# APPENDIX A: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Appendix A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Adams Pond Restoration Project

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Tehama County, California

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(d), when adopting a mitigated negative declaration, the lead agency will adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) that ensures compliance with Mitigation Measures required for project approval. The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) is the lead agency for the Adams Pond Restoration Project and has approved this MMRP as a part of the final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) supporting the project. Monitoring activities will be completed by the Project Manager listed in this IS/MND. The MMRP lists the Mitigation Measures developed in the IS/MND which were designed to reduce environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level. This MMRP also identifies the party responsible for implementing the measure, defines when the Mitigation Measure must be implemented, and which party or public agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with the measure.

**Potentially Significant Effects and Mitigation Measures**
The following is a list of the resources that will be potentially affected by the project and the Mitigation Measures made part of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. Included are Biological Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Hydrology and Water Quality.

## Biological Resources

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-GEN 1**: Prior to ground-disturbing activities, all construction personnel shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Training conducted by the biologist. The training will include identification of species likely or known to occur within the Project Area including Northwestern pond turtle, Foothill yellow legged frog, Western spadefoot toad, Grasshopper sparrow, Golden eagle, Bald eagle, Yellow-breasted chat, Yellow warbler, Pallid bat, Western red bat, Ringtail, Mountain lion, and American badger, their habitat requirements, regulatory protections, and required impact avoidance measures. Handouts with photos of the special status species with Biologist and RCDTC contact information will be distributed to workers. Handouts must remain with the workers at all times.

**Schedule:** **PRE-CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party:** RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
**Monitoring Party:** RCDTC
**Initials:** _____
**Date:** _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-GEN-2 –** The contractor shall stop work immediately and notify the on-site biologist and RCDTC if a live or dead Northwestern pond turtle, Foothill yellow legged frog, Western spadefoot toad, Grasshopper sparrow, Golden eagle, Bald eagle, Yellow-breasted chat, Yellow warbler, Pallid bat, Western red bat, Ringtail, Mountain lion, and American badger are found within the work limits. The contractor can resume work upon the direction of RCDTC. Only a permitted biologist may handle wildlife.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party:** CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
**Monitoring Party:** RCDTC
**Initials:** _____
**Date:** _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-GEN-3**: The biologist shall document all pre-construction surveys and monitoring observations and shall prepare and submit a summary report to the RCDTC and CDFW upon completion of the project.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, PRIOR TO VEGETATION REMOVAL, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-1:** The biologist shall survey the Project Limits for Northwestern pond turtle, Western spadefoot toad, and Foothill yellow-legged frog no more than 72 hours prior to the installation of Erosion Controls / Turtle Exclusion Fence.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC / BIOLOGIST

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-2:** Per the Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan (Figure 5), temporary exclusion fencing consisting of staked, buried silt fencing shall be installed by hand at Staging Areas 1 & 2; and, between aquatic habitats and the haul roads to prevent turtles from entering the work areas and to prevent the discharge of sediment to wetlands and waters. Stakes shall be no more than 10 feet apart and fencing shall be buried 6 inches. The silt fencing shall not be buried when it crosses the flow lines of drainages, streams, or channels. Staging Area 2 shall be totally enclosed with a silt fence gate at the entrance and exit. The Staging Area 2 entrance and exit shall be closed at the end of each workday.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-3:** Worker and visitor vehicles shall be parked at the northern Staging Area (Staging Area 1). Works and visitors are not allowed to drive their vehicles onto the site, past the driveway to Staging Area 1. Safety fencing shall be installed across the site access and between the southern isolated pond and the excavation limits (Figure 5) and signs shall be posted at the safety fence that read *"Sensitive Habitat – Pedestrian Access Only -Vehicles not Allowed Past this Point without a Biologist Present"*.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-4:** A biologist shall be present to monitor: 1.) the initial mobilization of equipment and demobilization of equipment into Staging Area 2; 2.) during the installation of turtle exclusion fencing; 3.) during water drawdown activities, 4.) during the removal and installation of large wood; and 5.) during the removal of sediment within 100 feet from the water's edge.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-5:** Construction vehicles such as excavators, tractors, bulldozers, water trucks, generators etc. shall be brought into Staging Area 2 at the start of construction and remain onsite, southeast of the pond overflow during construction. The construction vehicles shall be removed from Staging Area 2 at the end of the construction. The biologist shall be on site during mobilization and demobilization of vehicles to and from Staging Area 2.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-6:** Any other large equipment such as delivery trucks or fuel trucks must be accompanied to Staging Area 2 by the biologist or designee. The RCDTC shall be notified 2 days in advance of deliveries or fuel trucks that need to travel past the Sensitive Habitat Safety fencing to arrange for a biologist escort.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-7:** The Porto-potty shall be stationed at Staging Area 1.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-8:** Equipment, vehicles and materials are to be stored in designated Staging Areas at the end of each workday.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-9:** Work is restricted to daylight hours. No work may be allowed to occur on site prior to sunrise or after sundown.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-10:** Turtle Exclusion Fencing (TEF) shall be inspected each day and maintained in good working order. The contractor shall reinstall and/or repair downed or disturbed TEF or erosion controls immediately upon discovery. All erosion controls and TEF shall be removed completely from the project area upon completion of work.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-HERP-11:** Each day, prior to the start of construction, the biologist or designee shall conduct daily clearance sweeps of work areas, silt fencing, safety fencing, and Staging Areas. A biologist shall remain on-call during all ground-disturbing activities in the event sensitive species are found within the work limits.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NWPT-1:** Ground-disturbing activities within 300 feet of suitable aquatic habitat shall be scheduled outside the Northwestern pond turtle nesting period of May 1 through July 31.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NWPT-2:** If turtles are found within active work zones, work shall be halted, and the contractor shall notify RCDTC and the biologist. The RCDTC will notify CDFW. Turtles and any other animal may only be captured, handled, or relocated by an authorized biologist with a CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit. Otherwise, turtles shall be allowed to move out of the work area on their own.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NWPT-3:** The draw down of the pond and excavation of sediment adjacent to and within the draw down area shall occur as late in the project schedule as possible. The removal of sediment shall not result in the dewatering of the pond. Prior to the start of the pond draw down, a measuring gage shall be installed in the deepest part of the pond. The pond shall be drawn down to a depth no shallower than 3 feet at its deepest point, maintaining a wet area large enough to avoid impacting NWPT.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: CONTRATOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NWPT-4:** The drawdown of Adams Pond shall be completed in accordance with an approved Water Management Plan reviewed by the RCDTC and the CDFW. Gasoline- or diesel-powered pumps shall not be allowed within the limits of the pond or adjacent wetlands. Pumping rates shall be managed to maintain adequate water depth (no less than 3 feet at the pond's deepest point) and to prevent stranding of aquatic species. Discharge locations shall include sediment and turbidity controls (e.g., sediment bags, vegetated buffers).

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NWPT-5**: Existing large wood found within the existing wetted portion of the pond that is currently used by basking turtles shall be photographed. If any of the existing large wood used for basking must be removed, that large wood shall be removed only after the pond level has dropped and the wood has been exposed. The wood shall then be carefully removed and stockpiled until the pond excavation is complete. Once excavation is complete, the wood will be reinstalled at the water's edge along the same general alignment, orientation and sun exposure. If the original large wood is unsalvageable, the biologist shall select other suitable large wood structure for installation at the water's edge. The biologist shall monitor the removal of the wood and installation of the wood.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-FYLF-1**: If Foothill yellow legged frog adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs are observed during the pre-construction survey, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC immediately who will coordinate with CDFW to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid impacting the species. Work shall not begin in that area until appropriate consultation and clearance are obtained.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-TOAD-1**: Project activities will be scheduled, **outside of the western spadefoot breeding period of** December–April (depending on rainfall).

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-TOAD-2**: If Western spadefoot toad adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs are observed during the pre-construction survey, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC immediately who will coordinate with CDFW to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid impacting the species. Work shall not begin in that area until appropriate consultation and clearance are obtained.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BIRD-1:** If tree removal, vegetation clearing, or the onset of potentially disturbing activities such as mobilization or construction activities will occur during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a biologist shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys within 7 days prior to the start of site activities. Survey limits shall include at least 500 feet for raptors and 100 feet for passerines as measured from the project footprint including access and haul roads.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NEST-1:** If an active non-raptor nest is located within the project limits or within 100 feet of construction activities, a100 foot no-disturbance buffer shall be installed around the nest site until the biologist determines nesting is complete and fledglings have left the area.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NEST-2:** A biological monitor shall oversee activities near established nesting buffers to ensure compliance and that adults and young are not disturbed. Nesting buffer distances may be adjusted by the biologist depending on site conditions and species sensitivity. Work may be modified, suspended, or halted if monitoring shows adverse effects to adults or young.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NEST-3:** If an active raptor nest (including eagles, hawks, owls, or falcons) is identified within the project work limits or within 500 feet of the construction area, all tree removal, vegetation clearing, grading, and other potentially disturbing activities shall be temporarily suspended. A biologist shall evaluate the nest site and surrounding habitat and consult with the CDFW through the RCDTC to establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer. The buffer shall be clearly marked in the field and maintained intact until the biologist determines, in consultation with CDFW, that the young have successfully fledged and the nest is no longer active, or until CDFW authorizes adjustment of the buffer. No construction activities shall occur within the designated buffer area while the nest remains active.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-NEST-4:** An inactive raptor nest shall not be removed without prior approval of CDFW and USFWS as appropriate. If the contractor must cut down a tree with a raptor nest, the contractor shall contact the biologist and the RCDTC. The RCDTC shall contact CDFW and USFWS as appropriate for approval to remove the nest.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-GOLD-1**: If the onset of potentially disturbing activities such as mobilization, vegetation removal or construction activities will occur during the nesting season for Golden Eagle (January 1 – August 31), a biologist shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys within 7 days prior to the start of site activities. The survey shall include all suitable nesting habitat within at least a 1.0-mile radius of all proposed work areas.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-GOLD-2:** If an active Golden eagle nest is identified within 1.0 mile of the Project Area, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC who will notify USFWS and CDFW for direction. Work within 1.0 mile of a nest during the breeding season is prohibited unless approved by USFWS and CDFW. A biologist shall monitor the nest during construction to ensure compliance and has the authority to stop work if Golden eagle nest disturbance is observed.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BALD-1:** Bald eagle sightings shall be reported to the biologist and RCDTC.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST-CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-1:** Prior to any vegetation removal, a biologist will determine if pallid bats or Western red bats are roosting in the vegetation to be removed / disturbed.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-2**: If pallid bats or Western red bats are identified as roosting within the vegetation to be removed / disturbed, vegetation removal shall be suspended until a biologist, in consultation with CDFW, can establish appropriate measures to minimize impacts to these species.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-3**: To the extent possible, all direct disturbance to identified bat roosts shall occur between August 31 and May 1, in order to minimize the likelihood of injuring or killing juvenile bats during the period when they are still unable to fly.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSRUTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-4**: To the extent possible, the removal of trees or branches with defects (cavities, cracks, exfoliating bark, etc.) that provide potential bat roosting or bird roosting / nesting habitat will be avoided.

**Schedule: VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-5:** The removal of trees that provide suitable bat roosting (such as trees with deep bark crevices, snags, or holes) shall be conducted between August 31 and October 30, or earlier than October 30 if evening temperatures fall below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and/or more than a half inch of rainfall occurs within 24 hours. These dates correspond to the time period when bats would not be caring for non-volant young and have not yet entered torpor. A biologist shall monitor removal/trimming of trees that provide suitable bat roosting habitat.

**Schedule: VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BAT-6**: Tree removal/trimming shall occur over two consecutive days. On the first day in the afternoon, limbs and branches shall be removed using chainsaws only. Limbs with cavities, crevices, or deep bark fissures shall be avoided, and only branches or limbs without those features shall be removed. On the second day, the entire tree shall be removed. Prior to tree removal/trimming, each tree shall be shaken gently and several minutes shall pass before felling trees or limbs to allow bats time to arouse and leave the tree. The biologist shall search downed vegetation for dead or injured bat species and report any dead or injured special-status bat species to CDFW.

**Schedule: VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-RING-1**: If an active Ringtail den is discovered, a 100-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the den until it is confirmed by a biologist to be inactive. Buffers may be modified in consultation with the CDFW if site conditions warrant. A biological monitor shall be present during initial ground disturbance to ensure project activities do not impact Ringtail, it's young or the active den. The monitor shall have the authority to halt work if Ringtail or active dens are encountered.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-BADG-1:** If a badger den is identified within the proposed disturbance footprint or within 50 feet of the work limits, a 50-foot exclusion zones shall be installed around each den entrance. The configuration of exclusion zones should be circular, with a radius measured outward from the den entrance(s). Exclusion zones will be demarcated with staking and flagging that encircles each den or entrance but does not prevent access to the den by a badger. No construction activities will occur within the exclusion zones.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, EVERYONE

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-PLANT-1:** Prior to the start of construction, a botanist shall survey the project impact limits for special status plant species once in the Winter/Spring and once in the Summer. If special status plant species are identified within the project impact areas, the limits of the plants shall be flagged in the field and work shall be routed around those plants to avoid impacts to the species.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, VEGETATION CLEARING**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-PLANT-2:** Prior to accessing the site, all equipment and vehicles shall be washed and free of weed seed to avoid introducing invasive non-native species to the site.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

## Geology and Soils

**Mitigation Measure SOIL-MM 1:** Soils within the sediment disposal areas shall be contoured to match surrounding topography and compacted to the engineer's approval, followed by revegetation in accordance with the Post Construction Restoration Plan to prevent rill formation.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure SOIL-MM 2:** Permanent erosion controls shall be installed as designed and as recommended during construction to ensure the integrity of the restored disposal area and other restored areas.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure SOIL-MM 3:** The RCDTC or designated consultant shall inspect the site during the first year to ensure soil has remained in place and vegetation has become established. Any issues shall be corrected upon discovery.

**Schedule: POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONSULTANT

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure SOIL-MM 4:** The property owner shall inspect the site during and after the wet season and correct any erosion issues upon discovery and follow the Post Construction Monitoring Plan.

**Schedule: POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: PROPERTY OWNER

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

## Hazards and Hazardous Materials

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-MM 1:** Entrenched Silt fencing shall be installed around Staging Areas in accordance with the Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan. The entrance and exit of Staging Area 2 shall be closed at the end of each workday using silt fence with sandbags placed at the base of the silt fence.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-MM 2:** Hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum-based products, may be stored onsite within the confines of the staging areas and within secondary containment.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-MM 3:** Vehicles and equipment shall be fueled at **least 50 feet from aquatic resources** within the limits of the silt fence staging areas with a drip pan placed under the fuel tank.

**Schedule:** **DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-MM 4:** Vehicles and equipment shall be stored within the confines of the Silt Fence staging areas when not in use and at the end of each working day.

**Schedule:** **DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-MM 5:** Vehicles and equipment shall be inspected for fuel, lubricants and other petroleum-based leaks at the beginning of each working day. Any vehicles and equipment found to be leaking shall be repaired before putting that equipment into operation.

**Schedule:** **DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

## Hydrology and Water Quality

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 1:** Entrenched Silt fencing shall be installed around Staging Areas in accordance with the Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan. The entrance and exit of Staging Area 2 shall be closed at the end of each workday using silt fence with sandbags placed at the base of the silt fence.

**Schedule: PRE-CONSTRUCTION, DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 2:** Hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum-based products, may be stored onsite within the confines of the staging areas and within secondary containment.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 3:** Vehicles and equipment shall be fueled at **least 50 feet from aquatic resources** within the limits of the silt fence staging areas with a drip pan placed under the fuel tank.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 4:** Vehicles and equipment shall be stored within the confines of the Silt Fence staging areas when not in use and at the end of each working day.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 5:** Vehicles and equipment shall be inspected for fuel, lubricants and other petroleum-based leaks at the beginning of each working day. Any vehicles and equipment found to be leaking shall be repaired before putting that equipment into operation.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 6:** Soils within the sediment disposal areas shall be contoured to match surrounding topography and compacted to the engineer's approval, followed by revegetation in accordance with the Post Construction Restoration Plan to prevent rill formation.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION, POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 7:** Permanent erosion controls shall be installed as designed and as recommended during construction to ensure the integrity of the restored disposal area and other restored areas.

**Schedule: DURING CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONTRACTOR

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 8:** The RCDTC or designated consultant shall inspect the site during the first year to ensure soil has remained in place and vegetation has become established. Any issues shall be corrected upon discovery.

**Schedule: POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: RCDTC, CONSULTANT

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

**Mitigation Measure WQ-MM 9:** The property owner shall inspect the site during and after the wet season and correct any erosion issues upon discovery and follow the Post Construction Monitoring Plan.

**Schedule: POST CONSTRUCTION**
**Responsible Party**: PROPERTY OWNER

**Verification of Compliance**
Monitoring Party: RCDTC
Initials: _____
Date: _____

# APPENDIX B: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Appendix B: Best Management Practices

# Developed for the Adams Pond Restoration Project

## Air Quality

- **AIR-1:** The contract shall post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 24 hours. The telephone number of the District shall also be visible to ensure compliance with District Rule 4:1 & 4:24 (Nuisance and Fugitive Dust Emissions)
- **AIR-2**: The contractor shall maintain all equipment per manufacturer specifications to optimize fuel efficiency and minimize leaks or maintenance-related losses.
- **AIR-3:** Maximize to the extent feasible, the use of diesel construction equipment meeting current CARB certification standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines.
- **AIR-4:** Registration in the CARB DOORS program www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/ordiesel/ordiesel.htm and meeting all applicable standards for replacement and/or retrofit.
- **AIR-5:** All portable equipment, including generators and air compressors rated over 50 brake horse power, registered in the Portable Equipment Registration Program (www.arb.ca.gov/portable/portable.htm), or permitted through the District as a stationary source.
- **AIR-6:** The contractor shall limit idling of heavy equipment to five minutes or less consistent with CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measures.
- **AIR-7:** The contractor shall implement efficient haul route planning to minimize travel distances and redundant trips.
- **AIR-8:** The contractor shall retain a water truck or portable tank on-site for dust control and emergency response. The contractor shall source construction water from permitted existing sources and apply only as needed for dust control.
- **AIR-9:** Water shall be applied by means of truck(s), hoses and/or sprinklers as needed prior to any land clearing or earth movement to minimize dust emission.
- **AIR-10:** All visibly dry disturbed unpaved roads surface areas of operation shall be watered to minimize dust emission.
- **AIR-11:** Water shall be applied to disturbed areas as necessary.
- **AIR-12:** Haul roads shall be sprayed down at the end of the work shift to form a thin crust. This application of water shall be in addition to the minimum rate of application.
- **AIR-13:** Haul vehicles transporting soil into or out of the property shall be covered.
- **AIR-14:** On-site vehicles shall be limited to a speed which minimizes dust emissions on unpaved roads.
- **AIR-15:** Existing roads and streets adjacent to the project will be cleaned at least once per day unless conditions warrant a greater frequency.

- **AIR-16:** Vehicles entering or exiting construction area shall travel at a speed which minimizes dust emissions.
- **AIR-17:** Construction workers shall park in designated parking areas(s) to help reduce dust emissions.
- **AIR-18:** Soil pile surfaces shall be moistened if dust is being emitted from the pile(s). Adequately secured tarps, plastic or other material may be required to further reduce dust emissions.

## Cultural Resources

- **CUL-1:** Conduct a pre-construction cultural sensitivity briefing for all personnel, explaining the potential for unanticipated discoveries and procedures for halting work.
- **CUL-2:** If cultural resources (e.g., stone tools, bone, shell, or ceramics) are discovered, halt work within 50 feet of the find. A qualified archaeologist shall assess the resource and recommend appropriate treatment, including avoidance or documentation.
- **CUL-3:** If human remains are encountered, work shall stop immediately in the vicinity, and the Tehama County Coroner shall be notified. If remains are of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be contacted per PRC §5097.98, and the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) shall provide recommendations for treatment.
- **CUL-4:** Include the above discovery and consultation procedures in construction contracts and environmental training materials to ensure compliance by all field personnel.

## Energy

- **ENR-1:** The contractor shall maintain all equipment per manufacturer specifications to optimize fuel efficiency and minimize leaks or maintenance-related losses.
- **ENR-2:** The contractor shall limit idling of heavy equipment to five minutes or less consistent with CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measures.
- **ENR-3:** The contractor shall implement efficient haul route planning to minimize travel distances and redundant trips.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- **GHG-1:** The contractor shall maintain all equipment per manufacturer specifications to optimize fuel efficiency and minimize leaks or maintenance-related losses.
- **GHG-2:** The contractor shall limit idling of heavy equipment to five minutes or less consistent with CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measures.
- **GHG-3:** The contractor shall implement efficient haul route planning to minimize travel distances and redundant trips.

## Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- **HAZ-1:** The contractor shall prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (SPERP) detailing containment, cleanup, and reporting procedures for accidental releases.

- **HAZ-2:** Measures for handling and containment of hazardous substances should be in place to minimize the risk of accidental release.
- **HAZ-3:** Spill response materials are to remain onsite and accessible at all times, with placement near equipment staging or storage locations.
- **HAZ-4:** The contractor shall make personnel aware of general spill response procedures, including containment, cleanup, and reporting in accordance with regulatory guidance. Disposal of contaminated materials is to follow applicable local, state, and federal protocols.
- **HAZ-5**: The contractor shall follow spill prevention and control measures to avoid contamination of soil or water resources that could indirectly affect wildlife.
- **HAZ-6:** The contractor shall implement fire prevention measures including but not limited to:
  - Maintaining operational fire extinguishers on all heavy equipment and in construction vehicles;
  - Prohibiting idling near dry vegetation;
  - Ceasing operations during Red Flag Warning conditions if required by CAL FIRE or Tehama County.
- **HAZ-7:** The contractor shall conduct all activities in accordance with Cal/OSHA safety standards and Tehama County fire and hazardous materials regulations.

## Hydrology and Water Quality

- **WQ-1:** The contractor shall develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the 2022 California Construction Stormwater General Permit (Order 2022-0057-DWQ).
- **WQ-2:** Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be selected and implemented to minimize erosion, sediment transport, and pollutant discharge during construction activities.
- **WQ-3:** SWPPP will include a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan that outlines procedures for spill prevention and response, inspection and maintenance protocols, and staff training requirements. Responsible parties and emergency contacts will be designated.
- **WQ-4:** A copy of the SWPPP will be provided to all applicable personnel and maintained onsite for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.
- **WQ-5:** Spill response materials, such as kits and absorbents, will be staged nearby work areas and staging areas and accessible to all trained personnel.

## Noise

- **NOISE 1:** The contractor shall comply with all applicable local sound ordinances and manage equipment use to minimize excessive noise.
- **NOISE 2:** Hearing protection such as earplugs or earmuffs shall be used by all personnel operating or working near loud equipment.

## Public Services

- **PS-1:** Coordinate with CAL FIRE prior to construction to ensure compliance with seasonal fire restrictions and access requirements.
- **PS-2:** All equipment and heavy machinery shall be equipped with operational spark arresters and fire extinguishers.
- **PS-3:** The contractor shall retain a water truck or portable tank on-site for dust control and emergency response.
- **PS-4:** The contractor shall designate an on-site Safety Officer responsible for implementing fire prevention, spill response, and emergency contact protocols shall be designated.
- **PS-5:** All construction personnel shall be provided with safety and emergency training consistent with CAL FIRE and Tehama County standards.
- **PS-6:** The contractor shall develop a Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan.

## Transportation

- **TRN-1:** The contractor shall obtain necessary encroachment or haul route permits from Tehama County Public Works prior to construction.
- **TRN-2:** Heavy vehicle traffic shall be limited to designated haul routes and maintain safe operating speeds on rural roads.
- **TRN-3:** Traffic safety measures, such as signage, flagging, and speed control near active construction areas or when accessing the site from SR 36 shall be put into place as necessary.
- **TRN-4:** The contractor shall ensure that emergency access is maintained at all times and coordinate with CAL FIRE and Tehama County Sheriff's Office as needed
- **TRN-5:** The contractor shall restore all access roads and haul routes to pre-project conditions following completion of construction.

## Tribal Cultural Resources

- **TCR-1:** If any tribal cultural materials (e.g., stone tools, bone, shell, features, or other artifacts) are discovered during construction, work shall halt within 50 feet of the find. The TCRCD shall immediately notify the NAHC and consult with the affiliated tribe(s) to evaluate the discovery and determine appropriate treatment.
- **TCR-2:** If the discovery is determined to be a Tribal Cultural Resource, the TCRCD, in consultation with the tribe and a qualified archaeologist, shall develop and implement a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan prior to resuming work.
- **TCR-3:** If human remains are encountered, work shall stop immediately in the vicinity and the Tehama County Coroner shall be notified. If remains are of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be contacted per PRC §5097.98, and the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) shall provide recommendations for treatment.
- **TCR-4:** All field personnel shall receive a cultural and tribal sensitivity training prior to ground disturbance, led by a qualified archaeologist or tribal representative, to ensure awareness of procedures and respect for cultural heritage.

## Utilities and Service Systems

- **USS-1:** The contractor shall source construction water from permitted existing sources and apply only as needed for dust control or watering of restoration areas.
- **USS-2:** The contractor shall provide portable, self-contained sanitation facilities for construction personnel and ensure regular servicing by a licensed vendor. The portable, sanitation facility shall be stationed at Staging Area 1 within the confines of the silt fence.
- **USS-3:** The contractor shall collect, segregate, and dispose of **all solid waste** at permitted facilities, prioritizing recycling or reuse where feasible.
- **USS-4:** The contractor shall implement erosion and sediment control BMPs to manage stormwater and prevent discharge of sediment into nearby waterways.
- **USS-5:** The contractor shall handle any hazardous or contaminated waste materials per Tehama County Environmental Health Department and CalRecycle regulations.

## Wildfire

- **FIRE-1:** The contractor shall develop a Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan.
- **FIRE-2:** The contractor shall assign an on-site Safety Officer responsible for implementing fire prevention, spill response, and emergency contact protocols shall be designated.
- **FIRE-3:** The contractor shall train all construction personnel in fire prevention, response, and reporting procedures consistent with CAL FIRE and Tehama County standards. Crews shall be trained to understand and to monitor for ignition sources such as sparks or smoke.
- **FIRE-4:** The contractor shall **c**oordinate with CAL FIRE prior to construction to ensure compliance with seasonal fire restrictions and access requirements.
- **FIRE-5** The contractor shall ensure that emergency access is maintained at all times and coordinate with CAL FIRE and Tehama County Sheriff's Office as needed.
- **FIRE-6**: Construction shall be limited to non-critical fire weather periods and suspend operations during Red Flag Warnings or extreme wind conditions as directed by CAL FIRE. The Contractor will monitor prior to work and during construction amid fire seasons.
- **FIRE-7:** All construction vehicles and equipment shall be fitted with functional spark arresters, fire extinguishers, and emergency communication devices.
- **FIRE-8:** All designated staging areas and temporary haul roads shall be cleared of flammable vegetation.
- **FIRE-9:** The contractor shall maintain water trucks or portable tanks on-site for dust suppression and fire response during construction. Water storage units (e.g., water buffalo tanks, backpacks) shall be positioned nearby for emergency response.
- **FIRE-10:** Tools such as Pulaskis and shovels shall be kept onsite for establishing fire breaks if needed.
- **FIRE-11:** All activities shall be conducted in accordance with Cal/OSHA safety standards and Tehama County fire and hazardous materials regulations.

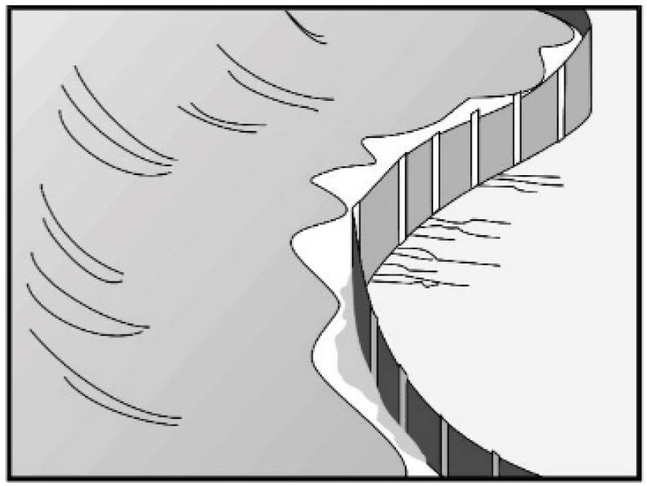
# APPENDIX C: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN SHEETS

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

## Best Measure Practices

### Silt Fence



#### Description and Purpose

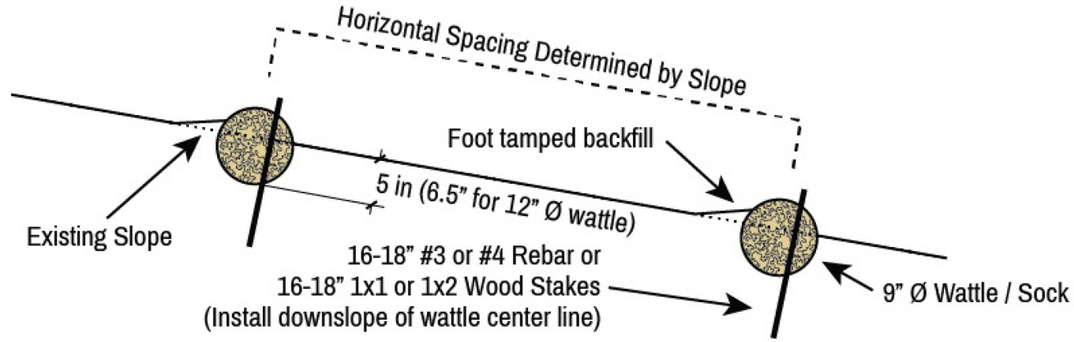
A silt fence is made of a filter fabric that has been entrenched, attached to supporting poles, and sometimes backed by a plastic or wire mesh for support. The silt fence detains sediment-laden water, promoting sedimentation behind the fence.

#### Suitable Applications

Silt fences are suitable for perimeter control, placed below areas where sheet flows discharge from the site. They should also be used as interior controls below disturbed areas where runoff may occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion. Silt fences are generally ineffective in locations where the flow is concentrated and are only applicable for sheet or overland flows. Silt fences are most effective when used in combination with erosion controls. Suitable applications include:

- Along the perimeter of a project.
- Below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Along streams and channels.
- Around temporary spoil areas and stockpiles.
- Below other small cleared areas.

### STRAW WATTLE (9" DIA.) INSTALLATION - ELEVATION VIEW




*Adapted from NRCS by Ecology Artisans | This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License*

**Waddles (Above) to be installed 6010 feet (varying by slope) on slopes greater than 25%.**

Wattles will be installed along slopes greater than 25% to intercept and slow surface water flow, thereby reducing erosion and promoting sediment deposition. Spacing will vary depending on slope gradient and site-specific hydrology. Installation will include trenching and staking to ensure contact with the ground surface and prevent water from flowing underneath. Wattles will be maintained throughout the duration of ground-disturbing activities and removed once the site is stabilized and revegetated.

**Silt Fencing (Left) to be installed at egde of fills.**

Silt fencing will be installed at the perimeter of disturbed soil areas to prevent the migration of sediment into adjacent aquatic features and offsite drainage areas. The fencing will be trenched, keyed into the soil, and supported with stakes to ensure effective sediment capture. Placement is intended to protect water quality and support compliance with erosion control BMPs. Fencing will be monitored regularly and maintained or replaced as needed.

**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**
5989 Home Gardens Dr,
Suite B, Reno, NV 89502
www.nvenv.net

Client:
**Tehama County Resource Conservation District**

Location:
**40.2312611°, -122.7144722°, Tehama County, California**
**APN: 001-260-46-1**
**019-050-19-1**

Project:
**Adams Pond Restoration Project: BMPs**

1 inch = 100 ft

Created by: DELA 5/8/2025
Last updated: NA

NOTE: All data on this map is obtained from public sources and reflex accuracy of the original data. Information should not be used for delineations of legal boundaries.

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

## Best Measure Practices
## (Continued)

### Hazardous Materials Management

Hazardous materials, including fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum-based products, may be used or stored onsite during project activities.
Measures for handling and containment of hazardous substances should be in place to minimize the risk of accidental release.
Designated fueling and maintenance areas are to be located away from drainage features and may incorporate secondary containment systems.
Spill response materials are to remain onsite and accessible at all times, with placement near equipment staging or storage locations.
Personnel should be made aware of general spill response procedures, including containment, cleanup, and reporting in accordance with regulatory guidance. Disposal of contaminated materials is to follow applicable local, state, and federal protocols.

### Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be developed and implemented in accordance with Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) standards. Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be selected and implemented to minimize erosion, sediment transport, and pollutant discharge during construction activities. The plan will outline procedures for spill prevention and response, inspection and maintenance protocols, and staff training requirements. Responsible parties and emergency contacts will be designated. A copy of the SWPPP will be provided to all applicable personnel and maintained onsite for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.
Designated fueling areas will incorporate appropriate secondary containment and spill prevention measures consistent with the SWPPP.
Spill response materials, such as kits and absorbents, will be staged nearby and accessible to all trained personnel.

### Wildfire Safety Protocols

Wildfire risk is addressed through standard prevention practices during construction.
Crews understand to monitor for ignition sources such as sparks or smoke.
Tools such as Pulaskis and shovels are kept onsite for establishing fire breaks if needed. Equipment is to be staged in cleared or fire-safe areas with minimal surrounding vegetation and all equipment includes dedicated suppression materials.
Water storage units (e.g., water buffalo tanks, backpacks) are typically positioned nearby for emergency response.
Weather advisories, including Red Flag Warnings, are to be monitored throughout the project period. Contractor will monitor prior to work and during construction amid fire seasons.
Fire protocols are communicated to personnel, Personnel are trained to recognize fire safety signage and response expectations.

### Biological Resource Procedures (Flora, Fauna, Cultural, Archaeology)

All actions are carried out in accordance with applicable environmental protections and in consultation with the appropriate resource management entities.
If a biological resource that qualifies as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species is observed during construction, appropriate measures are to be implemented, such as establishing a no-work buffer sized according to the specific resource and conditions observed.
Typical distances range from 25 to 75 feet for vegetation and 25 to 100 feet for nests or wildlife activity.
Measures for watercourses and habitat are to be incorporated to minimize disruption to flora, fauna, and hydrologic connectivity other than those within project objectives.
Additionally, if any cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during construction, activity in the immediate area is to be paused and assessed in accordance with established cultural resource protection protocols.

### Noise Compliance and Safety Protocols

Contractor will comply with all applicable local sound ordinances and manage equipment use to minimize excessive noise.
Hearing protection such as earplugs or earmuffs is to be used by all personnel operating or working near loud equipment.


