Notice of Exemption

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

From: (Public Agency) Feather River Resource Conservation District
PO Box 3562, Quincy CA 95971

County Clerk / County of : Plumas
520 Main Street
Quincy CA, 95971

Project Title: Plumas Disadvantaged Communities: Chester

Project Applicant: Feather River Resource Conservation District

Project Location – Specific: T29N, R7E, S31- MDBM

Project Location - City: Chester **Project Location - County:** Plumas

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

The proposed 60.5-acre project is composed of several treatment units located within and surrounding the Plumas County communities of Chester, and Lake Almanor, California. The silvicultural treatment within the project will be a mastication of conifers up to and including 12 inches DBH, and surface fuels. Approximately 80% of surfaces fuels shall be treated, with an requirement of surface fuel removal within 5 feet of overstory conifer dripline. Vegetation will be altered to provide at least 10 feet from the top of the surface fuel to the bottom of the live crown of adjacent conifers. A general horizontal and vertical discontinuity of fuels will be created through the implementation of this prescription. Conifer snags exceeding 12" DBH exist throughout the project units. Snags exceeding 12" DBH shall be grapple piled for burning according to the specifications below. Post-treatment woody residue within treatment units shall be no greater than six inches in depth, and shall not be piled against residual vegetation.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Feather River Resource Conservation District

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Plumas County Firesafe Council

Exempt Status: (check one)

☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: 15304: Class 4 Minor Alteration to Land

Reasons why project is exempt:

This project fits under the following class of Categorical Exemption: 15304 Minor Alterations to Land allows minor alteration of vegetation including fuel management activities to reduce volume of flammable vegetation, provided the activities do not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant/animal species or cause significant erosion and sedimentation of waters. The project, as designed, is consistent with the use of a Categorical Exemption.

Lead Agency Contact Person: Michael Hall Area Code/Telephone/Extension: (530) 927 5299 ex. 104

If filed by applicant:
1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Signature: [signature] Date: 1/9/2026 Title: District Manager

☒ Signed by Lead Agency ☐ Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources CodeDate received for filing at OPR: _____
Reference: Sections 21108, 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Certificate of Posting: I hereby certify that from JAN 09 2026 to FEB 08 2026 (30 Days). I posted a copy of this Notice of Exemption in the Office of the Plumas County Clerk

By: [signature] Date: JAN 09 2026

Marcy DeMartile, County Clerk/ Deputy

PLUMAS COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER

Receipt# 320109202 6-001
Doc. # 2026-001

Environmental Review Report for an Exempt Project

Author:	Michael Hall
Title:	District Manager
Address:	422 N. Mill Creek, Quincy, CA. 95971
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Email:	mhall@frrcd.org

Project Name:	Plumas Disadvantaged Communities:Chester
Project Number:	
Program Type:	Cal Fire Prop 68 Wildfire Resilience and Forestry Assistance Funding
CAL FIRE Unit:	Lassen-Modoc-Plumas Unit
County:	Plumas
Acres:	60.5
Legal Location:	T29N R7E S31 MDM

Name of USGS 7.5'Quad Map(s): Stover Mountain, Chester, Westwood West, Humbug Valley, Almanor, Canyondam

☒Project Vicinity Map Attached ☒Project Location Map Attached ☒Photos Attached

Other Public Agency Review or Permit Required:

Would the project result in:	YES	NO
Alterations to a watercourse (DFW - Lake and Stream Alteration Agreement)	☐	☒
Conversion of timberland (CAL FIRE - Conversion Permit or Exemption)	☐	☒
Demolition (Local Air District - Demolition Permit)	☐	☒
Soil disturbance over 1 acre (RWQCB - SWPPP)	☐	☒
Fill of possible wetlands (404 Permit - USACE)	☐	☒
Other:	☐	☒

Discuss any above-listed topic item checked Yes and consultation with agencies:

Project Description and Environmental Setting (describe the project activities, project site and its surroundings, its location, and the environmental setting):

The proposed 60.5-acre project is composed of several treatment units located within and surrounding the Plumas County communities of Chester, and Lake Almanor, California. The silvicultural treatment within the project will be a mastication of conifers up to and including 12 inches DBH, and surface fuels. Approximately 80% of surfaces fuels shall be treated, with an requirement of surface fuel removal within 5 feet of overstory conifer dripline. Vegetation will be altered to provide at least 10 feet from the top of the surface fuel to the bottom of the live crown of adjacent conifers. A general horizontal and vertical discontinuity of fuels will be created through the implementation of this prescription. Conifer snags exceeding 12" DBH exist throughout the project units. Snags exceeding 12" DBH shall be grapple piled for burning according to the specifications below. Post-treatment woody residue within treatment units shall be no greater than six inches in depth, and shall not be piled against residual vegetation.

