Draft

CEQA Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Plumas County Public Works
County-wide Routine Maintenance
Lake & Streambed Alteration Agreement

Plumas County Department of Public Works
June 5, 2019

Initial Study
Plumas County Public Works
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Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Plumas County has prepared this Initial Study to assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed County-wide Routine Maintenance Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Date of Initial Study Preparation: April 26, 2019

Lead Agency Name and Address:

Plumas County Planning and Building Services
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

Prepared By:

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Project location:

Various locations within Plumas County – See Figure 1.

Applicants/Owners:

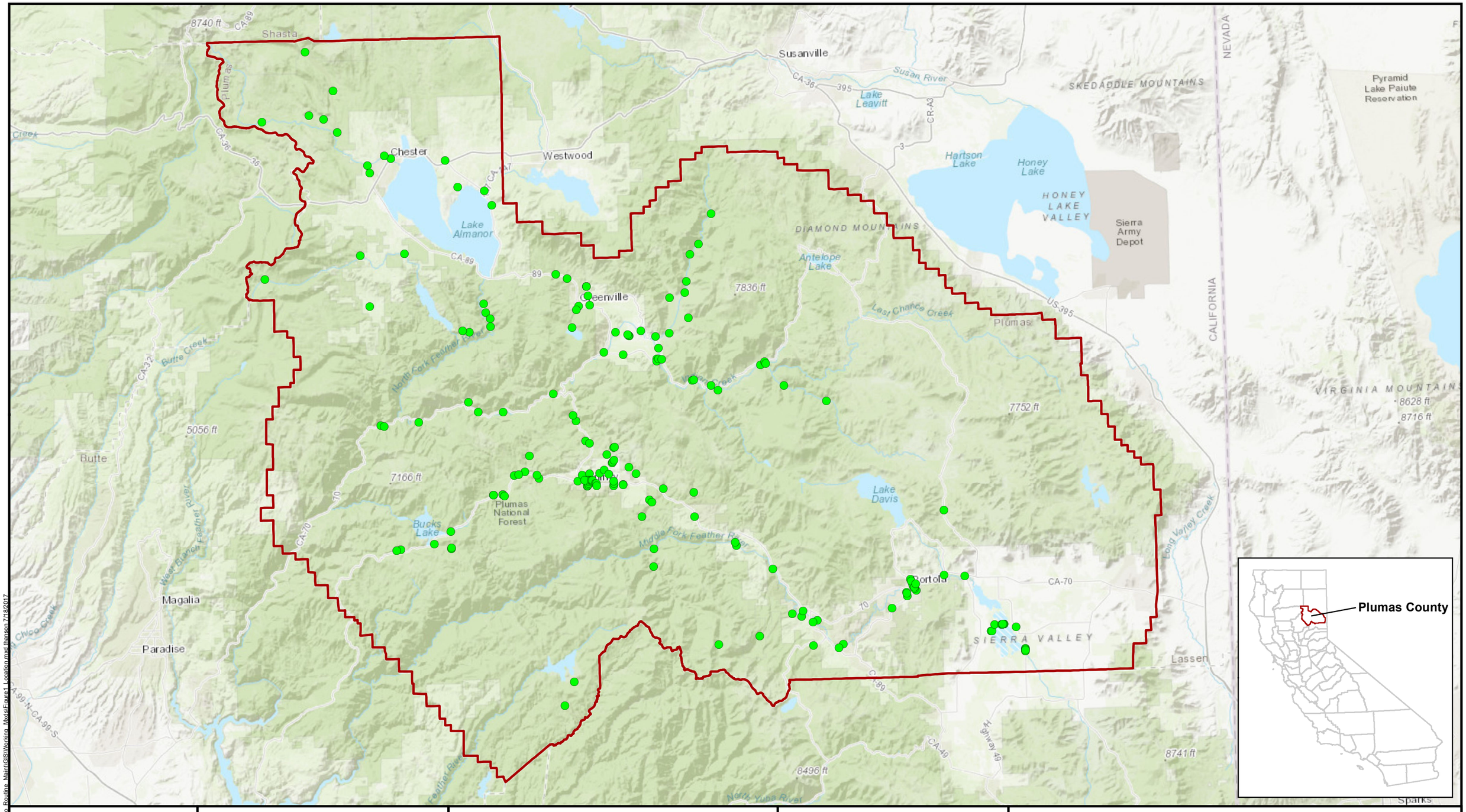
Plumas County Department of Public Works

General Plan designation: Various

Zoning: Various

Project Description: The County is required to perform regular routine maintenance of drainage facilities and water crossings at approximately 175 locations throughout Plumas County (Figure 1), generally within or adjacent to County roads. All of the maintenance locations are in watercourses or riparian habitats (stream/riparian zones) which may fall under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). As such, CDFW may require a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) to authorize the maintenance activities.

The County wishes to simplify and expedite the LSAA approval process by obtaining from CDFW a long-term (e.g., 12 year) Routine Maintenance LSAA that would allow for maintenance activities at various locations. Routine maintenance activities, or treatment types, are identified below:



G:\Projects\12.17700.002 Plumas Co Routine Maint\GIS\Working\Mxd\Figure1 Location.mxd thanson 7/18/2017

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Basemap Source: Esri Online
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Projection: Tansverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983

Maintenance Location

Plumas County

N

0 3.5 7 14
Miles

1 in = 7 miles

County-Wide Routine Maintenance Program
Plumas County, California
Desktop-Level Technical Studies

Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity
July 2017

Treatment Types

A. Debris or obstruction removal. The Permittee may remove debris, trash, rubbish, beaver dams, flood-deposited woody and herbaceous vegetation, downed trees, dead trees, branches, and associated debris that substantially obstruct (or could obstruct) water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures. Debris removal may occur in creeks, channels, detention basins, dams, boat ramps, docks, and trails.

B. Beaver dam removal. The Permittee may remove beaver dams and associated debris that substantially obstructs (or could obstruct) water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures. Beaver dam removal may occur by use of hand tools and heavier equipment if needed. For beaver dam removal purposes a "project" is defined as the removal of beaver dams within the same watercourse within 30 days. This does not include the installation of beaver deterrent structures that may substantially alter the bed, bank or channel within the project area.

C. Silt, sand, or sediment removal. The Permittee may remove or displace silt, sand, gravel, or sediment in the immediate vicinity (within 100 feet of natural channels and within 250 feet of un-vegetated altered channels) of man-made facilities or structures that obstruct water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, or could damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures.

D. Vegetation control in channels, banks or levees. The Permittee may cut or mow grasses, shrubs, and woody growth to maintain the design capacity of floodways. The Permittee may cut, trim, or remove the lower branches of large trees to facilitate site inspections and maintain channel capacity. The Permittee may remove dead trees, dying trees, and new trees less than 4-inches diameter at breast height (dbh) to maintain channel capacity and prevent erosion. The Permittee may remove non-native vegetation to maintain channel capacity and improve native habitat.

E. Minor erosion control work. The Permittee may slope, place earthen fill, and install rocks, and gabions, apply gunite, or take other necessary measures to control erosion on previously unrevetted banks. Such work shall not exceed an area of 100 linear feet or 0.2 acres (which ever area is smaller). For purposes of placement of rock slope protection or shot-crete application as bank erosion control, individual project sites must be separated by a distance of at least 1,500 feet of the same tributary.

F. Channel alignment and levee maintenance. At locations where property and Permittee facilities are at risk, the Permittee may maintain the current channel alignments to prevent creeks and drainages from altering course during large storm events. Activities may include the strategic addition of rock slope protection armoring, removal of sediment, etc. to the channel in order to maintain the current creek alignment. Such work shall not exceed an area of 100 linear feet or 0.2 acres. Individual project sites must be separated by a distance of at least 1,500 feet of the same tributary.