**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**
5989 Home Gardens Dr,
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Location:
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Project:
**Adams Pond Restoration Project: BMPs**

1 inch = 100 ft

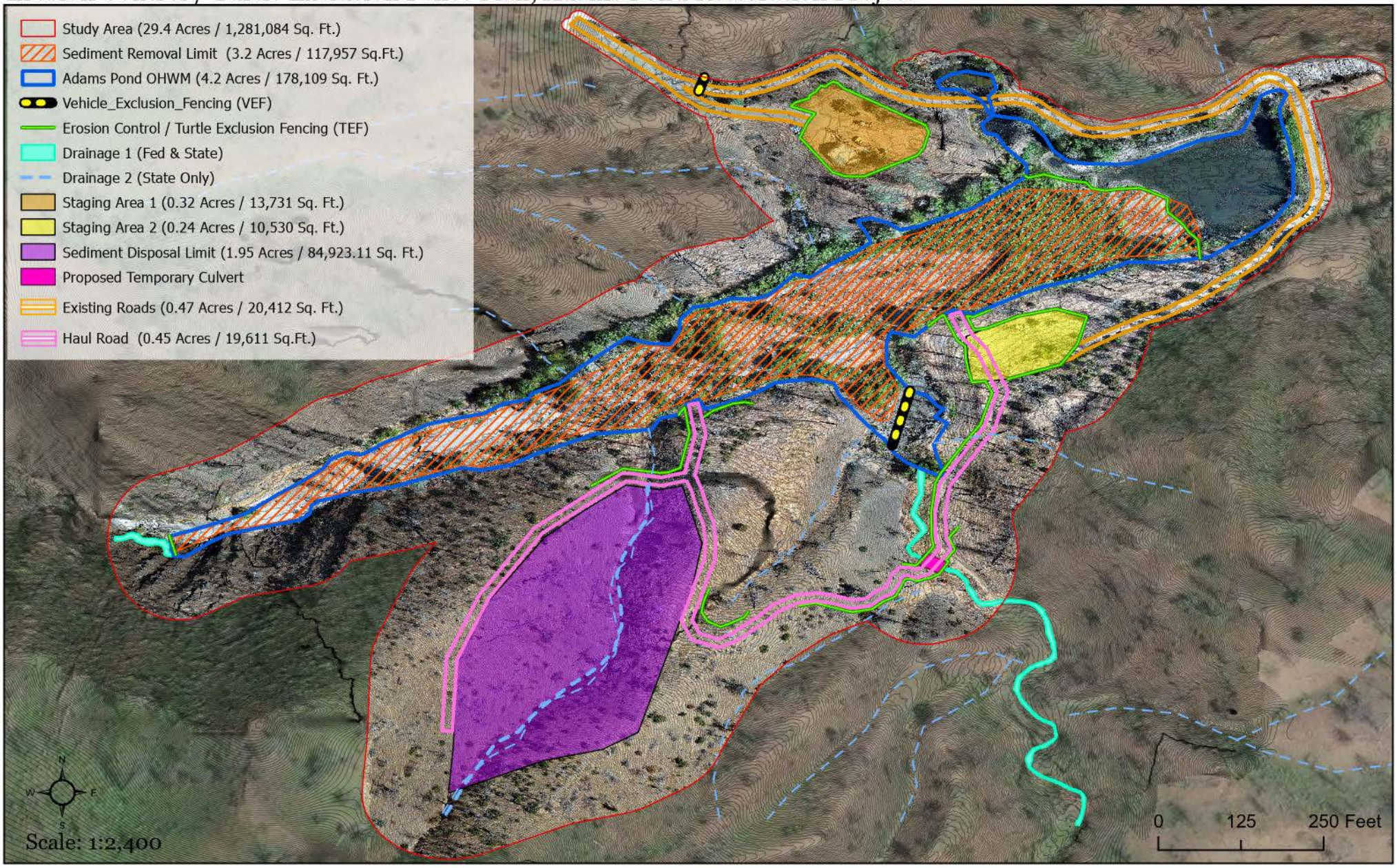
Created by: DELA 5/8/2025
Last updated: NA


NOTE: All data on this map is obtained from public sources and reflex accuracy of the original data. Information should not be used for delineations of legal boundaries.

# APPENDIX D: EROSION CONTROL / TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCE PLAN

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

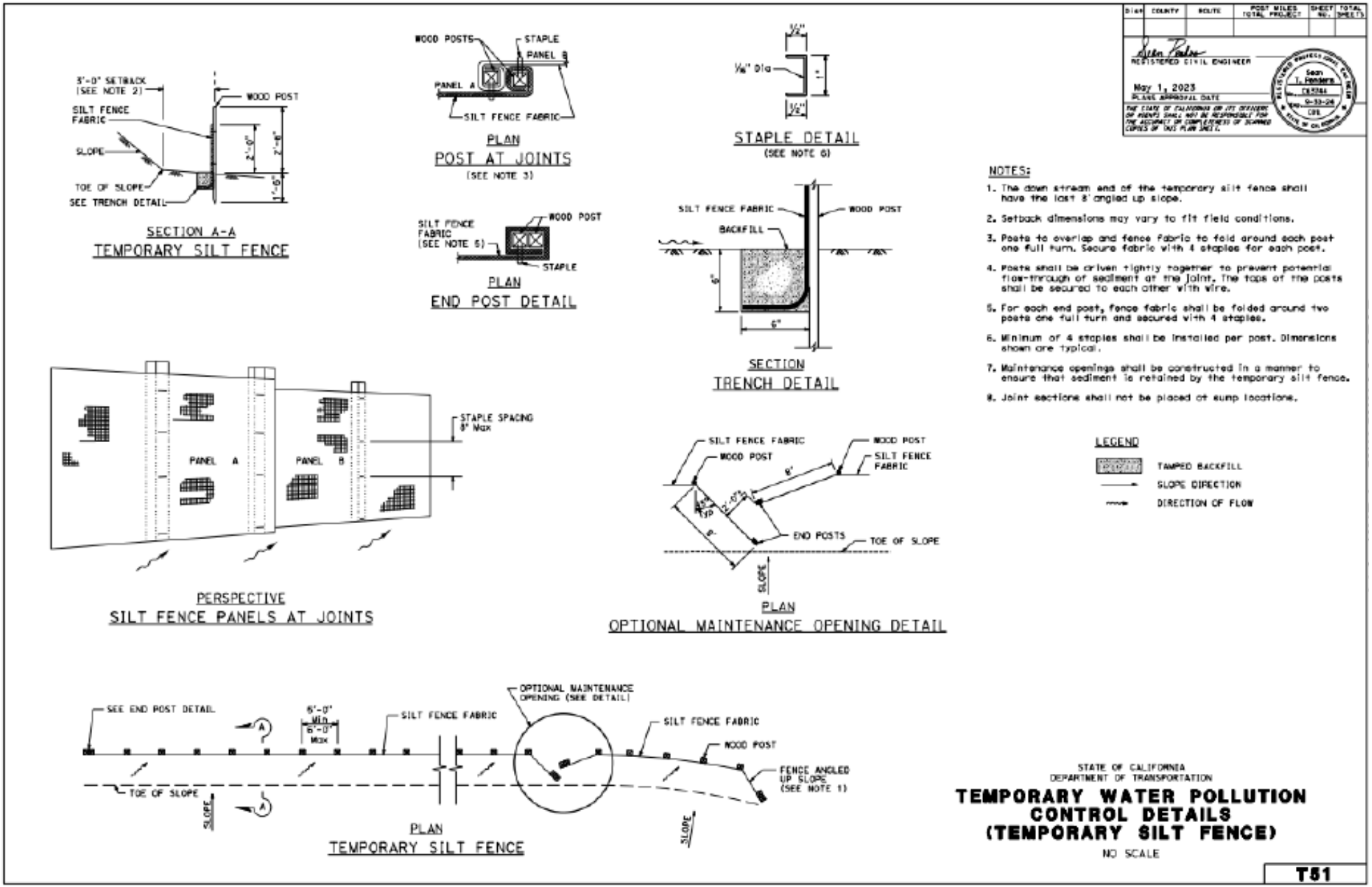
# Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan, Adams Pond Restoration Project




RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF TEHAMA COUNTY

1. VEF shall consist of 4 foot high orange safety fence with metal T-Posts installed by hand.
2. A sign shall be installed on the VEF that reads "Sensitive Habitat - No Vehicles Allowed Past this Point without a Biologist Present".
3. The TEF shall consist of Silt Fence (SF) installed by hand as shown on the attached detail.
4. If haul road location changes prior to the start of construction, the contractor shall stake the center of the new haul road and provide the RCDTC with a new linear foot measure for the SF.

# Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence (TEF) Details




*From Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site BMP Manual, March 2024*

# APPENDIX E: WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC
316 California Ave. # 763 Reno, Nevada 89509 | (775) 544-1149 | matt@nvenv.net www.nvenv.net

# Water Management Plan for Adam's Pond Restoration Project

## General Plan

Adam's Pond is located within Tehama County California, about 30 miles southwest of Red Bluff California. Due to sediment inundation from upstream, off property, slope instability, Adam's Pond has lost a majority of its storage capacity. To assist in the diversion of water for the projects construction this water management plan has been developed. Because the worksite will require a dry workplace, the project manager will ensure that the construction will occur in the dryer seasons, late summer/early fall, and the remaining waters within Adam's Pond will be drawn down to an acceptable level per the contractors' equipment's psi rating. The contractor will Install a temporary water management system to the pond using pumps or siphon hoses to redirect standing or flowing water away from the work area. The temporary system will be installed in a way that allows flexibility to adjust pump rates, drainage patterns, or materials based on field conditions or storm forecasts. The system will also include the use of temporary channels, culverts, sandbags, visqueen, or similar low-impact stabilization methods to seal or support temporary diversion structures. within the sediment to be excavated. With the redirection of waters that are below the spillway, this increases the potential for a dry work area. The contractor will also use equipment that can operate effectively on dry surfaces and minimize the need for entering saturated or sensitive zones.

## Plan Details

A system of pumps and siphon hoses will be installed to extract ponded water from the reservoir and discharge it over the spillway (normal and only pond outlet) with an 8in line that will pump about 400gal a min. and lower water elevation, drawn down to 30' below the spillway (pond max depth is approximately 45'), will be maintained for several weeks to allow the plug of sediment to naturally dewater. During construction there will be no discharges downstream whatsoever. There is potential to excavate linear trenches parallel to the north shoreline of the pond, excavating a 10-20' deep trench to accelerate sediment pore water discharge. There is potential to configure these trenches to create a bypass channel from the west end to the pooled water at the east end of the pond. This channel will convey stormwater to the remaining pond away from the work area. Once ample amount of water is diverted, pumps will be turned off and left in place until needed, or if project is completed. With the disposal of sediment, the haul road will be moved/ removed, meaning any temporary culverts used for sediment haul off will removed once they are no longer needed for sediment transport. The use of BMPs will be implemented, and the project BMP Plan will be utilized. The contractor will ensure onsite monitoring of work areas to look for pooling or nuisance water and implement adaptive drainage strategies as needed to maintain safe and efficient operations.

## Sediment Management

Because this project wants to limit any and all stock piling, no overnight stockpiling will occur. Any sediment moved or disturbed will need to be disposed to upland area before end of workday to ensure no sediment is stockpiled within or just outside the OHWM.

## Conclusion

Water management for this project will ensure the worksite remains as dry as conditions allow. The project will ensure there is no displacement of water from its natural path to elsewhere. Upon completion of the sediment removal, the pumps and siphons will be removed, and the pond will be left to refill with the coming seasons runoff. Due to the volume required to fill the pond, this may take a few storm events. The gradual refilling of the pond will aid in compaction of sediment leftover from the construction period and any discharge over the spillway post project is unlikely to show turbidity as a result of any water management or sediment removal activities.

# APPENDIX F: POST CONSTRUCTION RESTORATION PLAN

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Adams Pond Restoration Project

## Post Construction Restoration Plan - draft

### Project Summary

The Adams Pond Restoration project will restore approximately 80,000 cubic yards of aquatic habitat (submerged), and riparian canopy and emergent vegetation along the OHWM that has been lost to post-fire sedimentation. Temporary impacts to Waters of the US and Water of the State associated the sediment transport and disposal will be stabilized and revegetated toa native upland vegetation community. This project will result in improved drought resilience of otherwise seasonally isolated aquatic species.

### Impact Summary

This project will result in direct impacts (excavate) to 3.2 acres of Waters of the United States (WOTUS) aquatic resources, resulting in the restoration of 80,000 cubic yards of aquatic resource (pond) volume. An additional direct impact to 0.025 ac. (360 LF x 3-ft width) of a Water of the State (WOTS) that is not a WOTUS. The total estimated fill to a WOTUS is 26.5 yds3 (712 ft3). This channel will be re-established in the same general horizontal alignment at a higher elevation. A third area of WOTS/WOTUS will be impacted by a temporary haul road crossing. This area is 0.003 ac. (20LF x 8ft width) and will be temporarily impacted and restored to pre-project conduction after use.

All impacts will be restored on site within the project area at least a 1:1 ratio. This project would not cause a net loss in the overall abundance, diversity, and condition of the aquatic resources at hand because the current state of the ephemeral drainage for permanent impacts contains steep eroding sidewalls that currently pose a sediment erosion threat. The project and compensatory mitigation will offer a net gain in Waters of the State, while simultaneously creating better slope stability with the project at hand. In addition, in lieu fee credits will be purchased at Sacramento District California In-Lieu Fee Program.

### Restoration Objectives

The objective of the restoration efforts include

1. Achieving 75% cover with native plant species within 5 years;
2. Stabilization of all slopes greater than 4:1, and stream channels; and
3. Restoring Adams Pond capacity to at least 75% of pre fire capacity.

**Restoration of the State Regulated Drainage Area**

Prior to the placement of soil within the state regulated drainage, the first few inches of topsoil will be removed from the disposal limits and stockpiled for reuse as a part of the restoration effort and/or seed will be collected from the site for sowing within the restoration area.

Sediment removed from the pond will then be placed within the drainage and the area will be contoured to the grades shown on the attached plans. Changes to the contours may be made in the field upon approval by the RCDTC and Wetland Scientist.

The stockpiled topsoil removed from drainage will then be placed as cover within the channel restoration area and the area will be compacted using a roller.

After soils have been compacted, the restoration area will be hand seeded with a native erosion control seed mix at a rate specified in the Erosion Control Seed Mix Table.

**Planting Palette**

*Erosion Control Seed Mix Table*

The following erosion control seed mix shall be applied at rate of 24 lbs/acre and consist of the following species.

| Species | Approx. % by weight |
|---|---|
| Yellow Sweet Clover | 5% |
| Streambank Wheatgrass | 5% |
| Ladino Clover | 5% |
| Birdsfoot Trefoil | 5% |
| Western Wheatgrass | 8% |
| Crested Wheatgrass | 10% |
| California Bromegrass | 10% |
| Dahurian Wildrye | 10% |
| Paiute Orchardgrass | 12% |
| Slender Wheatgrass | 15% |
| Rush Intermediate Wheatgrass | 15% |
| Wildflowers (Per landowners preference) | (Per landowners preference) |

Seeding shall be completed in October before the start of the rainy season.

To ensure good seed-soil contact, the soil shall be harrowed immediately after sowing using a rake or chain harrow.

A layer of wood mulch or weed free straw will be installed within the restoration area.

The restoration area will then be watered weekly for at least two weeks or as directed by the wetland scientist. Watering will continue as needed until the first rainfall measuring at least 1 inch with a 24-hour period has occurred.

**Restoration of the Pond Margins**

Impacted pond margins will be planted with live willow and alder stakes harvested from the site.

Prior to the start of work, native willow and alder cuttings measuring 6 feet long and 1-2 inches in diameter will be harvested from the margins of Adams Pond and stored in a shaded, wet area until sediment removal work has been completed.

After sediment has been removed from the pond, the pond banks will be recontoured to pre-construction conditions and planted with live willow and alder stakes.

Live stakes shall be installed by excavating a hole 3 feet deep. Stakes shall then be inserted into the hole at a slight angle and the hole shall be back filled with native soil material. Stakes shall be buried at least half of their length with 2 to 3 rows of buds exposed above ground.

Stakes shall be planted in a staggered pattern along the bank and spaced 4 feet apart.

Newly installed stakes shall be watered weekly for at least two weeks or as directed by the wetland scientist with watering continuing as needed until the first rainfall measuring at least 1 inch with a 24-hour period has occurred during the rainy season. Once the pond has reached capacity, watering can be suspended. Watering the following Spring/Summer shall occur as needed.

**Temporary Stream Crossing**

Upon completion of construction, once the equipment has been removed from the project limits, the temporary stream crossing will be removed, and the stream channel will be recontoured and restored to original conditions.

The area will be seeded with a native erosion control seed mix at a rate specified in the attached Erosion Control Seed Mix Table.

To ensure good seed soil contact, the soil shall be harrowed immediately after sowing using a rake or chain harrow followed by a layer of weed free rice straw.

The restoration area will then be watered weekly for at least two weeks or as directed by the wetland scientist with watering continuing as needed until the first rainfall measuring at least 1 inch with a 24-hour period has occurred during the rainy season.

**Construction Staging Area**

Upon completion of construction, once the equipment has been removed from the project limits, the construction staging area shall will be seeded with a native erosion control seed mix at a rate specified in the attached Erosion Control Seed Mix Table.

To ensure good seed soil contact, the soil shall be harrowed immediately after sowing using a rake or chain harrow followed by a layer of weed free rice straw.

The restoration area will then be watered weekly for at least two weeks or as directed by the wetland scientist with watering continuing as needed until the first rainfall measuring at least 1 inch with a 24-hour period has occurred during the rainy season.

**Invasive Species Management Plan**

To control the spread of invasive plant species, particularly starthistle, all equipment and vehicles will be washed and free of weed seed prior to entering the site.

**Yearly Inspections**

During the first Spring, the restoration area will be inspected for the presence of nonnative invasive species. If non-native invasive species are identified within the restoration area, the wetland scientist will determine the best course of action which could include herbicide application, pulling by hand, or removal by mechanical means.

**Restoration Success Criteria**

The restoration areas shall be considered successful once the restoration area has achieved 75% cover by native plant species and erosion has been controlled.

Erosion controls will be adjusted as necessary after inspections per the direction of the wetland scientist and areas will be reseeded as necessary.

# APPENDIX G: POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING PLAN

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Monitoring Plan for Adam's Pond Restoration Project – Tehama County

**A.** Adam's Pond and Stinking Creek serve several ecological functions within the Cottonwood Creek Watershed. These include improved seasonal water retention, support for riparian vegetation and aquatic habitat.

**B**. The purpose of the proposed restoration includes the removal of accumulated sediment from the Adam's Pond and restore the original ponds hydrologic behavior. Due to post-fire upland erosion following the 2021 McFarland Fire, the pond has lost approximately 75% of its original storage volume. Sediment excavation will restore the pond's original storage capacity, improve both terrestrial and aquatic habitat conditions, and re-establish its seasonal hydrologic function.
Excavated material will be hauled to designated upland areas within project parameters as part of soil stabilization aspect of the project.
Upon project completion, Adam's Pond and all tributaries will be restored to pre-existing conditions including full removal of temporary Best Measure Practices (BMPs), reestablished and stabilized banks, and a native vegetation reseeding.

**C.** Performance criteria have been developed for each project goal to allow for measurable outcomes. These include restoring the pond to its original storage capacity, verifying that all temporary BMPs such as wattles and silt fencing have been removed; achieving a minimum of 70% native vegetative cover within seeded areas; and improving sediment discharge conditions.

**D.** Monitoring activities will include scheduled site visits, photo documentation, and vegetation assessments. Annual monitoring will occur during the growing season for Years 1 through 5 or until restoration conditions are met. Monitoring will occur during the appropriate time of year in relation to the water year and cycle of the pond's hydrology.

**E.** The Landowner will be the party responsible for ensuring the annual monitoring is performed, and the contract biologist will prepare an annual reportion and activity recommendation to meet the permit conditions.

**F.** The proposed monitoring schedule will span up to five (5) years, in consistency with California State Waterboard requirements for post-construction aquatic habitat restoration projects. As part of this monitoring period, the landowner will ensure that site visits are conducted to verify achieved project goals such as slope stability and structural integrity of earth work, desired hydrologic functions of the pond and surrounding tributaries, and successful reseeding of native vegetation. In addition, the site will be assessed for the structural integrity of all completed earthwork and constructed features. The proposed monitoring schedule will include a post-construction inspection in Year 0, immediately following reseeding. Annual monitoring will occur during the growing season for Years 1 through 5, during the appropriate time of year in relation to the water year and cycle of the pond's hydrology. Additionally, inspections will be conducted within 72 hours of significant precipitation events.

**G.** All construction activities are to be conducted in accordance with applicable environmental protections and in coordination with the appropriate resource management entities. If a biological resource that qualifies as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species is observed during construction,

appropriate measures are to be implemented, such as establishing a temporary no-work buffer based on the resource type and site conditions. Buffer distances typically range from 25 to 75 feet for vegetation and from 25 to 100 feet for active nests or wildlife activity. Measures for watercourses and habitat are to be incorporated as needed to minimize disruption to flora, fauna, and hydrologic function beyond those associated with approved project objectives.

In the event that cultural resources or human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activity, work in the immediate vicinity is to be paused and the discovery assessed in accordance with applicable cultural resource protection protocols.

# APPENDIX H: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Adams Pond Restoration Project

# Biological Resource Evaluation



Permitting Agency: California Water Resources Control Board (CWRCB)

Prepared by: Resource Conservation District of Tehama County
Lori A Macdonald, Certified Wildlife Biologist & Professional Wetland Scientist #2086

Date: December 2025

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Adams Pond Restoration Project, located in Tehama County, California, will restore an existing agricultural pond impacted by the 2021 McFarland Fire. The McFarland Fire burned the majority of vegetation located in the upper reaches of the Stinking Creek watershed resulting in increased erosion and soil loss. Over time, sediment filled in Adams Pond resulting in an estimated 75% loss of the pond's water holding capacity.

Adam's Pond is an in-line reservoir on Stinking Creek, a tributary to the Salt Creek segment of the Cottonwood Creek Watershed, approximately thirty miles west of Red Bluff, California. This Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) project is a post-fire disaster recovery project receiving federal grant funding through the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts and the USDA Forest Service Region 5 State and Private Forestry Grant 22-DG- 11052021-206. The post-2021 McFarland Fire sediment transport from the upper watershed to Adam's Pond has reduced the volume and surface areas from its original 4.2 acres to approximately one acre, significantly impacting water storage capacity and aquatic habitat volume, and seasonal water quality. Adam's Pond, constructed in the early 1980's, is located on private land and possesses the appropriate water storage licenses. The pond is fed by seasonal inflows from Stinking Creek and ephemeral inflows from the direct contribution area. During a typical dry season, inflows cease in mid to late July and the pond level drops below its spillway elevation preventing downstream discharge until winter storms renew inflows from the upper watershed This action will restore the pond's hydrologic capacity, enhance aquatic habitat, and stabilize surrounding uplands through revegetation.

The RCDTC is serving as the CEQA Lead Agency.

This Biological Resource Evaluation assesses the potential environmental effects of the project and includes avoidance, minimization and mitigation strategies where necessary. Because all potential environmental impacts can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is proposed.

# INTRODUCTION

The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) completed a Biological Resource Evaluation (BRE) for the Adams Pond Restoration Project (Project). The purpose of the BRE is to identify and address potential impacts to special-status faunal species, rare plant species, and rare natural communities that may be located with the project Study Area and impact footprint, or that may be indirectly affected by the project. This report will be used to form the basis of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document.

# PURPOSE AND NEED

Adams Pond is a privately owned and licensed in-line agricultural pond which seasonally impounds drainage from the upper sub-watershed of Stinking Creek for agricultural use and provides habitat for aquatic and riparian species. Since the McFarland Fire of 2021, post-fire sedimentation has dramatically reduced the pond's capacity and impaired its ecological function.

Restoration is necessary to reestablish aquatic habitat, support water retention functions for agricultural and fire suppression use and mitigate further sedimentation downstream. This project will restore approximately 80,000 cubic yards of aquatic habitat (submerged) and riparian canopy and emergent vegetation along the pond edge that has been lost to post- fire sedimentation.

This project supports regional watershed restoration and recovery goals, including water quality enhancement and climate resilience. The action aligns with State policy under the California Water Code (Section 13100 et seq.) and the Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. (CEQA). The project is funded under a grant issued by the CA Resource Conservation District to the RCDTC.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed aquatic restoration project will remove approximately 80,000 cubic yards of submerged aquatic habitat and vegetation along the Pond bank that was lost to post-fire sedimentation events that occurred after wildfires in 2021-2023 destabilized soil cover in the upper Stinking Creek within the Cottonwood Creek watershed (HUC 8 - 18020113).

Subsequent precipitation event resulted in sedimentation of approximately 75% of the pre-disturbance reservoir volume. The project's overall size is approximately 6.64 acres and includes the limits of the sediment removal from the pond, Staging Areas, a proposed temporary haul road and associated temporary cross culvert, and the existing access road. The project involves the removal of sediment from 3.2 acres of Adams Pond and the restoration of 3,500 linear feet of pond bank.

**Project Impact Area in Acres**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sediment Removal Limits | 3.2 |
| Limits of Sediment Disposal | 1.95 |
| Proposed Temporary Culvert | 0.014 |
| Haul Road (Approx.) | 0.45 |
| Existing Roads | 0.47 |
| Staging Area 1 | 0.32 |
| Staging Area 2 | 0.24 |
| | 6.64 |

Due to the steep slopes surrounding the pond and the remoteness of the pond, the only economically feasible disposal option is to dispose of the sediment in an adjacent ravine. state regulated drainage and its associated adjacent upland area. Additional work on the property includes clearing for Staging Areas and the construction of haul roads with one temporary water crossing of an ephemeral Waters of the US/Waters of the State.

Access to the Study Area is from the intersection of State Route 36 and Vestal Road. Continue south on Vestal Road (an unpaved road) for approximately 4.7 miles and turn right onto the site access drive, through a locked gate, and then travel for another 3.2 miles to the property. Access into the property is through two locked gates. Once past the 2nd gate, travel for another 2,000 feet to Staging Area 1. Vestal Road crosses the perennial Salt Creek three times and

other intermittent waterways along the way to the Study Area. All crossings outside the Study Area are existing at-grade crossings and these crossings will not be reconfigured or altered during construction. The project will not result in a change to the current use of the road.

The work will take 4-5 weeks to complete. In order to avoid impacts to wetland resources and fauna, work will occur in late summer, during the dry season, when the pond inflow has stopped for the year, and when the water level can be reduced to allow excavation of dry sediments. Excavated sediment will be removed from the pond and placed in a state regulated drainage channel and associated upland located approximately 200 linear feet to the south of the pond. Earthwork will be accomplished with excavators, tracked dozers, and off-road haul trucks. Water elevations will be controlled during construction. The water elevation of the pond will managed to maximize excavation efficiency and geotechnical stability of the sediment removal areas.

Equipment will work from the dry and will not be allowed to work in flowing or standing water. Because the Study Area encompasses the entire pond, which includes additional available volume for stormwater retention, there is no possibility of a discharge to downstream environments during the sediment removal phase.

A temporary, twelve (12) foot wide, haul road from the pond to the sediment disposal site will be constructed. The final alignment of the haul road will be determined in the field. The proposed haul road will cross an ephemeral stream regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers and California Water Control Board. The temporary crossing will be constructed of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe covered with stone. The proposed crossing will temporarily fill approximately 200 square feet (10 cubic yards) of ephemeral stream channel that lacks aquatic vegetation or organisms. Upon completion of the project, site condition at this temporary crossing will be restored to preconstruction conditions.

Equipment will be staged in one of two Staging Areas, both of which originally housed structures and were part of the original developed part of the property. Staging Area 1 is located at the site entrance on an elevated landform. The area is flat and currently supports a barn and construction equipment. Staging Area 2 will be located within the interior of the site, past the Adams Pond overflow structure. Staging Area 2 is situated within the original residential cabin footprint which was lost as a result of the McFarland Fire. Staging Areas will be surrounded with trenched silt fencing to prevent wildlife from entering the Staging Areas and from the accidental discharge of sediment and materials to the Pond and associated wetland.

The total duration of the proposed project is estimated to be 60 days. Final grading will be followed by revegetation using native seed and pole cuttings.

# STUDY AREA

The Study Area is located on private ranchland, 30 miles northwest of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California (40.230943°N, -123.215017°W) (Figure 1) within the 2022 Cold Fork, CA 7.5 Minute Series, 1:24,000 scale, United States Geological Survey Quadrangles. Elevations within the project limits extend from approximately 1,000 feet above mean sea level at the pond to 1,600 feet, the highest point located south of the pond.

Access to the site is from State Route 36 to the unpaved Vestal Road. Approximately 4.32

miles down Vestal Road, take a right on the unpaved site access drive. After approximately 2.47 miles the access drive ends at the access path to the pond. Vestal Road and the site access drive are both unpaved, approximately 10-12 feet wide with no shoulders. The route crosses several at grade stream channels including three crossings of Dry Creek, a tributary to Wells Creek, and Salt Creek.

The Study Area is 29.4 acres (1,281,084 Sq. Ft.) and includes the proposed limits of excavation, the limits of fill, Staging Areas, potential haul road alignments, an ephemeral stream crossing, and a 100-foot offset from the outer edges of these features. The Study Area also includes a portion of the existing access road and a 50-foot offset from the outer edge of the access road starting at the driveway to Staging Area 1 to Staging Area 2 (Figure 2).

# ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

## Environment

The terrain within the Study Area consists of steeply sloping drainages which outlet to Stinking Creek and Adams Pond. The remains of a barn and equipment are located on an upland knoll to the north of Adams Pond (Staging Area 1). The concrete foundation and walls associated with the cabin that were lost to the McFarland Fire are located on the south side of Adams Pond (Staging Area 2). Most mature trees have been lost with remaining snags and large wood scattered within the Study Area. Upland areas surrounding the pond are now consistent with an annual grassland community with scattered shrubs.

## Climate

The climate within the Study Area is a Mediterranean Climate with hot dry summers and mild wet winters. According to the Western Regional Climate Center, climate data for Red Bluff, California, the average annual precipitation from November 1, 1933 to December 31, 2005 was 23.48 inches. The rainy season in Tehama County generally starts in October and runs through April.

## Hydrology

The project is located on and adjacent to Stinking Creek within the Cottonwood Creek Watershed. Stinking Creek is a Class I tributary to Salt Creek, which flows into Dry Creek, then to South Fork Cottonwood Creek, and then to Cottonwood Creek, which ultimately flows into the Sacramento River located approximately 29 miles to the northeast of the Study Area. Stinking Creek within the Study Area flows generally west to east and discharging to Salt Creek, east of the Study Area. Within the Study Area, several state and federally regulated ephemeral streams, and one state regulated drainage discharges to Stinking Creek.

Adam's Pond is a main channel reservoir along Stinking Creek that discharges seasonally through a concrete spillway. The property owner has the right to use the waters of Stinking Creek for the purpose of Domestic, Stockwatering, Recreational, Wildlife Enhancement, and Fire Protection use under Permit 20469 of the State Water Resource Control Board (WRCB) which became effective on September 15, 1987. Permit 20469 is currently valid and in good standing. The amount of water to which this right is entitled shall not exceed forty-two (42) acre-

feet per annum collected from October 1 of each year to May 31 of the succeeding year. The maximum amount of water collected for storage under License 12331 must not exceed 45 acre-feet per year and the capacity of the reservoir must not exceed 45 acre-feet.

## Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the primary soil units within the Adams Pond BRE Study Area as Lodo and Maymen Shaly Loams with 30 to 65 percent slopes, and Rockland (NRCS WebSoils). These soil types are typically found on steep gradients and are prone to erosion and sediment transport. The surrounding soils that contribute direct runoff to the pond are eroded into steep ravines with narrow, low sinuosity steep gradient channels of fragmented shale (serpentine) and clays. Deposits from numerous inflow events have filled the pond. The sediment profile within the pond varies in grain size generally less than ½" diameter with the grain size generally larger to the west and finer to the east.

# CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIP VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) vegetation communities identified within the Study Area include Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI), Lacustrine (LAC), and Annual Grassland (AG). Vegetation observed on site in October of 2025 is included in Table 1.

The following vegetation community summaries are adapted from the CWHR Habitat Descriptions augmented with specific conditions found on site during surveys.

## Annual Grassland

Within the Study Area, Annual Grassland is located within upland areas upslope from the Ordinary High Water Mark of Adams Pond and Stinking Creek. The Annual Grassland has replaced Blue Oak / Foothill Pine habitat that was lost during the fire. The Annual Grassland community within the Study Area consists of a variety of grasses and forbs including wild oat *(Avena sp.)* and Yellow starthistle *(Centaurea solstitalis)*. A variety of shrubs either survived the McFarland Fire or have started to regrow and make up less than 20% of the Annual Grassland community. Shrub species include California scrub oak *(Quercus berberidfolia)*, Blue oak *(Quercus douglasii),* manzanita *(Arctostaphylos spp.),* ceanothus (*Ceanothus spp.)*, Western redbud *(Cercis occidentalis),* yerba-santa *(Eriodictyon spp.),* California buckeye *(Aesculus californica),* poison-oak *(Toxicodendron diversilobum),* and Himalayan blackberry *(Rubus armeniacus)* with oleander *(Nerium oleander)* located within the immediate area of the residential site where only concrete wall sections and other structure elements remain.

Several charred snags of various diameters and heights and downed large wood are located within the Annual Grassland. Small mammal burrows suitable for mice, moles, voles and ground squirrels were observed.

The terrain within limits of the mapped Annual Grassland consists of steep slopes (30-65%) and gullies with well-drained serpentine soils. Serpentine soil creates challenging conditions due to high concentrations of heavy metals such as magnesium and iron, coupled with low levels of

essential nutrients like calcium, resulting in the presence of distinctive serpentine endemics.

## Valley-Foothill Riparian

Prior to the McFarland Fire, the majority of Stinking Creek within the Study Area was characterized by lacustrine habitat, a wetland ecosystem typically dominated by open water and aquatic vegetation. However, the fire led to significant sedimentation that altered the hydrology of the area, resulting in a shift from lacustrine to Valley-Foothill Riparian habitat over the past five years. The increased sedimentation filled the previously ponded area, replacing open water and aquatic vegetation with young willows *(Salix spp.),* including California red willow *(Salix laevigata)*, Pacific willow *(Salix lasiandra)*, and Coyote willow *(Salix exigua),* all of which are less than 5 years old. Along with the willows, black cottonwood *(Populus trichocarpa)* and areas of grasses and forbs are located within the limits of VFR habitat on site. This transition reflects a fundamental change in the habitat structure, from a water-dominated lacustrine ecosystem to a more terrestrial, riparian community.

The willow stands in this area are typically dense, with the willows reaching a height of approximately 15 to 20 feet and covering approximately 50% of the mapped habitat. Deposited sediment and drainage paths are located within the VFR with bars of cobble and coarse sand accumulated at the trunks of the willows. This sedimentation is a result of the historical flooding and fire impacts to the area, which has altered the site's hydrology and sediment deposition patterns.

In terms of structure, the vegetation in the Study Area is still in an early successional stage. While it shares characteristics with mature VFR habitats, such as the presence of willows and grasses, it is not yet a fully developed riparian forest. The continued sediment deposition and hydrological change can strongly influence the successional dynamics of the habitat, with willow thickets often giving way to taller trees like cottonwood and valley oak as the site matures, assuming there are no major disruptions to the floodplain and sediment flow.

In summary, the existing VRF conditions in the Study Area reflect a young, dynamic riparian habitat that if left unchecked will likely develop into a more mature system. The vegetation is dominated by willows and herbaceous species, with significant sedimentation from past flood events, creating a complex, transitional landscape that supports early successional riparian communities.

## Lacustrine

Lacustrine (LAC) habitats in Northern California occur as inland depressions or dammed riverine channels that hold standing water, ranging in size from small ponds less than one hectare to expansive reservoirs. These systems include permanently flooded lakes and reservoirs, intermittent lakes such as seasonal ponds, and shallow vernal pools capable of supporting rooted aquatic vegetation. Water depth varies from only a few centimeters to hundreds of meters, with most permanent lacustrine habitats supporting fish life, while intermittent types often do not.