Hazardous fuel reduction activities will reduce the horizontal and vertical continuity of upland conifer and brush species in effort to reduce hazardous fuel loading and arrangement in unburned treatment units such that the flame length, intensity, rate of spread, and duration of potential wildfire is reduced. Within these units, dead and down woody material, brush, and small trees 12" dbh and less will be targeted for removal. Ladder and surface fuels shall be spaced to achieve a minimum vertical clearance distance of 8 feet, as measured from the base of the live crown of post-harvest dominant and codominant trees to the top of the surface fuels. Ladder and surface fuels shall be spaced to achieve a horizontal clearance distance of 15 to 20 feet as measured from the edge of tree bole to tree bole. Occasional specimens of small trees and/or brush may be retained provided they do not contribute to the vertical continuity of fuels within the residual stand. Conifer retention shall be in the following order: Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas fir, Incense Cedar, White Fir. California Black Oak is scheduled for retention. No commercial products will be harvested or removed from the treatment area.

Within the 60.5 acres of treatment units affected by the fire, the proposed project will remove standing and downed dead woody debris 5" DBH and greater to facilitate natural and artificial regeneration and development of forest structure through time.

Conifer Snags 16"+ DBH and which are 20 feet tall or greater shall be retained at a minimum rate of 2 per acre where they exist in the preharvest stand provided they do not pose a safety risk during and following operations, and provided that habitat feature is not present adjacent to the treatment area. Live riparian hardwood and other riparian species in both burned and unburned treatment units will be retained and left unaltered unless removal is required for operability.

Equipment employed in these methodologies may include any combination of the following: mechanical masticator, tracked chipper, bob cat skid steer, excavator, small chipper, and chainsaws. Mechanical mastication will occur on slopes up to 45% extending into isolated treatment areas up to 55% in areas with a low to moderate Erosion Hazard Rating determination.

Environmental Impact Analysis

Aesthetics

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

As the proposed project is designed to reduce hazardous fuels in locations susceptible to high severity wildfire, mixed conifer and shrub habitats within these portions of the project area will appear “thinned” and of reduced stand density. However, the larger, dominant native conifers will be retained, enhancing the general forested appearance within the project area. Thus, the proposed action will not degrade the existing visual character of the site or its surroundings.

In the treatment areas where high severity wildfire has occurred, the aesthetic quality of the land has been compromised. In such treatment areas, this project is designed to restore the damaged mixed conifer and shrub habitats through the removal of dead woody debris to promote effective natural regeneration and support planting of artificial regeneration if needed. The long term result of this treatment will be a return of the forested structure of the land and with it the aesthetic quality of the treatment units. Therefore, treatment within the burn-scarred treatment units will only enhance the visual appearance of the sites and their surroundings.

Air Quality

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ Yes ☐ No The local Air Quality Management District guidelines for dust abatement and other air quality concerns were reviewed for this project.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District Rule 226, Dust Control, was reviewed as part of project design. The proposed operations, by nature of equipment operation, are governed by Rule 226. The proposed mastication operations are consistent with the intent and standards of Rule 226. Equipment operators shall take reasonable precaution to prevent excessive dust emissions through appropriate operational strategy to limit the emission and/or airborne transport of fugitive dust. The project contractor will be required to be compliant with the District and/or CARB permit prior to the commencement of operations. All activities associated with the project will be consistent with the parameters of the subject permit. No significant impact to air quality is expected from project implementation.

The project proposes grapple pile and hand pile burning. Creation of smoke will occur as a result of this project. All burn operations will occur in compliance with all standards set forth by the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD) Smoke Management Plan and NSAQMD Air Pollution Permit.

Agriculture and Forest Resources

This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

X Yes No Would any trees be felled? If yes, discuss protection of nesting birds necessary.

Yes **X** No Would the project convert any prime or unique farmland?

Yes **X** No Would the project result in the conversion of forest land or timberland to non-forest use?

X This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

Conifer trees 12" or less will be machine masticated or cut and chipped in treatment areas unaffected by wildfire. In these same treatment units, conifer snags 16"+ DBH and over 20 feet tall shall be retained at a minimum rate of 2 per acre where they exist in the preharvest stand provided they do not pose a safety risk during and following operations. The live forest overstory canopy will remain largely untouched from the prescribed treatment. The burn-scarred treatment units will experience the removal and chipping of all dead woody debris and snags greater than 5" DBH to facilitate regrowth of forest structure.

If operations are scheduled to occur during the nesting period of March 1 to August 15 annually, all project areas will be surveyed by the RPF or contract wildlife biologist for nests prior to operations. Identified nest trees will be retained. A discussion of potential impacts to each bird species identified during scoping can be found below in the "Biological Resources" section. No significant impact to agriculture or forest resources is expected from project implementation.

Biological Resources

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.
☒ Yes ☐ No Will the project potentially effect biological resources?
☒ Yes ☐ No Was a current California Natural Diversity Database review completed? Results discussed below:
☒ Yes ☐ No Was a biological survey of the project area completed? Results discussed below:
☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

Biological Scoping:

A scoping process was conducted to identify species of plants, animals, and habitats that could potentially be impacted by the proposed project. Sources used include the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (November 2022, Chester, Crescent Mills, Quincy, Spring Garden, Blue Nose Mountain 7.5' USGS Quad), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS, November 2022) search of rare plants "Nine Quad Search" for the Crescent Mills, Quincy, Spring Garden, and Blue Nose Mountain 7.5' Quads. Results of the scoping process indicated that the project area may present suitable habitat for fifteen plant species of listed status or of special concern, and twelve wildlife species.