G. Repair of facilities. Permittee may remove or repair culverts, inlets, manholes, above ground utilities, or other facilities within areas of CDFW jurisdiction. Repairing facilities may require the trimming or removal of vegetation, displacement of sediments and/or placement of materials within creeks, channels and basins, man hole lining, flushing, vactoring, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspections, horizontal directional drilling, jack & bore, and open trenching.

H. Geotechnical sampling. Permittee may obtain core samples and conduct other minor geotechnical testing in support of these maintenance activities, provided such work does not adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

I. Temporary water diversions. To minimize sedimentary effects to the channels and waterways, temporary water diversions will be utilized as necessary. Dewatering is anticipated to occur at some locations.

J. Bridge washing, graffiti removal and painting. Permittee may clean, wash, and paint structures such as bridges within the Departments jurisdiction. Containment measures will be used to prevent deleterious material from entering State waters and avoid adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

The Biological Resources Screening Table included as Appendix B within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening, identifies each of the 175 specified locations where routine maintenance will be required, the type of structure that needs to be maintained, and the type of treatment.

Environmental Setting and Surrounding Land Uses: Due to the large geographical extent of the study area over much of Plumas County, maintenance locations occur in a wide variety of physical conditions. Maintenance locations in the western portion of the county are in areas characterized by a Mediterranean climate with warm to hot summers with limited rainfall and moderate winters. Maintenance locations in the eastern portion of the county occur in areas with a Continental climate characterized by cool and dry summers, and cold and snowy winters.

The majority of the maintenance locations are in the Sierra Nevada with smaller portions in the Cascade Range and Great Basin. The maintenance locations are almost exclusively within the Feather River watershed. Maintenance location 53, on Rabbit Creek in La Porte, is in the Yuba River watershed and is the only maintenance location outside of the Feather River watershed. The geology of the study area is diverse and includes a wide variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary substrates. Granite and other intrusive igneous rocks are common in the Sierra Nevada while extrusive igneous rocks resulting from volcanic activity is common in the Cascade Range. Ultramafic rock in the form of serpentine occurs in low abundance in the study area primarily along Bucks Lake Road west of Meadow Valley. Common land uses in the study area include agriculture (e.g., pasture), residential, and undeveloped lands. The land uses adjacent to each maintenance location are identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B).

Relationship to Other Projects: Some of the maintenance locations may be within areas subject to other road improvement projects, which are at this time, undetermined.

Other public agencies whose approval (review) is required: Potential waters of the United States occur at each maintenance location. If a routine maintenance activity involves the permanent or temporary discharge of dredged or fill material into potential waters of the United States and is not

covered under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(f) exemptions, the County may need to obtain CWA Section 404 authorization from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" and subject to mitigation as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ 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.

_____

James Graham
Senior Environmental Planner
_____, 2019

INITIAL STUDY AND CHECKLIST

Introduction:

This checklist is to be completed for all projects that are not exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The information, analysis and conclusions contained in the checklist are the basis for deciding whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration is to be prepared. Additionally, if an EIR is prepared, the checklist shall be used to focus the EIR on the effects determined to be potentially significant.

1. AESTHETICS

Environmental Setting: The project locations occur in the vicinity of various ephemeral and perennial streams and involve maintenance to culverts, bridges and drainage channels immediately adjoining various County roadways. The maintenance activities or types are described above. The Plumas County General Plan identifies scenic areas, which are designed to maintain and preserve the rural character, representative qualities of historic lifestyles, qualities that attract tourists, and to provide standards for scenic highways.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: The various maintenance activity types would not impact scenic vistas nor would the proposed actions block existing views of the vistas.

a) No Impact - Significant impacts to scenic resources are not anticipated as a result of this project. The Plumas County General Plan identifies scenic areas and roads, which are designed to maintain and preserve the rural character, representative qualities of historic lifestyles, qualities that attract tourists, and to provide standards for scenic highways. This project is not located along a designated scenic highway nor in a designated scenic area.

b) No Impact - There are no designated state scenic highways in the vicinity of the proposed project sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) Less-than-Significant - Implementation of routine channel maintenance activities may result in the removal of some trees and aquatic vegetation. Vegetation removal would be limited to only what is necessary for the Plumas County Public Works Department to perform its routine maintenance activities and would only occur within the stream or drainage channels. In addition, the County would maintain stream channels in such a manner so as to avoid removal of trees greater than 4 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) to the greatest extent feasible. Any removal of mature trees is anticipated to be rare and, when deemed necessary, is anticipated to occur in areas densely vegetated where the removal is unlikely to noticeably affect the visual environment.

d) No Impact - Maintenance activities would generally occur during daylight hours. No night work is anticipated to take place during construction of routine maintenance activities. Further, project activities would not result in any new permanent sources of light or glare.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are ***no impacts*** to Aesthetics. However, the following avoidance and/or minimization measures would be employed to minimize potential impacts:

ENV 5. Vegetation Removal: Only the minimum amount of vegetation shall be removed to facilitate maintenance. Vegetation will be removed by hand (e.g., chain saw) to the extent feasible and will not include trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 4 inches or greater, unless authorized by CDFW. Removed vegetation may be disposed of at an off-site facility or chipped and broadcast in uplands for erosion control. Fallen trees, larger limbs, or other larger woody debris may be used for bank stabilization or to enhance wildlife habitat. No herbicides or pesticides shall be used without prior authorization from CDFW.

ENV 10. Site Restoration: All disturbed areas shall be re-contoured to match preexisting conditions and as needed shall be revegetated to promote restoration of the area. Native species shall be used to revegetate disturbed areas to the extent feasible. No non-native invasive species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org) shall be used for revegetation.

2. AGRICULTURE/FOREST RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: Privately owned resource production lands that produce agricultural and timber products are located throughout Plumas County. The county also includes parts of the Plumas, Lassen, Toiyabe and Tahoe National Forests, which support some timber production.

Plumas County is not mapped under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The only area in Plumas County that is mapped is the Sierra Valley.

No timber is proposed to be impacted through construction.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. -- Would the project: Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: Plumas County is not mapped as part of the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, with the exception of the Sierra Valley. The project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract. It would not involve any other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural uses.

The project does not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land or timber land.

a. No Impact - Routine maintenance activities would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland or Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use.

b. No Impact - Routine maintenance activities would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.

c. No Impact. Routine maintenance activities would not cause conflicts within existing zoning, or require rezoning of forest land or timberland.

d. No Impact. Routine maintenance activities would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as there are ***no impacts*** to Agriculture and Forest Resources**.**

3. AIR QUALITY

Environmental Setting: Plumas County's topography greatly influences its climate, which results in disproportionate levels of precipitation throughout the County. More commonly known as the rain shadow effect, this condition is created by the Sierra Nevada Crest which acts as a barrier to storm systems between the western and eastern portions of the County. Consequently, while the western side of the Sierra Nevada range receives over 90 inches of rain annually, areas east of the Sierra Crest receive only 11 inches, with the majority occurring from October to April. Throughout the year, average temperatures, as measured at Portola, can range over 80 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during the summer months to 18 degrees F during the winter months.

Plumas County is located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin, which is a relatively large air basin located entirely within the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Within this basin the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD) regulates air quality conditions in Plumas County. Plumas County is in attainment or unclassified for all federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS); however, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is considering designating the Portola Valley as being in non-attainment for $PM_{2.5,}$ which consists of dust/particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller, based on federal standards. Plumas County is currently designated as non-attainment for PM $_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} based on state standards administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Recorded trends are likely to continue because the primary causes of $PM_{10,}$ such as road dust and wildfires, are not expected to decrease. These designations are based on annually collected data from three air quality monitoring stations located in the County. The County's largest sources of Particulate Matter are unpaved road dust, prescribed burning and residential fuel. Primary activities contributing to these pollutant emissions include wildfires, use of woodstoves, forestry management burns, residential open burning, vehicle traffic and windblown dust. The varying topography of the air basin also contributes to localized air quality issues within valley areas.