Lacustrine habitat within the Study Area includes the remaining ponded portion of Adam's Pond; a small, permanently flooded pond to the northeast of Adams Pond and northwest of Staging Area 1; and an ephemeral pool to the south of Adams Pond and to the west of Staging Area 2;

and a small ephemeral pool to the west of the barn (not shown on the map) which have been partly isolated from Adams Pond due to sedimentation. The ephemeral pools are seasonal and provide temporary aquatic habitat during wetter periods. Together, these water features create a dynamic lacustrine system that transitions through various stages of vegetation and hydrological conditions.

In general, the banks of Adam's Pond and the isolated permanent pool to the northeast support a narrow fringe of wetland vegetation. The vegetation includes Pacific willow, Coyote willow *(Salix spp.),* Broadleaf cattail *(Typha angustifolia),* Narrowleaf cattails *(Typha latifolia),* and bulrush *(Scirpus spp.)* with Kochia *(Bassia scoparia)* and Narrowleaf milkweed *(Asclepias fascicularis)* common in more exposed or disturbed sections of the pond. A few isolated mature Black cottonwood *(Populus trichocarpa)* are present along the banks of Adams Pond, indicating past stages of habitat development. The pond's vegetative community is constrained by the steep topography surrounding the water, which limits the expansion of aquatic plants and contributes to a relatively narrow littoral zone.

Adam's Pond is an example of lacustrine habitat in a transitional stage, with aquatic vegetation dominated by willows and herbaceous species, and few mature riparian trees. This system is subject to change over time due to sedimentation and the gradual processes of habitat infilling and succession. Over time it is anticipated that Adams Pond will eventually revert to VFR system similar to the converted habitat to the east.

## TABLE 1: OBSERVED PLANT SPECIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

**(Species Sorted by Scientific Name)**

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| California Buckeye | *Aesculus californica* |
| Green-Leaf Manzanita | *Arctostaphylos patula* |
| Mugwort | *Artemisia douglasiana* |
| Narrowleaf Milkweed | *Asclepias fascicularis* |
| Wild Oat | *Avena sp.* |
| Kochia | *Bassia scoparia* |
| Buckbrush | *Ceanothus cuneatus* |
| Whitethorn | *Ceanothus sp.* |
| Yellow Starthistle | *Centaurea solstitalis* |
| Western Redbud | *Cercis occidentalis* |
| Turkey Mullein | *Croton setiger* |
| Dodder | *Cuscuta campestris* |
| Cyperus | *Cyperus* |
| Yerba Santa | *Eriodictyon californicum* |
| Chaparral Buckwheat | *Eriogonum dasyanthemum* |
| Naked Buckwheat | *Eriogonum nudum* |
| Buckwheat | *Eriogonum sp.* |
| Bedstraw | *Galium sp.* |
| Western Juniper | *Juniperus occidentalis* |
| Biscuitroot | *Lomatium sp.* |
| White Horehound | *Marrubium vulgare* |
| White Sweet Clover | *Melilotus albus* |
| Common Blazing Star | *Mentzelia laevicaulis* |
| Oleander (Cultivar) | *Nerium oleander* |
| Goldback Fern | *Pentagramma triangularis* |
| Foothill Pine | *Pinus sabiniana* |
| Plantain | *Plantago sp.* |
| Pine Bluegrass | *Poa secunda* |
| Black Cottonwood | *Populus trichocarpa* |
| Scrub Oak | *Quercus berberidifolia* |
| Blue Oak | *Quercus douglasii* |
| Fragrant Sumac | *Rhus aromatica* |
| Himalayan Blackberry | *Rubus bifrons* |
| Curly dock | *Rumex crispus* |
| Coyote Willow | *Salix exigua* |
| Red Willow | *Salix laevigata* |
| Bulrush | *Schoenoplectus sp.* |
| Rod Wire lettuce | *Stephanomeria virgata* |
| Snowberry | *Symphoricarpos albus* |
| Poison Oak | *Toxicodendron diversilobum* |
| Ithuriel'S Spear | *Triteleia laxa* |
| Narrow-Leaf Cattail | *Typha angustifolia / domingensis* |
| Broad-Leaf Cattail | *Typha latifolia* |
| Mules Ear | *Wyethia glabra* |
| Cocklebur | *Xanthium sp.* |

# SPECIES ANALYSIS, FINDINGS, AND AVOIDANCE MEASURES

This Biological Resource Evaluation (BRE) was prepared to assess the impacts to California special status species with the potential to occur within the project Study Area (Figure 3) and recommend mitigation measures to avoid impacts to those species. First, a nine (9) Quadrangle Species Search was completed using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) to identify any special status species reported within and around the Study Area. Next, the species' current ranges and habitat suitability associated with those species identified in the 9 Quad search were researched and any species with ranges outside the Study Area were eliminated from consideration. The CNDDB official plant and animal search results are found in Appendix D.

Next, the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System was consulted, and a species search for rare native species found in Tehama County and species known to utilize Annual Grassland, Valley Foothill Riparian and Lacustrine environments was completed (Appendix E). This Tehama County Species List was then reviewed against the species range maps and any species whose mapped range was outside the Study Area or species that no longer met the definitions of federal or California Threatened or Endangered, California Species of Special Concern, or California Fully Protected Species were removed from consideration. Species on the Tehama County List removed from further review also include bird species mapped as using the Study Area in the winter only. For example, migrant bird species overwintering in Tehama County were not reviewed as a part of this study. The final Tehama County List of Rare Species with potential habitat within the Study Area is found in Appendix B. The property owner was also consultant and species the owner identified as occurring on the property were included in Appendix B.

In addition, in September and October of 2025, several site visits were made to assess the vegetation communities on site and identify species within the Study Area. Visual and auditory signs of animals were noted. A wildlife camera was installed along the access path just north of the main section of Adams Pond and east of the pond's overflow and recorded fauna from October 8 to October 17, 2025. Tracks and scat were identified where possible during site visits. A list of observed species is included in Table 2.

## TABLE 2: OBSERVED Faunal SPECIES at ADAMS POND

### Species List by Group (Sorted by Common Name)

### Invertebrates

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Damselfly species | *Order Odonata (Zygoptera)* |
| Dragonfly species | *Order Odonata (Anisoptera)* |
| Water Boatman | *Family Corixidae* |

### Amphibians & Reptiles

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Bullfrog | *Lithobates catesbeianus* |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle | *Actinemys marmorata marmorata* |
| Western Fence Lizard | *Sceloporus occidentalis* |

### Fish

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Bluegill | *Lepomis macrochirus* |
| Brook Trout | *Salvelinus fontinalis* |

### Birds

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Acorn Woodpecker | *Melanerpes formicivorus* |
| American Coot | *Fulica americana* |
| Barred Owl | *Strix varia* |
| Belted Kingfisher | *Megaceryle alcyon* |
| Bewick's Wren | *Thryomanes bewickii* |
| Black Phoebe | *Sayornis nigricans* |
| California Quail | *Callipepla californica* |
| California Scrub-Jay | *Aphelocoma californica* |
| California Towhee | *Melozone crissalis* |
| Canada Jay | *Perisoreus canadensis* |
| House Finch | *Haemorhous mexicanus* |
| Lesser Goldfinch | *Spinus psaltria* |
| Lincoln's Sparrow | *Melospiza lincolnii* |
| Nuttall's Woodpecker | *Dryobates nuttallii* |
| Prairie Falcon | *Falco mexicanus* |
| Red-shafted Northern Flicker | *Colaptes auratus cafer* |
| Hawk – Unable to Identify | *Buteo sp.* |
| Turkey Vulture | Cathartes aura |
| Western Bluebird | Sialia mexicana |
| White-crowned Sparrow | Zonotrichia leucophrys |

### Mammals

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Black-tailed Deer | *Odocoileus hemionus columbianus* |
| Black Bear | *Ursus americanus* |
| Coyote | *Canis latrans* |
| Fox (grey?) | *Urocyon sp.* |
| Ground Squirrel | *Otospermophilus beecheyi* |
| Jackrabbit | *Lepus californicus* |
| Muskrat | *Ondatra zibethicus* |

# Results

The following is a discussion of special status species with the potential and level of likeliness of occurring within the Study Area, the potential for the project to significantly impact that species and recommended mitigation measures to avoid significant impacts to the species. Species life history accounts and range map information are adapted from the CDFW California's Wildlife: Life Histories and Range Maps authored by Zaine et. al. and CNDDB Bios unless otherwise noted.

## Reptiles and Amphibians

### *Northwestern Pond Turtle (Actinemys marmorata)*

The Northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) *(Actinemys marmorata)* was originally recognized as a part of the "western pond turtle" complex which included two species: northwestern pond turtle *(Actinemys marmorata)* and southwestern pond turtle *(A. pallida).* In California, *A. marmorata* occupies northern and central portions of the state and extends into Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. NWPT uses ponds, lakes, sloughs, marshes, streams, and irrigation canals, plus adjacent uplands for basking, nesting, and terrestrial refuge (USFWS, Proposed Rule 2023). The NWPT is primarily diurnal, requiring basking sites (logs, rocks, floating vegetation, open banks). In colder areas, the turtle may overwinter underwater in bottom mud. NWPT are omnivorous feeding on aquatic plants (e.g., pond lilies), aquatic invertebrates (beetles, etc.), fishes, frogs, and carrion. Females travel overland in spring–early summer to nest. Nesting substrates range from sandy banks to compact uplands, sometimes ~100 m from water. Cutches typically consist of 3–11 eggs (laid March–August depending on site). Lab studies indicate that incubation at 30 °C lasted 73–80 days. Sexual maturity occurs in approximately 8 years. Home ranges are usually restricted, with longer movements during drought or to access nesting habitat. Primary threats include aquatic and terrestrial habitat loss/fragmentation, nonnative predators (especially bullfrogs), climate-driven drought and wildfire effects, recreation, competition with introduced turtles, and disease. (USFWS, Proposed Rule 2023; see Factors A, C & E). Populations are sensitive to habitat loss, particularly the reduction of perennial water sources and riparian cover, as well as mortality from road crossings.

***Federal Status*** - The Northwestern pond turtle is **Proposed for Listing as Threatened** in the federal ESA with a draft 4(d) rule issued on October 3, 2023 (USFWS, Proposed Rule 2023).

***State Status*** – In California, Northwestern Pond Turtle is listed as a **Species of Special Concern**.

***Finding*** – **Northwestern pond turtle were observed within the work limits and Study Area** during site visits in both the main part of Adams Pond and in the small semi-isolated perennial pool located immediately adjacent to and northeast of the access road, near the site entrance. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if Northwestern pond turtles were harmed or killed, or turtle nests were destroyed by project construction activities or vehicles using the access road.***

### Impact Avoidance Measures

- **BIO-GEN 1** - Prior to ground-disturbing activities, all construction personnel shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Training conducted by the biologist. The training will include identification of species likely or known to occur within the Study Area including Northwestern pond turtle, Foothill yellow legged frog, Western spadefoot toad, Grasshopper sparrow, Golden eagle, Bald eagle, Yellow-breasted chat, Yellow warbler, Pallid bat, Western red bat, Ringtail, Mountain lion, and American badger, their habitat requirements, regulatory protections, and required impact avoidance measures. Handouts with photos of the special status species with Biologist and RCDTC contact information will be distributed to workers. Handouts must remain with the workers at all times.
- **BIO-GEN-2 –** The contractor shall stop work immediately and notify the on-site biologist and RCDTC if a live or dead Northwestern pond turtle, Foothill yellow legged frog, Western spadefoot toad, Grasshopper sparrow, Golden eagle, Bald eagle, Yellow-breasted chat, Yellow warbler, Pallid bat, Western red bat, Ringtail, Mountain lion, and American badger are found within the work limits. The contractor can resume work upon the direction of RCDTC. Only a permitted biologist may handle wildlife.
- **BIO-GEN-3** - The biologist shall document all pre-construction surveys and monitoring observations and shall prepare and submit a summary report to the RCDTC and CDFW upon completion of the project.

- **BIO-HERP-1** – The biologist shall survey the Project Limits for Northwestern pond turtle, Western spadefoot toad, and Foothill yellow-legged frog no more than 72 hours prior to the installation of Erosion Controls and temporary exclusion fencing.
- **BIO-HERP-2** – Per the Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan (Figure 5), temporary exclusion fencing consisting of staked, buried silt fencing shall be installed by hand at Staging Areas 1 & 2; and, between aquatic habitats and the haul roads to prevent turtles from entering the work areas and to prevent the discharge of sediment to wetlands and waters. Stakes shall be no more than 10 feet apart and fencing shall be buried 6 inches. The silt fencing shall not be buried when it crosses the flow lines of drainages, streams, or channels. Staging Area 2 shall be totally enclosed with a silt fence gate at the entrance and exit. The Staging Area 2 entrance and exit shall be closed at the end of each workday.
- **BIO-HERP-3** – Worker and visitor vehicles shall be parked at the northern Staging Area (Staging Area 1). Works and visitors are not allowed to drive their vehicles onto the site, past the driveway to Staging Area 1. Safety fencing shall be installed across the site access and between the southern isolated pond and the excavation limits (Figure 5) and signs shall be posted at the safety fence that read *"Sensitive Habitat – Pedestrian Access Only -Vehicles not Allowed Past this Point without a Biologist Present".*
- **BIO-HERP-4 -** A biologist shall be present to monitor: 1.) the initial mobilization of equipment and demobilization of equipment into Staging Area 2; 2.) during the installation of turtle exclusion fencing; 3.) during water drawdown activities, 4.) during the removal and installation of large wood; and 5.) during the removal of sediment within 100 feet from the water's edge.
- **BIO-HERP-5** – Construction vehicles such as excavators, tractors, bulldozers, water

trucks, generators etc. shall be brought into Staging Area 2 at the start of construction and remain onsite, southeast of the pond overflow during construction. The construction vehicles shall be removed from Staging Area 2 at the end of the construction. The biologist shall be on site during mobilization and demobilization of vehicles to and from Staging Area 2.

- **BIO-HERP-6** – Any other large equipment such as delivery trucks or fuel trucks must be accompanied to Staging Area 2 by the biologist or designee. The RCDTC shall be notified 2 days in advance of deliveries or fuel trucks that need to travel past the Sensitive Habitat Safety fencing to arrange for a biologist escort.
- **BIO-HERP-7 -** The Porto-potty shall be stationed at Staging Area 1.
- **BIO-HERP-8** – Equipment, vehicles and materials are to be stored in designate Staging Areas at the end of each workday.
- **BIO-HERP-9** – Work is restricted to daylight hours. No work may be allowed to occur on site prior to sunrise or after sundown.
- **BIO-HERP-10** – Turtle Exclusion Fencing (TEF) shall be inspected each day and maintained in good working order. The contractor shall reinstall and/or repair downed or disturbed TEF or erosion controls immediately upon discovery. All erosion controls and TEF shall be removed completely from the Study Area upon completion of work.
- **BIO-HERP-11** – Each day, prior to the start of construction, the biologist or designee shall conduct daily clearance sweeps of work areas, silt fencing, safety fencing, and Staging Areas. A biologist shall remain on-call during all ground-disturbing activities in the event sensitive species are found within the work limits.

- **BIO-NWPT-1** - Ground-disturbing activities within 300 feet of suitable aquatic habitat shall be scheduled outside the Northwestern pond turtle nesting period of May 1 through July 31.
- **BIO-NWPT-2 -** If turtles are found within active work zones, work shall be halted, and the contractor shall notify RCDTC and the biologist. The RCDTC will notify CDFW. Turtles and any other animal may only be captured, handled, or relocated by an authorized biologist with a CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit. Otherwise, turtles shall be allowed to move out of the work area on their own.
- **BIO-NWPT-3** – The draw down of the pond and excavation of sediment adjacent to and within the draw down area shall occur as late in the project schedule as possible. The removal of sediment shall not result in the dewatering of the pond. Prior to the start of the pond draw down, a measuring gage shall be installed in the deepest part of the pond. The pond shall be drawn down to a depth no shallower than 3 feet at its deepest point, maintaining a wet area large enough to avoid impacting NWPT.
- **BIO-NWPT-4** – The drawdown of Adams Pond shall be completed in accordance with an approved Water Management Plan reviewed by the RCDTC and the CDFW. Gasoline- or diesel-powered pumps shall not be allowed within the limits of the pond or adjacent wetlands. Pumping rates shall be managed to maintain adequate water depth (no less than 3 feet at the pond's deepest point) and to prevent stranding of aquatic species. Discharge locations shall include sediment and turbidity controls (e.g., sediment bags, vegetated buffers).

- **BIO-NWPT-5** –Existing large wood found within the existing wetted portion of the pond that is currently used by basking turtles shall be photographed. If any of the existing large wood used for basking must be removed, that large wood shall be removed only after the pond level has dropped and the wood has been exposed. The wood shall then be carefully removed and stockpiled until the pond excavation is complete. Once excavation is complete, the wood will be reinstalled at the water's edge along the same general alignment, orientation and sun exposure. If the original large wood is unsalvageable, the biologist shall select other suitable large wood structure for installation at the water's edge. The biologist shall monitor the removal of the wood and installation of the wood.

- **HAZMAT 1** – The contractor shall follow spill prevention and control measures to avoid contamination of soil or water resources that could indirectly affect wildlife.

- **WQ-1 -** Refueling of equipment and vehicles shall occur at least 50 feet away from aquatic habitats within the limits of Staging Area 2, using a spill tray under the fuel tank.
- **WQ-2** - Hazardous materials including oils, greases and fuel shall be stored in vehicles or in secondary containment located at least 100 feet away from aquatic habitats.

## *Foothill Yellow Legged Frog (Rana boylii)*

The Foothill yellow-legged frog *(Rana boylii)* (FYLF) is a medium-sized ranid (about 40–80 mm snout–vent length) with yellowish wash under the hind legs and groin. In California, it is found in foothill and lower montane streams west of the Sierra Nevada crest and throughout the Coast Ranges, from the Oregon border south into Baja California. It is largely absent from the Central Valley floor and desert regions. A stream-dependent species, FYLF prefers rocky, sunlit channels with riffles, pools, and exposed cobble bars in chaparral, oak woodland, and lower conifer zones, usually below 6,000 ft elevation. Unlike pond-breeding ranids, it avoids still water and is rarely found far from moving streams (Stebbins). In California, adults emerge from overwintering refuges as streamflows begin to recede in spring. Breeding occurs after spring freshets, usually March through May, depending on elevation and latitude. At a given site, breeding may last only 2–3 weeks. Amplexus occurs in shallow water near riffles or quiet margins of streams. Each female deposits one compact egg mass, typically containing 200–300 eggs (range roughly 100–1,000), anchored to the upstream face or underside of a rock or cobble. Eggs are in moving water but shielded from the strongest current. Embryos hatch in about 5–7 days at spring temperatures. Tadpoles are adapted to lotic habitats, with a low profile and oral disk suited to scraping algae from rock surfaces. They feed mostly on periphyton. Larval development lasts about 3–4 months; metamorphosis usually occurs by late summer or early fall (July–September), though timing varies with water temperature and stream permanence. Maximum tadpole size is about 50–55 mm total length Adults are primarily diurnal. They rest and bask on cobbles and exposed bars. When disturbed, they dive quickly to the stream bottom. Movements are usually short distances along channels with individuals rarely leaving streams except for short hops over wetted substrates. As water levels drop in late summer, frogs concentrate in deep pools that persist through the dry season. Eggs and tadpoles are preyed on by aquatic insects, native fish, and garter snakes. Sudden increases or decreases in flow—flash floods, water diversions, dam releases—can scour or strand egg masses and tadpoles, a significant mortality factor noted by Stebbins. Habitat disturbance

(siltation, grazing, streambank alteration) further reduces survival (Adapted from Stebbins).

***Federal Status*** - The Study Area is not located within the four federally listed Distinct Population Segments (DPSs) of FYLF (Federal Register Vol. 90, N0. 100, May 27, 2025 Proposed Rule). Consequently, FYLF within the Study Area are **not protected under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)**.

***State Status*** – The Study Area is located within the limits of the Northwest/North Coast Foothill yellow-legged frog clade. In December 2019, the California Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) determined that the FYLF Northwest/North Coast clade did not warrant listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (CFGC, 2019). The species is considered a **Species of Special Concern** within the Study Area.

***Finding*** – No federally listed species were observed onsite during the November 1, 2024 or September 2025 surveys. According to CNDDB records, several contemporary records of FYLF have been identified within the 9 adjacent quadrangles with one sighting in 1943 approximately 9 miles northwest of the site and one sighting in 1993 approximately 8 miles south of the Study Area (Figure 4). The closest contemporary record of FYLF is approximately 7 miles southeast from Adams Pond, within a similar drainage class with an adjacent ponded area, dating back to September 17, 2014 (Figure 4). In 2014, Hubert and Steen reported finding two (2) frogs in a small pool in a steep-banked unnamed tributary to Long Gulch with scattered riparian vegetation, dominated by *Salix spp* and bordered by Mixed Chaparral. The Study Area contains marginal potential refuge, aestivation and migratory habitat and no breeding habitat for the FYLF. FYLF depend on streams to complete their life cycle, preferring rocky, sunlit channels with riffles, pools, and exposed cobble bars in chaparral, oak woodland, and lower coniferous zones, usually below 6,000 ft. Stinking Creek, downstream from the Adams Pond outlet, flows during parts of the year and may be used during the wet season as a migratory corridor. Although FYLFs avoid still water and are rarely found far from moving streams, they may use Adams Pond for refuge during the dry season or may be found in flowing intermittent drainages. There is **low likelihood** that FYLF would be located within the Study Area. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if Foothill yellow legged frog adults, juvenile, larvae, or eggs were present within the Study Area and were harmed, killed, or destroyed by project construction activities.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-HERP-1 through 11, BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2, BIO-GEN-3, HAZMAT-1, WQ-1 & WQ-2** shall apply to FYLF.

- **BIO-FYLF-1** - If Foothill yellow legged frog adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs are observed during the pre-construction survey, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC immediately who will coordinate with CDFW to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid impacting the species. Work shall not begin in that area until appropriate consultation and clearance are obtained.

## *Western Spadefoot Toad (Spea hammondii)*

The Western spadefoot toad *(Spea hammondii)* (WST) is a medium-sized amphibian endemic

to California. It is characterized by smooth, gray to olive skin, with faint spotting and a distinctive, keratinized black "spade" on each hind foot that aids in burrowing. This species primarily inhabits low-elevation valleys, foothills, and open grasslands or mixed woodlands, usually below 4,500 feet. Its distribution in California is patchy but widespread, often corresponding to areas with loose, sandy, or friable soils for burrowing. Western spadefoot toad is an explosive breeder, responding opportunistically to winter and early spring rains. Adult toads emerge from their underground refuges during heavy rains, often at night, to breed in temporary pools, vernal ponds, or shallow depressions that hold water for a short period. Breeding can occur between late winter and spring, depending on rainfall patterns. The maximum movement distance of Western spadefoot toad in California is typically around 600 meters (about 1,970 feet) from their breeding pools. However, as noted in studies, their usual movement distances are much shorter, often less than 20 meters per day, and their movements are heavily influenced by factors like rainfall and habitat conditions (Muths, et.al, 2000). According to a southern California study, the maximum distance Western spadefoot toad moved between burrow locations was 204 m (656.2 feet), while the maximum distance of burrows from breeding pools was 262 m (859.6 feet) (Baumberger et al, 2019). Males call to attract females, producing short, low-pitched "waaah" sounds. Eggs are laid in loose clusters attached to submerged vegetation or directly onto the substrate. Clutch sizes vary but can include several hundred eggs. Fertilization is external, and development is rapid due to the temporary nature of breeding sites (Stebbins). The eggs hatch quickly, often within 24–48 hours, and larvae grow rapidly. Tadpoles are dark, with a stocky body and relatively short tail. They are omnivorous, feeding on detritus, algae, and small invertebrates. Metamorphosis typically occurs within 3 to 11 weeks, depending on water temperature and availability. Rapid growth and early transformation are critical to avoid desiccation as ponds dry (Stebbins). After metamorphosis, juveniles leave the breeding pools and disperse into surrounding upland habitats. The Western spadefoot toad is primarily nocturnal and spend much of the year underground in self-excavated burrows. The spade-like tubercles on their hind feet are specialized for digging backward into loose soils, allowing them to avoid heat and desiccation during dry months. Adults emerge during periods of high humidity or after rains to forage. Their diet consists mainly of insects and other small invertebrates. They are highly adapted to California's Mediterranean climate, surviving long dry seasons by estivating underground (Stebbins). Lifespan data are limited, but individuals are likely to live several years, with survival hinging on successful estivation and breeding opportunities during wet years. Predators include birds, snakes, mammals, and larger amphibians. Eggs and larvae are vulnerable to aquatic predators and desiccation if water bodies dry prematurely (Stebbins).

***Federal Status*** – Western spadefoot toad was **proposed for listing as Threatened** under the federal ESA with a section 4(d) Rule for the Southern and Northern Distinct Population Segments on December 5, 2023. (USFWS, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Southern and Northern Distinct Population Segments of the Western Spadefoot).

***State Status*** - Western spadefoot toad is designated as a **Species of Special Concern**.

***Finding*** – Western spadefoot toad were not observed on site. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. An isolated branch of Adams Pond located in the south section of the pond temporarily holds shallow water. This pool southern pool was cut off from the rest of Adams Pond due to sedimentation caused by the McFarland Fire. This shallow isolated pool may serve as breeding habitat for Western

spadefoot toad. However, there is a population of bullfrogs and Northwestern pond turtle located within the main part of Adams Pond which may take up residence in this isolated temporary pool during winter and spring rains. Western spadefoot toad is **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area due to the presence of predators such a bullfrogs and NWPT. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if Western spadefoot toad adults, juvenile, larvae, or eggs were present within the Study Area and were harmed, killed, or destroyed by project construction activities.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-HERP-1 through 11, BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2, BIO-GEN-3, HAZMAT-1, WQ-1 & WQ-2** shall apply to Western spadefoot toad.

- **BIO-TOAD-1** - Project activities will be scheduled, outside of the western spadefoot breeding period **of** December–April (depending on rainfall).
- **BIO-TOAD-2** - If Western spadefoot toad adults, juveniles, larvae, or eggs are observed during the pre-construction survey, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC immediately who will coordinate with CDFW to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid impacting the species. Work shall not begin in that area until appropriate consultation and clearance are obtained.

## Birds

### *Tricolored Blackbird (Agelaius tricolor)*

The Tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)* breeds in enormous colonies in cattails, bulrushes, Himalayan blackberry, or other dense vegetation near water, usually in the Central Valley and coastal lowlands. It occurs from sea level to about 1,200 meters in elevation. It is most closely associated with Valley Foothill Riparian (VFR) 3D, Fresh Emergent Wetland (FEW), Wet Meadow (WTM), Cropland (CRC), and Pasture (PAS). Nesting occurs primarily from March through July, with clutches of two to four eggs laid in colonies that may contain thousands of nests. This species feeds heavily on flying insects during the breeding season and switches to seeds and grains later in the year. It is highly vulnerable due to its reliance on large colony sites and shifting nomadic tendencies.

**Federal Status** – The Tricolored blackbird is **not listed** under the federal ESA.

**State Status** – In California, the Tricolored blackbird is listed as **Threatened** under the CESA and as a **Species of Special Concern.**

**Finding** – Tricolored blackbirds are **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area. According to the 2022 Tricolored blackbird Statewide Survey, there are no known nesting colonies within the area. There have been no sightings within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020 to 2025 Observations Map. Tricolored blackbirds were not observed during biological surveys. There is no suitable nesting habitat in the study area. The narrow fringe of cattails, bulrushes and Himalayan blackberries along the perimeter of the pond and the willow thicket in the VFR are not large enough patches to support a colony of nesting Tricolored blackbirds. ***No significant impacts to Tricolored blackbird will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures** – Not Required.

## *Grasshopper Sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum)*

In Tehama County, the Grasshopper Sparrow *(Ammodramus savannarum)* is an uncommon summer resident and breeder, inhabiting dry, dense grasslands in the foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade–Sierra Nevada crest. They typically nest at low to moderate elevations, most commonly below 1,500 meters (about 5,000 feet). It favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, tall forbs, and scattered shrubs that provide both nesting cover and singing perches. Nests are built from grasses and forbs in slight ground depressions, hidden beneath overhanging vegetation, and require thick herbaceous cover for concealment. Breeding occurs from early April through mid-July, peaking in May and June, with typical clutches of four to five eggs and the potential for two or three broods each year. The species' primary CWHR habitat types are Annual and Perennial Grassland, and occasionally Valley Foothill Grassland or Coastal Scrub where vegetation density is sufficient. Foraging occurs on the ground and low foliage within these dense grasslands, focusing mainly on insects—especially grasshoppers and crickets—along with other invertebrates and grass or forb seeds. Water needs are largely met through moisture in its insect diet. In Tehama County, maintaining diverse, well-structured native grasslands with adequate cover and limiting disturbance during the nesting period from April through July are key to supporting this species' breeding success.

**Federal Status** – The Grasshopper sparrow is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA. However, individual birds, their parts, nests and eggs are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

**State Status** – In California, the Grasshopper sparrow is designated as a **Species of Special Concern.**

**Findings** – Grasshopper sparrow were not observed within the Study Area during surveys. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There have been no sightings within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020 to 2025 Observations Map. There is a **Low Likelihood** that Grasshopper sparrow would nest in the Study Area. Foraging habitat and limited nesting habitat are present within the Study Area. The Annual Grassland within the Study Area is generally patchy consisting of areas with a variety of densities of short grasses measured less than 12" in height with few dense shrubs. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if a Grasshopper sparrow nest was present within, or in the vicinity of the construction limits, and if project construction activities destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Grasshopper sparrow.
- **BIO-BIRD-1** - If tree removal, vegetation clearing, or the onset of potentially disturbing activities such as mobilization or construction activities will occur during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a biologist shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys within 7 days prior to the start of site activities. Survey limits shall include at least 500 feet for raptors and 100 feet for passerines as measured from the project

footprint including access and haul roads.

- **BIO-NEST-1** - If an active non-raptor nest is located within the project limits or within 100 feet of construction activities, a100 foot no-disturbance buffer shall be installed around the nest site until the biologist determines nesting is complete and fledglings have left the area.
- **BIO-NEST-2** - A biological monitor shall oversee activities near established nesting buffers to ensure compliance and that adults and young are not disturbed. Nesting buffer distances may be adjusted by the biologist depending on site conditions and species sensitivity. Work may be modified, suspended, or halted if monitoring shows adverse effects to adults or young.

## *Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)*

The Golden Eagle occupies open mountains, canyons, grasslands, and shrublands, where cliffs and large trees provide nesting sites. It occurs from near sea level up to about 3,833 meters (0-11,500 ft). Its main CWHR habitat associations include Annual Grassland (AGS), Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) 3D and Mixed Chaparral (MCH) 2S. Nesting occurs from January 1 through August 31, with clutches of one to three eggs laid in large platform nests built on cliffs or in trees. Platform nests are often 3 m (10 ft) across and 1 m (3 ft) high and made of sticks, twigs, and greenery. Rugged, open habitats with canyons and escarpments used most frequently for nesting. Eggs are laid from early February to mid-May and are incubated for 43-45 days. Nestlings fledge after 65-70 days. This eagle preys primarily on jackrabbits and ground squirrels and also takes birds and carrion. Occasionally, they prey on domestic calves and lambs. It is long-lived, territorial, and highly sensitive to human disturbance at nest sites. They need open terrain for hunting including grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. They soar 30-90 m (98-297 ft) above ground in search of prey, or make low, quartering flights, often 7-8 m (23-26 ft) above ground. Golden eagles were not observed during site visits.

**Federal Status** – The Golden eagle is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA. However, Golden Eagle adults, juveniles, their eggs, nests (active or inactive), nest trees and roosts are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and Golden eagles, their parts, nests an eggs are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

**State Status** – In California, the Golden eagle is designated as a **Fully Protected species**.

**Findings** – The Study Area are located within the yearlong range of this species. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There **have been sightings** within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020 to 2025 Observations Map. The property owner has observed Golden eagles at the Vestral Road at SR 36 intersection in the past (personal communications). Golden eagles were not observed during site visits. The majority of the mature tall trees within the Study Area were lost to the McFarland Fire leaving no large trees suitable for Golden eagle nesting within or adjacent to the Study Area. Potential Golden eagle foraging habitats are located within the Study Area. It is **not likely** that Golden eagle will nest within the Study Area. However, **nesting may occur** 1 mile from the Study Area. The Annual Grasslands within the Study Area offer medium foraging suitability. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if Golden Eagle chose to nest within 1 mile of the construction limits, and if project construction activities***

***destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Golden eagle.
- **BIO-GOLD-1 –** If the onset of potentially disturbing activities such as mobilization, vegetation removal or construction activities will occur during the nesting season for Golden Eagle (January 1 – August 31), a biologist shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys within 7 days prior to the start of site activities. The survey shall include all suitable nesting habitat within at least a 1.0-mile radius of all proposed work areas.
- **BIO-GOLD-2 –** If an active Golden eagle nest is identified within 1.0 mile of the Study Area, the biologist shall notify the RCDTC who will notify USFWS and CDFW for direction. Work within 1.0 mile of a nest during the breeding season is prohibited unless approved by USFWS and CDFW. A biologist shall monitor the nest during construction to ensure compliance and has the authority to stop work if Golden eagle nest disturbance is observed.

## *Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus)*

The Northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius,* formerly called the marsh hawk) is a year-round or seasonal resident of Northern California, including Tehama County, where it occupies open grasslands, meadows, wetlands, and agricultural fields. Occurs from annual grassland up to lodgepole pine and alpine meadow habitats, as high as 3000 m (10,000 ft). Breeds from sea level to 1700 m (0-5700 ft) in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada, and up to 800 m (3600 ft) in northeastern California. In the Central Valley and foothills, the Northern harrier's primary habitat within the CWHR System is Annual Grassland (AGS), which provides hunting grounds for small mammals (especially voles) and nesting sites in tall, dense grasses. The Northern harrier nests on the ground in dense vegetation near marshes or field edges. Breeding occurs from April through August, with peak nesting activity in June and July. Single-brooded; clutch averages 5 eggs, range 3-12. Female incubates while male provides food. Nestling period lasts about 53 days (Craighead and Craighead 1956). Breeding pair and juveniles may roost communally in late autumn and winter. A single-brooded raptor, Northern harrier typically lays an average of five eggs per clutch (ranging from three to twelve). The female incubates the eggs while the male provides food throughout the nesting period. After hatching, the nestling period lasts about 53 days, during which the young are cared for primarily by the female. Following the breeding season, breeding pairs and their juveniles may roost communally in late autumn and winter, often in open grasslands or wetland edges where food remains available. The species primarily hunts by flying low over open areas, preying on voles and other small mammals, as well as birds, reptiles, amphibians, crustaceans, and large insects, depending on availability. Prey-rich grasslands and wet meadow ecosystems are essential to its survival. Northern harriers use tall grasses and forbs in wetland, or at wetland/field border, for cover; roosts on ground. Once widespread across the Central Valley and northern plateaus, Northern harrier populations have declined due to the loss of native grasslands and wetlands and the disturbance of nesting areas by early-season plowing, mowing, or burning. In Tehama County, the species can still be locally abundant where tall-grass cover, moist meadows, and undisturbed rangelands remain, highlighting the importance of conserving habitat structure and

maintaining prey availability through balanced agricultural and land management practices.

**Federal Status** – The Northern harrier is **not listed** under the federal ESA as endangered, threatened, or a candidate species by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

**State Status** – In California, the Northern harriers is listed as a **Species of Special Concern**.

**Findings** – Northern harriers were not observed during site visits. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There have been no sightings within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020 to 2025 Observations Map. Northern harrier is **Not Likely to Occur** within or adjacent to the Study Area due to the lack of marshes, the steep terrain, lack of agricultural fields, and limited flat areas for nesting. Northern harriers may fly over or hunt within the Study Area. ***Impacts to Northern harrier hunting activities alone would not generally be considered significant since hunting habitat is not limited regionally for this species and since construction is temporary. No significant impacts to Northern harrier will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures** – Not Required.