Floristic Survey Results:

Table 1, attached, provides the plant species identified during scoping, which include the woolly-fruited sedge, white beaked-rush, Webber's milk-vetch, watershield, pointed broom sedge, tall alpine-aster, sticky pyrrocoma, Quincy lupine, hairy marsh hedge-nettle, Follett's monardella, darlingtonia seep, Constance's rockcress, California twisted spikerush, brownish beaked rush, and Webber's Ivesia. None of the aforementioned species were located within the project units during the RPF's 6/2022-8/2022 floristic surveys. Project implementation will not significantly adversely affect potential habitat for the subject floristic species. As such adverse impacts to these floristic resources are not anticipated.

Wildlife Survey Results

Table 2, attached, provides the wildlife species identified during scoping, which include the northern goshawk, greater sandhill crane, foothill yellow-legged frog, bank swallow, pallid bat, bald eagle, American badger, yellow rail, Sierra Nevada red fox, southern long-toed salamander, Townsend's big-eared bat, and the western bumble bee. Three species of bumblebee, including Crotch bumble bee (Bombus crotchii), Franklin's bumble bee (Bombus franklini), and Suckley cuckoo bumble bee (Bombus suckleyi) were included in the scoping process and the CNDDB search yielded no prior detections of any of these three candidate species. Following scoping, survey strategy was designed by the RPF focusing on habitat elements and features known to indicate the presence of the species listed in the table above. During June – August 2022, the project area was ocularly surveyed for wildlife resources by the RPF for species of "moderate" or greater potential of occurrence. None of the aforementioned species, or evidence of their presence, was located during the RPF's wildlife survey.

The proposed project, as designed, will not eliminate the habitat elements utilized by the aforementioned species. Project treatment specifications have provided for retention of clumps of brush when located outside of conifer dripline, retention of snags over 16" DBH, retention of all Black Oak, retention of large, downed, woody debris. Streamside areas will not be altered, and watercourse protection zones will only receive minor treatment of surface and ladder fuels. These provisions will provide for the continued habitat of this aforementioned species. Adverse impacts to this species as a result of the proposed project are not anticipated.

Table 1, attached, provides all biological/floristic scoping results and supporting information. Within treatment units unaltered by wildfire in the last decade, the proposed project will not adversely affect the habitat for the aforementioned species as operations will retain native vegetation in a mosaic fashion, enhancing the native stand type species composition. Within treatment units affected by wildfire, biological structure and function has been compromised. The proposed project will aid in the re-establishment of the native conifer species which will contribute to the forest ecosystem functions over time.

No significant impact to biological resources is expected from project implementation.

Cultural Resources/Tribal Cultural Resources

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.
☒ Yes ☐ No Was a current archaeological records check completed? Results discussed below:
☒ Yes ☐ No Was an archaeological survey of the project area completed? Results discussed below:
☐ Yes ☒ No Will the project effect any historic, archaeological or tribal cultural resources?
☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The Professional Archaeologist's survey report will be attached to this Environmental Review Report Form upon completion.

Energy

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.
☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The project entails hazardous fuel reduction and site preparation activities. Activities associated with project implementation include treatment of woody material to meet forest health objectives. The succinct project design ensures effective project implementation and as such, adverse impacts to energy are not anticipated as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

Geology and Soils

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

Soils within the project area were analyzed for determination of the Erosion Hazard Rating, which was determined to be MODERATE. During analysis, soils within the project boundaries were found to be conducive to the proposed fuel reduction activities and related equipment use. Minor soil disturbance associated with equipment use may occur. However, no machinery will be operating on slopes exceeding 55%, no new road construction or reconstruction will occur, and no equipment operations shall occur if saturated soils exist. Saturated soil conditions means that soil and /or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions include, but are not limited to: 1) areas of ponded water, 2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surface material during timber operations, 3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, 4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produce a wet slurry, or 5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials. The aforementioned restrictions will prevent adverse soil impacts such as soil erosion and/or the loss of topsoil. There are no known unstable features, such as past landslides, within or adjacent to the project area. The project is not located on a geologic stratum known to be unstable, or upon expansive soils. No significant impact to geology and soils is expected from project implementation.