Sensitive receptors are facilities where sensitive population groups (children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. These land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics.

Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District has adopted rules that govern emissions of air pollutants in the air basin. Rules applicable to this project include:
Rule 205, Nuisance. This rule prohibits the discharge of air contaminants or other materials from any

source which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or to the public, or which endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons, or the public or which cause to have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

Rule 226. Dust Control. This rule states, "A dust control plan must be submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer before topsoil is disturbed on any project where more than one (1) acre of natural surface area is to be altered or where the natural ground cover is removed." The Dust Control Plan requirements are typically included by enforceable conditions included on the project grading plans.

Rule 401. Permit Required. This rule states that "Any person building, altering, or replacing any source of contaminants shall first obtain an Authority to Construct from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An Authority to Construct shall remain in effect until the Permit to Operate for that source for which the application was filed is either granted or denied or until termination pursuant to other provisions of this Regulation."

Rule 501. Permit Required. This rule states that "Before any source may be operated, a Permit to Operate shall be obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer. No Permit to Operate shall be granted either by the Air Pollution Control Officer or the Hearing Board for any source constructed or modified without authorization as required in Regulation IV until the information required is provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer and such source is altered, if necessary, and made to conform to the standards set forth in Regulation IV and elsewhere in these Rules and Regulations."

According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), human activities are exerting a major and growing influence on climate by changing the composition of the atmosphere and by modifying the land surface. Particularly, the increased consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas, coal, gasoline, etc.) has substantially increased atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases. Measured atmospheric levels of certain greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have risen substantially in recent decades. This increase in atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases unnaturally enhances the "greenhouse effect" by trapping more infrared radiation as it rebounds from the Earth's surface and thus trapping more heat near the Earth's surface. Eleven of the last twelve years rank among the hottest years on record (since 1850, when reliable worldwide temperature measurements began). Most of the warming in recent decades is likely the result of human activities. Other aspects of the climate are also changing such as rainfall patterns, snow and ice cover, and sea level.

Climate change is a global problem, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and TACs, which are pollutants of regional and local concern. Worldwide, California is the 12th to 16th largest emitter of CO_2, and is responsible for approximately two percent of the world's CO_2 emissions.

The Plumas County General Plan contains policies requiring the County to establish a Climate Action Plan that identifies strategies for increasing energy efficiency, carbon sequestration, GHG emissions reductions, and land use and transportation strategies that are consistent with appropriate climate change regulations (i.e. State of California's Global Warming Solutions Act).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Impact Discussion: Routine maintenance activities occur at particular sites within a short time span (usually less than 2 days). All Public Works equipment is CARB compliant and dust control measures are routinely employed as necessary.

Sensitive receptors are facilities where sensitive population groups (children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. These land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics. Most maintenance sites are located in a rural areas with generally good air quality.

The project would not create objectionable odors which would affect a substantial number of people.

a. No Impact. Routine maintenance activities would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the NSAQMD Air Quality Plan and activities would follow NSAQMD rules.

b. Less-than-Significant Impact. Routine maintenance activities may result in some temporary incremental increases in air pollutants, such as ozone precursors and particulate matter due to operation of gas powered equipment and land disturbance. However, the proposed maintenance activities would be periodic in nature and would not generate large amounts of dust or particulates. All routine maintenance activities would follow the NSAQMD rules and would implement all appropriate air quality best management practices (BMPs), including minimizing equipment idling time and use of water to control fugitive dust.

c./d. Less-than-Significant Impact. Emissions derived from routine maintenance activities would be minor and are not anticipated to exceed the NSAQMD's emission thresholds for criteria pollutants. Further, maintenance activities would be conducted over a 12 year period at various creeks and drainages within the County and are therefore not anticipated to be concentrated at any particular location or point in time. Considering all maintenance activities are temporary, are anticipated to be short in duration, and the implementation of the proposed air quality BMPs, maintenance activities would have less than a cumulatively significant net increase in criteria pollutants and maintenance activities would also have less than a significant impact on exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

e. Less-than-Significant Impact. Routine maintenance activities would be temporary, minor and located along levees, creeks, detention basins, and drainage facilities using standard construction equipment. Any odors or toxic air contaminants generated by the project would be limited to construction equipment and would occur at such low concentrations and/or for such a short duration as to be negligible.

Mitigation Measures: All Public Works Routine Maintenance operations will be conducted in full compliance with NSAQMD Rules 205, 226, 401 and 501. No mitigation measures are required as the impacts will be ***less-than-significant***

4. <u>BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</u>

Environmental Setting: Due to the large geographical extent of the study area over much of Plumas County, maintenance locations occur in a wide variety of physical conditions. Maintenance locations in the western portion of the county are in areas characterized by a Mediterranean climate with warm to hot summers with limited rainfall and moderate winters. Maintenance locations in the eastern portion of the county occur in areas with a Continental climate characterized by cool and dry summers, and cold and snowy winters.

The majority of the maintenance locations are in the Sierra Nevada with smaller portions in the Cascade Range and Great Basin. The maintenance locations are almost exclusively within the Feather River watershed. Maintenance location 53, on Rabbit Creek in La Porte, is in the Yuba River watershed and is the only maintenance location outside of the Feather River watershed.

The geology of the study area is diverse and includes a wide variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary substrates. Granite and other intrusive igneous rocks are common in the Sierra Nevada while extrusive igneous rocks resulting from volcanic activity is common in the Cascade Range. Ultramafic rock in the form of serpentine occurs in low abundance in the study area primarily along Bucks Lake Road west of Meadow Valley.

Common land uses in the study area include agriculture (e.g., pasture), residential, and undeveloped lands. The land uses adjacent to each maintenance location are identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table included as Appendix B within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening attached to this document as Exhibit 1.

Habitat communities, habitats and natural communities of concern, special-status plants, and special-status animals are all discussed in detail within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: Using information obtained during the desktop reviews, each maintenance location was assessed to determine the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources in areas under CDFW jurisdiction (i.e. the stream/riparian zone). Each maintenance location was placed into one of the following four categories:

1. No potential for sensitive biological resources to be present;

2. Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts;

3. Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures;

4. There is a high potential for impacts on sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required.

Pertinent supporting information and justification for the impact determinations are included in the Biological Resources Screening Table included as Appendix B within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening (Exhibit 1)

Biological Resources Impact Assessment

The study area contains montane riparian habitat and waters of the United States. These habitats and natural communities are of special concern and may be subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

Riparian Habitat and Waters of the United States

Riparian habitat generally includes the woody vegetation and cover structures associated with "natural" banks that function to provide shade; sediment, nutrient, and chemical regulation; stream bank stability; and input of woody debris and leaves that provide cover and serve as substrates for food-producing invertebrates. Montane riparian habitat is common along perennial and intermittent drainages and near lacustrine habitat at maintenance locations throughout the study area. Potential waters of the United States in the study area include fresh emergent, seasonal, and riparian wetlands, lakes, ponds, vegetated and unvegetated ditches, and perennial and intermittent streams. All maintenance locations are located near potential waters of the United States.

Potential Impacts

Riparian habitat may be temporarily or permanently impacted by the trimming or removal of vegetation and ground disturbance associated with proposed maintenance activities. Waters of the United States may be temporarily or permanently impacted by the alteration of bank characteristics, removal of overhanging vegetation, and temporary changes in water turbidity. Based on the existing conditions in the study area, with implementation of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures which may include, but not be limited to, the recommended environmental commitments included in Chapter 5 of the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening, and the anticipated magnitude of maintenance-related disturbance of habitat, the effects of the project would be minimized. Further, the maintenance activities would not measurably reduce the extent or function of riparian habitat or waters of the United States in the area of any maintenance locations.