## *White-tailed Kite (Elanus leucurus)*

The White-tailed Kite *(Elanus leucurus)* inhabits open lowland grasslands, pastures, wetlands, agricultural areas and coastal and valley lowlands where scattered trees or shrubs provide nesting and perching sites. Rarely found away from agricultural areas. It occurs from sea level up to about 1,000 meters in elevation. Its primary CWHR habitat associations include Annual Grassland (AGS), Cropland (CRC), Wet Meadow (WTM), and Riverine (RIV). Breeds from January 1 to September 1, peaking from May to August. Average clutches consist of three to six eggs. Nests consist of loosely piled sticks and twigs lined with grass, straw, or rootlets and placed near the top of dense oak, willow, or other tree stand. Nests are usually 6-20 m (20-100 ft) above ground and located near open foraging habitat. Female incubates the eggs for approximately 28 days with young fledging in 35-40 days. The male feeds the female and supplies her with food for nestlings during incubation and nesting. The species feeds mainly on voles and other small mammals, which it captures by hovering in midair before dropping onto prey. This species occasionally preys on birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. It is a resident throughout much of California, and its abundance often tracks small-mammal population cycles. The Study Area is within the yearlong range of this species.

**Federal Status** – The White-tailed Kite is **not listed** under the federal ESA as endangered, threatened, or a candidate species by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

**State Status** – In California, the White-tailed Kite is designated as a **Fully Protected** Species under the California Fish and Game Code § 3511.

**Findings** – White-tailed kites were not observed during site visits. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There have been no sightings within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020-2025 Observations Map. White-tailed kite is **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area. There is no suitable nesting habitat within the Study Area. White-tailed kites are closely associated with

agricultural fields and dense broadleaf deciduous trees which are not within the Study Area. White-tailed kites may fly over or hunt within the Study Area. ***Impacts to White-tailed kite hunting activities alone would not generally be considered significant since hunting habitat is not limited regionally for this species and since construction is temporary. No significant impacts to White-tailed kite will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures** – Not Required.

## *Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*

The Bald Eagle is most often associated with large lakes, reservoirs, and major rivers, and in California it breeds locally but winters more widely. It ranges from sea level to about 1,830 meters. Within the CWHR system, it is associated with Lacustrine (LAC), Mixed Chaparral (MCH) 2S and Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) 3D. LAC and VRI are used yearlong for feeding with a low usage of MCH in the winter for feeding. Nesting occurs from January through July, with pairs building massive stick nests in tall trees or, less commonly, on cliffs. Clutches usually contain one to three eggs. Eggs are laid in late winter or early spring. Incubation lasts approximately 35 days. Chicks fledge when they are 11 or 12 weeks old. In a few weeks after leaving the nest, young birds migrate on their own to northern and western Canada. Migratory bald eagles from nesting areas in the northwestern states spend the winter in California, arriving in the fall and early winter and remain until February or March or even into April. Bald Eagles feed primarily on fish and waterbirds but also scavenge carrion, particularly during salmon runs or waterfowl concentrations. Bald Eagles require large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches.

**Federal Status** – The Bald Eagle was **removed from the federal ESA** in 2007 but remains protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the MBTA.

**State Status** – In California, the Bald Eagle remains listed as **Endangered** under the CESA.

**Findings** – Bald eagles were not observed on site or within the Study Area during surveys. Bald eagles have been observed on site in the past flying over the pond (Personal Conversation with Harold Adams, 10/7/2025). According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There **have been sightings** in the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020-2025 Observations Map. There is no suitable nesting habitat on site or within the Study Area. Although Bald eagles are **Not Likely to Nest** within the Study Area, Bald eagles may be observed hunting over open water within the Study Area and downstream in the lower pond. ***Impacts to Bald eagle hunting activities alone would not generally be considered significant since hunting habitat is not limited regionally for this species and since construction is temporary. No significant impacts to Bald eagle will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measure discussed above apply to Bald eagle.
- **BIO-BALD-1** – Bald eagle sightings shall be reported to the biologist and RCDTC.

## *Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteria virens)*

The Yellow-breasted chat breeds in dense riparian thickets and shrubby habitats near water. In California, it ranges from sea level to about 2,000 meters in elevation. It is associated with Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) 3D, Montane Riparian (MRI), and Coastal Scrub (CSS) habitats. Nesting takes place between May and July, with three to five eggs placed in open cup nests within dense shrubs. It feeds primarily on insects and supplements its diet with berries during late summer.

**Federal Status** – The Yellow-breasted chat is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA but is protected under the MBTA.

**State Status** – In California, the Yellow-breasted chat is listed as a **Species of Special Concern**.

**Finding** - The Study Area is within the summer range of Yellow-breasted chat. Yellow-breasted chats were not observed during site visits. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There have been no sightings in the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020-2025 Observations Map. According to the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems Detailed Species Report (Appendix E), there is a **Low Likelihood** that Yellow-breasted chat will nest within VRI 3D Habitat. However, VRI 3D on site is highly suitable for foraging with medium suitability for cover. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if Yellow-breasted chat nest within, or in the vicinity of the construction limits, and if project construction activities destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2, BIO-GEN-3, BIO-BIRD-1, BIO-NEST-1, & BIO-NEST-2** measures discussed above apply to Yellow-breasted chat.

## *Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)*

The Loggerhead shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)* is a common resident and winter visitor in the lowlands and foothills of California, including Tehama County. It occupies open habitats featuring scattered shrubs, trees, fences, utility lines, or other perches, and attains its highest densities in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, and valley foothill riparian habitats. Within Tehama County, the species primarily utilizes Valley Foothill Hardwood (VFH), Valley Foothill Hardwood-Conifer (VFH-C), and Valley Foothill Riparian (VFR) habitat types as classified by the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) system. Shrikes require open terrain with sparse shrub and tree cover and readily available perches for hunting. They often forage from elevated lookouts at least 0.6 m above ground, preying primarily on large insects, but also on small vertebrates. Suitable nesting cover consists of densely foliated shrubs or small trees that provide concealment and structural stability for the nest. In California, nesting occurs from March through May, with young becoming independent by July or August. Nests are typically placed 0.4–15 m (1.3–50 ft) above ground, usually below 4.5 m, and clutch sizes range from four to eight eggs. Both parents share in incubation and care of altricial young, which fledge at 18–19 days and are expelled from the natal territory after two to three months. The species is monogamous and solitary-nesting, maintaining and defending territories year-round that encompass feeding, roosting, and nesting sites.

**Federal Status** – The Loggerhead shrike is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA. However, individual birds, their parts, nests and eggs are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

**State Status** – In California, Loggerhead shrike is designated as a **Species of Special Concern.**

**Findings** – Loggerhead shrike is **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area. Although there is foraging habitat, perching sites, and limited suitable nesting habitat within the Study Area, Loggerhead shrikes typically occupy their nesting and hunting territory year-round. Loggerhead shrikes were not observed within the Study Area during surveys. According to CNDDB, there have been no sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. There have been no sightings within the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020-2025 Observations Map. ***No significant impacts to Loggerhead shrike will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures** – Not Required.

## *Yellow Warbler (Setophaga petechia)*

The Yellow warbler (Setophaga petechia) is a vibrant, insectivorous songbird. This warbler's breeding range within California is broad yet shows a noticeable contraction from historical extents. Historically abundant across riparian lowlands, in Tehama County their current range includes the Coast Ranges and the western and eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Yellow Warbler occurs from sea level to about 2,740 meters in elevation. It is closely associated with Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) habitats. Yellow Warblers predominantly breed in riparian woodlands, preferring dense willows and cottonwoods, but are also found in montane chaparral, as well as open ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer habitats that feature substantial understory brush. Nests of Yellow Warbler an open cup placed 0.6 to 5 m (2-16 ft) above ground found in a deciduous sapling or shrub. Breeding occurs from mid-April through early August, with the highest activity in June. Pairs nest alone rather than in colonies. Clutches typically consist of three to six eggs, most often four or five. The female incubates the eggs for about 11 days. The young are altricial and cared for by both parents until they leave the nest at about 9 to 12 days old. Yellow warblers feed primarily on insects and spiders. They forage by gleaning and hovering in the upper canopy of deciduous trees and shrubs, and they occasionally hawk insects in flight or consume berries. Over recent decades, breeding numbers have declined sharply in many lowland areas—including the southern coast, Colorado River corridor, and in both the Central and Sacramento Valleys—where once-common populations are now rare or absent. Conversely, the species remains more secure in higher elevation or less-disturbed riparian zones.

**Federal Status -** The Yellow Warbler is **not listed** under the federal ESA but is protected under the MBTA.

**State Status** – This species is recognized by CDFW as a **Species of Special Concern**, specifically in its breeding context (Priority 2 on the list).

**Finding** - The Study Area is within the summer range of Yellow warblers. Yellow warblers were not observed during site visits. According to the CNDDB, there was a Yellow warbler sighting in 1986 approximately 9 miles south of the Study Area. This individual was in chaparral adjacent to a small patch of riparian vegetation along Cottonwood Creek. There have been sightings in the area according to the All About Birds eBird 2020-2025 Observations Map. May Occur. Yellow warbler **May Occur** within the Study Area. There are dense willows suitable for nesting and suitable cover and foraging habitat within the Valley Foothill Riparian habitat on site. ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if a Yellow warbler nest was present within, or in the vicinity of the construction limits, and if project construction activities destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2, BIO-GEN-3, BIO-BIRD-1, BIO-NEST-1, & BIO-NEST-2** measures discussed above apply to Yellow warblers.

## Other Nesting Migratory Birds

There are several migratory birds that may occur within the Study Area that although not protected under the federal or California ESA, as a California Species of Special Concern, or as a California Protected Species may be protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), the California Migratory Bird Protection Act (AB 454) (Effective January 1, 2026), and / or under several sections of the California Fish & Game Code (§ 3503, § 3503.5, § 3513) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife and California Attorney General 2018). ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if active migratory bird nest was present within, or in the vicinity of the construction limits, and if project construction activities destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-BIRD-1, BIO-NEST-1, & BIO-NEST-2** measures discussed above apply to all nesting birds protected under the federal MBTA and sections of the California Fish and Game Code.

## Other Nesting Raptors

Nesting habitat for other raptor species (eagles, hawks, kites, vultures, falcons, and owls) not identified as special-status species may nest within and adjacent to the Study Area. In addition to being protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, raptors are also protected under the Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and under California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3505 and 3513, and California Code of Regulation, Title 14, Sections 251.1, 652 and 783-786.6). ***Potentially significant impacts could occur if an active raptor nest was present within, or in the vicinity of the Study Area, and if project construction activities destroyed an active nest, caused a nest to be abandoned, or resulted in the harassment or killing of an individual.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-BIRD-1 & BIO-NEST-2** measures discussed above apply to all nesting raptors.
- **BIO-NEST-3** - If an active raptor nest (including eagles, hawks, owls, or falcons) is identified within the project work limits or within 500 feet of the construction area, all tree removal, vegetation clearing, grading, and other potentially disturbing activities shall be temporarily suspended. A biologist shall evaluate the nest site and surrounding habitat and consult with the CDFW through the RCDTC to establish an appropriate no-disturbance buffer. The buffer shall be clearly marked in the field and maintained intact until the biologist determines, in consultation with CDFW, that the young have successfully fledged and the nest is no longer active, or until CDFW authorizes adjustment of the buffer. No construction activities shall occur within the designated buffer area while the nest remains active.
- **BIO-NEST-4** – An inactive raptor nest shall not be removed without prior approval of CDFW and USFWS as appropriate. If the contractor must cut down a tree with a raptor nest, the contractor shall contact the biologist and the RCDTC. The RCDTC shall contact CDFW and USFWS as appropriate for approval to remove the nest.

## Mammals

### *Pallid Bat (Antrozous pallidus)*

The Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)* inhabits deserts, grasslands, oak savannas, and farmland, where it roosts in rock outcrops, caves, and buildings. It ranges from sea level up to about 2,300 meters. Its main CWHR habitats include Annual Grassland (AGS), Mixed Chaparral 2S (MCH) and Valley Foothill Riparian 3D (VRI). Breeding occurs in fall, with delayed fertilization until spring. Maternity colonies form in early April and may have 12-100 individuals. Females bear one to three pups (usually two) in June. Young are weaned in 7 weeks and observed flying in July and August. This species roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings during the day. Bats move deeper into cover if temperatures rise. More open sites such as porches and open buildings are used at night. In winter, they likely use rock crevices for hibernation, near day roost. Most pallid bats (95%) roost in groups of 20, or more with young animals occupying the center of the cluster. They are known to roost with other bat species. Pallid bat are very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. This bat is known for its unique ground-gleaning behavior, preying on large arthropods such as beetles, crickets, and scorpions, and occasionally taking small vertebrates.

**Federal Status** – The Pallid bat is **not listed** under the federal ESA.

**State Status** – In California, the Pallid bat is treated as a **Species of Special Concern**.

**Finding** - The Study Area is located within the yearlong range of Pallid bat. Pallid bats were not observed during site visits. The CNDDB does not list any sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. Pallid bats **may occur** within the Study Area. Grassland and Valley Foothill Riparian offer good habitat for feeding. Impacts to foraging habitat alone are not typically considered a significant impact since foraging habitat is not limited regionally and

impacts would only be temporary. Hollow trees and buildings potentially used for roosting are located within the Study Area as well as crevices found in the rock outcroppings to the west of the pond. ***Potentially significant impacts to Pallid bat could occur if active roosts were disturbed as a result of project construction and vegetation clearing.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Pallid bat.
- **BIO-BAT-1** - Prior to any vegetation removal, a biologist will determine if pallid bats or Western red bats are roosting in the vegetation to be removed / disturbed.
- **BIO-BAT-2** - If pallid bats or Western red bats are identified as roosting within the vegetation to be removed / disturbed, vegetation removal shall be suspended until a biologist, in consultation with CDFW, can establish appropriate measures to minimize impacts to these species.
- **BIO-BAT-3** - To the extent possible, all direct disturbance to identified bat roosts shall occur between August 31 and May 1, in order to minimize the likelihood of injuring or killing juvenile bats during the period when they are still unable to fly.
- **BIO-BAT-4** - To the extent possible, the removal of trees or branches with defects (cavities, cracks, exfoliating bark, etc.) that provide potential bat roosting or bird roosting / nesting habitat will be avoided.
- **BIO-BAT-5** – The removal of trees that provide suitable bat roosting (such as trees with deep bark crevices, snags, or holes) shall be conducted between August 31 and October 30, or earlier than October 30 if evening temperatures fall below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and/or more than a half inch of rainfall occurs within 24 hours. These dates correspond to the time period when bats would not be caring for non-volant young and have not yet entered torpor. A biologist shall monitor removal/trimming of trees that provide suitable bat roosting habitat.
- **BIO-BAT-6** - Tree removal/trimming shall occur over two consecutive days. On the first day in the afternoon, limbs and branches shall be removed using chainsaws only. Limbs with cavities, crevices, or deep bark fissures shall be avoided, and only branches or limbs without those features shall be removed. On the second day, the entire tree shall be removed. Prior to tree removal/trimming, each tree shall be shaken gently and several minutes shall pass before felling trees or limbs to allow bats time to arouse and leave the tree. The biologist shall search downed vegetation for dead or injured bat species and report any dead or injured special-status bat species to CDFW.

## *Northern California Ringtail (Bassariscus astutus raptor)*

The Northern California ringtail *(Bassariscus astutus raptor)* belongs to the raccoon family (Procyonidae). In California, three subspecies are recognized, with the "California ringtail" (B. a. raptor) found primarily on the western slopes of the Sierra and in Pacific drainages, intergrading with B. a. octavus to the south and B. a. nevadensis to the east (Belluomini 5). The ringtail is a widely distributed resident across low- to mid-elevations of the state. Home ranges in California vary widely from 109–1,280 acres. A nocturnal carnivore found in rocky canyons, riparian woodlands, and oak forests, Ringtails occur from sea level to about 2,900 meters in elevation. Its key CWHR habitats include Montane Hardwood (MHW), Montane Riparian (MRI), however, they can be found in Mixed Chaparral 2S (MCH), and Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) habitats. In

northern California, Ringtails occur along major river canyons—including the Eel, Trinity, Klamath, Salmon, and Feather rivers—as well as in Sacramento Valley riparian corridors (Belluomini 8). Ringtails are closely tied to riparian areas and rocky, brushy mosaics within forests and shrublands. They typically remain within about one kilometer of permanent water. Important cover includes hollow logs, large snags, rock crevices, woodrat nests, and abandoned burrows. Breeding generally occurs from February through May, with young born in May or June after a gestation of about 40 to 50 days. Litter size averages three, though one to five offspring are possible. Both parents may care for the young, which begin venturing outside the den at 45–50 days of age. Family groups typically break up by early winter (Belluomini 14). Although primarily carnivorous, ringtails are opportunistic feeders. Their diet centers on rodents such as woodrats and mice, but also includes rabbits, birds and eggs, reptiles, insects, fruits, nuts, and carrion. More invertebrates are consumed during summer and fall, while vertebrates and carrion dominate in winter and spring (Belluomini 11). Natural predators include bobcats, raccoons, foxes, large owls, and snakes. They share food resources with gray foxes, coyotes, and raptors, leading to some ecological overlap. Ringtails are nocturnal, non-migratory, and active year-round. They are excellent climbers aided by their semi-prehensile tails.

**Federal Status** – The Ringtail is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA.

**State Status** – In California, the Ringtail is designated as a **Fully Protected** mammal under California Fish and Game Code §4700, which prohibits take or possession except in very limited, authorized circumstances.

**Findings** – The Study Area site is located within the year-round range of Ringtail. Ringtails were not observed during site visits or during wildlife camera studies. According to the April 2025 California Ringtail Project's "Distribution Map of Ringtails in California", no Ringtails have been observed in Western Tehama County. The CNDDB does not list any sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. Northern California ringtail is **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area. There are little to no mature trees remaining within the Study Area after the fire and the remaining trees are sparse with little cover for Ringtail. However, there is a possibility that Ringtails would forage within the Study Area or visit the pond at night. ***Potentially significant impacts to Ringtails could occur if an active den were present within the project limits or within 100 feet from the project construction limits including Staging Areas and haul roads, and activities resulted in the harassment, collapse of an active den, death, injury or harassment to the female and/or her pups during construction.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Ringtail.
- **BIO-RING-1** - If an active Ringtail den is discovered, a 100-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the den until it is confirmed by a biologist to be inactive. Buffers may be modified in consultation with the CDFW if site conditions warrant. A biological monitor shall be present during initial ground disturbance to ensure project activities do not impact Ringtail, it's young or the active den. The monitor shall have the authority to halt work if Ringtail or active dens are encountered.

## *Townsends Big-eared Bat (Corynorhinus townsendii)*

Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)*, formerly included within *Plecotus* and *Corynorhinus* designations, belongs to the family *Vespertilionidae.* Townsend's big-eared bat occurs throughout most of California except subalpine and alpine habitats, but its distribution is poorly understood and the species is now considered uncommon despite once being regarded as common, with highest abundance in mesic habitats. Home ranges are relatively localized around roosts, with foraging flights usually within a few kilometers (USFWS, *Corynorhinus townsendii* Fact Sheet). It is a nocturnal, relatively sedentary bat that feeds primarily on small moths, along with beetles and other soft-bodied insects, using slow, maneuverable flight and echolocation to capture prey in the air or glean from foliage. The species depends heavily on caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, and other structures for roosting, using different sites for day, night, maternity, and hibernation roosts; suitable roosts are the most limiting resource. Reproduction involves small maternity colonies in warm roosts, with mating occurring mainly in winter, delayed fertilization until spring, and a single pup born in late May or June. Young are volant at about three weeks and weaned by six weeks (USFWS, *Corynorhinus townsendii* Fact Sheet). By late summer, maternity colonies disperse, and individuals transition to hibernation roosts (USFWS, *Corynorhinus townsendii* Fact Sheet). Townsend's big-eared bat shows strong site fidelity, limited seasonal movements, and extreme sensitivity to disturbance—often abandoning roosts after a single intrusion—which has contributed to steep population declines in California and its designation as a California Species of Special Concern. Predators include owls, snakes, and small carnivores. However, the primary threats are anthropogenic, especially roost disturbance, mine closures, and habitat degradation.

***Federal Status*** - Townsend's big-eared bats are **not federally listed** as endangered or threatened under the ESA in the West. **USFWS regards western Townsend's big-eared bats as Species of Concern** and warrant monitoring and regional conservation focus.

***State Status*** - In California, Townsend's big-eared bat is designated a **Species of Special Concern** by the CDFW. It is also recognized as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) under the CDFW California Wildlife Action Plan. The species also receives protection under the CEQA and through Title 14, Section 670.5 of the California Code of Regulations, which outlines listings of threatened and endangered species.

**Findings** - The Study Area is located within the year-round range of Townsend's big-eared bat. This species was not observed during site visits. According to the CNDDB Database, there was one sighting in 1938 at approx. elevation 4,000 feet within forested habitat (Figure 4). There have been no sightings reported since then. There is no suitable hibernaculum or maternity roosting sites within the study limits. Townsend's big-eared bat is **Not Likely to Occur** within the Study Area due to a lack of preferred roosting habitat. There is a low likelihood that the bat will forage within the Study Area since foraging would only occur if roosting sites were in the area. ***Impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat foraging activities alone would not generally be considered significant since foraging activities are not limited regionally and since construction is temporary. No significant impacts to Townsend's big-eared bats are anticipated as a result of project activities.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures** – Not Required.

## *Western Red Bat (Lasiurus blossevillii)*

The Western red bat *(Lasiurus blossevillii)* is a foliage-roosting species that occurs in riparian forests, mature shade trees, and orchards. It ranges from sea level to about 2,000 meters. Its key CWHR habitats include Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI), Montane Riparian (MRI), and Urban (URB). Annual Grassland and Lacustrine habitat on site may be used as foraging habitat. Western red bat roosts and nurseries are in family groups primarily 2-40 feet above ground in trees, less often in shrub, often at in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. Preferred roost sites are protected from above, open below, and located above dark ground-cover. Birthing females are usually solitary. Mating occurs in August and September. After delayed fertilization there is an 80-90 day gestation. Births are from late May through early July. Most females bear 2 or 3 young, though the single litter may have 1-5. Lactation lasts 4-6 weeks. The young are capable of flight between 3-6 weeks of age. Females may move the young between roost sites. This species feeds on a variety of insects over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands. The most important prey are moths, crickets, beetles, and cicadas. Though capable of rapid direct flight, this species is maneuverable with foraging flight that is slow and erratic. This species is migratory in much of California and is highly dependent on mature riparian cover for roosting and reproduction.

**Federal Status** – The Western red bat is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA.

**State Status** – In California, the Western red bat is treated as a **Species of Special Concern**.

**Finding** - The project site is located within the year-round range of the Western red bat. Western red bats were not observed during site visits. The CNDDB does not list any sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. The CWHRP lists the VRI in Tehama County as medium suitable reproduction and cover habitat with low suitability for feeding. Western red bat maternity and roost sites **May Occur** within the Study Area. Lacustrine habitats provide low suitable feeding habitats. Foraging within the Study Area will occur if roosting habitat is on or adjacent to the site. Western red bat roosting, birthing, and nursery sites may occur within the project Study Area. ***Potentially significant impacts to Western red bat could occur if an active maternity site was disturbed as a result of vegetation clearing.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Western red bat.
- **BIO-BAT-1, BIO-BAT-2, BIO-BAT-3, BIO-BAT-4 and BIO-BAT-5** measures discussed above apply to Western red bat.

## *Mountain Lion (Puma concolor)*

The Mountain Lion *(Puma concolor)* is a wide-ranging apex predator found in forests, shrublands, and desert mountain ranges. It occurs from sea level to about 4,300 meters in elevation. Its CWHR habitats include Montane Hardwood (MHW), Montane Riparian (MRI), Mixed Chaparral (MCH) 2S, Valley Foothill Riparian (VRI) 3D, and Ponderosa Pine (PPN).

Breeding occurs year-round, but most births occur between April and July, with litters of one to four kittens born in secluded dens. Kittens stay with their mother for 18-24 months. Mountain Lions feed primarily on deer but also prey on smaller mammals and livestock when available. Seasonal movements within a fixed range commonly are in response to prey movements, following migrating deer herds. They are solitary, wide-ranging, and play a key role in structuring prey populations.

**Federal Status** – The Mountain Lion is **not listed** as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA.

**State Status** – In California, the Mountain Lion is designated as **Fully Protected** under the Fish and Game Code, and it is the subject of ongoing petitions for listing under the CESA.

**Findings** – The project Study Area is located within the year-round range of Mountain lion. Mountain lions are **Known to Occur**. The property owner, Mr. Harold Adams, has confirmed Mountain lion sightings on the property (Personal Communications, September 2025). No Mountain lions were observed during site visits or during wildlife camera studies. The CWHRP lists the VRI in Tehama County as highly suitable reproduction, cover, and feeding habitat for Mountain lions. No suitable denning habitat is located within the Study Area. Deer have been observed at the pond and moving through the VRI habitat making the project site suitable for hunting. It is likely that Stinking Creek is one of many corridors used during movements from the valley to the coastal range. ***Impacts to Mountain lion hunting activities or movement alone would not generally be considered significant since hunting habitat and unimpeded corridors are not limited regionally for this species and since construction is temporary. No significant impacts to Mountain Lion will occur as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to Mountain lion.
- **BIO-LION-1** – Mountain lion sightings shall be reported to the biologist and RCDTC.

## *American Badger (Taxidea taxus)*

The American badger *(Taxidea taxus)* is a member of the mustelid family *(Mustelidae)*, widely distributed across western and central North America. The American badger occurs throughout most of California except in the wet coastal forests of the northwest and alpine habitats of the Sierra Nevada. It is most common in drier open habitats such as grasslands, savannas, pastures, and open shrublands. Its primary CWHR habitats include Annual Grassland (AGS), Desert Scrub (DSC), and Cropland (CRC) and are known to use Mixed Chaparral (MCH) habitats. Distribution is closely tied to the availability of prey and friable soils for burrowing. Preferred habitats are open grasslands, prairies, pastures, and sparse shrublands with loose, well-drained soils suitable for digging. Badgers rely heavily on burrows for shelter, thermoregulation, and rearing young. They frequently modify or reuse burrows of ground squirrels or other fossorial mammals. According to the CDFW, badgers in California often dig complex burrow systems, and females will sometimes construct multiple burrows, particularly for nesting purposes. These burrows can have varying depths and sizes depending on the environment. Burrow entrances area oval measuring 16–30 cm in diameter (Anderson et. al.,

2021). According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), badgers often create visible mounds or berms from the spoil material when digging their burrows. This characteristic feature is commonly used to locate badger dens in the wild (Sargeant, A. B., et. al., 1972). American badgers are primarily carnivorous specialists, feeding on burrowing rodents such as ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and kangaroo rats. They also consume rabbits, insects, reptiles, birds, and carrion. Badgers are adapted for digging, with strong forelimbs and long claws that allow them to excavate prey directly from burrows. Badgers are largely solitary, nocturnal to crepuscular, and active year-round, although activity decreases during cold winter periods. They maintain large home ranges that vary by prey density and habitat quality. Dens are frequently shifted within a home range, and individuals may use dozens of burrows annually. Mating occurs in summer to early fall (July–August), but like other mustelids, badgers exhibit delayed implantation, with active gestation beginning in winter. Litters of one to five kits are born between March and April in grass-lined natal dens. Kits remain with the female until late summer, dispersing in early fall. Although widespread, badgers have experienced declines in parts of California due to habitat conversion, fragmentation, vehicle mortality, and loss of prey populations. As an SSC, they are considered vulnerable, and CDFW recommends conservation actions such as maintaining large open habitat blocks and preserving ground squirrel populations where compatible with land use.

**Federal Status** – The American Badger is **not listed** as endangered or threatened in the federal ESA or as a species of concern by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**State Status** – In California, the American Badger is recognized as a **Species of Special Concern**.

**Findings** – The Study Area is located within the year-round range for American Badger. American Badgers were not observed during site visits or during wildlife camera studies. The CNDDB does not list any sightings within the Study Area or within 10 miles of the Study Area. Dens were not observed within the Study Area during site visits. Although soils on site are able to support dens, American badgers typically excavate their dens in flat terrain to up to 50% slopes. There were few ground squirrels and ground squirrel burrows within the Study Area. There is **Low Likelihood** that American Badger will occur within the Study Area. Although no dens were identified within the Study Area, it is possible that American Badger could hunt within the Study Area or visit the pond. In addition, Stinking Creek may be one of many corridors used during movements between habitats. ***Significant impacts to American Badger could occur if an active den was impacted during construction as a result of the proposed project.***

**Impact Avoidance Measures**

- **BIO-GEN-1, BIO-GEN-2 & BIO-GEN-3** measures discussed above apply to American badger.
- **BIO-BADG-1** - If a badger den is identified within the proposed disturbance footprint or within 50 feet of the work limits, a 50-foot exclusion zones shall be installed around each den entrance. The configuration of exclusion zones should be circular, with a radius measured outward from the den entrance(s). Exclusion zones will be demarcated with staking and flagging that encircles each den or entrance but does not prevent access to the den by a badger. No construction activities will occur within the exclusion zones.

## Natural Communities

There are no Natural Communities within the Study Area according to the CNDDB. Site visits also did not identify any rare communities.

## Rare Plants

No known rare plants were observed during site visits. According to a 9-Quadrangle CNDDB records search completes for the project (Appendix C), sightings of 17 California Rare Plant species were found within a 10-mile radius of the center of the Study Area (Figure 4). No federally listed rare plants are included in the list of sightings or in the IPAC report completed for the project.

The following rare plant species were found within 10 miles of the Study Area:

| Common Name | Scientific Name | PLANT RANK | GENERAL HABITAT | MICRO HABITAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimorphic Snapdragon | *Antirrhinum subcordatum* | 4.3 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | GENERALLY ON SERPENTINE OR SHALE IN FOOTHILL WOODLAND OR CHAPARRAL ON S- AND W-FACING SLOPES |
| Jepson'S Milk-Vetch | *Astragalus rattanii var. jepsonianus* | 1B.2 | CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CHAPARRAL. | COMMONLY ON SERPENTINE IN GRASSLAND OR OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL. |
| Tracy's Eriastrum | *Eriastrum tracyi* | 3.2 | CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND. | GRAVELLY SHALE OR CLAY; OFTEN IN OPEN AREAS. |
| Stony Creek Spurge | *Euphorbia ocellata ssp. rattanii* | 1B.2 | VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN SCRUB. | SANDY OR ROCKY SOILS |
| Stebbins' Harmonia | *Harmonia stebbinsii* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | SERPENTINE SOILS; OFTEN ALONG ROADS. |
| Woolly Meadowfoam | *Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa* | 4.2 | CHAPPARAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS. | VERNALLY WET AREAS, DITCHES, AND PONDS. |
| Starry-Tentacled Bushmallow | *Malacothamnus astrotentaculatus* | 1B.3 | CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN WOODLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | BURNED AREAS |
| Sanhedrin Mountain Stonecrop | *Sedum sanhedrinum* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | OPENINGS, ROCKY, TALUS, ROCK CREVICES, SERPENTINITE, GABBROIC, METAMORPHIC. |

**California Rare Plant Rankings**

1A: Plants presumed extirpated in CA and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere
2A: Plants presumed extirpated in CA but common elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but common elsewhere
3: Plants about which more information is needed, a review list
4: Plants of limited distribution, a watch list
0.1-Seriously threatened in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2-Moderately threatened in CA (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3-Not very threatened in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree & immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Federal Status** – There are no know federal endangered or threatened plant or species of concern by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**State Status** – There are several rare plant sightings that have been sighted within 10 miles of the Study Area.

**Findings** - ***Rare plants May Occur within the project work areas. There is a potential to impact rare plants as a result of earth work. The following Measures will be used to avoid impacts to rare plants.***

- **BIO-PLANT-1** - Prior to the start of construction, a botanist shall survey the project impact limits for special status plant species once in the Winter/Spring and once in the Summer. If special status plant species are identified within the project impact areas, the limits of the plants shall be flagged in the field and work shall be routed around those plants to avoid impacts to the species.
- **BIO-PLANT-2:** Prior to accessing the site, all equipment and vehicles shall be cleaned in order to avoid introducing invasive non-native species to the site.