A full itemization of soil types present within the project area is provided in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Soil Type Present within Plumas Disadvantaged Communities Project Area

Soil Type	Parent Material	EHR	Texture/Depth/Drainage	% Of Project Area
Kistirn-Aiken-Deadwood families complex	Residuum weathered from mica, schist, and andesite	Moderate	Very gravelly silty loam; Well drained; medium surface runoff; moderate permeability	85%
Skalan-Deadwood-Kistirn families complex	Residuum weathered from schist, mica, and greenstone	Moderate	Gravelly sandy silt loam; well drained; moderate surface runoff; moderately rapid permeability	10%
Gube family	Weathered lacustrine deposits derived from sandstone	Moderate	Gravelly loam; Well drained; high to very high surface runoff; low permeability	2%
Forgay-Urban land complex	Alluvium weathered from mixed rock	Moderate	Extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam; extremely well drained; low surface runoff; moderately rapid permeability	2%
Greenhorn loam	mixed alluvium weathered predominantly from meta-sedimentary rock	Moderate	Loam; Poorly drained; low surface runoff; moderate permeability	1%

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ Yes ☒ No Would the project generate significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

☐ Yes ☒ No Would these GHG emissions result in a significant impact on the environment? Discuss below:

☐ Yes ☒ No Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? Discuss below:

California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target (Plan) is guided by the objective to reduce emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by year 2030. The Plan states that successful implementation of existing programs has put California on track to achieve the 2020 target. The Plan specifies the importance of balancing "...GHG emissions reductions and carbon sequestration with other cobenefits, such as clean air, wildlife and pollinator habitat, strong economies, food, fiber and renewable energy production, and water supply."

The California Forest Carbon Plan - 2018 also describes goals and related specific actions to improve overall forest health, enhance carbon storage resilience, increase sequestration, and reduce GHG emissions, and provides principles and policies to guide and support those actions. Section 2.6 of the Plan, Treatments to Address Forest Resilience and Carbon, specifically mentions thinning of overstocked stands as a means of stand-density reduction that is an essential tool "…to restore forest health and resiliency and to enable forests to be net sinks of carbon over time and to provide a range of other ecosystem and social benefits". Page 24 of the Plan further confirms this concept, stating "Extensive and timely thinning of significant areas of California's forests…will make forests healthier and more resilient to insects and disease for many generations to come, while significantly reducing the threats to life, property, forest carbon stocks, and other forest benefits".

A thinning from below prescription will be utilized within the project area to remove suppressed and intermediate, trees from the area, leaving fewer, well-spaced dominant and codominant trees as the residual stand. In treatment units that have in recent years experienced high severity wildfire, the project focus will reside with the removal of dead and dying woody debris over 5" DBH. These actions are effectively fuel reduction management actions. The Forest Carbon Plan describes on pages 24-25 that "Although fuels reduction treatments result in short-term forest carbon losses through biomass removal, studies have shown that carbon can quickly be recovered to pre-treatment levels if large, fire-tolerant overstory trees are not removed in large quantities. Treatments also reduce the impact of future stress events on the remaining trees, allowing them to continue to sequester and grow. The net result is that, within a decade or two of treatment, the larger, more resilient remaining trees and other forest carbon pools (e.g., soils) will contain the carbon lost due to the treatment removal of biomass and the stand will be growing at a faster rate than if the treatment had not occurred." As described above, the proposed project is consistent with the California Forest Carbon Plan - 2018.

The Cal Fire Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Simple Spreadsheet was utilized to assess the overall greenhouse gas sequestration and emissions resulting from fuel reduction activities associated with this project. Treatment of the 910.9-acre project area over an estimated 192-day period indicates the total project estimated emissions to be 12,361 tons. However, when considered with the estimated carbon sequestration rate of the project area, only 3.7 years is required to sequester the carbon emissions of the overall project. The implementation of this project will not cause a significant adverse impact in regard to the production of greenhouse gases.

Regarding temporary impacts to carbon sequestration, the calculated 3.7 years for carbon to be recouped within the project area is a minor and temporary setback in regard to an overall increase in carbon sequestration through time. This temporary impact is mitigated through the benefits to forest health in the form of increased growth rates, increased stand health and vigor, reduction of intertree competition, encouragement of natural regeneration, reduced risk of catastrophic wildfire, and the reestablishment of mixed-conifer forest vegetation to sequester carbon where its ability to do so has otherwise been damaged or lost. This project, as proposed, will not have a significant impact on the annual release of greenhouse gases. No adverse impacts to Greenhouse Gas Emissions is anticipated with this project. The Cal Fire GHG Simple Spreadsheet has been attached to this document.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

Hazards could result from the use of chainsaws for tree felling and operating mastication equipment. All necessary precautions will be implemented to ensure personnel safety including the proper use of personal protective equipment and appropriate training associated with the proper use of chainsaws. Crews will not be allowed to use equipment or conduct work beyond their level of training. Hazardous materials to be used in connection with project work include fuel for transportation and equipment, and gasoline and lubricants for chain saws. All treatment contractors will operate in accordance to their respective Spill Prevention Plan, which provides certified process and procedure for proper use, handling, and mitigating hazardous materials.

Hydrology and Water Quality

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ Yes ☒ No Will the project potentially affect any watercourse or body of water?

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

Mechanized equipment will be utilized for the proposed hazardous fuel reduction activities. For the protection of water quality, existing drainage patterns, and to minimize surface runoff and surface erosion, the following watercourse protection standards have been established for the project, which contains several watercourses of Classes I-III. All watercourses will be protected according to the watercourse classification below.

Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ) and Equipment Limitation Zones (ELZ) will be flagged by the RPF prior to operations. No equipment operations shall occur within the WLPZ or ELZ. WLPZ/ELZ widths as measured on the ground by slope are below:

WLPZ/ELZ Widths According to Watercourse Classification and Slope

Class	Slope 0-30%	31-50%	50%+
I	100’	125’	150’
II	50’	75’	100’
III-IV	25’	50’	75’

Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones are designed to protect water temperature, filter strip properties, upslope stability, and fish and wildlife values. At least 50% of the overstory and 50% of the understory canopy covering the ground and adjacent waters shall be left in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of operations. The residual overstory canopy shall be composed of at least 25% of the existing overstory conifers. Within WLPZs, minimum canopy closure of dominant and codominant trees shall be 50%. Compliance with the WLPZ restrictions during project implementation will prevent significant adverse effects to water resources during treatment activities.

The project entails treatment of native shrubs and brush and will have no effect on groundwater supplies. Through the establishment of the WLPZs, existing drainage patterns will be protected. The project will not alter the course of any stream or river.

Equipment shall not operate during saturated soil conditions, which means that soil and /or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions include, but are not limited to: 1) areas of ponded water, 2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surface material during timber operations, 3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, 4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produce a wet slurry, or 5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials. Given the aforementioned parameters, adverse impacts to water resources and hydrology are not anticipated as a result of the proposed operations.

Land Use and Planning

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The project does not involve restructuring of established communities. The project is in conformance with the Plumas County General Plan, local zoning ordinances, and Plumas County Community Wildfire Prevention Plan. Habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans do not exist for the project area or vicinity. As such, adverse impacts to land use planning as a result of project implementation are not expected.

Mineral Resources

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The project does not involve the use of known mineral resources and does not occur in an area of locally important mineral resource recovery program as indicated in any local, specific, or other land use plan. Hence, adverse impacts to mineral resources as a result of the proposed project are not expected.

Noise

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The proposed project will entail the use of heavy equipment for mastication or chipping of upland brush and conifer trees within all treatment units. Equipment operations associated with the proposed activities will be within the allowable noise limits established by the County of Plumas. During implementation, there could be an increase in normal noise levels due to activity associated with the operation of heavy equipment. However, equipment operations shall be limited to the hours of 7am to 5pm, Monday through Saturday. Normal noise levels will return once fuels reduction treatment is completed. Adverse impacts to ambient noise levels are not anticipated as a result of project implementation.

Population and Housing

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The proposed project will reduce hazardous fuels to meet forest health objectives. This project involves hazardous fuels reduction in a residential area with no impact upon local population levels, distribution, or placement. The project will not displace any existing housing. Due to the increased fire resiliency from project implementation, the project has the potential to retain housing and population in the event of wildfire. Adverse impacts to population/housing are not expected as result of project implementation.

Public Services

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The proposed project will reduce hazardous fuels near residential areas with no impact upon public services. Involvement of fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public services are not required for project implementation. As such adverse impacts to public services as a result of project implementation is not expected.

Recreation

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The project area contains privately owned properties. There are no known recreational activities provided for or sponsored for the public within or adjacent to the project areas. There are no neighborhood or regional recreational facilities within or adjacent to project boundaries. No recreational facility construction is planned for this project. As such, adverse impacts to recreational resources as a result of implementation of the proposed project are not expected.

Transportation and Traffic

☐ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☒ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

This project involves hazardous fuels reduction near residential areas. Vegetation targeted for treatment will be masticated or chipped and broadcast in place and will remain on site. No wood product will be removed from the project site. Trucks carrying heavy equipment and personnel will travel along State Route 36, Feather River Drive , and other private, seasonal and private, permanent roadways. Each road to be utilized is capable of supporting the vehicular traffic associated with project operations. Nominal increase in traffic along access routes could occur as a result of project implementation as the project forester, equipment operators, and/or crewmembers will be accessing project units. This increase in traffic will be minor and insignificant. Temporary traffic control may be required to facilitate operations and provide for public safety, and will occur in accordance with an approved Encroachment Permit from the appropriate jurisdictional agency. Adverse impacts to transportation and traffic are not anticipated as a result of project implementation.

Utilities and Service Systems

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The project is a hazardous fuel reduction project and does not involve the creation or treatment of wastewater or, wastewater treatment facilities, does not place any demand on local water supplies, and does not produce any solid waste. As such, impacts to utilities/service systems are not anticipated as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

Wildfire

☒ This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.
☐ This topic could apply to this project, and results of the assessment are provided below:

The proposed project is designed to reduce hazardous fuels within and around the communities of Chester. Fuel reduction activities associated with this project will not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, but rather enhance and support emergency response and ingress/egress in the event of wildfire. The project will not expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors. Areas of reduced fuel loading resulting from project implementation will reduce fire risk to the residents of Chester, and surrounding neighborhoods by reducing the potential flame length, rate of spread, intensity and duration of wildfire within the wildland urban interface. Thus, the project does not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. The post- treatment stand will be a well-thinned forested landscape where the largest most fire-resilient trees have been retained. Equipment use during fire season will occur in compliance with the Public Resource Code Division 4, Chapter 6, Sections 4427 – 4442.