Special-Status Plants

Stream/riparian zones in the study area contain potential habitat for 29 special-status plants identified in Appendix E; Table 1 of the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening . The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B) located within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening, identifies all maintenance locations with potential habitat for special-status plant species in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet. No potential habitat or occurrences of state or federally listed plant species are anticipated to be impacted by the maintenance activities.

Potential Impacts
Ground disturbance and vegetation removal associated with maintenance activities may impact existing special-status plants if they are present in work areas. Special-status plants dependent on wetland or aquatic habitat may also be impacted through the alteration of these habitats through maintenance activities (e.g., stream diversion, removal of sand, silt, or sediment). Appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, which may include, but not be limited to, the recommended environmental commitments included in Chapter 5 would minimize the potential for adverse impacts on special-status plants.

Special-Status Animals
The study area provides suitable habitat for 29 special-status wildlife species (Appendix E; Table 2). This includes the following species listed under CESA or ESA, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), fisher, West Coast DPS (*Pekania pennanti*), gray wolf (*Canis lupis*), great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), greater sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*), Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*), Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), and wolverine (*Gulo gulo*). The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B) identifies all maintenance locations with potential habitat for special-status animal species within 100 feet.

Potential aquatic habitat for special-status fish, amphibians, reptiles, and birds occurs in the study area in the form of wetlands and other waters (e.g., streams, rivers). Designated critical habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is present in the study area near Bucks Lake.

Potential terrestrial habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals occurs in montane riparian habitat and other natural habitats in and near to the study area. The natural habitats and other structures (e.g., existing bridges) provide potential roost sites for bats, and nesting and foraging habitat for various special-status birds, migratory birds, and raptors.

Recommended Environmental Commitments – General Measures	
ENV 1. Worker Environmental Training	The County shall develop an Environmental Training Program for routine maintenance activities and the environmental training shall be provided to all county personnel and contractors that perform maintenance activities. The training will provide an overview of the identification and ecology of potentially occurring special-status species, applicable federal and state environmental laws protecting sensitive resources (e.g., ESA, CESA, Fish and Game Code), appropriate measures to be implemented to minimize or avoid impacts on sensitive resources, and potential penalties for non-compliance. The training shall include written materials (e.g., biological resource field guide for maintenance activities) that are provided to attendees and to be kept onsite when performing maintenance activities. The training shall also include instruction on how to perform pre-maintenance activity inspections for special-status species, nesting birds, and roosting bats; how to complete appropriate documentation (e.g., form documenting environmental inspection); and guidelines on when inspections can be conducted by maintenance personnel and when a

	professional (e.g., qualified biologist) should be contacted (e.g., habitat for federal or state-listed species is present and the habitat will be disturbed by the maintenance activities). The Environmental Training Program shall be updated as necessary (e.g., changes in species designation or regulatory requirements) and "refresher training" should be provided to personnel that have previously received the training (e.g., every 1–2 years).
ENV 2. Nesting Bird Inspection All birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)	If maintenance activities are proposed during the avian breeding season (March 1 through August 31), the work location will be thoroughly examined for active bird nests (i.e., bird actively building nest, nest with eggs or young) within 14 days prior to performing maintenance. The inspection will also include visually searching accessible areas surrounding the work location for bird nests. The distance of the search buffers surrounding the work location will be established based on the nature of the maintenance activities and the potential to disturb nearby nests (e.g., activities that generate loud noise or require presence of people and equipment for a long duration should have larger search buffers). Typical search buffers surrounding work locations are 75 feet for passerines and 250 feet for raptors. Results of the inspection will be documented for the County's files. If any active nests are detected, the County will implement measures to avoid disturbance to the nests in coordination with CDFW (e.g., establishing disturbance-free buffers or postponing maintenance activities until after the nest has fledged and is no longer active).
ENV 3. Wildlife Encountered	Any fish or wildlife encountered during maintenance activities shall be allowed to leave the area on its own accord and will not be harmed or harassed.
ENV 4. Open Excavations	All open excavations shall be covered at the end of each work day or a ramp shall be placed in the excavation at 30 degrees or less to provide an escape ramp for any wildlife that may fall into the excavation. Suitable escape ramps include wood planks or sloping the excavation wall to create a ramp. At the beginning of construction the following day, the excavation will be examined for the presence of wildlife. If present, the animal will be allowed to move out of the excavation on its own accord via the escape ramp or additional ramps may be installed to provide other escape opportunities.
ENV 5. Vegetation Removal	Only the minimum amount of vegetation shall be removed to facilitate maintenance. Vegetation will be removed by hand (e.g., chain saw) to the extent feasible and will not include trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 4 inches or greater, unless authorized by CDFW. Removed vegetation may be

	disposed of at an off-site facility or chipped and broadcast in uplands for erosion control. Fallen trees, larger limbs, or other larger woody debris may be used for bank stabilization or to enhance wildlife habitat. No herbicides or pesticides shall be used without prior authorization from CDFW.
ENV 6. Instream Maintenance Activities	To the extent feasible, instream maintenance activities should be conducted during the dry season (typically June 1 to October 31) to minimize potential water quality impacts associated with the activity and to avoid impacts on spawning fish. The upstream and downstream limits of maintenance activities shall be clearly marked in the field prior to work. If a change in stream gradient occurs as a result of maintenance activities, the gradient shall be restored to as close as possible to its original contours.
ENV 7. Stream Diversion	If work must occur in a flowing waterway, the stream flow will be diverted around the work area using materials such as a sandbag barrier, water bladder dams and/or temporary culvert. A water diversion plan shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW for CDFW approval. Installation of the diversion should begin at the downstream end and work upstream. The diversion should be constructed to allow water to continue flowing downstream at the same or similar flow rate as the natural stream to maintain and support downstream aquatic life. Once maintenance is complete, the temporary diversion shall be removed. Removal of diversion materials should generally start at the downstream end and working up.
ENV 8. Erosion Control	Suitable erosion and sediment control materials including weed-free fiber rolls, silt fencing, sand bags, or constructed berms shall be installed as appropriate before maintenance, and should be maintained throughout all work activities to prevent sediment run off into nearby waterways or wetlands. Products with plastic monofilament or cross joints in the netting that are bound/stitched (such as found in straw wattles/fiber rolls and some erosion control blankets) which may cause entrapment of wildlife, shall not be allowed.
ENV 9. Bank Stabilization	Rock, gravel, or other materials shall not be imported or taken from the bed or banks of a stream or wetland, except as authorized by CDFW. Importing fill material into a waterway or wetland may require additional permitting (i.e., CWA Section 404 & 401 permitting). Rock slope protected areas above the streams ordinary high water mark may be maintained with new rock material and shall not exceed the dimensions of the original installation or the original natural topographic contours. Any imported material shall consist of clean, silt-free gravel or rock.
ENV 10. Site Restoration	All disturbed areas shall be re-contoured to match preexisting conditions and as needed shall be revegetated to promote restoration of the area. Native species shall be used to