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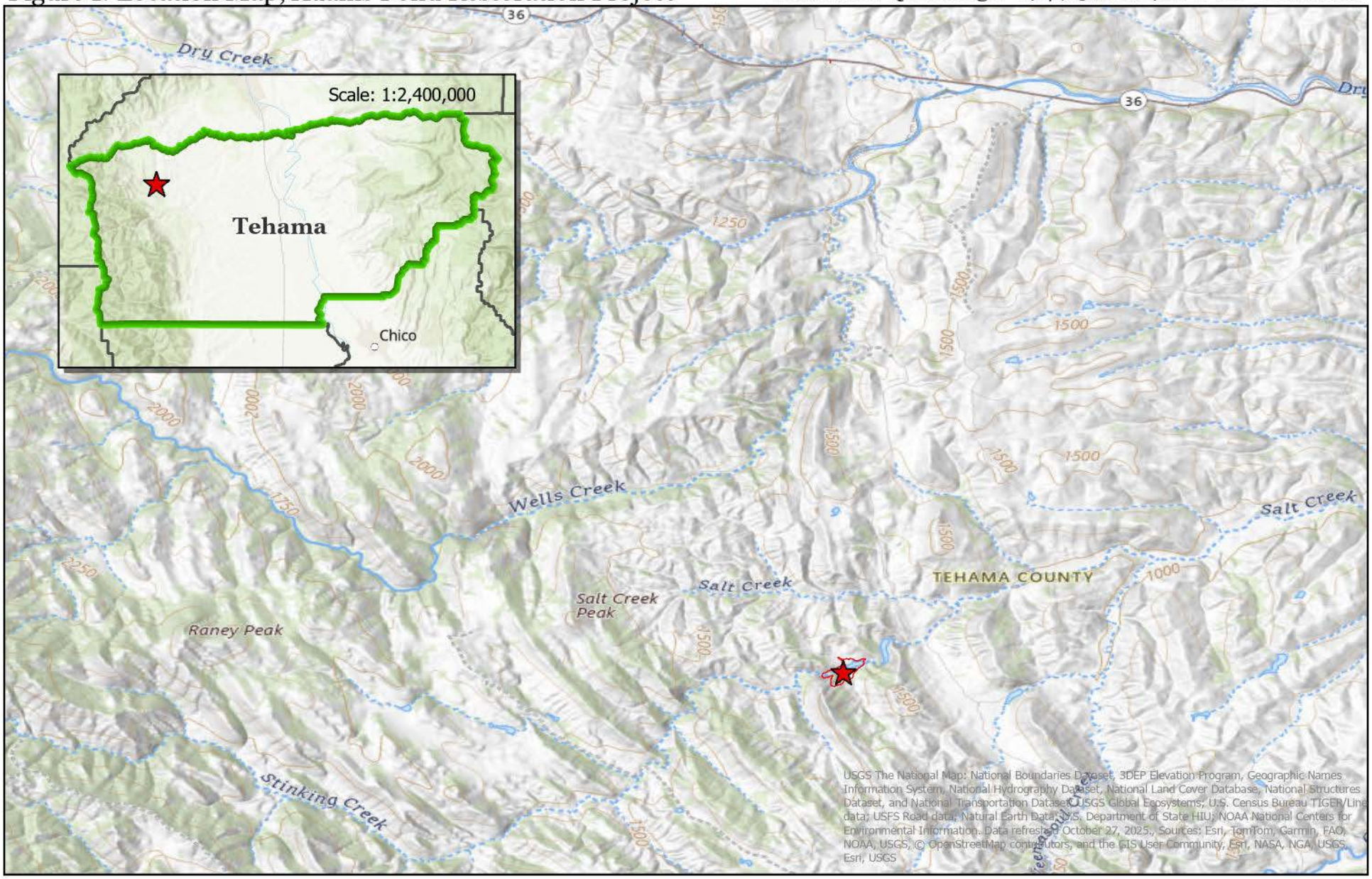
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# FIGURES

Adams Pond Restoration Project
Biological Resource Evaluation

Figure 1: Location Map, Adams Pond Restoration Project

From USGS Quadrangle 24k/7.5 min. 40122-B6 "Cold Fork"




RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF TEHAMA COUNTY

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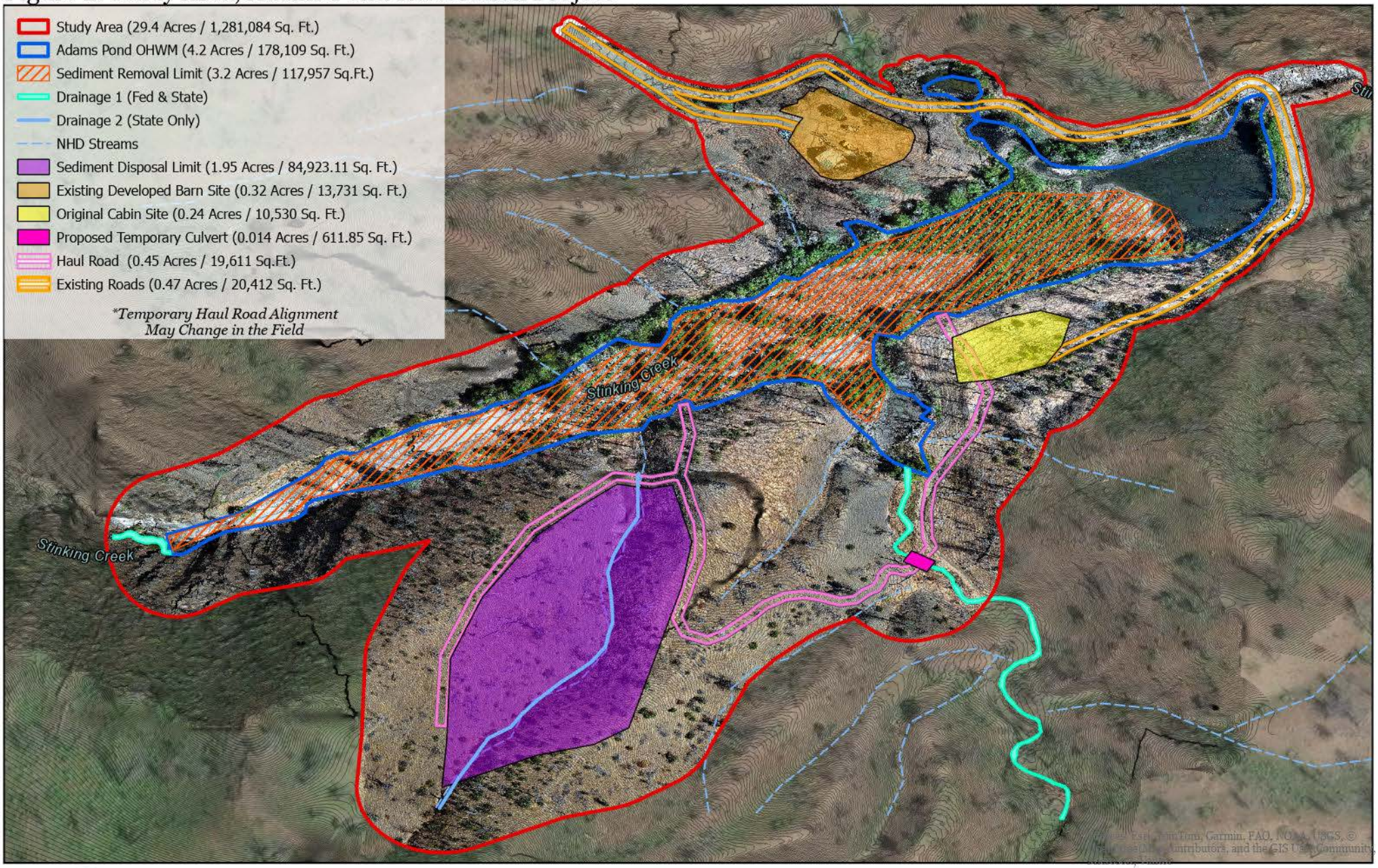
0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

★ Study Area (29.4 Acres / 1,281,084 Sq. Ft.)

Scale: 1:72,000

Todd Bullock
GIS Analyst
tbullock@tehamacountyrcd.org
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# Figure 2: Study Area, Adams Pond Restoration Project



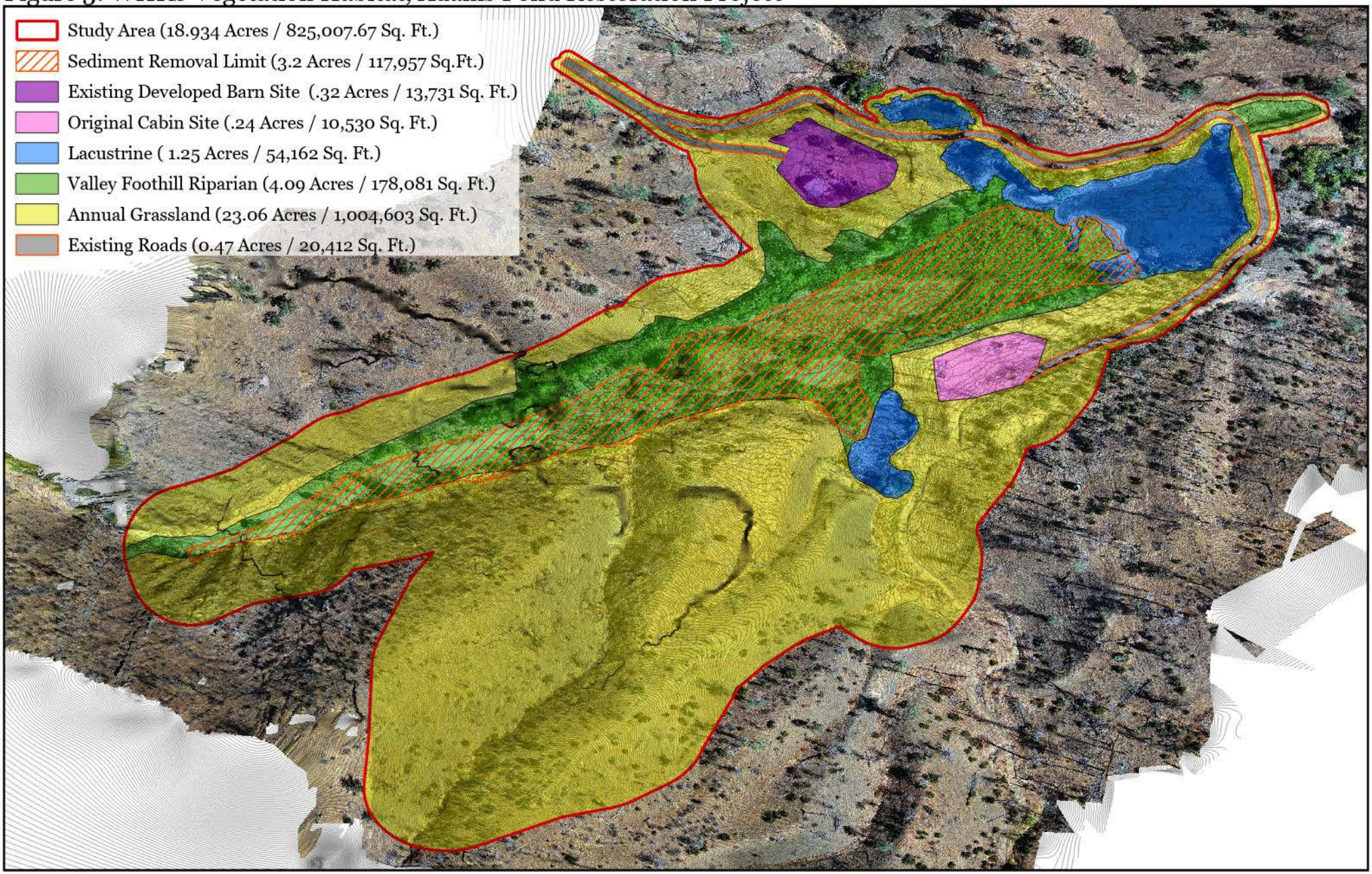

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Scale: 1:2,400
Contours = 1 ft.

Center: 122°42'57"W 40°13'50"N

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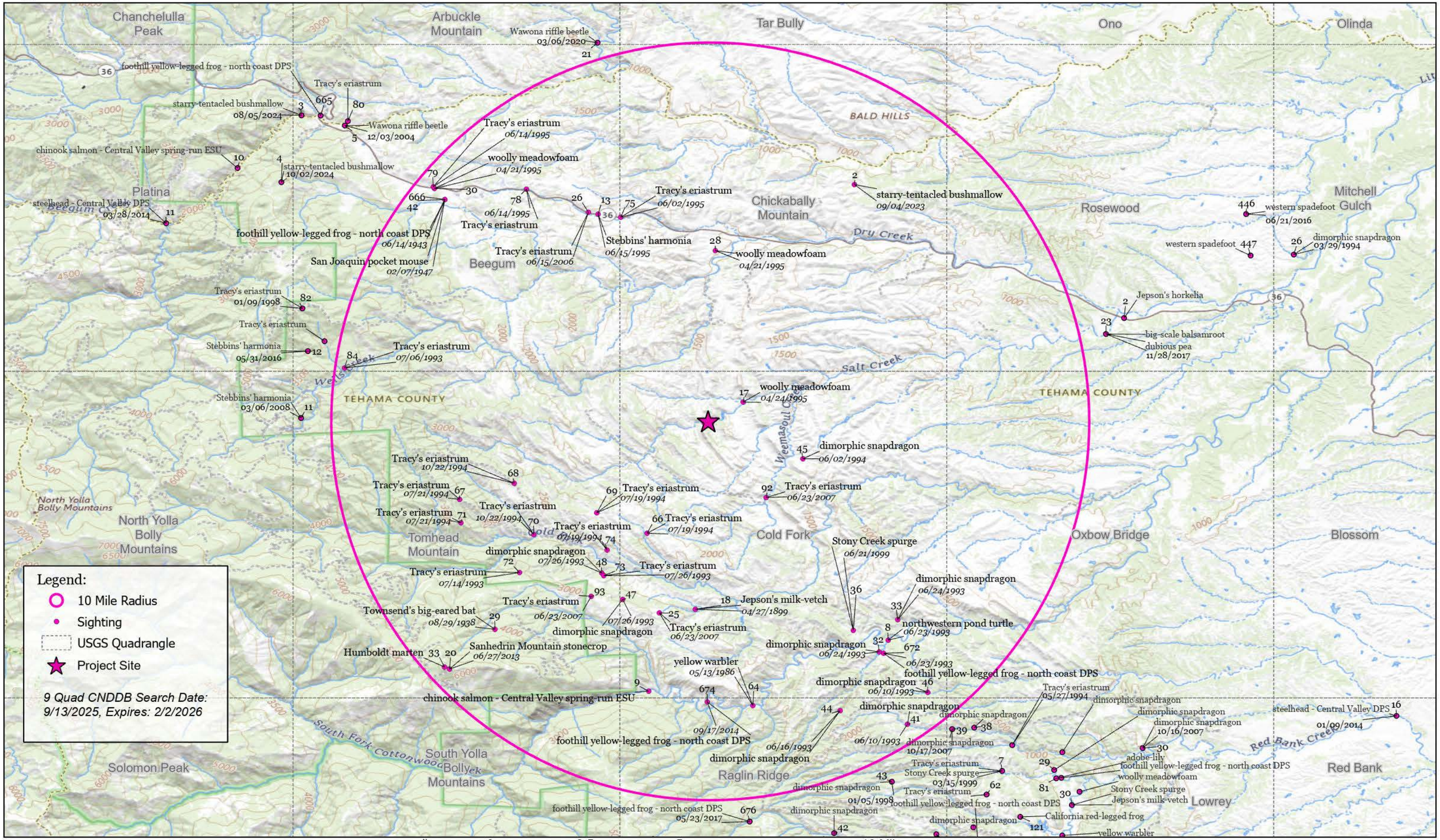
Figure 3: WHRS Vegetation Habitat, Adams Pond Restoration Project




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Figure 4: 9 Quad CNDDB Occurrence Map, Adams Pond Restoration Project




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USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State HIU; NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Data refreshed October 27, 2025.

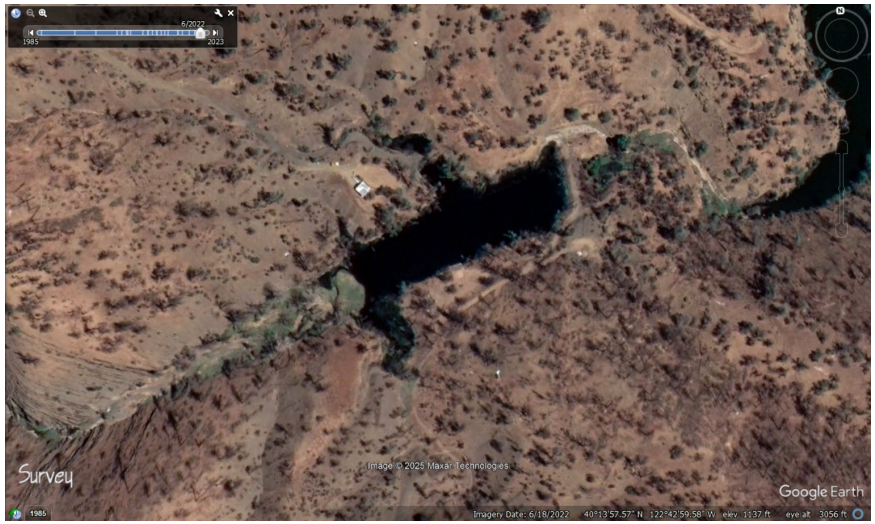

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**February 2020**




**July 2021**




**June 2022**




**September 2023**

**Figure 5: Adams Pond - Pre and Post McFarland Fire** *(The McFarland Fire burned from July 29, 2021 to September 16, 2021) (Photos from GoogleEarth).*




**Figure 6: Adams Pond as of September 2025** *(Imagery taken using a Drone in September 2025)*

# PHOTOS

Adams Pond Restoration Project
Biological Resource Evaluation



Adams Pond looking Northwest (9/11/25).



Adams Pond looking West, closeup of accumulated sediment (9/11/25).



Isolated Pond East of Access Road, North of Spillway (9/11/25).



Adams Pond Spillway looking east, Stinking Creek downstream from Spillway (9/11/25).



Adams Pond Spillway looking west at Pond (9/11/25).



West end of the Project Limits, Stinking Creek, looking West (9/15/25).



Ephemeral pool, south of Adams Pond, originally perennially connected to the Pond prior to the McFarland Fire (10/8/25).



Sediment accumulated at the base of trees in Valley Foothill Riparian (9/11/25).



Sediment accumulation, north side of Valley Foothill Riparian, looking East (9/11/25).



Sediment accumulation, south side of Valley Foothill Riparian, looking east (9/11/25).



Sediment Disposal Area looking Southwest (9/11/25).



Sediment Disposal Area looking Northeast (pond and barn in the background) (10/08/25).



Staging Area 1 looking south from access drive (9/15/25).



Staging Area 2 looking east (existing access road on left, Staging Area on right) (9/15/25).

# APPENDIX A: CNDDB RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS - ANIMALS

**APPENDIX A**

**CNDDB Records Search Results**

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BEEG | CHMO | COFO | LOWR | OXBR | RARI | ROSE | SOYO | TOMO |
| **FAUNAL SPECIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foothill Yellow-legged Frog - North Coast DPS | *Rana boylii pop. 1* | X | | X | X | | X | | | |
| California Red-legged Frog | *Rana draytonii* | | | | X | | | | | |
| Western Spadefoot | *Spea hammondii* | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher | *Contopus cooperi* | | | | | | | | X | |
| Yellow Warbler | *Setophaga petechia* | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Northern Spotted Owl | *Strix occidentalis caurina* | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Steelhead - Central Valley DPS | *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11* | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Chinook Salmon - Central Valley Spring-run ESU | *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11* | X | | X | | | | | | |
| Northern California Ringtail | *Bassariscus astutus raptor* | | | | | | | | | X |
| Townsends Big-eared Bat | *Corynorhinus townsendii* | | | | | | | | | X |
| Humboldt Marten | *Martes caurina humboldtensis* | | | | | | | | X | X |
| Fisher | *Pekania pennanti* | | | | | | X | | | |
| American Badger | *Taxidea taxus* | | | | | | | X | X | |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle | *Actinemys marmorata* | | | X | | | X | | | |
| **NATURAL COMMUNITIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NONE | | | | | | | | | | |

**LEGEND:**

BEEG - Beegum
CHMO - Chickabally Mountain
COFO - Cold Fork
LOWR - Lowrey
OXBR - Oxbow Bridge
RARI - Raglin Ridge
ROSE - Rosewood
SOYO - South Yolla Bolly
TOM - Tomhead Mountain

# APPENDIX B: SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL OF OCCURRENCE

| APPENDIX B<br>Special Status Animal Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPECIES**<br>**Common Name**<br>**(Scientific Name)** | **LISTING STATUS** | | **GENERAL HABITAT** | **SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS** | **POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE** |
| | **Federal** | **State** | | | |
| **AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES** | | | | | |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle<br>*(Actinemys marmorata)* | PT | CSC | Uses ponds, lakes, sloughs, marshes, streams, and irrigation canals, plus adjacent uplands for basking, nesting, and terrestrial refuge. Use adjacent uplands to nest and overwinter. | Prefers loose substrate such as sands and loams for nesting. Requires basking substrate (e.g. logs, large rocks, etc.) | Known to Occur within the Project Limits. |
| Foothill Yellow-legged Frog<br>*(Rana boylii)* | - | CSC | Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Riparian Forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland | Instream dependent species. Prefers rocky, sunlit channels with riffles, pools, and exposed cobble bars in chaparral, oak woodland, and lower coniferous zones, usually below 6,000 ft. Avoids still water and is rarely found far from moving streams. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. | Low likelihood of occurrence. No suitable breeding habitat within the Study Area. May use creeks as migration corridors and may use pond for refuge. According to the CNDDB database, there are two recent (1993 & 2014) occurrences and one older (1943) occurrence within 10 miles from the Study Area (Figure 4). |
| California Red-legged Frog<br>*(Rana draytonii)* | T | CSC | Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation | Requires 11-28 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat. | Not Likely to Occur. It is believed that CRLF has been extirpated from the area plus there are several predators on site including NWPT, brook trout and bullfrogs. |
| Western Spadefoot<br>*(Spea hammondii)* | PT | CSC | Occurs primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Most of the year is spent in underground burrows up to 0.9 m (36 in) deep (Stebbins 1972), which they construct themselves. Some individuals also use mammal burrows. | Vernal Pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying. | Not Likely to Occur. There are ephemeral pools located within and adjacent to the Study Area. However, the presence of bullfrogs and NWPT reduce the chances of presence. |

| APPENDIX B<br>Special Status Animal Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPECIES**<br>**Common Name**<br>**(Scientific Name)** | **LISTING STATUS** | | **GENERAL HABITAT** | **SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS** | **POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE** |
| | **Federal** | **State** | | | |
| **BIRDS** | | | | | |
| Tricolored Blackbird<br>*(Agelaius tricolor)* | - | T | Most closely associated with Fresh Emergent Wetland, Wet Meadow, Cropland, and Pasture. | Nests in enormous colonies in cattails, bulrushes, Himalayan blackberry, or other dense vegetation near water, usually in the Central Valley and coastal lowlands. It occurs from sea level to about 1,200 m in elevation. | Not likely to occur. Limited cattails, bulrushes, blackberry and willow around the perimeter of the pond for large colonies of blackbirds. There are no known colonies in the Study Area. |
| Grasshopper Sparrow<br>*(Ammodramus savannarum)* | - | CSC | Primary CWHR habitat types are Annual and Perennial Grassland, and occasionally Valley Foothill Grassland or Coastal Scrub where vegetation density is sufficient. | Thick grass and forb cover are essential for concealment. It favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, tall forbs, and scattered shrubs that provide both nesting cover and singing perches. Nests are built from grasses and forbs in slight ground depressions, hidden beneath overhanging vegetation, and require thick herbaceous cover for concealment. Nests from April through July. | Low likelihood of nesting within the Study Area. Limited areas of dense Annual Grassland habitat within the Study Area. |
| Golden Eagle<br>*(Aquila chrysaetos)* | - | FP | CWHR habitat associations include Annual Grassland, Valley Foothill Riparian 3D, Mixed Chaparral 2S, Montane Hardwood, Pinyon-Juniper, and Montane Chaparral. | The most common nesting sites for golden eagles are on platforms on steep cliffs. Sometimes nests in trees near open habitats for hunting. | Known to Occur. Not likely to nest within the Study Area. However, may nest within 1 mile. |
| Northern harrier<br>*(Circus hudsonius)* | - | CSC | Primarily occupies annual and perennial grasslands, fresh emergent wetlands, and wet meadows, where it nests and forages in tall, dense vegetation near open water or moist ground. | Nests on the ground in flat or gently rolling open areas with tall, dense vegetation, such as emergent wetlands, grasslands, grain fields, or sagebrush flats, often near rivers, lakes, or moist meadows, but sometimes several miles from water. Prey-rich grasslands and wet meadow ecosystems are essential to their survival. | Not Likely to Occur. Limited flat areas on site to nest. No marshes or agricultural fields on site or in the area. Low likelihood of hunting within the Study Area. |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher<br>*(Contopus cooperi)* | - | CSC | Lower montane coniferous forest, Redwood, Upper montane coniferous forest | Require large, tall trees, chiefly conifers, for nesting & roosting, & uses dead tips or the uppermost branches of the tallest nearby trees as hunting perches. Honey bees are a favored food source. | Not Likely to Occur. Study Area is outside this species range. No suitable breeding habitat within the Study Area. |
| White-tailed Kite<br>*(Elanus leucurus)* | - | FP | Associated with Annual Grassland, Cropland, Wet Meadow, and Riverine habitats. | Uses herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and dense population of voles. Substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees used for nesting and roosting. Rarely found away from agricultural areas. | Not Likely to Occur. No agriculture and dense deciduous trees present. May fly over or hunt. |

| APPENDIX B<br>Special Status Animal Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPECIES**<br>**Common Name**<br>**(Scientific Name)** | **LISTING STATUS** | | **GENERAL HABITAT** | **SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS** | **POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE** |
| | **Federal** | **State** | | | |
| **BIRDS** | | | | | |
| Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* | - | E | Associated with Lacustrine, Riverine, and Montane Riparian habitats | Most often associated with large lakes, reservoirs, and major rivers. Requires large, old-growth trees or snags in remote, mixed stands near water. Bald Eagles require large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches. | Known to Occur. Not likely to nest within the Study Area. May be found hunting within the Study Area. |
| Yellow-breasted Chat *(Icteria virens)* | - | CSC | Associated with Valley Foothill Riparian, Montane Riparian, and Coastal Scrub habitats | Breeds in dense riparian thickets and shrubby habitats near water. Nesting takes place between May and July | Low likelihood of occurrence. The Valley Foothill Riparian within Study Area has little suitable nesting habitat. |
| Loggerhead Shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)* | - | CSC | Within Tehama County, the species primarily utilizes Valley Foothill Hardwood, Valley Foothill Hardwood-Conifer, and Valley Foothill Riparian habitat | Suitable nesting cover consists of densely foliated shrubs or small trees that provide concealment and structural stability for the nest. Adjacent Annual Grassland with suitable perches are needed for foraging. Nesting occurs from March through May, with young becoming independent by July or August. | Not Likely to Occur. Loggerhead shrikes defend their territories year-round, and no shrikes were observed during site visits. |
| Yellow Warbler *(Setophaga petechia)* | - | CSC | Associated with Montane Riparian, Valley Foothill Riparian, and Wet Meadow habitats | Prefers dense willows and cottonwood. Nesting occurs from mid-April through early August | May Occur. There are dense willows suitable for nesting and suitable cover and foraging habitat. According to the CNDDB database, there was one occurrence within 10 miles reported in 1986. This individual was in chaparral adjacent to a small patch of riparian vegetation along Cottonwood Creek. |
| Northern Spotted Owl *(Strix occidentalis caurina)* | T | T | Occur in the northern and western upland portions of Tehama County in Douglas-Fir, Mixed Conifer, Montane Hardwood-Conifer, Ponderosa Pine and Montane Riparian habitats. | Requires mature to old-growth coniferous forests that provide a combination of dense canopy cover, large trees, and complex vertical structure for nesting, roosting, and foraging. The species is strongly dependent on late-successional forest characteristics. Nests are usually located in natural tree cavities, broken treetops, large mistletoe clumps, or abandoned raptor nests. | Not Likely to Occur. The project Study Area is outside the range of Northern Spotted Owl. No suitable breeding habitat within the Study Area. |

| APPENDIX B<br>Special Status Animal Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPECIES**<br>**Common Name**<br>**(Scientific Name)** | **LISTING STATUS** | | **GENERAL HABITAT** | **SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS** | **POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE** |
| | **Federal** | **State** | | | |
| **FISH** | | | | | |
| Steelhead - Central Valley DPS<br>*(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11)* | T | CSC | Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters | Spawns in cool, clear with gravel in Sacramento River and perennial tributaries. | Not Likely to Occur. The Study Area lacks suitable spawning habitat, and the Study Area is not within the corridor of a known spawning stream. According to the CNDDB database, there is a known occurrence from 2011 reporting Chinook in Beegum Creek within 10 miles from the Study Area (Figure 4). |
| Chinook Calmon - Central Valley Spring-run ESU<br>*(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11)* | T | T | Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters | Spawns in cool, clear with gravel in Sacramento River and perennial tributaries. | Not Likely to Occur. The Study Area lacks suitable spawning habitat, and the Study Area is not within the corridor of a known spawning stream. According to the CNDDB database, there is a known occurrence from 1995 reporting Chinook in South Fork Cottonwood Creek within 10 miles from the Study Area (Figure 4). |
| **MAMMALS** | | | | | |
| Pallid bat<br>*(Antrozous pallidus)* | - | CSC | CWHR habitats include Annual Grassland, Desert Scrub, Oak Woodland, and Chamise-Redshrub Chaparra, Mixed Chaparral 2S and Valley Foothill Riparian 3D. | Roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings during the day. More open sites such as porches and open buildings are used at night. In winter, they likely use rock crevices for hibernation, near day roost. 95% roost in groups of 20, or more with young occupying the center of the cluster. Known to roost with other bat species. This species is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. | May Occur. Roosting, maternity, and foraging habitat present on site and within the Study Area. |
| Townsend's Big-eared Bat<br>*(Corynorhinus townsendii)* | - | CSC | This species is found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats and may be found at any season throughout its range. | This species is closely tied to cave-like structures. Primary roosts include caves, lava tubes, abandoned mines, tunnels, and occasionally large old buildings. Maternity colonies form in large, cavernous spaces, while hibernation sites are typically deep, cold caves or mines. | Not Likely to Occur. Although foraging habitat exists on site. There are no hibernaculum or maternity sites within the Study Area. According to the CNDDB Database, there was one sighting in 1938 at approx. elev. 4,000 feet within forested habitat (Figure 4). |

## APPENDIX B
## Special Status Animal Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area
## Adams Pond Restoration Project

| SPECIES Common Name (Scientific Name) | LISTING STATUS | | GENERAL HABITAT | SPECIAL HABITAT REQUIREMENTS | POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal | State | | | |
| **MAMMALS** | | | | | |
| Northern California Ringtail *(Bassariscus astutus raptor)* | - | FP | Key CWHR habitats include Montane Hardwood, and Montane Riparian. Can be found in Mixed Chaparral 2S and Valley Foothill Riparian. | Closely tied to riparian areas & rocky, brushy mosaics within forests and shrublands. They typically remain within about one kilometer of permanent water. Important cover includes hollow logs, large snags, rock crevices, woodrat nests, and abandoned burrows. | Not Likely to Occur. Habitat on site is poor with little to no tree cover. There are no populations of ringtails located in Western Tehama County according to the California Ringtail Project. Ringtail may visit the pond at night. |
| Western Red Bat *(Lasiurus blossevillii)* | - | CSC | CWHR habitats include Valley Foothill Riparian, Montane Riparian, and Urban. | Highly dependent on mature riparian cover for roosting & reproduction. Prefers edges or habitat mosaics with trees for roosting & open areas for foraging adjacent to streams, fields or urban areas. Require water. Roosts primarily in trees, less often in shrubs. Preferred roost sites protected from above, open below, & above dark groundcover. | May occur. Riparian roosting, birthing, and maternity habitat are present within the project Study Area. |
| Humboldt Marten *(Martes caurina humboldtensis)* | T | E / CSC | North coast coniferous forest, Old growth, Redwood - Occurs only in the coastal redwood zone form the Oregon Border south to Sonoma County. | Associated with late-successional conifer forests. Prefers forests with low, overhead cover. | Not Likely to Occur. The Study Area is outside the species' range & lacks suitable habitat. According to the CNDDB database (Fig 4) one sighing was reported at elevation 6,000 feet in Pine/Fir forested habitat in 1974. |
| Fisher *(Pekania pennanti)* | - | CSC | North coast coniferous forest, Old growth, Riparian Forest. Fisher habitat centers on late-successional conifer and mixed-conifer–hardwood forests with high structural complexity. | Suitable habitat consists of large areas of mature, dense forest stands with snags and greater than 50% canopy closure. Fishers den in a variety of protected cavities, brush piles, logs, or under an upturned tree. Hollow logs, trees, and snags are especially important | Not Likely to Occur. The Study Area is outside the range of this species, and the Study Area lacks suitable habitat. |
| Mountain Lion *(Puma concolor)* | - | FP | Main CWHR habitats include Montane Hardwood, Montane Riparian, Chaparral, and Ponderosa Pine. | Caves, other natural cavities, thickets are used for denning. Require extensive areas of riparian vegetation & brushy stages of various habitats, with interspersions of irregular terrain, rocky outcrops, and tree/brush edges. | Known to Occur. There is suitable hunting habitat and Stinking Creek may be used as a migratory corridor within the Study Area. |
| American badger *(Taxidea taxus)* | - | CSC | Uncommon, permanent resident found throughout most of the state, except northern North Coast area (Grinnell et al. 1937). Habitats include Valley & foothill grassland, Valley Foothill Riparian and Mixed Chaparral. | Suitable habitat for badgers is characterized by herbaceous, shrubs, and open stages of most habitats with dry, friable soils. Frequently reuse old burrows, although some may dig a new den each night, especially in summer. | Low likelihood of occurrence. No dens observed during site visits. There is hunting habitat within the Study Area. Pond may be visited & Stinking Creek may be used as a migratory corridor. |

**LEGEND:**
**Federal** - Endangered (E), Threatened (T), Proposed Threatened (PT), Proposed Endangered (PE), Candidate (C)
**State** - Endangered (E), Threatened (T), California Special Concern (CSC), California Fully Protected (FP)

# APPENDIX C: CNDDB RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS - PLANTS

**APPENDIX C**
**Special Status Plant Species with Potential for Occurrence with the Study Area**
**Adams Pond Restoration Project**

| Common Name | Scientific Name | PLANT RANK | GENERAL HABITAT | MICRO HABITAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scabrid Alpine Tarplant | *Anisocarpus scabridus* | 1B.3 | UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | OPEN STONY RIDGES, METAMORPHIC SCREE SLOPES OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS, AND CLIFFS IN OR NEAR RED FIR FOREST. |
| Dimorphic Snapdragon | *Antirrhinum subcordatum* | 4.3 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | GENERALLY, ON SERPENTINE OR SHALE IN FOOTHILL WOODLAND OR CHAPARRAL ON S- AND W-FACING SLOPES |
| Jepson'S Milk-Vetch | *Astragalus rattanii var. jepsonianus* | 1B.2 | CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CHAPARRAL. | COMMONLY ON SERPENTINE IN GRASSLAND OR OPENINGS IN CHAPARRAL. |
| Big-Scale Balsamroot | *Balsamorhiza macrolepis* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | SOMETIMES ON SERPENTINE. |
| Klamath Sedge | *Carex klamathensis* | 1B.2 | MEADOWS AND SEEPS, CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | SERPENTINE, FENS AND SEEPS. |
| Dwarf Soaproot | *Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL. | SERPENTINE. |
| Snow Mountain Willowherb | *Epilobium nivium* | 1B.2 | UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL. | CREVICES OF VOLCANIC AND METAVOLCANIC ROCK OUTCROPS AND ASSOCIATED TALUS |
| Tracy's Eriastrum | *Eriastrum tracyi* | 3.2 | CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND. | GRAVELLY SHALE OR CLAY; OFTEN IN OPEN AREAS. |
| Stony Creek Spurge | *Euphorbia ocellata ssp. rattanii* | 1B.2 | VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN SCRUB. | SANDY OR ROCKY SOILS |
| Adobe-Lily | *Fritillaria pluriflora* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND. | USUALLY ON CLAY SOILS; SOMETIMES SERPENTINE. |
| Stebbins' Harmonia | *Harmonia stebbinsii* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | SERPENTINE SOILS; OFTEN ALONG ROADS. |
| Tehama County Western Flax | *Hesperolinon tehamense* | 1B.3 | CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | SERPENTINE BARRENS IN CHAPARRAL. |
| Jepson's Horkelia | *Horkelia daucifolia var. indicta* | 1B.1 | CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | QUATERNARY PYROCLASTIC FLOWS, VOLCANIC OR CLAY SOILS. VERNALLY MESIC, OPENINGS |
| Dubious Pea | *Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus* | 3 | CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | |
| Woolly Meadowfoam | *Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa* | 4.2 | CHAPPARAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS. | VERNALLY WET AREAS, DITCHES, AND PONDS. |
| Starry-Tentacled Bushmallow | *Malacothamnus astrotentaculatus* | 1B.3 | CHAPARRAL, RIPARIAN WOODLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND. | **BURNED AREAS** |
| Sanhedrin Mountain Stonecrop | *Sedum sanhedrinum* | 1B.2 | CHAPARRAL, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST. | OPENINGS, ROCKY, TALUS, ROCK CREVICES, SERPENTINITE, GABBROIC, METAMORPHIC. |

**California Rare Plant Rankings**
1A: Plants presumed extirpated in CA and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere
2A: Plants presumed extirpated in CA but common elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but common elsewhere
3: Plants about which more information is needed, a review list
4: Plants of limited distribution, a watch list
0.1-Seriously threatened in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2-Moderately threatened in CA (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3-Not very threatened in CA (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