No significant adverse impact to wildfire is expected as a result of project implementation.

Changes Made to Avoid Environmental Impacts: Adverse environmental impacts have been avoided through careful review of site conditions prior to treatment method determination. Site soils, slope, biological habitat, and water resources were thoroughly examined during project design and layout. All cultural and historic resources along with water features have been afforded protection from equipment operations through the establishment of EEZs and ELZs. Trees scheduled for retention include the largest, most fire resilient trees or snags available in the preharvest project area. Tree removal during the nesting season of March 1 – August 15th annually will occur following focused nesting surveys. Sensitive plants have been identified during the scoping process and surveyed for, and protocol established should any such plant be located during project activities. The use of burning for slash abatement has been limited to only those treatment areas lacking other reasonable slash disposal options, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the greatest feasible extent.

Mandatory Findings of Significance:	**YES**	**NO**
(a) Does the project 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, 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?	☐	☒
(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 probably future projects.	☐	☒
(c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒

Justification for Use of a Categorical Exemption (discuss why the project is exempt, cite exemption number(s), and describe how the project fits the class): This project fits under the following class of Categorical Exemption:
15304 Minor Alterations to Land allows minor alteration of vegetation including fuel management activities to reduce volume of flammable vegetation, provided the activities do not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant/animal species or cause significant erosion and sedimentation of waters. Brush targeted for mastication and hand removal of small diameter conifers and upland brush paired with pile burning or chipping will be restricted to those that reduce the vertical and horizontal continuity of fuels. The proposed project has been designed to protect hydrology and water and soil resources to prevent significant erosion or sedimentation of waters. The project, as designed, is consistent with the use of a Categorical Exemption.

Conclusion:

☒ After assessing potential environmental impacts and evaluating the description for the various classes of categorical exemptions to CEQA, Feather River Resource Conservation District (FRRCD) has determined that the project fits within one or more of the exemption classes and no exceptions exist at the project t site which would preclude the use of this exemption. Feather River RCD considered the possibility of (a) sensitive location, (b) cumulative impact, (c) significant impact due to unusual circumstances, (d) impacts to scenic highways, (e) activities within a hazardous waste site, and (f) significant adverse change to the significance of a historical resource. A notice of exemption will be filed at the State Clearinghouse.

☐ After assessing potential environmental impacts and evaluating the description for the various classes of categorical exemptions to CEQA, FRRCD has determined that the project does not fit within the description for the various exemption classes or has found that exceptions exist at the project site that precludes the use of a categorical exemption for this project. Additional environmental review will be conducted and the appropriate CEQA document used may be a negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration.

Table 2. Plumas Fire Safe Council- Plumas Disadvantaged Communities Project: CNDDB Results