	revegetate disturbed areas to the extent feasible. No non-native invasive species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org) shall be used for revegetation.
ENV 11. Litter and Debris	Work locations shall be kept clean. All litter and debris including discarded food items shall be properly disposed of and removed on a daily basis.
ENV 12. Hazardous Materials	All substances that may be hazardous to aquatic life (e.g., gasoline, paint, asphalt) shall be properly stored and disposed of. These substances shall not be placed in areas where they could potentially run-off into a water way or other aquatic site. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be installed and functional to ensure hazardous material do not enter a water way or other aquatic site. Spill cleanup and containment kits shall be onsite as necessary.
Recommended Environmental Commitments – Biological Measures	
BIO 1. Burrow/Den Inspection Southern long-toed salamander Burrowing owl Sierra Nevada mountain Beaver American badger Sierra Nevada red fox Gray wolf Wolverine Fisher Ringtail	The following environmental commitment applies to locations providing habitat for southern long-toed salamander, burrowing owl, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, and American badger. Prior to maintenance activities where ground disturbance or vegetation removal is proposed, maintenance personnel shall inspect the work location for wildlife burrows and dens. All burrows and dens shall be avoided during maintenance activities. If complete avoidance is not feasible, a qualified biologist shall evaluate the burrow/den for potential to provide habitat for special-status species. If any burrows or dens have the potential to provide habitat for special-status species and will be impacted by maintenance activities, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW.
BIO 2. Amphibian Inspection Southern long-toed salamander Cascade frog	The following environmental commitment applies to locations providing potential habitat for southern long-toed salamander and cascade frog (Appendix B). If maintenance activities are proposed during the amphibian breeding season (March 1 through August 31) and standing or flowing water is present, the work location shall be inspected for amphibians prior to performing maintenance. The search effort will be performed from areas adjacent to aquatic habitats and will include searching for all life stages (i.e., egg masses, tadpoles, larvae, juveniles, and adults). The search will cover the work area and all aquatic habitat within 50 feet, access permitting. If the inspection requires walking or wading within aquatic habitats due to steeply sloped banks, dense vegetation, or other concerns, the County will implement the most current *CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols* for decontaminating field equipment prior to and after entering the aquatic habitat to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive

	species. If any special-status amphibians, egg masses or tadpoles/larvae are found within the work area, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., postponing maintenance activities until after the aquatic habitat is no longer occupied).
BIO 3. Nesting Bird Inspection The following special-status bird species; Northern goshawk Short-eared owl Burrowing owl Northern harrier Black tern Olive-sided flycatcher Yellow-breasted chat Yellow warbler California spotted owl Yellow-headed blackbird	If maintenance activities are proposed during the avian breeding season (March 1 through August 31), the work location will be thoroughly examined for active bird nests (i.e., bird actively building nest, nest with eggs or young) within 14 days prior to performing maintenance. The inspection will also include visually searching accessible areas surrounding the work location for bird nests. The distance of the search buffers surrounding the work location will be established based on the nature of the maintenance activities and the potential to disturb nearby nests (e.g., activities that generate loud noise or require presence of people and equipment for a long duration should have larger search buffers). Typical search buffers surrounding work locations are 75 feet for passerines and 250 feet for raptors. Results of the inspection will be documented for the County's files. If any active nests are detected, the County will implement measures to avoid disturbance to the nests in coordination with CDFW (e.g., establishing disturbance-free buffers or postponing maintenance activities until after the nest has fledged and is no longer active).
BIO 4. Bat Roost Inspection Pallid bat Townsend's big-eared bat	Prior to maintenance activities at bridges providing roosting habitat for bats as identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B), the bridge shall be inspected for signs of roosting bats. The effort will include visually inspecting cracks and crevices in the bridge for bats and visually examining areas under the bridge for urine stain and guano. If any roosting bats are found, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., postponing maintenance activities until roosts are no longer occupied).
BIO 5. Special-Status Plant Inspection Non-federal and state listed species	For maintenance locations where habitat for special-status plants may occur as identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B), maintenance personnel shall inspect the work location for special-status plants prior to conducting maintenance activities. If special-status plants are found or are suspected to occur, they shall be avoided during maintenance activities. If complete avoidance is not feasible, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., save and replace topsoil with seed bank).
BIO 6. Qualified Biologist Federal- and State-listed Species Surveys/Habitat Assessments	

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, Swainson's hawk, willow flycatcher, greater sandhill crane, bald eagle, bank swallow, great gray owl, and federal and state listed plants.	
BIO 6a. Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog	Prior to maintenance activities at locations identified as potential habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, a qualified biologist will conduct an amphibian survey of the work location following *A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians* (Fellers and Freel 1995). The most current *CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols* for decontaminating field equipment will be used prior to and after the survey to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. If any Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs or other special-status amphibians are found during the survey, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW and USFWS.
BIO 6b. Swainson's Hawk	If maintenance activities are proposed during the Swainson's hawk breeding season (April 1 through July 31) and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb Swainson's hawks nests should they be present in or near the project area, a qualified biologist will conduct a survey for nesting Swainson's hawk. The survey shall cover the work location and surrounding area (up to 0.5 mile as needed to detect any nests that could be subject to disturbance). If any active Swainson's hawk nests are found, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., disturbance-free buffers, biological monitoring, postponing maintenance activities until the nest is no longer active).
BIO 6c. Willow Flycatcher	Maintenance activities within or adjacent to potential willow flycatcher (WIFL) habitat should be conducted outside of the breeding season (May 1 through August 31) to the extent feasible. If maintenance activities are proposed during the breeding season and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb nests should they be present in or near the project area, a qualified biologist shall conduct a WIFL habitat evaluation and if habitat is present, the biologist will perform a WIFL survey following the current survey protocol, *A Willow Flycatcher Survey Protocol for California* (Bombay et al. 2000). If willow flycatchers are present, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW. If maintenance activities require the removal of riparian shrubs (e.g., willows) from areas identified as potential WIFL habitat, the County will seek CDFW approval prior to removing the vegetation.
BIO 6d. Focused Nesting Bird Surveys Greater sandhill crane Bald eagle	If maintenance activities are proposed during the breeding season for state-listed bird species (March 1 through August 31) and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb nests should they be present in or near the project area, a

Bank swallow Great gray owl	qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for these species within 7 days prior to the County initiating maintenance activities. The survey effort will cover the work area and surrounding area (up to 0.25 mile as needed to detect any nests that could be subject to disturbance). If any active nests are found during the survey, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., disturbance-free buffers, biological monitoring, postponing maintenance activities until the nest is no longer active).

Mitigation Measures:

To avoid or minimize the potential adverse impacts identified above, the County will implement measures such as those listed above, which include General Measures to be applied to all maintenance locations and Biological Measures for specific maintenance locations. These measures were developed in the context of the routine maintenance activities, the habitat characteristics present at each individual maintenance location, and the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources considering the nature and magnitude of anticipated site disturbance. The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B), included within the Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening, includes the Biological Measures applicable to individual maintenance locations.

Plan Requirements: This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as conditions of the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Timing: The timing of the mitigation measure shall be as set forth in the applicable mitigation

Monitoring: Plumas County Public Works Staff shall ensure that all mitigation measures are employed as applicable.

With incorporation of above mitigation measures, impacts to biological resources can be seen as ***less-than-significant with mitigation.***

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following sections briefly discuss the natural setting and prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic context of the project area. This information is provided to allow for a better understanding of the origins, environmental setting, and temporal and cultural associations of resources found within the project area.

Environmental Setting:

As glaciers receded from the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades, humans migrated into the foothills and higher elevations' protected valleys. Humans have been utilizing the Sierra and Cascade ranges for thousands of years, and have been an integral part of its ecology for 2,000 to 5,000 years.

The Mountain Maidu is the tribal group whose people were present in Plumas County when European migrants started to settle. Depending on what source is relied upon, the Mountain Maidu people have lived in various locations in Plumas County from hundreds to thousands of years and still do today. Other tribes, such as the Washoe and the Paiute most likely utilized the area while not settling permanently.

When weather permitted, the Maidu maintained permanent villages along the timbered ridges of glacial valleys. From early spring to late fall, smaller groups traveled to upper Sierra ridge tops and valleys, setting up open air brush shelters. Villages were occupied during winter months and relied mostly on stored and preserved food. The Mountain Maidu people most likely existed in small, scattered, familial groups in the valleys of Plumas County.