# APPENDIX D: CNDDB OFFICIAL PLANT AND ANIMAL SEARCH RESULTS (8/13/25; EXP. 2/2/26)

# Selected Elements by Common Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

## California Natural Diversity Database

**Query Criteria:** Quad IS (Beegum (4012237) OR Chickabally Mtn. (4012236) OR Cold Fork (4012226) OR Lowrey (4012215) OR Oxbow Bridge (4012225) OR Raglin Ridge (4012216) OR Rosewood (4012235) OR South Yolla Bolly (4012217) OR Tomhead Mtn. (4012227))

| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **adobe-lily**<br>*Fritillaria pluriflora* | PMLIL0V0F0 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | 1B.2 |
| **American badger**<br>*Taxidea taxus* | AMAJF04010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| **big-scale balsamroot**<br>*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* | PDAST11061 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| **California red-legged frog**<br>*Rana draytonii* | AAABH01022 | Threatened | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | SSC |
| **chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU**<br>*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11* | AFCHA0205L | Threatened | Threatened | G5T2Q | S2 | |
| **dimorphic snapdragon**<br>*Antirrhinum subcordatum* | PDSCR2S070 | None | None | G3 | S3 | 4.3 |
| **dubious pea**<br>*Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus* | PDFAB25101 | None | None | G5T1T2Q | S1S2 | 3 |
| **dwarf soaproot**<br>*Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus* | PMLIL0G042 | None | None | G5T3 | S3 | 1B.2 |
| **Fisher**<br>*Pekania pennanti* | AMAJF01020 | None | None | G5 | S2S3 | SSC |
| **foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS**<br>*Rana boylii pop. 1* | AAABH01051 | None | None | G3T4 | S4 | SSC |
| **Humboldt marten**<br>*Martes caurina humboldtensis* | AMAJF01017 | Threatened | Endangered | G4G5T1 | S1 | SSC |
| **Jepson's horkelia**<br>*Horkelia daucifolia var. indicta* | PDROS0W053 | None | None | G4T1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| **Jepson's milk-vetch**<br>*Astragalus rattanii var. jepsonianus* | PDFAB0F7E1 | None | None | G4T3 | S3 | 1B.2 |
| **Klamath sedge**<br>*Carex klamathensis* | PMCYP03L70 | None | None | G2 | S1 | 1B.2 |
| **northwestern pond turtle**<br>*Actinemys marmorata* | ARAAD02031 | Proposed Threatened | None | G2 | SNR | SSC |
| **San Joaquin pocket mouse**<br>*Perognathus inornatus* | AMAFD01060 | None | None | G3 | S2S3 | |
| **Sanhedrin Mountain stonecrop**<br>*Sedum sanhedrinum* | PDCRA0A260 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | 1B.2 |
| **scabrid alpine tarplant**<br>*Anisocarpus scabridus* | PDASTDU020 | None | None | G3 | S3 | 1B.3 |

| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Snow Mountain willowherb**<br>*Epilobium nivium* | PDONA060M0 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | 1B.2 |
| **starry-tentacled bushmallow**<br>*Malacothamnus astrotentaculatus* | PDMAL0Q0R0 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.3 |
| **Stebbins' harmonia**<br>*Harmonia stebbinsii* | PDAST650K0 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| **steelhead - Central Valley DPS**<br>*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11* | AFCHA0209K | Threatened | None | G5T2Q | S2 | SSC |
| **Stony Creek spurge**<br>*Euphorbia ocellata ssp. rattanii* | PDEUP0D1P1 | None | None | G4T2? | S2? | 1B.2 |
| **Tehama County western flax**<br>*Hesperolinon tehamense* | PDLIN010C0 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.3 |
| **Townsend's big-eared bat**<br>*Corynorhinus townsendii* | AMACC08010 | None | None | G4 | S2 | SSC |
| **Tracy's eriastrum**<br>*Eriastrum tracyi* | PDPLM030C0 | None | Rare | G3Q | S3 | 3.2 |
| **Wawona riffle beetle**<br>*Atractelmis wawona* | IICOL58010 | None | None | G3 | S1S2 | |
| **western spadefoot**<br>*Spea hammondii* | AAABF02020 | Proposed Threatened | None | G2G3 | S3S4 | SSC |
| **woolly meadowfoam**<br>*Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa* | PDLIM02043 | None | None | G4T4 | S3 | 4.2 |
| **yellow warbler**<br>*Setophaga petechia* | ABPBX03010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |

**Record Count: 30**

# APPENDIX E: CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIP SYSTEMS DETAILED SPECIES REPORT

(10/08/25)

**CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS SYSTEM**
supported by the
**CALIFORNIA INTERAGENCY WILDLIFE TASK GROUP**
and maintained by the
**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**
**Database Version: 10.1.29**

## SPECIES DETAILED REPORT:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FE = Federal Endangered | CF = California Fully Protected | PT = Federally-Proposed Threatened | CD = CDF Sensitive |
| FT = Federal Threatened | CP = California Protected | FC = Federal Candidate | HA = Harvest |
| CE = California Endangered | SC = California Species of Special Concern | BL = BLM Sensitive | |
| CT = California Threatened | PE = Federally-Proposed Endangered | FS = USFS Sensitive | |

Note: Any given status code for a species may apply to the full species or to only one or more subspecies or distinct population segments.

| ID | Species Name | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| A033b | SOUTHERN LONG-TOED SALAMANDER (Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum) | | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| A028 | WESTERN SPADEFOOT (Spea hammondii) | SC, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| A042 | CASCADES FROG (Rana cascadae) | SC, FS | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| A043 | FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (Rana boylii) | SC, BL, FS | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- H H) | |
| A071 | CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG (Rana draytonii) | FT, SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M M M) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| B042 | AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN (Pelecanus erythrorhynchos) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (- H -) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- H -) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (H H -) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (H H -) | |
| B111 | WHITE-TAILED KITE (Elanus leucurus) | CF, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M L) | |
| B113 | BALD EAGLE (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) | CE, CF, BL, FS, CD | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- L M) | |
| B114 | NORTHERN HARRIER (Circus cyaneus) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| B121 | SWAINSON'S HAWK (Buteo swainsoni) | CT, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (M M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (M M H) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (M M H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (L L L) | |
| B126 | GOLDEN EAGLE (Aquila chrysaetos) | CF, BL, CD | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H L) | |
| ~~B134~~ | ~~SOOTY GROUSE (Dendragapus fuliginosus)~~ | ~~SC, HA~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| ~~B140~~ | ~~CALIFORNIA QUAIL (Callipepla californica)~~ | ~~SC, HA~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| ~~B150~~ | ~~SANDHILL CRANE (Grus canadensis)~~ | ~~CT, CF, SC, BL, FS~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- M H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- M H) | |
| ~~B235~~ | ~~BLACK TERN (Chlidonias niger)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- L -) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- L -) | |
| ~~B259~~ | ~~YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (Coccyzus americanus)~~ | ~~FT, CE, PT, BL, FS~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (H M H) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B269 | BURROWING OWL (Athene cunicularia) | SC, BL | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M M M) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B270 | SPOTTED OWL (Strix occidentalis) | FT, CT, SC, BL, FS, CD | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- L L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B272 | LONG-EARED OWL (Asio otus) | SC | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - M) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B281 | VAUX'S SWIFT (Chaetura vauxi) | SC | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Summer |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- - L) |
| Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - L) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (- - L) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (- - L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B309 | OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (Contopus cooperi) | SC | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Summer |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (- L L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B315 | WILLOW FLYCATCHER (Empidonax traillii) | FE, CE, FS | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Summer |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (H H H) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| B338 | PURPLE MARTIN (Progne subis) | SC | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Summer |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (- - H) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- - H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - H) | |
| B342 | BANK SWALLOW (Riparia riparia) | CT, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (H H M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (H H M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (H H M) | |
| B368 | BEWICK'S WREN (Thryomanes bewickii) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| San Clemente Bewick's wren only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H M) | |
| B410 | LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (Lanius ludovicianus) | FE, SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| B417 | HUTTON'S VIREO (Vireo huttoni) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Catalina Hutton's vireo only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L M H) | |
| B430 | YELLOW WARBLER (Setophaga petechia) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (M M H) | |
| B461 | COMMON YELLOWTHROAT (Geothlypis trichas) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| saltmarsh common yellowthroat only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L M H) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (M H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| B467 | YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (Icteria virens) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (L M H) | |
| ~~B483~~ | ~~SPOTTED TOWHEE (Pipilo maculatus)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (M M M) | |
| ~~B484~~ | ~~CALIFORNIA TOWHEE (Pipilo crissalis)~~ | ~~FT, CE~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| Inyo California towhee only | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~B487~~ | ~~RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW (Aimophila ruficeps)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| Santa Cruz Island rufous-crowned sparrow Only | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| ~~B497~~ | ~~BELL'S SPARROW (Artemisiospiza belli)~~ | ~~FT, SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| San Clemente Bell's sparrow only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~B499~~ | ~~SAVANNAH SPARROW (Passerculus sandwichensis)~~ | ~~CE, SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| Winter Range Only in Project Area | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| B501 | GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (Ammodramus savannarum) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (L L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (M M H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (H H H) | |
| ~~B505~~ | ~~SONG SPARROW (Melospiza melodia)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (- - L) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| B519 | ~~RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (Agelaius phoeniceus)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| Kern red-winged b lackbird Only | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| B520 | TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD (Agelaius tricolor) | SC, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M L) | |
| B522 | ~~YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD (Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Summer | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (- L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (- L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (- L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| M003 | ~~VAGRANT SHREW (Sorex vagrans)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| M018 | ~~BROAD-FOOTED MOLE (Scapanus latimanus)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Not Special Concern | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| M025 | ~~LONG-EARED MYOTIS (Myotis evotis)~~ | ~~SC, BL~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| No longer SSC | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (- - M) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| ~~M026~~ | ~~FRINGED MYOTIS (Myotis thysanodes)~~ | ~~SC, BL, FS~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| No longer SSC | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| ~~M027~~ | ~~LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS (Myotis volans)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| No longer SSC | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| M033 | WESTERN RED BAT (Lasiurus blossevillii) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (- - M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M L) | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M036 | SPOTTED BAT (Euderma maculatum) | SC, BL | NATIVE |

Species Range not in Project Area

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- - L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M037 | TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT (Corynorhinus townsendii) | SC, BL, FS | NATIVE |

Feeding Habitat Only

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (- - L) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (- - L) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (- - L) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - L) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- - L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M038 | PALLID BAT (Antrozous pallidus) | SC, BL, FS | NATIVE |

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- - M) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M042 | WESTERN MASTIFF BAT (Eumops perotis) | SC, BL | NATIVE |

Project Area not in Species Range

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - H) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - M) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- - L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M045 | BRUSH RABBIT (Sylvilagus bachmani) | FE, CE, HA | NATIVE |

Riparian brush rabbit only

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L H) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M H) |
| Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M051 | BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT (Lepus californicus) | SC, HA | NATIVE |

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit only

| Location Name | Season |
|---|---|
| Tehama | Yearlong |

| Habitat Name | Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding) |
|---|---|
| Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- L H) |
| Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- L H) |
| Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- L H) |
| Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| M075 | GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL (Callospermophilus lateralis) | | NATIVE |



Project Area not in Species Range

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (M M H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| M105 | CALIFORNIA KANGAROO RAT (Dipodomys californicus) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| Marysville California k angaroo rat only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| M112 | AMERICAN BEAVER (Castor canadensis) | SC, HA | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| Project Area not in Species Range | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (H H M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- - H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| M113 | WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE (Reithrodontomys megalotis) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| M117 | DEER MOUSE (Peromyscus maniculatus) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| M127 | DUSKY-FOOTED WOODRAT (Neotoma fuscipes) | FE, SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| M134 | CALIFORNIA VOLE (Microtus californicus) | FE, CE, SC, BL | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~M136~~ | ~~LONG-TAILED VOLE (Microtus longicaudus)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~M145~~ | ~~COMMON PORCUPINE (Erethizon dorsatum)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| ~~M147~~ | ~~RED FOX (Vulpes vulpes)~~ | ~~CT, SC, PE, PT, FS~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| Sierra Nevada red fox & Sacramento Valley red fox Only | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| M152 | RINGTAIL (Bassariscus astutus) | CF, SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~M157~~ | ~~LONG-TAILED WEASEL (Mustela frenata)~~ | ~~SC, HA~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Inyo long-tailed weasel & San Joaquin long-tailed weasel Only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M L) | |
| M160 | AMERICAN BADGER (Taxidea taxus) | SC, HA | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |

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| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| ~~M161~~ | ~~WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK (Spilogale gracilis)~~ | ~~SC, HA~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Channel Islands spotted skunk only | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| ~~M163~~ | ~~NORTHERN RIVER OTTER (Lontra canadensis)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Project Area not in Species Range | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- M H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 4G | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H M) | |
| M165 | MOUNTAIN LION (Puma concolor) | SC | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L M) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H M) | |
| ~~M177~~ | ~~ELK (Cervus elaphus)~~ | ~~SC, HA~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| Project Area not in Species Range | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| R004 | WESTERN POND TURTLE (Actinemys marmorata) | SC, BL, FS | NATIVE |
| | **Location Name** | **Season** | |
| | Tehama | Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Summer (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Summer (M M M) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Summer (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3G | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 4S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 4M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Summer (L L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Summer (H H H) | |
| ~~R039~~ | ~~TIGER WHIPTAIL (Aspidoscelis tigris)~~ | ~~SC~~ | ~~NATIVE~~ |



Coastal whiptail only

| ID | Species | Status | Native/Introduced |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| R048 | RING-NECKED SNAKE (Diadophis punctatus) | SC, FS, HA | NATIVE |
| San Bernardino, San Diago & Regal ringneck snake only | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (L L L) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| R053 | STRIPED RACER (Coluber lateralis) | FT, CT, HA | NATIVE |
| Alameda whipsnake only | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (M M M) | |
| R061 | COMMON GARTERSNAKE (Thamnophis sirtalis) | FE, CE, CP, SC, HA | NATIVE |
| San Francisco gartersnake only | **Location Name**<br>Tehama | **Season**<br>Yearlong | |
| | **Habitat Name** | **Season (Repro, Cover, Feeding)** | |
| | Annual Grassland 1P | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1M | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Annual Grassland 1D | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Lacustrine 2S | Yearlong (- - L) | |
| | Lacustrine 2M | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| | Lacustrine 3S | Yearlong (- L L) | |
| | Lacustrine 3M | Yearlong (- M M) | |
| | Mixed Chaparral 2S | Yearlong (H H H) | |
| | Valley Foothill Riparian 3D | Yearlong (H H H) | |

Total Number of Species: 74

## Query Parameters

**Included Locations:**
TEHAMA

**Included Location Seasons:**
Y
S

**Included Habitat and Stage:**
Valley Foothill Riparian (3D)
Lacustrine (2M 2S 3M 3S 3G 4M 4S 4G)
Mixed Chaparral (2S)
Annual Grassland (1P 1M 1D)

**Habitat Suitability Threshold:**
Reproduction - L Cover - L Feeding - L

**Included Habitat Seasons:**
Y
S

**Excluded Elements:**
Fern Fungi Lichens Moss Nectar Sap Kelp Duff Grass/agriculture Shrub/agriculture Tree/agriculture Water/agriculture Cave Cliff Sand Dune Bogs Rivers Springs Hot Springs Mineral Tide

**Exclusion Suitability Threshold:**
Reproduction - E Cover - E Feeding - E

**Included Species:**
California Tiger Salamander California Tiger Salamander (Sba Dps) California Tiger Salamander (Son Dps) California Tiger Salamander (Cv Dps) Northwestern Salamander Long-toed Sa

**Included Special Status:**
FE FT CE CT CF CP SC PE PT FC
NATIVE

# APPENDIX F: OBSERVED SPECIES AT ADAMS POND

(SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2025)

## Animal Species List by Group (Sorted by Common Name)

### Invertebrates

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Damselfly species | *Order Odonata (Zygoptera)* |
| Dragonfly species | *Order Odonata (Anisoptera)* |
| Water Boatman | *Family Corixidae* |

### Amphibians & Reptiles

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Bullfrog | *Lithobates catesbeianus* |
| Northwestern Pond Turtle | *Actinemys marmorata marmorata* |
| Western Fence Lizard | *Sceloporus occidentalis* |

### Fish

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Bluegill | *Lepomis macrochirus* |
| Brook Trout | *Salvelinus fontinalis* |

### Birds

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Acorn Woodpecker | *Melanerpes formicivorus* |
| American Coot | *Fulica americana* |
| Barred Owl | *Strix varia* |
| Belted Kingfisher | *Megaceryle alcyon* |
| Bewick's Wren | *Thryomanes bewickii* |
| Black Phoebe | *Sayornis nigricans* |
| California Quail | *Callipepla californica* |
| California Scrub-Jay | *Aphelocoma californica* |
| California Towhee | *Melozone crissalis* |
| Canada Jay | *Perisoreus canadensis* |
| House Finch | *Haemorhous mexicanus* |
| Lesser Goldfinch | *Spinus psaltria* |
| Lincoln's Sparrow | *Melospiza lincolnii* |
| Northern Flicker, Red-shafted | *Colaptes auratus cafer* |
| Nuttall’s Woodpecker | *Dryobates nuttallii* |
| Prairie Falcon | *Falco mexicanus* |
| Hawk (unable to identfy | *Buteo sp.* |
| Turkey Vulture | Cathartes aura |
| Western Bluebird | Sialia mexicana |
| White-crowned Sparrow | Zonotrichia leucophrys |

### Mammals

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Black-tailed Deer | *Odocoileus hemionus columbianus* |
| Black Bear | *Ursus americanus* |
| Coyote | *Canis latrans* |
| Fox (grey?) | *Urocyon sp.* |
| Ground Squirrel | *Otospermophilus beecheyi* |
| Jackrabbit | *Lepus californicus* |
| Muskrat | *Ondatra zibethicus* |

## Plant Species (Sorted by Scientific Name)

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| California Buckeye | *Aesculus californica* |
| Green-Leaf Manzanita | *Arctostaphylos patula* |
| Mugwort | *Artemisia douglasiana* |
| Narrowleaf Milkweed | *Asclepias fascicularis* |
| Wild Oat | *Avena sp.* |
| Kochia | *Bassia scoparia* |
| Buckbrush | *Ceanothus cuneatus* |
| Whitethorn | *Ceanothus sp.* |
| Yellow Starthistle | *Centaurea solstitalis* |
| Western Redbud | *Cercis occidentalis* |
| Turkey Mullein | *Croton setiger* |
| Dodder | *Cuscuta campestris* |
| Cyperus | *Cyperus* |
| Yerba Santa | *Eriodictyon californicum* |
| Chaparral Buckwheat | *Eriogonum dasyanthemum* |
| Naked Buckwheat | *Eriogonum nudum* |
| Buckwheat | *Eriogonum sp.* |
| Bedstraw | *Galium sp.* |
| Western Juniper | *Juniperus occidentalis* |
| Biscuitroot | *Lomatium sp.* |
| White Horehound | *Marrubium vulgare* |
| White Sweet Clover | *Melilotus albus* |
| Common Blazing Star | *Mentzelia laevicaulis* |
| Oleander (Cultivar) | *Nerium oleander* |
| Goldback Fern | *Pentagramma triangularis* |
| Foothill Pine | *Pinus sabiniana* |
| Plantain | *Plantago sp.* |
| Pine Bluegrass | *Poa secunda* |
| Black Cottonwood | *Populus trichocarpa* |
| Scrub Oak | *Quercus berberidifolia* |
| Blue Oak | *Quercus douglasii* |
| Fragrant Sumac | *Rhus aromatica* |
| Himalayan Blackberry | *Rubus bifrons* |
| Curly dock | *Rumex crispus* |
| Coyote Willow | *Salix exigua* |
| Red Willow | *Salix laevigata* |
| Bulrush | *Schoenoplectus sp.* |
| Rod Wire lettuce | *Stephanomeria virgata* |
| Snowberry | *Symphoricarpos albus* |
| Poison Oak | *Toxicodendron diversilobum* |
| Ithuriel'S Spear | *Triteleia laxa* |
| Narrow-Leaf Cattail | *Typha angustifolia / domingensis* |
| Broad-Leaf Cattail | *Typha latifolia* |
| Mules Ear | *Wyethia glabra* |

# APPENDIX I: JURISDICTION DETERMINATION REPORT

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**



# APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION REPORT

Stinking Creek /Adams Pond.

April 2025


**PREPARED ON BEHALF OF:**
**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**
**PO Box #1232,**
**Red Bluff, Tehama County, CA 96080**

**Mountain G Enterprises Engineering**
**950 Iron Point RD, Suite #250**
**Folsom, Sacramento County, CA 95630**

**PREPARED BY:**
**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC.**
**316 California Ave. #763**
**Reno, Nevada 89509**


In accordance with the OHWM analysis, we are requesting a formal Approved Jurisdictional Determination to verify the delineated extent of jurisdictional waters within the project area. This request is intended to ensure compliance with Nationwide Permit 27 and to support aquatic habitat restoration efforts consistent with the Clean Water Act (CWA).

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# INTRODUCTION

On November 1st, 2024, Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC. visited Adam's Pond, located in the Salt Creek Watershed approximately 30 miles west of Red Bluff, California, near coordinates 40.232°N, -122.713°W to conduct a site survey of potential dredge and fill activities associated with a post wildfire restoration of Adams Pond. The biologist surveyed the site to determine the location of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and define the aquatic resources in accordance with the 2008 Field Guide to Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2008). This analysis was conducted to define the extent of jurisdictional waters in support of regulatory compliance for proposed work below the Ordinary High-Water Mark. Delineation of all aquatic resources includes all wetlands and other jurisdictional aquatic resources within the area.



**Devin Alston**
Qualified Wetland Scientist

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) analysis for Adam's Pond in-line reservoirs on Stinking Creek, a tributary to the Salt Creek segment of the Cottonwood Creek Watershed, approximately thirty miles west of Red Bluff, California. This Tehama County Resource Conservation (RCD) project is a post-fire disaster recovery project receiving federal grant funding through the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts and the USDA Forest Service Region 5 State and Private Forestry Grant 22-DG-11052021-206.

The post-2021 McFarland Fire sediment transport from the upper watershed to Adam's Pond has reduced the volume and surface areas from its original 4.2 acres to approximately one acre, significantly impacting water storage capacity and aquatic habitat volume, and seasonal water quality. Adam's Pond, constructed in the early 1980's, is located on private land and possesses the appropriate water storage licenses. The pond is fed by seasonal inflows from Stinking Creek and ephemeral inflows from the direct contribution area. During a typical dry season, inflows cease in mid to late July and the pond level drops below its spillway elevation preventing downstream discharge until winter storms renew inflows from the upper watershed.

The OHWM of Adams Pond is defined by the spillway elevation plus the depth of average discharge over the spillway. This elevation is cast to the western end of the pond. The sediment has buried the historic OHWM at the far west limits of the project. The OHWM is encompassing of the wetland features along the riparia zone of the ponds edge. There are no isolated waters or wetland defined in this delineation.

A well-defined ephemeral drainage enters the pond from the south. This ephemeral channel is void of hydrophytic vegetation but has a well-defined bed and bank structure. This channel is within the proposed project area and would have temporary impacts at a haul road crossing during restoration of Adam's Pond.

**Contact Information:**

**Property Owner:**
APN #001-260-0400

**Applicant:**
Jon Barrett, Project Manager
Resource Conservation District
of Tehama County
202 Walnut Street, PO BOX 1232
Red Bluff, California 96080
Jbarrett@Tehamacountyrcd.org

**Agent:**
Christine Kovacevich
950 Iron Pointe RD,
Suite #250
Folsom, California 95630
CKK@mgeinc.com

**Driving Directions:**

To access the study area from Red Bluff travel west on CA-36 W for 32 miles until reaching Vestal Road. Turn a left (south) onto Vestal Road and continue south 4.4 miles until reaching fork in road at a saddle in the road. Turn right (west) and continue 1.1 miles until reaching gate. Pass through the gate and immediately turn left (south). Continue heading south for 1.5 miles until reaching the survey area at 40.232°N, -122.713°W. The parcel entrance is gated at the top of a short hill, gate is usually open.

**USACE Accessibility**

This Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) analysis supports a Nationwide Permit application (*Nationwide Permit 27*). The proposed project has not yet been authorized under *CWA §404 (33 U.S.C. §1344)* or determined to be exempt from *State of California Water Code, CA Fish & Game Code §1600, CWA §401*, or *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)* provisions. This memorandum is intended to assist in obtaining these regulatory authorizations. A NWP #27 and required state permits are being submitted concurrent with this request for an AJD.

The project area is confirmed to be within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as a *Water of the United States (WOTUS)* as defined in *33 U.S.C. 1251*. Delineation of all aquatic resources includes all wetlands and other jurisdictional aquatic resources within the area and all project activities are designed to comply with federal and state regulatory requirements. Additionally, jurisdiction includes the blue line drainage as identified on USGS mapping (National Hydrologic Dataset), flowing from the south into the project area (ephemeral channel).

## SITE BACKGROUND AND SETTING

**Table of Aquatic Resources**

| Resource | Cowardin Type | Acreage / Linear Feet | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adam's Pond (Stinking Creek) | Palustrine | Straight Line Distance, (Inlet to Outlet): **1,440 LF.**<br>Area: **4.1 ac.**<br>Total Linear Feet of Shoreline at OHWM: **4,276 L.F.** | Lat: 40.232°N<br>Long: -122.713°W |
| Unnamed Ephemeral Channel (NHD Blueline) | Riverine | Straight Line Distance, (Inlet to Outlet, Parcel Line to Adam's Pond): **600 LF.**<br><br>Total Linear Feet (Inlet to Outlet, Parcel Line to Adam's Pond): **1,500 LF.** | Lat: 40.229°N<br>Long: -122.713°W |

**Hydrologic Profile**

Adam's Pond is located within the Cottonwood Creek Watershed (HUC 8-18020152), approximately 30 miles west of Red Bluff, CA, in Tehama County. The Cottonwood Creek Watershed is a perennial drainage system covering approximately 938 square miles, collecting runoff from the northeastern slopes of the Coast

Range and the southeastern slopes of the Trinity Mountains. The main stem of Cottonwood Creek reaches about 20 miles, with its three primary forks extending over 100 miles in length in total. Average annual precipitation in the watershed is around 36 inches (DWR, 1992).

The Cottonwood Creek Watershed experiences a highly variable flow pattern, with high flows during winter peak runoff events and flow rates dropping significantly in summer, often between 50 and 100 cubic feet per second. The steep upper channels contribute substantial sediment and gravel downstream, ultimately supplying the Sacramento River with essential materials for habitat structure. In the lower reaches, where the gradient decreases, sediment accumulation supports extensive riparian vegetation, creating diverse habitats for species such as fall-run Chinook salmon and steelhead (Sacramento River Watershed Program, 2023).

Adam's Pond, situated on private land and fed primarily by seasonal inflows from Stinking Creek, a tributary of Salt Creek (HUC 8-18020152) relies on winter storm runoff from the upper watershed to maintain water levels. During typical dry seasons, inflows cease in mid-summer, causing the pond level to fall below the spillway until renewed by winter precipitation. While recent restoration and flood control projects have been implemented within the broader Cottonwood and Salt Creek watersheds, such as the Hammer Dam removal and the Salt Creek and Tributaries Flood Control Project, these initiatives have likely had minimal direct impact on Stinking Creek or Adam's Pond. Their focus on flood management, fish passage, and water quality improvements is concentrated in other parts of the watershed, leaving the hydrology and sedimentation of Stinking Creek largely unaffected.

**Vegetation Profile**

The vegetation around Adam's Pond includes Pacific Willow (*Salix lasiandra*) and Coyote Willow (*Salix exigua*) along the pond's edges, along with cattails (*Typha angustifolia* and *Typha latifolia*) and bulrush (*Scirpus spp.*) dominating the littoral zone. In other areas, Kochia (*Bassia scoparia*) and Narrowleaf Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*) are common. Riparian vegetation is constrained to a narrow fringe of the pond due to the steep topography. Portions of the pond have a mature canopy of Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*).

The vegetation profile changes abruptly to post-fire successional upland oak-chaparral community with mature Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and Inland Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), Green Manzanita.

**Soil Profile**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the primary soil units surrounding Adam's Pond as Lodo and Maymen Shaly Loams with 30 to 65 percent slopes, and Millsholm Loams and Clay Loams with 15 to 50 percent slopes. These soil types are typically found on steep gradients and are prone to erosion, contributing to sediment transport within the watershed. The surrounding soils contributing direct runoff to the pond are eroded into steep ravines with narrow, low sinuosity steep gradient channels of fragmented shale (serpentine) and clays.

The sediment profile within the pond varies in grain size generally less that ½" diameter. Deposited from numerous inflow events. The sediment is generally larger in the west and finer grain in the east end of the pond.

## ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK ANALYSIS

### OHWM Hydrologic Analysis

The OHWM of Adam's Pond is defined by the north buttress spillway elevation and channel capacity of the Adams Pond Dam. This spillway approximates the capacity of the annual peak discharge of the watershed, showing little evidence of erosion of scour above the bedrock lined spillway. The water surface of Adam's Pond, plus an estimated 3" or average depth of discharge the spillway, defines the OHWM of the pond. This is further verified by the vegetation, and saturated soils. Due to sedimentation near the inlet (west) end of the pond, the current sediment elevation is higher than the historic OHWM. In these areas, the historic OHWM defined by the elevation of the spillway is reflected on the mapping and area calculations.

The OHWM of the ephemeral tributary channel entering the pond from the south is defined by bed and bank erosional features. The channel is low gradient and broad with evidence of episodic high flow events along unvegetated cut banks and braided fine sediment from low flow. Typical channel width varies four to six feet in width.

### OHWM Vegetation Analysis

The vegetation characteristics observed along the pond indicate the boundary of the OHWM. Notable transitions in vegetation type and density are evidenced, with distinct shifts from wetland to riparian species near the edge of water to arid upland species with little facultative wetland species present. *Typha Latifolia* and *Scirpus* are found in clusters near the immediate edges of water and emergent zone. Above the OHWM occurs, Pacific and Coyote willows, and black Cottonwoods comprise a riparian overstory.

The sediment inflow at the west end of the pond has buried the base of trees and stems of riparian plants along the water's edge. Limited vegetation has been established across the sediment surface since the start of the sedimentation events in 2021.

### OHWM Soil Analysis

The soil surrounding Adam's Pond, primarily Lodo and Maymen Shaly Loams with 30 to 65 percent slopes, and Millsholm Loams and Clay Loams with 15 to 50 percent slopes, exhibit high erosion potential due to their steep gradients. This erosion has contributed to significant sediment accumulation within the pond. Along the banks, layers of fine and coarse sediments indicate varying flow intensities, suggesting active deposition at high-water stages and supporting the delineation of the OHWM.

### Application of Remote Sensing and GIS

After analyzing available aerial imagery and GIS data, the OHWM boundary around Adam's Pond was delineated by identifying key indicators such as changes in vegetation, and visible erosion patterns. Orthophotography and publicly available satellite images provided clear evidence of the extent of seasonal water reach. These remote sensing tools allow confirmation and refinement of the OHWM boundary by cross-referencing field observations with aerial perspectives. This portion of the watershed is not covered in 1 Meter digital terrain data, therefore the edge of water of the pond was digitized from imagery rather than calculated from elevation files.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the comprehensive assessment of hydrologic indicators, vegetation evidence, soil compositions, and remote sensing data, the qualified biologist concludes that the established OHWM at Adam's Pond aligns with observable high-water evidence in the field.

The OHWM for Adam's Pond was delineated in accordance with the USACE 2008 Field Guide to Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (Arid West Region). This boundary was confirmed through visual assessment of key geomorphic, hydrologic, and vegetation indicators, such as matted vegetation, and sediment layers, using the Rapid Ordinary High-Water Mark Field Identification Sheet (USACE). Observations were cross-referenced with NRCS soil data, GIS analyses, and USGS mapping, incorporating the Blue Line Drainage as an approximated jurisdictional feature under regulatory standards. This process ensures and establishes the extent of the OHWM relative to the proposed project area.

This delineation confirms the boundary of jurisdictional aquatic resources within the project area. Delineation of all aquatic resources includes all wetlands and other jurisdictional aquatic resources within the area. With an understanding of regulatory requirements, all proposed work will occur in accordance with these requirements for activities conducted within and below the OHWM, ensuring full compliance with applicable state and federal laws.

This request for an Approved Jurisdictional Determination supports a broader restoration project that impacts the Water of the United States delineated in this report and Water of the State of California (WOTS) that are within the study area. The WOTS that are impacted by the proposed project are tributary to WOUS but lack definable biologic, hydrologic and geomorphic features of a Water of the U.S. pursuant to 33 CFR §328.3(a).

## APPENDICES

**Appendix A:** Rapid Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) Field Identification Data Sheets

**Appendix B:** Site Mapping

**Appendix C:** Site Photos and Description Key

**Appendix D:** Plant Species List

# Appendix A: Rapid Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) Field Identification Data Sheets

Print Form | Save As | E-mail

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

# RAPID ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) FIELD IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEET

The proponent agency is Headquarters USACE CECW-CO-R.

*OMB Control No. 0710-XXXX*
*Approval Expires:*

| Project ID #: TBD | Site Name: Adam's Pond / Stinking Creek | Date and Time: 10AM / Nov 1st, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Location (lat/long): 40.2312611 / -122.7144722 | Investigator(s): Devin Alston, Matthew Setty | |

**Step 1** Site overview from remote and online resources
**Check boxes for online resources used to evaluate site:**

- [x] gage data
- [ ] LiDAR
- [ ] geologic maps
- [x] climatic data
- [x] satellite imagery
- [x] land use maps
- [x] aerial photos
- [x] topographic maps
- [ ] Other: _____

**Describe land use and flow conditions from online resources.**
Were there any recent extreme events (floods or drought)?

Private land influenced by seasonal inflows from Stinking Creek, occuring during winter runoffs.
No recent drought or floods recorded.

**Step 2** Site conditions during field assessment

First look for changes in channel shape, depositional and erosional features, and changes in vegetation and sediment type, size, density, and distribution. Make note of natural or man-made disturbances that would affect flow and channel form, such as bridges, riprap, landslides, rockfalls etc.

**Step 3 Check the boxes next to the indicators used to identify the location of the OHWM.**

**OHWM is at a transition point,** therefore some indicators that are used to determine location may be just below and above the OHWM. From the drop-down menu next to each indicator, select the appropriate location of the indicator by selecting either just below `b', at `x', or just above `a' the OHWM.

**OHWM.** Go to page 2 to describe overall rationale for location of OHWM, write any additional observations, and to attach a photo log.