SciName	ComName	FedList	CalList	OthrStatus	Habitats	MicroHab	Potential For Occurrence
Accipiter gentilis	northern goshawk	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest | Subalpine coniferous forest | Upper montane coniferous forest	Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	Low; Project area contains suitable foraging grounds for the species, but does not contain suitable nesting habitat.
Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum	southern long-toed salamander	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | USFS_S-Sensitive	Marsh & swamp | Meadow & seep | Wetland	Prefers grain fields within 4 miles of a shallow body of water used as a communal roost site; irrigated pasture used as loafing sites.	Moderate; Project contains treatment units adjacent to suitable habitat. Treatments avoid wetlands, mitigating potential adverse effects to the species to a level of less than significant.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat.
Aplodontia rufa californica	Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland	Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.	Moderate; Project contains treatment units adjacent to suitable habitat. Treatment prescription will avoid alteration of riparian species, mitigating potential adverse effects to the species to a level of less than significant.
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	None	None		Aquatic	Strong preference for inhabiting submerged aquatic mosses.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFS_S-Sensitive			Moderate; Project area contains suitable habitat, but conifer habitat dominates the project area and hinders the growth of flowering species, therefore the foraging grounds of the species will not be impacted by operations. Thinning of small conifer species less than 12" DBH will occur. This will reduce surface and ladder fuels, proving a more fire resilient and diverse forest ecosystem. Adverse impacts to this species are not anticipated with the minor alteration to land being proposed.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Joshua tree woodland | Lower montane coniferous forest | Meadow & seep | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub | Sonoran thorn woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFS_S-Sensitive | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh | Meadow & seep	Freshwater marshlands.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Darlingtonia Seep	Darlingtonia Seep	None	None		Bog & fen | Wetland		Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	None	Endangered	IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Wetland	Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest | Oldgrowth	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Low; Project area contains suitable foraging grounds for the species, but does not contain suitable nesting habitat.
Lupinus dalesiae	Quincy lupine	None	None		Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Lower montane coniferous forest | Upper montane coniferous forest	Dry open or shaded slopes, summits, and trails. Plants often found in disturbed soils. 855-2500 m.	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during summer 2007 floristic surveys
Neothremma genella	golden-horned caddisfly	None	None		Aquatic	Larger population numbers downstream from the source and in more open areas.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Rana boylii pop. 2	foothill yellow-legged frog - Feather River DPS	Proposed Threatened	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Rana sierrae	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	Endangered	Threatened	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_EN-Endangered | USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic		Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh | Alkali playa | Alpine | Alpine dwarf scrub | Bog & fen | Brackish marsh | Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Cismontane woodland | Closed-cone coniferous forest | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal dunes | Coastal prairie | Coastal scrub | Desert dunes | Desert wash | Freshwater marsh | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Interior dunes | Ione formation | Joshua tree woodland | Limestone | Lower montane coniferous forest | Marsh & swamp | Meadow & seep | Mojavean desert scrub | Montane dwarf scrub | North coast coniferous forest | Oldgrowth | Pavement plain | Redwood | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Salt marsh | Sonoran desert scrub | Sonoran thorn woodland | Ultramafic | Upper montane coniferous forest | Upper Sonoran scrub | Valley & foothill grassland	Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat, as friable soils and open, uncultivated grounds are not found within the project area.
Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 1	Sierra Nevada red fox - southern Cascades DPS	None	Threatened	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine | Alpine boulder & rock field | Alpine dwarf scrub | Alpine snow & ice habitat | Montane dwarf scrub | Subalpine coniferous forest | Upper montane coniferous forest	May descend in winter to below subalpine zone consisting of red and white fir; as low as 1,400 meters (4,600 feet).	Moderate; Project area contains suitable habitat. Thinning of small conifer species less than 12" DBH will occur. This will reduce surface and ladder fuels, proving a more fire resilient and diverse forest ecosystem. Adverse impacts to this species are not anticipated with the minor alteration to land being proposed.

Table 1. Plumas Fire Safe Council - Plumas Disadvantaged Communities Project: CNPS Floristic Scoping

ScientificName	CommonName	Lifeform	CRPR	CESA	FESA	Blooming Period	Habitat	ElevationLow_ft	Elevation High_ft	Potential For Occurrence
Astragalus pulsiferae var. pulsiferae	Pulsifer's milk-vetch	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Aug(Sep)	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland	4265	5905	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Astragalus webberi	Webber's milk-vetch	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	2400	4100	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Boechera constancei	Constance's rockcress	perennial herb	1B.1	None	None	May-Jul	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	3200	6645	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Botrychium ascendens	upswept moonwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.3	None	None	(Jun)Jul-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	3660	9990	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Botrychium crenulatum	scalloped moonwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps	4160	10760	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Botrychium minganense	Mingan moonwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	Jul-Sep(Oct)	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (edges), Upper montane coniferous forest	4775	7155	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Botrychium montanum	western goblin	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.1	None	None	Jul-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	4805	7155	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat, outside of elevational range
Botrychium pinnatum	northwestern moonwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.3	None	None	Jul-Oct	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	5805	6695	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat, outside of elevational range
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.3	None	None	Jun-Sep	Marshes and swamps	0	7220	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Carex lasiocarpa	woolly-fruited sedge	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.3	None	None	Jun-Jul	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps	5580	6890	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Carex limosa	mud sedge	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Aug	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane	3935	8860	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Carex petasata	Liddon's sedge	perennial herb	2B.3	None	None	May-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland	1970	10895	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Carex scoparia var. scoparia	pointed broom sedge	perennial herb	2B.2	None	None	Jul-Sep	Marshes and swamps	3955	4200	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Carex sheldonii	Sheldon's sedge	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Riparian scrub	3935	6600	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Castilleja lassenensis	Lassen paintbrush	perennial herb	1B.3	None	None	Jun-Sep	Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest	3135	10235	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Corallorhiza trifida	northern coralroot	perennial rhizomatous herb (achlorophyllous)	2B.1	None	None	Jun-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (edges)	4495	5725	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Eleocharis torticulmis	California twisted spikerush	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.3	None	None	Jun-Jul	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	3295	3855	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Epilobium luteum	yellow willowherb	perennial stoloniferous herb	2B.3	None	None	Jul-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	4920	7200	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat as aquatic environments and riparian areas were excluded from treatment.
Eremogone cliftonii	Clifton's eremogone	perennial herb	1B.3	None	None	Apr-Sep	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	1495	6825	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous
Erigeron lassenianus var. deficiens	Plumas rayless daisy	perennial herb	1B.3	None	None	Jun-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest	4460	6495	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during floristic surveys
Eriogonum umbellatum var. ahartii	Ahart's buckwheat	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland	1310	6560	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Frangula purshiana ssp. ultramafica	Caribou coffeeberry	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	2705	6330	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during floristic surveys
Hemieva ranunculifolia	buttercup-leaf hemieva	perennial herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Aug	Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	4920	8205	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Ivesia webberi	Webber's ivesia	perennial herb	1B.1	None	FT	May-Jul	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland	3280	6810	Low; the species is believed to have been extirpated from its range in American Valley
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's rush	perennial herb	2B.3	None	None	Jul-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest (mesic)	1200	6560	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Lewisia cantelovii	Cantelow's lewisia	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Oct	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	1085	4495	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Lomatium roseanum	adobe lomatium	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	4800	7400	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Meesia uliginosa	broad-nerved hump moss	moss	2B.2	None	None	Jul-Oct	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	3970	9200	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Monardella follettii	Follett's monardella	perennial shrub	1B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest	1970	6560	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during floristic surveys