Their existence was suddenly disturbed in the spring of 1850 when a flood of gold-seeking miners poured into the canyons and valleys of the region in search of a fabled "Gold" Lake. Overnight, mining camps sprang to life. Rivers were turned from their beds, ditches were dug to bring water from distant sources to the diggings and the land was turned upside down.

As agricultural areas were later established in Plumas County, Mountain Maidu dispersed to live on portions of ranch properties and, in many cases, adopted the name of the ranching family associated with the ranch on which they resided. While there were no official extermination programs in the Plumas County area during the European Settlement period, the population of Maidu declined significantly due to illness.

A sizable Chinese population took up residence here and remained until the early 1900s when, with the decline in mining, most left the area.

The North, Middle and South forks of the Feather River were named in 1821 by Captain Luis Arguello as the Rio de las Plumas ("River of Feathers") after the Spanish explorer saw what looked like bird feathers floating in the water. "Plumas", the Spanish word for "feathers", later became the name for the county. The river and its forks were the primary sites of early mining activity, with many smaller camps located on their tributaries. Over the next five decades gold mining remained the main industry of the county.

Ranching operations in the area also began during the Gold Rush years, with several large ranches established in the valleys of Plumas County. Dairies provided milk, butter, and cheese to the gold fields and later provided dairy products to the silver mining operations in northern Nevada. Many of the Swiss and Italian families who settled and worked in the local meadows and valleys have third and fourth generations living and ranching their agricultural lands in the county today.

In 1850, the famous mountain man James P. Beckwourth discovered the lowest elevation pass across the Sierra Nevada and the following year navigated a wagon trail for California-bound emigrants from western Nevada, through Plumas County, to the Sacramento Valley.

Several years later, in March of 1854, Plumas County was formed from the eastern and largest portion of Butte County with the town of Quincy chosen as the county seat after a heated election. In 1864, a large part of northern Plumas County was carved off to form present day Lassen County. Following this, Plumas County annexed a small portion of Sierra County, which included the town of La Porte.

With the railroad for transportation, the timber industry began to emerge as the primary economic force in the county. Until that time lumber was milled strictly for local use. Finished lumber could now be shipped nationwide from Plumas forests. Realizing the importance of the area's forests, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Plumas National Forest in March 1905, with boundaries that roughly encompassed the branches of the Feather River. The national forests produced significant timber for the nation from around World War II up to the 1980s. The private timber industry contributed enormously to the growth and prosperity of Plumas County and continues to do so to this day.

Along with the railroad's construction up the Feather River Canyon came some of the earliest tourists to the county. Resorts and lodges popped up at intervals along the "Feather River Route" to accommodate fishermen, hikers and sightseers. The last passenger train ran in 1970, and the line is now devoted to freight traffic only. In 1937, the Feather River Highway, touted as an "all weather route", was completed through the Feather River Canyon from Oroville to Quincy, key component of the local transportation infrastructure, they have left a legacy of notable bridges and other railway features in the area.

On behalf of Plumas County Department of Public Works (County), North State Resources, Inc. (NSR), now Stantec Consulting Inc., prepared this Desktop-Level Cultural Resources Screening (Exhibit 2) for the County-Wide Routine Maintenance Program (project). The purpose of this review was to assess the potential for the presence or absence of sensitive cultural resources located within the 175 project maintenance locations.

The methods used for the desktop-level cultural resources screening consisted of a records search conducted at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC), Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory review, archival and literature review, review of geologic and soil maps, and background research to assess the cultural sensitivity of the 175 routine maintenance locations. The background research included, but was not necessarily restricted to, a review of the following sources:

- California Points of Historic Interest (1992)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976)
- California State Historical Landmarks (1996)
- Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012)
- Oregon-California Trails Association
- National Register of Historic Places (2008) and the California Register of Historic Resources (2008)
- United States Geological Survey Historical Maps
- Soil Survey Geographic Database (United States Department of Agriculture 2016)
- Geologic Map of California (Jennings et al. 1977)

NSR conducted two record searches (File Nos.W17-55 and W17-66) on April 17 and May 18, 2017 at the NEIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at California State University, Chico; and also conducted a review of the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory —Local and State Agency Bridges (Caltrans 2005). The records search included cultural resources in and immediately adjacent to each of the 175 routine maintenance locations. A visual overview of the NEIC topographic maps in their entirety provided a general sense of the cultural sensitivity at each of the maintenance locations. The results of the records search show 21 previously recorded cultural resources are located at 24 of the 175 maintenance locations (14 percent); several of the cultural resources are historic roads and railroads, which cross multiple maintenance locations. See Table 1 within the Desktop-Level Cultural Resources Screening (Exhibit 2)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a archaeological resource as defined in 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: Based on this desktop screening analysis for cultural resources and a review of the routine treatment and maintenance types (A through J), each maintenance location was assessed and assigned one of the following sensitivity ratings.

*** Table 2, which identifies the sensitivity rating of various maintenance site has been omitted from this document in order to protect the integrity of identified sensitive sites.**

1. *There is a high potential to adversely impact archaeological or historical resources; additional field reconnaissance is required.*

2. *There is a low potential to adversely impact archaeological or historical resources.*

Twenty nine of the 175 maintenance locations were assigned a sensitivity rating of *1* and 146 locations were assigned a sensitivity rating of 2. Twenty nine maintenance locations (11 bridges, 14 culverts, and 4 channels) were assigned a sensitivity rating of *1* (Table 2) based on the presence of previously recorded cultural resources in the maintenance area, historic map review, the density and locations of previously recorded cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the project area, and the sensitivity of the landform for cultural resources (Holocene-age [11,500 BP] alluvium). The routine treatment and maintenance types at these locations could have the potential to adversely impact previously recorded or unrecorded archaeological and historical resources in the project area.

Three previously recorded sites (CA-PLU-3827H, CA-PLU-155H, Bridge 09C-0042) are included or presumed included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, the routine treatment and maintenance types could result in an effect that could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Because these sites are eligible for the NRHP, a finding of no adverse effect or no historic properties are adversely affected would be required for three locations. These findings are outside the scope of this desktop review.

An archaeological field survey, site record update, additional background research, and archaeological evaluation (as appropriate) are recommended for the other 18 locations with previously recorded cultural resources present. Site records should be completed following the guidance outlined in the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP]1995), and evaluated in accordance to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation* (OHP 1995). The recommended treatment per CEQA Guidelines for the identification and treatment of historical resources is outside the scope of this desktop overview.

The remaining eight locations with a sensitivity rating of *1* would require an archaeological field survey in order to further evaluate the level of cultural sensitivity and determine if the locations could be assigned a sensitivity rating of *2*. Archaeological field surveys for these eight maintenance locations are outside the scope of this desktop review.

One hundred forty six maintenance locations (67 bridges, 24 channels and 55 culverts) were assigned a sensitivity rating of *2* (Table 3) based on several factors such as: the underlying geologic landform consists of Mesozoic granitic rocks and Tertiary pyroclastic and volcanic mudflow deposits that are not known for containing buried cultural resources, no previously recorded resources are located in or within a 0.25 mile of the maintenance locations, and the historic map review did not indicate features or structures in or near the maintenance locations. In addition, 59 of these maintenance locations are bridges that have been previously surveyed as part of the Caltrans statewide historic bridge inventory and determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or the California Register of Historic Places (CRHR). Mohawk Bridge is locally designated as historic in the Plumas County General Plan.

Therefore, routine treatment and maintenance types A through J do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts on cultural resources at these one hundred forty six maintenance locations.