### Geomorphic indicators

- [x] **Break in slope:** x
  - [x] *on the bank:* x
  - [x] *undercut bank:* a
  - [x] *valley bottom:* b
  - [ ] Other: _____
- [x] **Shelving:** x
  - [x] *shelf at top of bank:* a
  - [ ] *natural levee:*
  - [x] *man-made berms or levees:* a
  - [ ] *other berms:* _____
- [x] **Channel bar:** x
  - [x] *shelving (berms) on bar:* a
  - [x] *unvegetated:* x
  - [x] *vegetation transition (go to veg. indicators)* x
  - [x] *sediment transition (go to sed. indicators)* x
  - [x] *upper limit of deposition on bar:* b
- [x] **Instream bedforms and other bedload transport evidence:** x
  - [x] *deposition bedload indicators (e.g., imbricated clasts, gravel sheets, etc.)* b
  - [x] *bedforms (e.g., poofs, riffles, steps, etc.):* x
  - [x] *erosional bedload indicators (e.g., obstacle marks, scour, smoothing, etc.)* a
- [x] **Secondary channels:** b

### Sediment indicators

- [x] **Soil development:** x
- [x] **Changes in character of soil:** a
- [x] **Mudcracks:** b
- [x] **Changes in particle-sized distribution:** x
  - [x] *transition from* gravel *to* silt
  - [x] *upper limit of sand-sized particles*
  - [ ] *silt deposits:*

### Vegetation Indicators

- [x] **Change in vegetation type and/or density:** x

Check the appropriate boxes and select the general vegetation change *(e.g., graminoids to woody shrubs).* ***Describe the vegetation transition looking from the middle of the channel, up the banks, and into the floodplain.***

- [x] *vegetation absent to:* forbs
- [x] *moss to:* graminoids
- [x] *forbs to:* graminoids
- [x] *graminoids to:* woody shrubs
- [x] *woody shrubs to:* deciduous trees
- [x] *deciduous trees to:* absent
- [ ] *coniferous trees to:* absent
- [x] **Vegetation matted down and/or bent:** x
- [x] **Exposed roots below intact soil layer:** a

### Ancillary indicators

- [x] **Wracking/presence of organic litter:** x
- [x] **Presence of large wood:** a
- [x] **Leaf litter disturbed or washed away:** x
- [x] **Water staining:** x
- [x] **Weathered clasts or bedrock:** b

**Other observed indicators?**

**Describe:**

N/A

**Step 4** Is additional information needed to support this determination?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If yes, describe and attach information to datasheet:

The determination of the OHWM is fully supported by the evidence presented, including all geomorphic, vegetation, sedimentary, and ancillary indicators. No further information is required to validate the delineation.

**OHWM Field Identification Datasheet Instructions and Field Procedure**

**Step 3b Weight each line of evidence and weigh body of evidence**

**Weight each indicator by considering its importance based upon:**

**a. Relevance:**

i. Is this indicator left by low, high, or extreme flows?

**Tips on how to assess the indicator relative to type of flow:**

*Consider the elevation of the indicator relative to the channel bed. What is the current flow level based on season or nearby gages? Consider the elevation of the indicator relative to the current flow. If the stream is currently at baseflow and indicator is adjacent to that, then it is likely a low flow indicator. The difference between high and extreme flow indicators can sometimes be difficult to determine.*

***Landscape context from Step 1 can help determine the relevance, strength, and reliability of the indicators observed in the field.**

***Information in Chapter 2 of the OHWM field manual provides information on specific indicators which can assist in putting these in context and determining relevance, strength, and reliability.**

ii. Did recent extreme events and/or land use affect this indicator?

1. Recent floods may have left many extreme flow indicators, or temporarily altered channel form. Other resources will likely be needed to support any OHWM identification at this site. Field evidence of the OHWM may have to wait for the site to recover from the recent flood.
2. Droughts may cause field evidence of OHWM to be obscured, because there has been an extended time since the last high flow event. There can be overgrowth of vegetation or deposition of material from surrounding landscape that can obscure indicators.
3. Both man-made (e.g., dams, construction, mining activities, urbanization, agriculture, grazing) and natural (e.g., fires, floods, debris flows, beaver dams) disturbances can all alter how indicators are expected to appear at a site. Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 of the OHWM field manual provides specific case-studies that can help in interpreting evidence at these sites.

**b. Strength:**

i. Is this indicator persistent across the landscape?

1. Look up and downstream and across the channel to see if you see the same indicator at multiple locations.
2. Does the indicator occur at the same elevation as other indicators?

**c. Reliability:**

i. Is this indicator persistent on the landscape over time? Will this indicator still persist across seasons?

1. This can be difficult to determine for some indicators and may be specific to climatic region (in terms of persistence of vegetation) and history of land use or other natural disturbances.
2. Chapter 2, Chapter 6, and Chapter 7 of the OHWM field manual describes each indicator in detail and provides examples of areas where indicators are difficult to interpret.

**d. Weigh body of evidence:**

i. Combine weights: integrate the weighted line of evidence (relevance, strength, reliability) of each indicator.

ii. For each of the observed indicators, which are more heavily weighted? Where do high value indicators co-occur along the stream reach? Do they co-occur at a similar elevation along the banks relative to water surface (or channel bed if there is no water).

iii. On datasheet, select the indicators used to identify the OHWM. Information in Chapter 2 of the OHWM field manual provides descriptions of specific indicators which can assist in putting these in context and determining relevance, strength, and relieability.

**e. Take photographs of indicators and attach a log using either page 2 of datasheet or another method of logging photos.**

i. Annotate photos with descriptions of indicators.

**Step 4 Is additional information needed? Are other resources needed to support the lines of evidence observed in the field?**

a. If additional resources are needed, then repeat steps 3a and 3b for the resources selected in Step 1 of assembling, weighting, and weighing evidence collected from online resources. Chapter 5 of the OHWM field manual provides information on using online resources.

b. Any data collected from online tools have strengths and weaknesses. Make sure these are clear when determining relevance, strength, and reliability of the remotely collected data. Clearly describe why other resources were needed to support the lines of evidence observed in the field, as well as the relevance, strength, and reliability of the supporting data and/or resources.

c. Attach any remote data and data analysis to the datasheet.

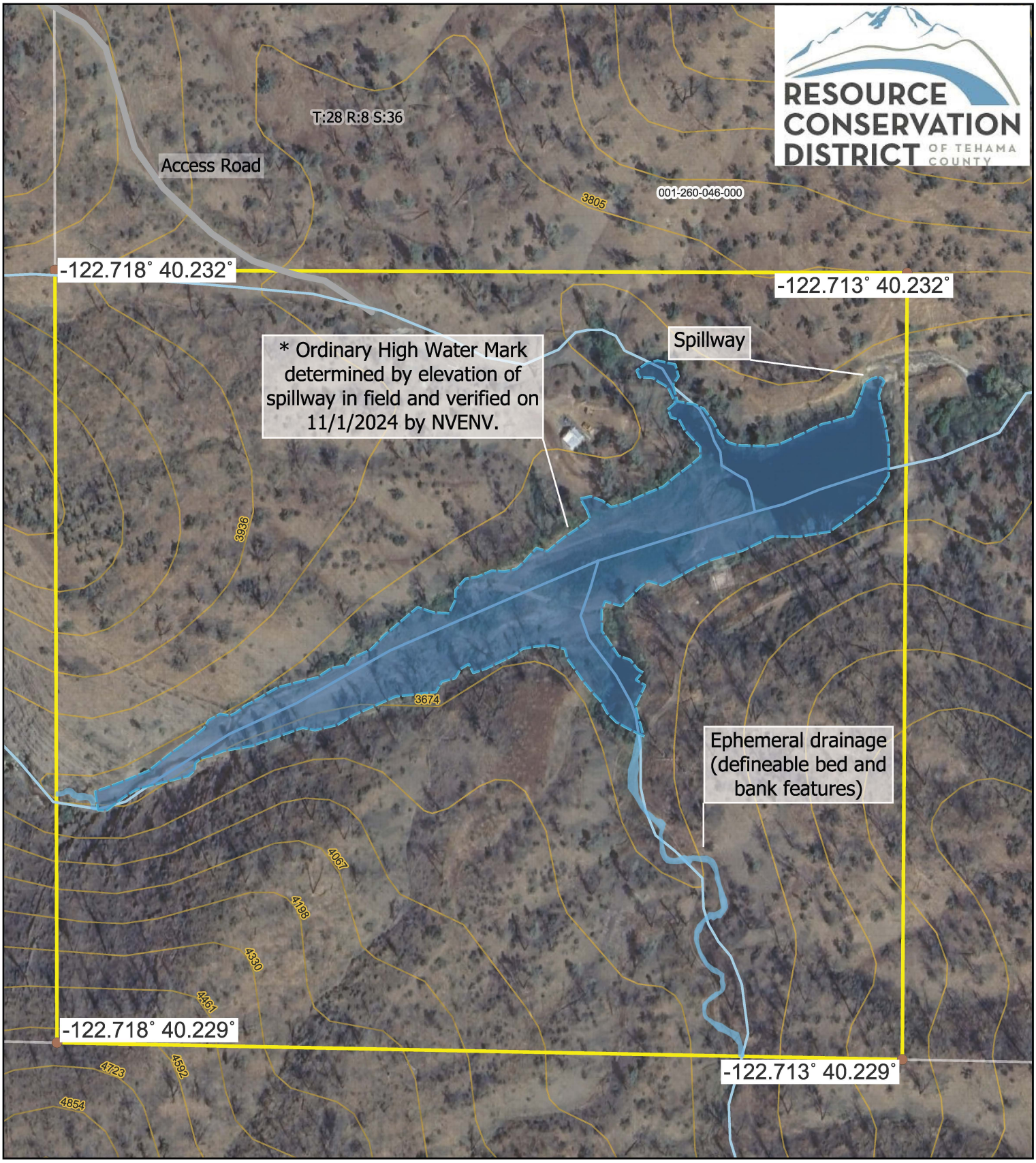
**Step 5 Describe rationale for location of OHWM:**

a. Why do the combination of indicators represent the OHWM?

b. If there are multiple possibilites for the OHWM, explain why there are two (or more) possibilities. Include any relevant discussion on why specific indicators were not included in the final decision.

c. If needed, add additional site notes on page 2 of the datasheet under Step 5.

## Appendix B: Site Mapping




December 2024

Map Source: Google Satellite

0 213 426 ft

1in= 213ft

N

Project CRS: NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American Datum 1983
Vertical Datum:NAV88 U.S. Feet

- Ephemeral Pond (4.1 acres)
- Ephemeral Drainage (.14 acres)
- OHWM Delineation
- Survey Area Boundary
- Parcel Boundaries
- USGS 7.5 min Elevation Contours
- map reference points

**Figure 4: Delineation of Ordinary High Water Mark**

Project:

**Adam's Pond Restoration Project**
**Tehama County, California**

Client:

**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**

MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING

## Appendix C: Site Photos and Description Key


1 - W


2 - NW


3 - E


4 - SW


5 - NE


6 - N


7 - SW


8 - E


9 - SW


10 - W


11 - W


12 - NW


13 - SW


14 - W


15 - W


16 - SW


17 - W


18 - NE


19 - W


20 - E


21 - S


22 - N


23 - SW


24 - SW


25 - NW

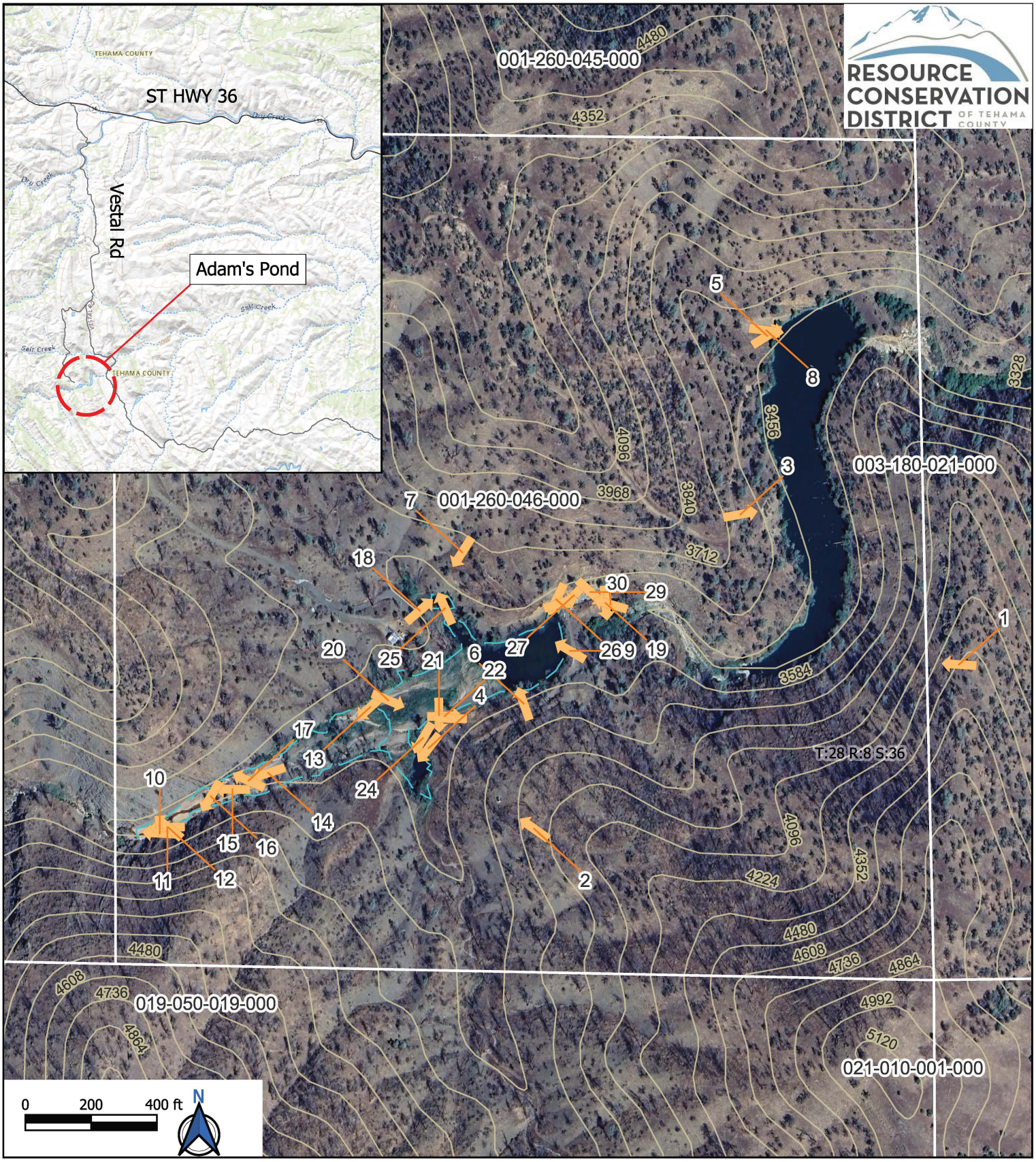

26 - NE


27 - SW


28 - E


29 - SE


30 - S




Project CRS: NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

November 2024

Map Source: Google Satellite

**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**

www.nvenv.net

MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING

OHWM

Parcel Boundaries

Photos

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

Project:

**Tehama County, California**

Client:

**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**




Project CRS: NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

November 2024

Map Source: Google Satellite

**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**
www.nvenv.net

OHWM
Parcel Boundaries
Photos

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

Project:
**Tehama County, California**

Client:
**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**




Project CRS: NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

November 2024

Map Source: Google Satellite

**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**

www.nvenv.net

MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING

OHWM

Parcel Boundaries

Photos

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

Project:

**Tehama County, California**

Client:

**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**




Project CRS: NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

November 2024

Map Source: Google Satellite

**Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC**

www.nvenv.net

MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING

OHWM

Parcel Boundaries

Photos

# Adam's Pond Restoration Project

Project:

**Tehama County, California**

Client:

**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County**

| Photo ID | Direction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W, 273° | Overview of Adam's Pond / Stinking Creek watershed from an elevated vantage point, showing the surrounding steep topography and evidence of vegetation transitions from riparian to upland zones. |
| 2 | NW, 305° | A closer view of the upper watershed area above Adam's Pond / Stinking Creek, illustrating burned vegetation from the 2021 McFarland Fire and potential sediment contribution sites along slopes. |
| 3 | E, 79° | Adam's Pond / Stinking Creek viewed from the north bank, showing water retention levels and riparian vegetation indicative of high-water influence, such as Pacific Willow and cattails near the waterline. |
| 4 | SW, 217° | A closer perspective of the riparian edge of Adam's Pond, highlighting emergent vegetation, such as cattails, marking the transition zone between aquatic and terrestrial environments. |
| 5 | NE, 57° | Adam's Pond's southwest bank showing standing water and a clear sediment line, suggesting the historical high-water mark and the zone of periodic inundation. |
| 6 | NNW, 340° | Vegetation and sloping terrain surrounding Adam's Pond, showcasing areas impacted by wildfire and ongoing sediment input into the pond. |
| 7 | SW, 212° | Edge of Adam's Pond with cattails and riparian vegetation, illustrating transitions between aquatic and upland plant communities. |
| 8 | E, 97° | Riparian zone of Adam's Pond with dense vegetation such as cattails and bulrush, highlighting sustained moisture retention in this area. |
| 9 | NW, 300° | Vegetation near Adam's Pond, including exposed roots, which demonstrates the effects of erosion and historical high-water influence. |
| 10 | W, 273° | Segment of Stinking Creek showing sediment deposits and scoured banks, evidence of recent high-flow events contributing to sediment transport. |
| 11 | W, 268° | Stinking Creek channel with evidence of scoured banks and sediment deposition, highlighting erosion along the flow path. |
| 12 | NW, 308° | Riparian vegetation, including willows, rooted along Stinking Creek, indicating the transition to upland areas. |
| 13 | SW, 227° | Overview of Stinking Creek, showcasing sediment deposition patterns and associated vegetation transitions. |
| 14 | WSW, 251° | Dry creek channel with compacted sediment and sparse riparian vegetation, suggesting areas of low flow. |
| 15 | W, 270° | Fine sediment deposition and standing water within channel depressions, indicative of past high-water conditions. |
| 16 | SSW, 210° | Fine sediment deposition with standing water in channel depression, indicating past flow retention. |
| 17 | WNW, 294° | Sparse vegetation and sediment accumulation along the dry creek bank, highlighting low-flow conditions. |
| 18 | NE, 49° | Dense riparian vegetation near the pond's edge, marking transitions from aquatic to upland habitats. |
| 19 | S, 174° | Stagnant water in Adam's Pond surrounded by riparian vegetation, showcasing persistent wetland conditions. |
| 20 | ESE, 112° | Upland area with dry, withered vegetation, contrasting with riparian zones closer to the water. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | S, 179° | Transition zone with upland vegetation and sparse soil cover, showing reduced water influence. |
| 22 | E, 88° | Riparian vegetation along a channel edge, marking the boundary of recurring water flow. |
| 23 | W, 271° | Dry channel bed with limited vegetation, indicating previous high flow impacts. |
| 24 | SSW, 210° | Dense riparian vegetation near channel margins, showing clear transitions to upland zones. |
| 25 | NNW, 336° | Aquatic vegetation at the edge of Adam's Pond, marking areas of sustained water presence. |
| 26 | SSW, 205° | Coarse gravel and rock deposits in the channel bed, evidence of sediment transport during flow events. |
| 27 | SW, 224° | Cracked mud surface, characteristic of drying phases after seasonal water retention. |
| 28 | ENE, 72° | Dry sediment deposits along the creek bed, showing clear boundaries of past high-flow events. |
| 29 | SE, 132° | Erosion patterns in the channel walls, evidence of hydrologic activity during high-flow events. |
| 30 | WNW, 286° | Pool of standing water surrounded by steep banks, marking retained flow in a low-gradient section. |

## Appendix D: Plant Species List

| Scientific Name | Common Name | NWPL Status |
|---|---|---|
| Arctostaphylos *spp.* | Green Manzanita | UPL |
| Asclepias *fascicularis* | Narrowleaf Milkweed | FAC |
| Bassia *scoparia* | Kochia | UPL |
| Populus *trichocarpa* | Black Cottonwood | FAC |
| Quercus *beberidfolia* | Inland Scrub Oak | UPL |
| Quercus *douglasii* | Blue Oak | UPL |
| Salix *exigua* | Coyote Willow | FACW |
| Salix *lasiandra* | Pacific Willow | FACW |
| Scirpus *spp.* | Bulrush | OBL |
| Typha *angustifolia* | Narrowleaf Cattail | OBL |
| Typha *latifolia* | Broadleaf Cattail | OBL |

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# APPENDIX J: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT & TRIBAL CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

**Mountain G Enterprises Inc.**
905 Iron Point Road, Suite 250
Folsom, CA 95630
Phone: (916)597-5892

Lori MacDonald,
Project Manager
Tehama County Resource Conservation District,
202 Walnut Street, PO Box 1232,
Red Bluff, CA 96080
Phone: (530) 727-1280 x 108

Dear Lori MacDonald,

On August 19th, 2025, an archaeological survey requested by the Tehama County Resource Conservation District associated with the Adams Pond Restoration Project was undertaken by Shane Davis, M.A., RPA, with Mountain Engineering. This letter presents the background, methodology, results and conclusions of the survey for this project.

## Background

The project area is located within the foothills of the Coastal Range Mountains of California. The project area is close to Adams Pond, a manmade pond that is surrounded by rolling, grassy foothills. The environment of the survey consisted of grassland dominated by an overstory of Oak trees. The vicinity has been heavily affected by erosion and moderately affected by agricultural, pastoral, and residential development. The project area has been heavily affected by the creation of Adams Pond and the associated dirt roads, as well as natural erosion.

The project area is located within the foothills west of the northern Sacramento Valley. Prior to European contact, the area was inhabated by hunter-gatherers. The prehistory of this area can be divided up into the Paleoindian Period (13,400 – 12,800 cal. BP), the Paleoarchaic Period (12,800 – 7800 cal BP), Early Archaic Period (7800 – 5200 cal BP), Middle Archaic Period (5200 – 1000 cal BP), Late Archaic Period (1000-200 cal BP), and the Contact Period (200 -100 cal BP) (Stone 2018:8-9). Europeans and Euro-Americans arrived in the area in the 1820s. Successive waves of immigrants came to the area during the mid-nineteenth century. Agriculture, ranching and mining were major economic pursuits (Stone 2018:11).

In historic times, the area was inhabited by the Nomlaki, a Native American group of hunter-gatherers native to the Sacramento Valley and Coastal Range Mountains. This group speaks Nomlaki, a Wintun language branch which is part of the Penutian language family (University of California Berkeley 2025). At the time of contact, they utilized the abundance of local resources for food, clothing, shelter and tools.

*References*

GLO
1881 Historic Survey Plat Map. United States Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=304304&sid=0ss1aiwh.saw#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1

Stone, David
2018 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Overview and Existing Information Summary Hazard Removal and Vegetation Management Project. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, Inc. Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management. https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/nepa/109991/150522/184749/HRVM_Cultural_and_Paleontological_Resources_Summary__PUBLIC_FINAL_7-5-18_(2).pdf

University of California, Berkeley
2025 "Nomlaki". California Language Archive. https://cla.berkeley.edu/languages/nomlaki.html

## Methodology

The project area consisted of the four areas shown on the map below. Although the large, temporary impact zone shown on the map (3.2 acres) was within the project area, it is part of Adams Pond, and therefore, no prehistoric or historic context, features or artifacts would have been preserved. For this reason, it was excluded from the survey. The permanent impact area to the disposal drainage (0.025 acres) was located on a slope that exceeded 30%, and while it was unlikely to have cultural resources, it was not possible for archaeologists to safely survey. However, the haul road, shown in gray on the map, and the temporary impact to south drainage (0.003 acre), were surveyed because the presence of cultural resources was not precluded by adverse environmental conditions.

Before the survey, a historic record search was conducted by Shane Davis, M.A., RPA, through the Northeast Information Center at California State University. He also researched the area via the pertinent historic and ethnographic sources (GLO 1881; Stone 2018; UC Berkeley 2025). During the survey, a mixed strategy was utilized within the parts of the project area that were accessible.

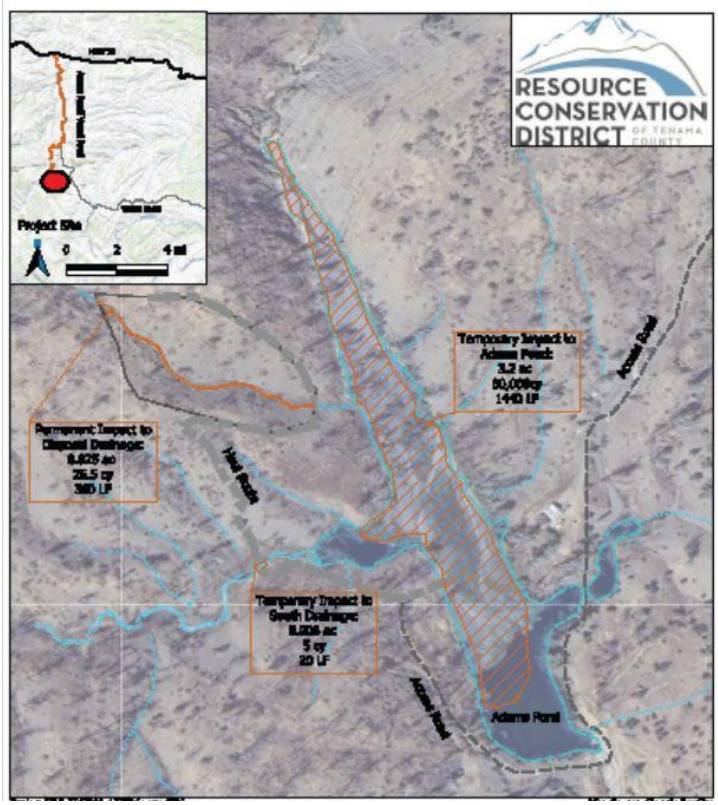



Image 1. The project area for the Adams Pond Restoration Project.

## Results

The record search showed no prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project area. There was one prehistoric cultural resource located within ¼ mile of the project area (Treganza 1953). Furthermore, the relevant BLM plat map did not show that any historic properties were located near the project area (GLO 1881).

The findings of the archaeological survey were negative. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey. Furthermore, no new prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey.

## Conclusion

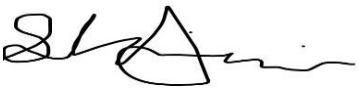
Based on the archaeological survey undertaken by Mountain Engineering, there are no cultural resources within the project area. Therefore, we request a finding of No Effect to Historic Properties for the properties listed in this document, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1).

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during the work of the work associated with the Adams Pond Restoration Project, that work shall be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist/architectural historian can assess the significance of the find.

Although it is unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains. The county coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be immediately notified and an evaluation must take place. If the human remains are found to be Native American and of prehistoric age, then the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission so that they can designate a Most Likely Descendant. They will then provide further recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains.

If you have any questions about the contents of this letter, or any other project-related items, please contact Mr. Davis at 916-597-5892 or skd@mgeinc.com.

Thank You,



Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**skd@mgeinc.com** | 916.597.5892
**Mountain Engineering**
**950 Iron Point Rd., Suite 250, Folsom, CA., 95630**

**From:** Shane Davis
**To:** cybersonnyhayward@icloud.com
**Cc:** Lori Macdonald; tfoster-olstad@ncidc.org; NRMWintu@gmail.com
**Subject:** Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation - Consultation Letter
**Date:** Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:32:02 AM
**Attachments:** Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation - Consultation Letter.pdf
Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf

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Dear Mr. Hayward,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
**MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING**
**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Shane Davis |
| **To:** | rvansickle@paskenta.org |
| **Cc:** | Lori Macdonald |
| **Subject:** | Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians - Consultation Letter |
| **Date:** | Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:30:48 AM |
| **Attachments:** | image.png<br>Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians - Consultation Letter.pdf<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf |

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Dear Ms. Vansickle,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
**MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING**
**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



**From:** Shane Davis
**To:** dakota.jeff@reddingrancheria-nsn.gov; Tracy.Edwards@reddingrancheria-nsn.gov
**Cc:** Lori Macdonald
**Subject:** Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Redding Rancheria - Consultation Letter
**Date:** Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:29:20 AM
**Attachments:** image.png
Redding Rancheria - Consultation Letter.pdf
Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf

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Dear Redding Rancheria,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
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**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Shane Davis |
| **To:** | tribalcouncil@rvit.org |
| **Cc:** | Lori Macdonald |
| **Subject:** | Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Round Valley Reservation/ Covelo Indian Community- Consultation Letter |
| **Date:** | Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:27:49 AM |
| **Attachments:** | Round Valley Reservation and Covelo Indian Community - Consultation Letter.pdf<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf |

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Dear Mr. Russ,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
**MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING**
**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Shane Davis |
| **To:** | caleenwintu@gmail.com |
| **Cc:** | Lori Macdonald; markmwinnemem@gmail.com |
| **Subject:** | Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Winnemem Wintu Tribe - Consultation Letter |
| **Date:** | Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:25:25 AM |
| **Attachments:** | image.png<br>Winnemem Wintu Tribe - Consultation Letter.pdf<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf |

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Dear Ms. Sisk,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
**MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING**
**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Shane Davis |
| **To:** | wintun1@hotmail.com |
| **Cc:** | garciawintu@gmail.com; jhogue1999@gmail.com; norcalmelissa@hotmail.com; Hogue1hogue@gmail.com; Lori Macdonald |
| **Subject:** | Adams Pond Restoration Project contacting the Wintu Tribe of Northern California- Consultation Letter |
| **Date:** | Tuesday, September 9, 2025 11:23:34 AM |
| **Attachments:** | Wintu Tribe of Northern California - Consultation Letter.pdf<br>Adams Pond Restoration Project Map.pdf |

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Dear Mr. Rickard,

I am reaching out today to inform you of the Adams Pond Restoration Project in Tehama County. Attached to this email is the consultation letter in which the details of this project can be found, as well as a map showing the location of the project area. If there is any other information that you would like at this time, feel free to let me know, and I'll be happy to send it.

Best Regards,

Shane Davis | Senior Archaeologist | Environmental Services
**SKD@MGEINC.COM** | M: 916.597.5892
**MOUNTAIN ENGINEERING**
**950 IRON POINT RD, SUITE 190 FOLSOM, CA. 95630**
**WWW.MGEINC.COM**



# APPENDIX K: AGENCY CONSULTATION AND CORRESPONDENCE RECORD

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# Appendix K: Agency Consultation and Correspondence Record

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC)**
**Tehama County, California**

## 1. Purpose

This attachment documents the agency and tribal consultation process completed for the *Adams Pond Restoration Project* under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), and applicable federal and state environmental statutes.

The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC), as Lead Agency, coordinated with responsible, trustee, and interested agencies to ensure potential environmental impacts were properly analyzed, mitigated, and documented in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

The Public Notice/Notice of Intent, draft MND, Project Narrative and Project Location Map were sent on January 15, 2026 to the tribes, regulators, abutters and other parties, inviting comments on the IS/MND. The Distribution List, Abutter's List and copies of the materials submitted are included here in Appendix K. The information was mailed to the abutters using first class USPS Mail with delivery confirmation. Individuals listed on the distribution list were emailed the same material.

The Notice of Intent was published in the January 15, 2026 Red Bluff Daily News and a copy of the Public Notice/Notice of Intent was posted at the property and at the Tehama County Clerk's Office. A copy of the CEQA IS/MND and Attachments were uploaded to the State Clearinghouse on January 15, 2026 before 5:00 pm.

## 2. Consultation Requirements

This consultation record fulfills obligations under:

- **CEQA Guidelines §§15073 and 15086** – Consultation with responsible and trustee agencies.
- **Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (AB 52)** – Tribal cultural resource consultation.

- **Clean Water Act §§401 and 404** – Coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). ACOE 404 Application filed September 2025. Permit is pending. 401 Permit Application to be refiled January 2026.
- **California Fish & Game Code §1600** – Streambed Alteration Agreement notification to be filed with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in January 2026.
- **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) §106** – Coordination with SHPO for federal funding consistency is being completed through the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Permitting Process. A permit application is currently being reviewed by the ACOE.

## 3. Agency Consultation Summary

| Agency / Organization | Contact / Role | Date(s) | Summary of Consultation |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Sacramento District) | Regulatory Project Manager | Oct 2024 – Dec 2025 | Pre-application coordination for Clean Water Act §404 Regional General Permit . Permit Application filed in September 2025. Permit is pending. |
| Central Valley RWQCB | 401 Water Quality Certification Program | Oct 2024 – Dec 2025 | Coordinated for Water Quality Certification; Initial WQC Application filed in July 2025. Application package was determined to be incomplete pending filing of CEQA, completion of a Biological Resource Evaluation, and signing of Post Construction Monitoring Agreement. WQC Application to be refiled in Winter 2026. |
| California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW Region 1) | Habitat Conservation Planner | Oct 2024 – Dec 2025 | Streambed Alteration Agreement Application to be Filed in Winter 2026. Preliminary meetings with CDFW completed in the field, through online meetings, emails and phone calls. |

| Agency / Organization | Contact / Role | Date(s) | Summary of Consultation |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAL FIRE (Tehama-Glenn Unit) | Fire Prevention Officer | 2026 | RCDTC will coordinate with CAL FIRE prior to the start of construction. |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) | IPAC / ACOE | 2025-2026 | Project Section 7 consultation to occur during the ACOE Permitting. |
| State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) | Office of Historic Preservation | 2025-2026 | Anticipate obtaining a determination that the project will not affect historic properties under NHPA §106 as a part of the ACOE Permitting Process. |

## 4. Tribal Consultation (AB 52)

In accordance with **Public Resources Code §21080.3.1**, AB 52 notices were sent on **September 9, 2025** to the following tribes:

| Tribe | Date Notified | Response / Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |
| Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |
| Redding Rancheria | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |
| Round Valley Reservation/ Covelo Indian Community | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |
| Wintu Tribe of Northern California | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |
| Winnemem Wintu Tribe | Sep 9, 2025 | No response received as of Dec 31, 2025. |

As of January 15, 2025, no tribes requested formal consultation. RCDTC remains open to consultation if requested before project implementation.

## 5. Supporting Documents (on file with RCDTC)

1. Agency correspondence letters and emails (ACOE, RWQCB, CDFW, TC).
2. AB 52 tribal notification letters and proof of e-mailing.
3. Internal RCDTC consultation log and permit tracking notes.

All documents are retained in the project administrative record and available for public review upon request.

## 6. Findings

- All agencies and tribes were properly notified and consulted per CEQA and AB 52.
- No unresolved environmental concerns were identified.
- All applicable permits (401, 404, 1600) are being finalized consistent with project schedule.

## 7. Certification

**Lead Agency Certification:**
The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) certifies that the consultation described in this Appendix K has been completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines §15073, §15086, and AB 52.