Oreostemma elatum	tall alpine-aster	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	Jun-Aug	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	3295	6890	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Orthocarpus bracteosus	rosy orthocarpus	annual herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep	Meadows and seeps	3380	6070	Low; the species is believed to have been extirpated from its range in Indian Valley
Penstemon personatus	closed-throated beardtongue	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep(Oct)	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	3495	6955	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during floristic surveys
Poa sierrae	Sierra blue grass	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.3	None	None	Apr-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest	1200	4920	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Potamogeton epihydrus	Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.2	None	None	(Jun)Jul-Sep	Marshes and swamps	1210	7125	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Potamogeton praelongus	white-stemmed pondweed	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.3	None	None	Jul-Aug	Marshes and swamps (lakes, deep water)	5905	9845	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Pyrrocoma lucida	sticky pyrrocoma	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	Jul-Oct	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	2295	6400	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during floristic surveys
Ranunculus macounii	Macoun's buttercup	perennial herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Jul	Great Basin scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland	4595	5905	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Rhamnus alnifolia	alder buckthorn	perennial deciduous shrub	2B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest	4495	6990	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Rhynchospora alba	white beaked-rush	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Aug	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps	195	6695	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Rhynchospora capitellata	brownish beaked-rush	perennial herb	2B.2	None	None	Jul-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	150	6560	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Schoenoplectus subterminalis	water bulrush	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.3	None	None	Jun-Aug(Sep)	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps (montane lake margins)	2460	7380	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	Jun-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps (mesic)	0	6890	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Sedum albomarginatum	Feather River stonecrop	perennial herb	1B.2	None	None	May-Jun	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest	855	6400	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Sedum paradisum ssp. paradisum	Canyon Creek stonecrop	perennial herb	1B.3	None	None	May-Jun	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest	985	6235	Moderate; Not detected within the project area during previous floristic surveys
Stachys pilosa	hairy marsh hedge-nettle	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.3	None	None	Jun-Aug	Great Basin scrub, Meadows and seeps	3935	5805	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Stellaria longifolia	long-leaved starwort	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	None	None	May-Aug	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps (mesic), Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest	2955	6005	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	northern slender pondweed	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	2B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)	985	7055	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Trichodon cylindricus	cylindrical trichodon	moss	2B.2	None	None		Broadleafed upland forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	165	6570	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat
Utricularia intermedia	flat-leaved bladderwort	perennial stoloniferous herb (carnivorous) (aquatic)	2B.2	None	None	Jul-Aug	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps (lake margins), Meadows and seeps (mesic), Vernal pools	3935	8860	Low; Project area does not contain suitable habitat

GHG Simple Spreadsheet - General Information

Project Name	PDC	Blue = Variable Inputs
Project Acres	910.9	Black = Equation Produced Data
Total Project Days	192	Red = Constants

Exhaust CO2 Emissions

Total Round Trip Miles	60
# of Chainsaws	5
# of Chippers	3
Diesel Kilograms/Gal	10.15
Gas Kilograms/Gal	8.91
Pounds of CO_2/Kilogram	2.20462
One Chipper Gas Gal/day	10
Crew Bus MPG	8
Chainsaw Gas Gal/Day/Saw	1.5
Conversion Factor Pounds to Tons	2000
Conversion Factor Tons of Biomass to Tons CO_2	1.65

Crew Bus Total Miles	11,520	Chainsaws Total Gal Gas Needed	1440
Total Gal of Diesel Needed	1,440	Chipper Total Gal Gas Needed	5760
Total Kilograms of Diesel Produced	14,616	Total Kilograms of Gas Produced	18,590
Diesel Total Pounds of CO_2 Produced	32,223	Gas Total Pounds of CO_2 Produced	40,985
Diesel Total Tons CO_2	16	Gas Total Tons of CO_2 Produced	20

Smoke or Decay CO2 Emissions

Est. Biomass Tons Per Acre Removed (Fuel Model)	8.2
Biomass Total Tons Removed	7469.38
Total Tons of CO_2	12324

Final Outputs

Total Tons of CO_2 for Project	12361
Sequestration Rate 2 - 6 Tons/Ac/Yr (stocked Sierra mixed conifer)	1
Total Sequestration Rate/Yr	3343.003
Years Required for Complete Sequestration	3.7