As further archaeological investigations or surveys are performed and cleared for maintenance activities, these sites will be included in the CDFW Routine Maintenance Agreement.

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2

County Maintenance Location ID.	Name	Location Type	Treatment Type	USGS Quad	Sensitivity Rating
0	CR 414 Cross Culvert at Clear Creek	Culvert	A C	Meadow Valley	2
1	CR 414 Jack's Ditch (Irrigation)	Culvert	A C D	Meadow Valley	2
2	no data				2
3	no data				2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
4	9C-0146 Schneider Creek Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Meadow Valley	2
6	9C-0140 Haskins Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Haskins Valley	2
7	CR 423 Cross Culvert at CR 429	Culvert	A C E I	Haskins Valley	2
8	Joyce Court Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Haskins Valley	2
9	9C-0161 Grizzly Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Haskins Valley	2
10	Little Grizzly Creek Bottomless Arch	Culvert	A C E I	Haskins Valley	2
11	9C-0039 Spanish Ranch Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Meadow Valley	2
12	9C-0148 Snake Lake Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Meadow Valley	2
13	9C-0038 Spanish Ranch Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Meadow Valley	2
14	CR 411 Slate Creek MultiPlate Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Meadow Valley	2
15	CR 435 Waupunsie Crk	Channel	A D E F I	Meadow Valley	2
16	9C-0021 Bucks Lake Rd over Rock Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Meadow Valley	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
17	CR 411 Gansner Creek Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
18	Span. Crk.@Gansner Park-Control Beaver Dams Begin	Channel	B	Quincy	2
19	Span. Crk.@Gansner Park-Control Beaver Dams End	Channel	B	Quincy	2
20	Alder St RCB at QES	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
21	Paved Ditch @ QES	Channel	A D G J	Quincy	2
24	Boyle Crk Channel n/o SR70	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
25	QcyRR Path Channel	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
26	QcyRR Path Channel	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
27	Qcy RR Path Channel -West end	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
28	Lindan Ave Channel	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
29	QcyRR Path Channel at Lindan Ave	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
30	QcyRR Path Channel East End	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
31	Inlet to CMP under Les Schwab	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
32	inlet to Nugget Ln. open channel	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
33	Inlet to Nugget Lane Drainage system	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
34	Mill Creek RCB Inlet at QcyPW Yard	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
35	Mill Creek Channel in Quincy PW yard	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
36	Mill Creek RCB Outlet at QcyPW yard	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
37	CR 405 Mill Creek Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
38	Ditch between Pine and Clough - EQ	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
39	Ditch between Pine and Clough - EQ	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
40	CR 406 Cross culvert n/o Lee Rd.	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
41	CR 406 Mill Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
42	CR 406 Double RCB near Galeppi Ranch	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
43	9C-0031 CR 406 over Greenhorn Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
44	CR 406 Culvert Xing s/o Chandler Rd	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
45	9C-0037 Chandler Rd. Bridge over Spanish Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
46	9C-0101 Oakland Camp Rd. Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
47	Oakland Camp-Low Water Xing	Channel	A D E F I	Quincy	2
48	CR 404 Chandler Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
49	CR 404 Taylor Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Spring Garden	2
52	9C-0004 CR 511 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Blue Nose Mountain	2
53	CR 511 Rabbit Crk Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	La Porte	2
54	9C-0005 CR511 over Nelson Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Blue Nose Mountain	2
56	9C-0006 CR205 Bridge over EBNFFR at Paxton	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2
57	9C-0032 Twain Store Rd. Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Twain	2
59	9C-0058 Rush Creek Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Twain	2
60	9C-0041 Rich Bar Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Caribou	2
62	CR 417 Culvert Xing at Fern Creek	Culvert	A C E I	Caribou	2
63	9C-0007 over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
64	CR 207 Hough Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2
65	Taylor Crk Culverts at Main St Taylorsville	Culvert	A C E I	Taylorsville	2
67	Mill Race Xing on Main in Taylorsville	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
68	9C-0009 Taylorsville Br over Indian Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
69	9C-0092 CR 113 Bridge over Hosselkus Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
70	9C-0030 CR 113 Bridge over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Genesee Valley	2
71	9C-0010 CR 111 over Indian Crk - Flournoy	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Genesee Valley	2
72	CR 111 Culvert Xing at Red Clover Crk Ranch Subd	Culvert	A C E I	Genesee Valley	2
73	CR 111A Culvert Xing in Red Clover Crk Ranch Subd	Culvert	A C E I	Genesee Valley	2
75	9C-0136 CR 111 Bridge over Red Clover Crk (Notson)	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Babcock Peak	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
76	New Bridge - FHWA on CR 111 at Crocker Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crocker Mountain	2
77	9C-0002 CR 109 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Portola	2
79	9C-0109 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
80	9C-0110 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
81	Unknown	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
82	9C-0075 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
83	9C-0076 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
85	9C-0078 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
86	9C-0077 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
87	9C-0111 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Reconnaissance Peak	2
88	9C-0086 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Antelope Valley	2
89	9C-0087 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Antelope Valley	2
90	9C-0088 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Antelope Valley	2
91	9C-0139 over Grizzly Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Portola	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
92	CR 114 Culvert Xing at Semaphore Rd	Culvert	A C E I	Portola	2
93	9C-0134 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Blairsden	2
95	CR 520 Bonta Creek Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Johnsville	2
96	CR 115 Xing at C-Road	Culvert	A C E I	Clio	2
97	9C-0057 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Clio	2
98	9C-0141 over Frazier Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Clio	2
99	CR 521 Culvert Xings	Culvert	A C E I	Blairsden	2
102	CR 507 East Jamison Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Mt. Fillmore	2
103	9C-0095 CR 515 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Johnsville	2
104	9C-0149 CR 508B over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Johnsville	2
105	9C-0153 CR 509 over Long Valley Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Johnsville	2
106	9C-0151 Railroad St. Br. over Estray Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Spring Garden	2
109	9C-0008 CR 211 Bridge over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
110	9C-0012 Deadfall Lane Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
111	CR214 Forman	Culvert	A C E I	Taylorsville	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
	Ravine Xing culverts				
112	9C-0145 CR214 over Peters Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
116	9C-0069 CR213 Bridge over EB Lights Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Moonlight Peak	2
117	9C-0029 CR 206 over Indian Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Taylorsville	2
118	9C-0053 CR 206 over Flood Control Channel	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2
119	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	Crescent Mills	2
120	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	Crescent Mills	2
121	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	Crescent Mills	2
122	North Valley Rd 9' CMP Williams Crk	Culvert	A C E I	Greenville	2
123	CR219 Cross Culvert at Willaims Crk	Culvert	A C E I	Greenville	2
124	Willaims Creek Rd - Upper Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Greenville	2
125	9C-0015 South Main over Wolf Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Greenville	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
126	9C-0074 CR203 Bridge over N.Canyon Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Greenville	2
127	9C-0131 CR202 Bridge over Wolf Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Greenville	2
129	9C-0043 Seneca Rd Bridge NFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Twain	2
131	Seneca Rd Clear Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Twain	2
132	CR 308 Culvert Xings at Shangrila Crk	Culvert	A C E I	Humboldt Peak	2
133	9C-0062 CR307 over Butt Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Almanor	2
134	9C-0072 CR 308 over Soldiers Meadow Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Humbug Valley	2
137	Chester Diversion Channel	Channel	A D G J	Stover Mountain	2
138	9C-0137 First Ave Bridge NFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Chester	2
139	9C-0048 over Johnson Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Chester	2
140	9C-0162 over Warner Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Stover Mountain	2
141	CR 311 at Rod & Gun Club	Culvert	A C E I	Childs Meadows	2
144	9C-0050 Pole Bridge CR 312	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Mount Harkness	2
145	9C-0067 Kings Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Mount Harkness	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
146	9C-0138 Bailey Creek Bridge CR322A	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Chester	2
147	Big Cove Rd Storm Drain Outlet	Culvert	A C E I	Chester	2
148	9C-0035 Hamilton Branch Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Westwood West	2
149	Dyer Drive Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Westwood West	2
150	Seneca Rd Pliocene Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Canyondam	2
151	Seneca Rd Davis Creek Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Canyondam	2
152	Seneca Rd Salmon Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Canyondam	2
154	9C-0097 Roundhouse Road Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2
156	Blackhawk Road Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	Quincy	2
157	9C-0034 Keddie Resort Road Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Crescent Mills	2
158	CR 514A Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	La Porte	2
159	Genesee Rd Hinchman Ravine Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Taylorsville	2
160	Genesee Rd Hinchmman Ravine Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	Taylorsville	2