All correspondence and agency responses are retained in the official RCDTC project file as part of the Adams Pond Restoration Project administrative record.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT of TEHAMA COUNTY
202 WALNUT STREET, Red Bluff, CA 96080
tehamacountyrcd.org | (530) 727-1280 office

# NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE ADAMS POND RESTORATION PROJECT

(APN 001-260-46-1 and 019-050-19-1)

## AGENCY E-EMAIL DISTIBUTION LIST

## JANUARY 15, 2026

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Regulators** | | |
| Lilian Jepson | lillian.m.jepson@usace.army.mil | ACOE |
| Matthew Roberts | matthew.j.roberts@usace.army.mil | ACOE |
| Phil Cramer | philip.cramer@wildlife.ca.gov | CDFW |
| Stacey Alexander | stacey.alexander@wildlife.ca.gov | CDFW |
| Daniel Warner | daniel.warner@waterboards.ca.gov | WQCB |
| Jerred Ferguson | jerred.ferguson@waterboards.ca.gov | WQCB |
| Lynn Coster | lynn.coster@waterboards.ca.gov | WQCB |
| **Consultants** | | |
| Chritine Cox-Kovacevich | ckk@mgeinc.com | MGE |
| Matthew Setty | matt@nvenv.net | Nevada Environmental Consulting LLC. |
| Teah Fisher | Teah@nvenv.net | Nevada Environmental Consulting LLC. |
| **Tribes** | | |
| Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation | cybersonnyhayward@icloud.com | |
| Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation | tfoster-olstad@ncidc.org | |
| Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation | nrmwintu@gmail.com | |
| Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians | rvansickle@paskenta.org | |
| Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians | bpaya@paskenta.org | |
| Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians | lmiller@paskenta.org | |
| Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians | jmessier@paskenta.org | |
| Redding Rancheria | dakota.jeff@reddingrancheria-nsn.gov | |
| Redding Rancheria | tracy.edwards@reddingrancheria-nsn.gov | |
| Round Valley Reservation/ Covelo Indian Community | tribalcouncil@rvit.org | |
| Winnemem Wintu Tribe | caleenwintu@gmail.com | |
| Wintu Tribe of Northern California | wintun1@hotmail.com | |
| Wintu Tribe of Northern California | garciawintu@gmail.com | |
| Wintu Tribe of Northern California | jhogue1999@gmail.com | |
| Wintu Tribe of Northern California | norcalmelissa@hotmail.com | |

RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT of TEHAMA COUNTY
202 WALNUT STREET, Red Bluff, CA 96080
tehamacountyrcd.org | (530) 727-1280 office

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE ADAMS POND RESTORATION PROJECT**
(APN 001-260-46-1 and 019-050-19-1)

**ABUTTER'S MAILING LIST**
**JANUARY 15, 2026**

APN 001-260-046-000
**ADAMS FAMILY TRUST 2/28/19**
ADAMS, HAROLD PATRICK ETAL TRS
22008 GROVE CIRCLE
RED BLUFF CA 96080

APN 001-260-042-000
**KELLY FAMILY LIVING TRUST 8/24/99**
8177 COACH DR
OAKLAND CA 94605

APN 001-260-045-000
**KELLY FAMILY LIVING TRUST 8/24/99**
8177 COACH DR
OAKLAND CA 94605

APN 003-180-022-000
**LAZY SPADE LLC**
PO BOX 1035
RED BLUFF CA 96080

APN 019-050-019-000
**MADRIGAL, FRANCISCO JAVIER JR ETAL**
732 REAL AVE
NEWMAN CA 95360

APN 019-050-012-000 (by SW corner)
**MADRIGAL, FRANCISCO JAVIER JR ETAL**
732 REAL AVE
NEWMAN CA 95360

APN 021-010-001-000
**ALFORD, JAMES V ETAL**
17175 REEDS CREEK RD
RED BLUFF CA 96080

APN 019-050-020-000
**ENTRUST GROUP INC ETAL**
555 12TH STREET, SUITE 900
OAKLAND CA 94607

APN 019-050-011-000
**VARGAS, BLANCA ESTELA**
7190 EIGLEBERRY ST APT 17
GILROY CA 95020

APN 001-260-041-000
**UNZUETA, CATHY ETAL**
1122 WEST 21ST STREET
SAN PEDRO CA 90731

APN 001-260-036-000 (by NW corner)
**PHINNEY, IAN HUGH**
19903 N 259TH AVE
BUCKEYE AZ 85396

RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT of TEHAMA COUNTY
202 WALNUT STREET, Red Bluff, CA 96080
tehamacountyrcd.org | (530) 727-1280 office

# NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE ADAMS POND RESTORATION PROJECT

**Notice is hereby given** that the public is invited to review and comment on the Initial Study (IS) and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for the proposed Adams Pond Restoration Project (project). The proposed MND does not signify approval or disapproval of this project. The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) will consider the proposed MND together with any comments received during the public review process to determine whether the proposed project should be approved as proposed, if additional studies are required, or if the project should be deferred.

The RCDTC proposes to restore a privately owned, permitted 4.2-acre agricultural pond on Stinking Creek that was impacted by the 2021 McFarland Fire. The pond is a man-made, in-line reservoir located off Vestal Road, approximately 30 miles west of Red Bluff in Tehama County (40.230943°N, -122.715017°W). The fire resulted in extensive vegetation loss and accelerated erosion within the upper Stinking Creek watershed, leading to significant sediment deposition in the pond and the loss of approximately 75 percent of its original water storage capacity.

The proposed project will remove accumulated sediment from the pond and dispose of the material in an on-site state drainage. Upon completion, aquatic and riparian habitats will be restored, and all disturbed areas will be stabilized. Construction activities are expected to occur over a 4- to 5-week period during the dry season, when pond inflows have ceased and downstream connectivity is absent.

*The project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.*

The 30-day comment period on the IS/MND commences at 5 p.m. on January 15, 2026 and will end on February 15, 2026. Comments must be in writing and will be accepted until 5 p.m. on February 15, 2026. Comments may be sent to Lori Macdonald, Project Manager, 202 Walnut Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080 or via email to lmacdonald@tehemacountyrcd.org.

The Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration are available for review online at **http://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/notices**. A printed copy is available to view during business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) at the RCDTC Office, 202 Walnut Street, Red Bluff.

**PROPOSED MITITGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**Project:** Adams Pond Restoration Project

**Lead Agency:** Resource Conservation District of Tehama County

**Public Review Period:** A 30-day public review period shall begin at 5:00 pm on January 15, 2026. Written comments must be submitted to the Lead Agency no later than 5:00 p.m. on February 15, 2026.

**Availability of Documents:** The Draft Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

http://www.tehamacountyrcd.org/notices

A printed copy is available to view during business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) at the Resource Conservation District of Tehama County office located at 202 Walnut Street in Red Bluff.

Questions or comments regarding this Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study may be addressed to:

Lori Macdonald, Project Manager
Resource Conservation District of Tehama County
202 Walnut Street
Red Bluff, CA 96080
lmacdonald@tehamacountyrcd.org
530-727-1280

**Project Location:**

The 29.4 acre project is located on private property off Vestal Road in western Tehama County, California, approximately 30 miles west of Red Bluff, on Stinking Creek, a tributary to Salt Creek, within the Cottonwood Creek watershed (40.230943°N, -122.715017°W).

Stinking Creek generally runs west to east through the Project Limits. The Project occurs on private land at an elevation of approximately 1,000–1,200 feet above sea level.

The Project lies within the United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute Cold Fork quadrangle map (Section 36, Township T28N, Range R8W, Mount Diablo Meridian) at approximately:

NW corner: 40.231056°N, -122.718891°W

NE corner: 40.232760°N, -122.713078°W

SW corner: 40.228602°N, -122.717732°W

SE corner: 40.229891°N, -122.712683°W

Access to the site is from State Route 36 to the unpaved Vestal Road, southbound. Approximately 4.32 miles down Vestal Road, take a right on the unpaved site access drive to the property. After approximately 2.47 miles, the drive ends at the access path to the pond. There are two locked gates to the property. Access is only by permission of the property owner.

**Project Description***:* The RCDTC proposes to restore a privately owned, permitted 4.2-acre agricultural pond on Stinking Creek that was impacted by the 2021 McFarland Fire. The project occurs on private land at an elevation of approximately 1,000–1,200 feet above sea level. The fire resulted in extensive vegetation loss and accelerated erosion within the upper Stinking Creek watershed, leading to significant sediment deposition in the pond and the loss of approximately 75 percent of its original water storage capacity. The proposed project will remove accumulated sediment from the pond and dispose of the material in an on-site state drainage. Upon completion, aquatic and riparian habitats will be restored, and all disturbed areas will be stabilized. Construction activities are expected to occur over a 4- to 5-week period during the dry season, when pond inflows have ceased and downstream connectivity is absent. This timing avoids impacts to downstream waters and aquatic resources while allowing work to occur in predominantly dry conditions. The Project will restore the pond's hydrologic and storage capacity, improve water quality by reducing the delivery of sediment to downstream watersheds, and enhance habitat for wildlife including the Northwestern Pond Turtle. In addition, the Project will improve long-term watershed resilience to wildfire and drought while maintaining agricultural and fire protection water storage benefits.

The Project is further described in the Project Description section within the attached **Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.** Location maps and photos are included in the Initial Study including Figure 1 Adams Pond Restoration Project Location Map and Figure 2 Adams Pond Restoration Project. Schematics of proposed restoration project are found in the attached Adams Pond Restoration Project Plans.

**Findings:** An Initial Study was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the Project's potential environmental effects. The IS determined that while potential significant impacts were identified in Biological Resources, Geology and Soils, Hydrology and Water Quality, and Hazards and Hazardous Materials, these impacts can be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of specific mitigation measures. Based on the Initial Study, the RCDTC has determined that the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on the environment as Mitigation Measures will be implemented to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

**1. The proposed Project would have no impact on:**

a. Aesthetics
b. Agricultural and Forest Resources
c. Land Use and Planning
d. Mineral Resources
e. Population and Housing
f. Recreation

**2. The proposed Project would result in a less-than-significant impact on:**

a. Air Quality
b. Cultural Resources
c. Energy
d. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
e. Noise
f. Public Services
g. Transportation
h. Tribal Cultural Resources
I. Utilities/Service Systems
j. Wildfire

**3. Mitigation Measures have been adopted by the RCDTC to reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels on:**

a. Biological Resources
c. Geology and Soils
d. Hazards and Hazardous Materials
e. Hydrology and Water Quality

## STATEMENT OF NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

In accordance with Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, RCD of Tehama County staff have independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared for the **Adams Pond Restoration Project** and find that the Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration reflect the independent judgment of RCDTC staff.

The RCDTC has reviewed potential environmental effects related to implementation of the **Adams Pond Restoration Project**. Incorporated into this Mitigated Negative Declaration is an Initial Study in which potential impacts of the proposed Project are discussed. The Initial Study identified ten resource areas that could be potentially affected by the proposed Project. Those resources determined to have less than significant impacts include **Air Quality, Cultural Resources, Energy, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Noise, Public**

**Services, Transportation, Tribal Cultural Resources, Utilities/Service Systems, and Wildfire.** Those resources in which potential Project related impacts could be significant and thus require the implementation of Mitigation Measures include **Biological Resources**, **Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, and **Hydrology and Water Quality.** A number of special-status animals were identified within or adjacent to the Project Limits. Although the proposed Project will benefit these species and the natural environment overall, adverse impacts from proposed Project implementation are possible. Various environmental commitments and formally established Mitigation Measures have been developed and described in the Initial Study to avoid or minimize impacts to such species that can typically occur during project implementation.

The RCDTC finds these environmental protection measures adequate to reduce potential impacts that could occur during proposed Project implementation to less than significant levels. Consequently, the RCDTC has determined that the **Adams Pond Restoration Project** as developed, implemented, and mitigated, would not have a significant impact on the environment.

_____ _____

Jon Barrett, District Manager Date
Resource Conservation District of Tehama County

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Aesthetics | ☐ Agriculture Resources | ☐ Air Quality |
| ☐ Biological Resources | ☐ Cultural Resources | ☐ Energy |
| ☐ Geology/Soils | ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions | ☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| ☐ Hydrology/Water Quality | ☐ Land Use/Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources |
| ☐ Noise | ☐ Population/Housing | ☐ Public Services |
| ☐ Recreation | ☐ Transportation | ☐ Tribal Cultural Resources |
| ☐ Utilities/Service Systems | ☐ Wildfire | ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance |

This project will not have a “Potential Significant Impact” on any of the environmental factors listed above; therefore, no boxes are checked.

***The Project Site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.***

## MITIGATION MEASURES

An array of Mitigation Measures has been developed and will be implemented by the Resource Conservation District of Tehama County, any contractors, and their subcontractors along with responsible agencies, in order to avoid or minimize potential environmental impacts during the execution of the **Adams Pond Restoration Project** work. These are shown in **Appendix A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan** and **Appendix D: Erosion Control / Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan,** along with the entity responsible for any required monitoring and reporting. Through the implementation of these Mitigation Measures, along with the Best Management Practices listed in **Appendix B: Best Management Practices, Appendix C: Best Management Practices Plan Sheets, Appendix E: Water Management Plan** and **the Appendix N: Project Plans**, the potential for environmental impacts related to this Project will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

## LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATIONS/STATEMENT OF NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

The Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (RCDTC) has determined that the **Adams Pond Restoration Project** (proposed Project) would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. This conclusion is based upon the Project design as well as the Mitigation Measures, Best Management Practices and environmental commitments that would be incorporated into the proposed Project. RCDTC has identified the possibility of

potential environmental impacts related to Project implementation that could be significant without the implementation of Mitigation Measures. These include Biological Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Hydrology and Water Quality. The proposed Project, its potential impact on the Project Area, and the protection measures to be taken during Project implementation that avoid, reduce, or mitigate environmental impacts are described in this Initial Study. The evidence supporting this determination is drawn from information developed by RCDTC staff, Nevada Environmental Consulting, LLC, and Mountain G Enterprises Inc.

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ 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.

**Signature**

**Date**

**Print Name and Title**

# Adams Pond Restoration Project Initial Study

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Executive Summary

The Adams Pond Restoration Project is a post-fire watershed restoration effort located on private land in western Tehama County, California. The Project addresses substantial sedimentation caused by the 2021 McFarland Fire, which resulted in extensive vegetation loss and accelerated erosion in the upper Stinking Creek watershed. As a result, approximately 75 percent of Adams Pond's original water storage capacity has been lost due to sediment deposition.

The proposed Project will remove accumulated sediment from Adams Pond, restore aquatic and riparian habitat, stabilize disturbed upland areas, and re-establish native vegetation. Construction activities will occur during a 4–5 week dry-season window (August 1 through October 1), when inflows to the pond have ceased and downstream connectivity is absent. This timing avoids impacts to downstream waters and aquatic resources while allowing work to occur in predominantly dry conditions.

The Project will restore the pond's hydrologic and storage capacity, improve water quality, enhance habitat for wildlife including the Northwestern Pond Turtle, and reduce anticipated future sediment delivery to downstream watersheds. In addition, the Project will improve long-term watershed resilience to wildfire and drought while maintaining agricultural and fire protection water storage benefits. The Project is funded through a federal grant from the USDA Forest Service Region 5, State and Private Forestry Program, administered to the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts (Grant Awardee) and passed through to the Resource Conservation District of Tehama County (Grant - Sub awardee) in 2022 for Storm Damage Post Fire Disaster Recovery.

The project is in direct response to Executive Order N-13-21, where Governor Gavin Newsom proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in Tehama County due to the McFarland and Dixie Fires and ordered that State statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements were hereby suspended to the extent they would prevent, hinder, or delay the following activities:

> *"Necessary restoration and rehabilitation of timberland, streams, rivers, and other waterways. Such statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements are hereby suspended only to the extent necessary for expediting the removal and cleanup of debris from the fires, and for implementing any restoration plan. Individuals who desire to conduct activities under this suspension of statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements shall first request that the appropriate Agency Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, make a determination that the proposed activities are eligible to be conducted under this suspension."*

An Initial Study was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the Project's potential environmental effects. The analysis determined that the Project would result in no impacts or less-than-significant impacts in most resource areas. Potentially adverse effects related to Biological Resources, Geology and Soils, Hydrology and Water Quality,

and Hazards and Hazardous Materials would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of identified mitigation measures and best management practices.

With incorporation of mitigation measures, regulatory permit conditions, and construction best management practices, the Project would not have a significant effect on the environment. Accordingly, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate.

## Public Benefit Summary

The Project restores a fire-damaged pond and associated aquatic habitat, reduces the potential for future downstream sedimentation, and enhances water storage for agriculture and fire protection, without causing significant environmental impacts.

## Project Site

The Project Site is located on private ranchland in Tehama County, California, off Vestal Road, approximately 30 miles west of Red Bluff (40.230943°N, -122.715017°W), within the 2022 Cold Fork, CA 7.5-minute series, 1:24,000 scale, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Figure 1). Elevations within the Project Limits range from approximately 1,000 feet above mean sea level at the pond to 1,200 feet at the highest point south of the pond.

The Project encompasses 29.4 acres (1,281,084 square feet) and includes the limits of excavation, fill areas, staging areas, potential haul road alignments, an ephemeral stream crossing, and a buffer zone around these features (Figure 2). The Project Limits also include a portion of the existing access road from Staging Area 1 to Staging Area 2 and a buffer from the access roads outer edge.

## Directions to the Site

Access to the Project Site is with permission only. Access to the property is via State Route (SR) 36. From SR 36, turn south onto Vestal Road, a dirt road. Drive south on Vestal Road for approximately 4.32 miles and turn right onto the Site access road and past the locked gate. Follow the Site access road for 2.1 miles to the property access drive and 2$^{nd}$ locked gate. Once past the second gate, travel approximately 650 feet to Staging Area 1 and the existing barn. Vestal Road crosses Salt Creek three times, along with other intermittent watercourses, on its way to the Site. These crossings are existing, at-grade crossings and will remain unchanged during construction. The Project will not alter the current use of the road. The road is currently used for agricultural purposes, residential access and the transport of cattle.

## Existing Conditions

Adams Pond is a privately owned, licensed agricultural pond that provides seasonal water storage for agricultural and fire suppression use and habitat for aquatic and riparian species. Adam's Pond is a main channel in-line reservoir on Stinking Creek that discharges seasonally through a concrete spillway. The pond is fed by seasonal inflows from Stinking Creek and ephemeral inflows from the direct contribution area. During a typical dry season, inflows cease in mid to late July and the pond level drops below its spillway elevation preventing downstream discharge until winter storms renew inflows from the upper watershed.

Stinking Creek is a Class I tributary to Salt Creek, which flows into Dry Creek, then to South Fork Cottonwood Creek, and then to Cottonwood Creek, and ultimately to the Sacramento River located approximately 29 miles to the northeast of the Project Area. Stinking Creek within the Project Limits flows generally west to east. Within the Project Limits, several state and federally regulated ephemeral streams, and one state regulated drainage discharges to Stinking Creek.

The property owner has the right to use the waters of Stinking Creek for the purpose of Domestic, Stockwatering, Recreational, Wildlife Enhancement, and Fire Protection use under Permit 20469 of the State Water Resource Control Board (WRCB) which became effective on September 15, 1987. Permit 20469 is currently valid and in good standing. The amount of water to which this right is entitled shall not exceed forty-two (42) acre-feet per annum collected from October 1 of each year to May 31 of the succeeding year. The maximum amount of water collected for storage under License 12331 must not exceed 45 acre-feet per year and the capacity of the reservoir must not exceed 45 acre-feet.

The area exhibits a natural and visually secluded character, typical of the foothill region of the Coast Ranges. There are no nearby residences or recreation. Access to the pond is via private ranch roads and gated property.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the primary soil units within the Project Limits as Lodo and Maymen Shaly Loams with 30 to 65 percent slopes, and Rockland (NRCS WebSoils). These soil types are typically found on steep gradients and are prone to erosion and sediment transport. The surrounding soils that contribute direct runoff to the pond are eroded into steep ravines with narrow, low sinuosity steep gradient channels of fragmented shale (serpentine) and clays. Deposits from numerous inflow events have filled the pond. The sediment profile within the pond varies in grain size generally less than ½" diameter with the grain size generally larger to the west and finer to the east.

Prior to the **2021 McFarland Fire**, Adams Pond featured open water surrounded by riparian vegetation, willows, and cattails with foothill pine and blue oak in the upland. Post-fire erosion and sedimentation have filled approximately 75% of the pond basin, leaving large expanses of bare sediment and disturbed soils (Figures 3 and Figure 4 and Photos). Willows have started to colonize the dry portions of the pond basin. Blue Oak / Foothill Pine habitat that was lost during the fire has been replaced with Annual Grassland with charred snags of various diameters and heights and downed large wood. The original cabin located south of the pond was also lost to the fire and only concrete components remain. North of the pond, on an upper terrace, there is a barn and staged construction equipment. An existing dirt access road and drive connect the barn area to the original cabin location. Dirt access roads and paths are located past the original cabin location.

## Purpose and Need

*The 2021 McFarland Fire destabilized soil in the upper Stinking Creek watershed resulting in significant post-fire sedimentation, which reduced the water carrying capacity of Adams Pond and impaired its ecological functions. The pond supports a population of Northwestern Pond Turtle, a State species of special concern and a proposed federal threatened species under the Endangered*

*Species Act. This sedimentation event resulted in a 75% reduction of the pond's original volume, reducing the ponds' surface areas from its original 4.2 acres to approximately one acre and significantly impacting water storage capacity, aquatic habitat volume, and seasonal water quality. It is anticipated that over time more of Adams Pond's storage capacity will be lost due to sedimentation which will further reduce NWPT habitat and eventually result in the transport of sediment past the concrete spillway to downstream streams and reservoirs.*

## Project Objectives

- Restore the storage capacity of Adams Pond to pre-fire conditions.
- Re-establish aquatic and riparian habitats lost to post-fire sedimentation.

## Proposed Activity

The Adams Pond Restoration Project will remove sediment that accumulated in Adams Pond following the 2021 McFarland Fire.

The Project will:

- Excavate approximately **80,000 cubic yards (CY)** of sediment from Adams Pond;
- Restore approximately **3.2 acres (ac.)** of aquatic and riparian habitat regulated as Waters of the State of California (WOTS) and Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS);
- Restore approximately **3,500 linear feet** (LF) of pond bank; and,
- Enhance long-term water storage capacity, aquatic habitat function, and drought resilience.

The Project will also contribute to regional watershed restoration and recovery and enhance water quality. The Project aligns with state policy under the California Water Code (Section 13100 et seq.) and the Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. (CEQA).

The Project will directly impact approximately 6.61 acres and includes the limits of sediment removal, the staging areas, a temporary haul road, a proposed temporary culvert, and the existing access road (Figure 2 & Figure 5).

| **Project Impact Area in Acres** | |
|---|---|
| Sediment Removal Limits | 3.2 |
| Limits of Sediment Disposal | 1.95 |
| Proposed Temporary Culvert | 0.014 |
| Haul Road (Approx.) | 0.42 |
| Existing Roads | 0.47 |
| Staging Area 1 | 0.32 |
| Staging Area 2 | 0.24 |
| | 6.61 |

Given the steep slopes and remote location, material excavated from the pond will be disposed of in a state drainage regulated under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of California, resulting in 0.025 ac. (360 LF) (26.5 CY) of permanent impacts to WOTS.

Excavated sediment will be transported to the disposal site, approximately 2,000 feet south of the pond rather than being trucked off site. A proposed haul road, approximately 12 feet wide, will be constructed from the pond to the sediment disposal site. The haul road will cross an ephemeral stream regulated as WOTUS and WOTS resulting in approximately 0.003 ac. (20 LF) of temporary impacts to the stream channel and bank. The temporary crossing will be constructed using high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe covered with stone. The alignment of the haul road will be adjusted in the field as needed.

Additional activities include clearing previously altered upland areas for staging. Construction staging will occur at two locations: Staging Area 1 (the barn site) located north of the pond, at the site entrance, and Staging Area 2 (the cabin site) located south of the pond. Both areas were originally developed as part of the property's infrastructure.

After work is complete, the temporary culvert crossing will be removed and the stream will be restored to pre-construction conditions. Within the disposal area, a new drainage channel will be re-established in the same general horizontal alignment as the original drainage but at a higher elevation on top of the fill. The disposal area will be seeded and revegetated, and wattles and erosion control blankets will be installed to further stabilize the area. The pond banks will be reestablished, stabilized and revegetated with native seed and pole cuttings. All disturbed upland soils within the Project Limits will be stabilized and planted and/or seeded with native vegetation. In addition, 1:1 mitigation credit will be purchased from a state approved mitigation bank to mitigate for the 0.025 acres of permanent impacts to WOTS.

The proposed project will result in over 1.0 acre of earth disturbance and will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) and an associated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Construction will take 4-5 weeks and will occur during the late summer dry season when inflows have ceased, and the pond water level is below the overflow. This will allow excavation of dry sediment without disturbing wetland resources. Water levels will be carefully controlled during construction to optimize excavation efficiency and geotechnical stability. Sediment removal from dry areas will occur first prior to manually altering the water levels. The total project duration is estimated at 60 days, with final grading followed by revegetation using native seeds and pole cuttings. The sediment removal activities may occur over the course of 2-3 seasons depending on the availability of funds.

## Lead Agency Determination

The Tehama County Resource Conservation District (RCDTC), as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is proposing that the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment with implementation of identified mitigation measures. Accordingly, an Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §§15070–15075.

## Mitigation Summary

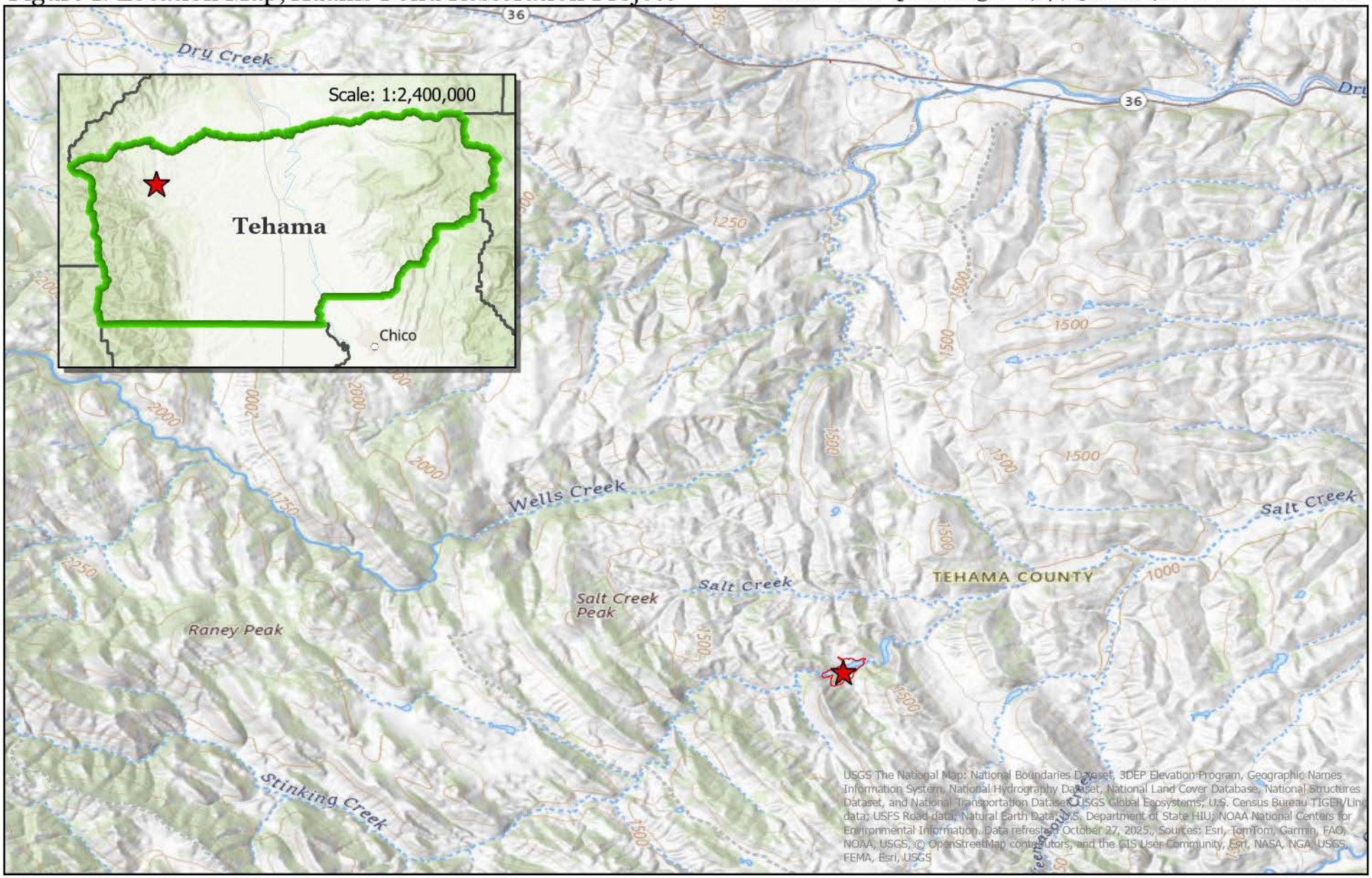
Mitigation measures are incorporated to reduce all potential short-term construction impacts to **less-than-significant levels**. These include, but are not limited to:

- **Biological Resources:** Pre-construction surveys and education, dry-season work window, construction monitoring, installation of erosion controls and turtle exclusion fencing, habitat restoration, and revegetation monitoring.
- **Geology and Soils:** Erosion control, stormwater BMPs, soil compaction, revegetation, upland stabilization, and post construction monitoring.
- **Hazards and Hazardous Materials:** Spill prevention, fuel containment, and CAL FIRE coordination.
- **Hydrology and Water Quality:** Spill prevention and fuel containment, erosion control, soil compaction, revegetation, upland stabilization and post construction monitoring.

All mitigation measures are detailed in the **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)** (Appendix A) and on the Erosion Control/Turtle Exclusion Fence Plan (Appendix D). Best Management Practices (BMPs) are listed in Appendix B and the BMP Plans and are in Appendix C. The Water Management Plan is in Appendix E. The Post Construction Restoration Plan and Monitoring Plan are in Appendix F and G respectively. The project plan-set is in Appendix N. All project Figures and Photos are at the end of the document, before the start of the Appendices.

Figure 1: Location Map, Adams Pond Restoration Project

From USGS Quadrangle 24k/7.5 min. 40122-B6 "Cold Fork"




RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF TEHAMA COUNTY

N

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Scale: 1:72,000

★ Study Area (29.4 Acres / 1,281,084 Sq. Ft.)


Todd Bullock
GIS Analyst
tbullock@tehamacountyrcd.org
(530) 727-1280

# APPENDIX L: MCFARLAND FIRE STATE OF EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE ORDER N-13-21

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

# EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
# STATE OF CALIFORNIA

## EXECUTIVE ORDER N-13-21

**WHEREAS** on July 16, 2021, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in Siskiyou County due to the Lava Fire, and in Lassen and Plumas counties due to the Beckwourth Complex Fire; and

**WHEREAS** on July 23, 2021, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in Plumas County due to the Dixie and Fly Fires; in Butte and Lassen counties due to the Dixie Fire; and in Alpine County due to the Tamarack Fire; and

**WHEREAS** on August 5, 2021, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in Siskiyou County due to the Antelope Fire, and in Nevada and Placer counties due to the River Fire; and

**WHEREAS** on August 10, 2021, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in Trinity County due to the McFarland and Monument Fires; in Tehama County due to the McFarland and Dixie Fires; and in Shasta County due to the McFarland Fire; and

**WHEREAS** on August 17, 2021, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in El Dorado County due to the Caldor Fire; and

**WHEREAS** these wildfires have collectively destroyed homes and other structures, damaged and destroyed critical infrastructure, burned more than 1 million acres of land, and created a substantial amount of ash, burnt vegetation, and other such debris over large areas of communities; and

**WHEREAS** the wildfires have resulted in widespread hazardous structural debris, which contains dangerous toxins including heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, and asbestos, and which must be cautiously and expeditiously removed and properly disposed of; and

**WHEREAS** response and recovery will be ongoing and it is imperative that governmental agencies are adequately staffed to help facilitate recovery, and that protections remain in place to ensure communities impacted by these wildfires are able to fully recover; and

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Order would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the wildfires.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM,** Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627 do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

1. State statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements are hereby suspended to the extent they would prevent, hinder, or delay the following activities:

    a. Removal, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste and debris resulting from the wildfires that have burned and continue to burn in areas that are subject to the jurisdiction of departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency and the California Natural Resources Agency; and

    b. Necessary restoration and rehabilitation of timberland, streams, rivers, and other waterways. Such statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements are hereby suspended only to the extent necessary for expediting the removal and cleanup of debris from the fires, and for implementing any restoration plan. Individuals who desire to conduct activities under this suspension of statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements shall first request that the appropriate Agency Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, make a determination that the proposed activities are eligible to be conducted under this suspension.

    The Secretary for the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary for the California Natural Resources Agency shall use sound discretion in applying this Order to ensure that the suspension serves the purpose of accelerating cleanup and recovery, while at the same time protecting public health and the environment.

    This Order shall apply to, but is not necessarily limited to: solid waste facility permits; waste discharge requirements for storage and disposal; emergency timber harvesting; stream environment zones; emergency construction activities; and waste discharge requirements and/or Water Quality Certification for discharges of fill material or pollutants. Boards, departments and offices within the California Environmental Protection Agency and the California Natural Resources Agency shall exercise their administrative discretion and expedite the granting of other authorizations, waivers or permits necessary for the removal, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous debris resulting from the fires, and for other actions necessary for the protection of public health and the environment.

2. Consistent with applicable federal law, work hour limitations for retired annuitants, permanent and intermittent personnel, and state management and senior supervisors are suspended. Furthermore, reinstatement, waiting period, and work hour limitations in Government Code sections 21220, 21224(a) and

7522.56(b), (d), (f), and (g), and the time limitations in Government Code section 19888.1 and California Code of Regulations, title 2, sections 300-303 are suspended. These waivers shall apply to both state and local government entities, as applicable, to ensure adequate staffing to appropriately respond to the wildfires, but the Director of the California Department of Human Resources must be notified of any individual employed by state government pursuant to these waivers. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services shall use these waivers to ensure adequate state staffing during this emergency. Local governmental agencies shall notify the California Public Employees' Retirement System of any individual employed by its agency pursuant to this Paragraph.

3. The provisions of Penal Code section 396, subdivision (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), prohibiting price gouging in times of emergency, will remain in effect until October 20, 2021, in Lassen, Plumas, and Siskiyou counties as impacted by fires covered by my July 16, 2021 State of Emergency proclamation; in Alpine, Butte, Lassen, and Plumas counties as impacted by fires covered by my July 23, 2021 State of Emergency proclamation; in Nevada, Placer, and Siskiyou counties for fires covered by my August 5, 2021 State of Emergency proclamation; in Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity counties for fires covered by my August 10, 2021 State of Emergency proclamation; and in El Dorado County as impacted by the Caldor Fire covered by my August 17, 2021 State of Emergency proclamation. The time limitations under those subdivisions are hereby waived.

4. In order to quickly provide relief from interest and penalties, the provisions of the Revenue and Taxation Code that apply to the taxes and fees administered by the Department of Tax and Fee Administration, requiring the filing of a statement under penalty of perjury setting forth the facts for a claim for relief as a result of a disaster, are suspended for a period of three months after the due date of the return or payment.

5. The Franchise Tax Board, the Board of Equalization, the Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and the Office of Tax Appeals shall use their administrative powers where appropriate to provide those individuals and businesses impacted by the wildfires with the extensions for filing, audits, billing, notices, assessments, and relief from subsequent penalties and interest.

6. To allow counties time to reappraise the value of property to account for fire damage, the requirement in Revenue and Taxation Code section 20622 that the homeowner file the claim with the Controller by February 10, 2022, is waived as to homeowners in the affected counties. Claims must instead be filed by June 1, 2022.

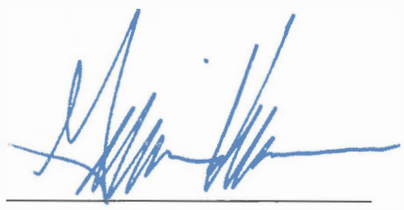
7. The provisions of the Government Code section 11033 requiring state employees to obtain prior authorization for out of state travel exceeding five days are hereby suspended as to all state

employees who are required to travel to states bordering California to assist with fire response and recovery efforts.

**I FURTHER DIRECT** that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this proclamation.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 20th day of August 2021.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

**ATTEST:**

SHIRLEY WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State

# APPENDIX M: GRADING EXEMPTION

**Adams Pond Restoration Project**
**CEQA Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

**COUNTY OF TEHAMA**
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**
9380 San Benito Avenue
Gerber, CA 96035-9701
(530) 385-1462
(530) 385-1189 Fax

Road Commissioner
Surveyor
Engineer
Public Transit
Flood Control & Water
Conservation District
Sanitation District No. 1

August 14, 2025

Resource Conservation District of Tehama
2 Sutter Street, Suite D
Red Bluff, CA 96080

Attn: Jon Barret

**Tehama County Grading Permit Exemption**

This letter serves as a notice to inform you that your Pond Sediment Removal Restoration Project off of Vestal Road is exempt from the Tehama County Grading Permit requirements as stated in Tehama County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 9.43, Grading and Erosion Control.

Sincerely,

Will Pike, L.S.
Interim Director of Public Works

By: *Cole Younger*
Cole Younger, Eng. Tech III