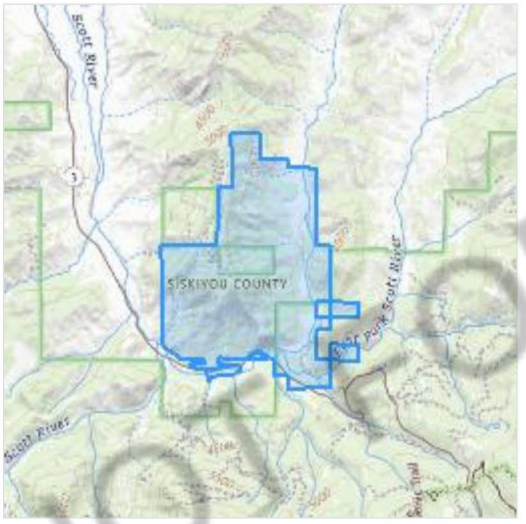
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Siskiyou County, California



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Local office

Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office

(530) 842-5763
(530) 842-4517

1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3446

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Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS

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(see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
North American Wolverine Gulo gulo luscus Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: • Species may be present based on transient occurrence as it moves through or too suitable habitat. Effects should be considered to species and projects should consult with the Service, however, depending on the project, consultation may not be necessary. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	EXPN
Northern Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis caurina Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

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Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Franklin's Bumble Bee Bombus franklini Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7022	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee Bombus suckleyi No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

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Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Yreka Phlox Phlox hirsuta Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8243	Endangered

Critical habitats

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Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

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Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them,

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the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The FWS interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

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Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

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Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

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Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

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To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

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Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1C
- PEM1B
- PEM1A

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSS1A
- PSS1C
- PSSC
- PSS1B
- PSS1Eb

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBGh

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RIVERINE

- R3UBG
- R4SBA
- R3UBH
- R4SBC
- R3UBF
- R4SBCx
- R3USC
- R5UBF
- R3USA

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries

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and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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