Table 3. Summary of Location, Treatment Type and Sensitivity Rating of 2					
County Maintenance Location ID.	**Name**	**Location Type**	**Treatment Type**	**USGS Quad**	**Sensitivity Rating**
162	9C-0054 CR213 over Cooks Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Moonlight Peak	2
163	CR 405A Mill Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	Quincy	2
164	9C-0121 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Antelope Valley	2
165	9C-0152 GV30 over Wolf Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	Greenville	2
166	Wildcat Creek	Channel	A C D E F G	Portola	2
167	Gulling Creek	Channel	A C D E F G	Portola	2
168	So. Gulling Street	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
169	West Quincy Ave	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
170	East Loyalton Ave	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
171	A15	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
172	South Lift Station	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
173	Sout Lift Station	Channel	A C D E F G	Portola	2
174	Taylor Avenue	Culvert	A C D E G	Portola	2
175	Riverwalk	Channel	A C D E F G	Portola	2
176	So. Gulling Street over MFFR	Bridge	A B C D E F G H I J	Portola	2

Mitigation Measures:

5A Of the 29 locations with a Sensitivity Rating of 2, three previously recorded sites (CA-PLU-3827H, CA-PLU-155H, Bridge 09C-0042) are included or presumed included in the NRHP. Therefore, the routine treatment and maintenance types could result in an effect that could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Because these sites are eligible for the NRHP, a finding of no adverse effect or no historic properties are adversely

affected are required for three locations prior to maintenance activities occurring within these areas.

5B An archaeological field survey, site record update, additional background research, and archaeological evaluation (as appropriate) are recommended for the other 18 locations with previously recorded cultural resources present. Site records should be completed following the guidance outlined in the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP]1995), and evaluated in accordance to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation* (OHP 1995) prior to maintenance activities occurring within these areas.

5C The remaining eight locations with a sensitivity rating of *1* would require an archaeological field survey in order to further evaluate the level of cultural sensitivity and determine if the locations could be assigned a sensitivity rating of 2 prior to maintenance activities occurring within these areas.

Plan Requirements: This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as conditions of the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Timing: The timing of the mitigation measure shall be as set forth in the applicable mitigation

Monitoring: Plumas County Public Works Staff shall ensure that all mitigation measures are employed as applicable.

With incorporation of above mitigation measures, impacts to cultural resources can be seen as ***less-than-significant with mitigation.***

Mitigation Measure 5D: If human remains are discovered, all work must immediately cease, and the local coroner must be contacted. Should the remains prove to be of cultural significance, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California must be contacted.

Plan Requirements: This mitigation measure shall be incorporated as conditions of the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Timing: The timing of the mitigation measure shall be as set forth in the applicable mitigation

Monitoring: Plumas County Public Works Staff shall ensure that all mitigation measures are employed as applicable.

With incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 5B**, the impacts from discovery of human remains can be seen as ***less-than-significant with mitigation.***

6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Environmental Setting: The risk of seismic hazards to residents of Plumas County is based on the approximate location of earthquake faults within and outside of the County. Several potentially active faults pass through Plumas County. The Almanor Fault, Butt Creek Fault Zone, Mohawk Valley Fault and the Indian Valley Fault are known active or potentially active faults within the County. Additionally, the Honey Lake and Fort Sage Faults are two active faults located east of the County. Although several faults are within and near the County, seismic hazard mapping indicates that the County has low seismic hazard potential. Additionally, the County is not located within a delineated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The risks associated with earthquakes, such as surface fault rupture, within the County are considered low.

Rates of erosion are contingent on a number of factors, including the type of soil material and structure, slope, water runoff and levels of human activity. Overall, the County is primarily characterized as having a moderate potential for soil erosion. Areas classified as having a low and high potential for erosion are also found in the County, with a fairly significant portion of the County unclassified or not mapped. Areas with a high potential for erosion coincide with locations located at higher elevations in the County.

The County is located in an area with varying topography and slopes, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,800 feet in the Feather River canyon to 8,300 feet near the summit of Mount Ingalls. Areas with steep slopes in the County could be prone to landslides, mud slides, and avalanches. Landslides, or ground failure, are dependent on slope, geology, rainfall, excavation or seismic activity. Mud slides are often caused by heavy rainfall. Areas that have recently been subject to wildfire are susceptible to mud slides. Avalanches consist of a rapid flow of snow down a slope. They often reoccur in the same areas and can be triggered by varying weather patterns and human activity. The volcanic soils in the eastern portion of the Plumas National Forest are prone to landslides. Areas concentrated along the North and Middle Forks of the Feather River are also susceptible to landslides.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous material found throughout California. Disturbance of rocks and soils containing asbestos could lead to several public health issues. The highest concentration of mapped areas containing naturally occurring asbestos is found in the western portion of the County.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Publication 42.				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
a) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project; and potentially result in on or off site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: As the project is routine maintenance, impacts associated with a) i-iv above would not occur.

Routine channel maintenance activities could disturb land and result in some soil and sediment removal, cut and fill, debris and obstruction removal and other ground disturbing activities. Among the main objectives of the project is to perform tasks such as bank stabilization, and repair of previous erosion control work which would be performed to improve water flow and minimize erosion concerns under the existing conditions.

Mitigation Measures: The following mitigation measures would be implemented as appropriate and reduce impacts associated with erosion and loss of topsoil and would reduce the impacts associated with Geology and Soils to ***less-than-significant-impact with mitigation.***

ENV 8. Erosion Control	Suitable erosion and sediment control materials including weed-free fiber rolls, silt fencing, sand bags, or constructed berms shall be installed as appropriate before maintenance, and should be maintained throughout all work activities to prevent sediment run off into nearby waterways or wetlands. Products with plastic monofilament or cross joints in the netting that are

	bound/stitched (such as found in straw wattles/fiber rolls and some erosion control blankets) which may cause entrapment of wildlife, shall not be allowed.
ENV 9. Bank Stabilization	Rock, gravel, or other materials shall not be imported or taken from the bed or banks of a stream or wetland, except as authorized by CDFW. Importing fill material into a waterway or wetland may require additional permitting (i.e., CWA Section 404 & 401 permitting). Rock slope protected areas above the streams ordinary high water mark may be maintained with new rock material and shall not exceed the dimensions of the original installation or the original natural topographic contours. Any imported material shall consist of clean, silt-free gravel or rock.
ENV 10. Site Restoration	All disturbed areas shall be re-contoured to match preexisting conditions and as needed shall be revegetated to promote restoration of the area. Native species shall be used to revegetate disturbed areas to the extent feasible. No non-native invasive species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org) shall be used for revegetation.

7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Environmental Setting: Climate change may be one of the greatest challenges facing the Sierra Nevada region in the coming decades. The potential changes will pose challenges to the environment, economies and communities. These challenges have become an increasing concern in California, the nation, and the world. Climate change is presently thought to be both naturally occurring and induced by increases in the amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere, attributable to the burning of fossil fuels. Evidence has been steadily growing that human activities have helped speed and magnify changes in the global climate. The burning of fossil fuels, most coal and oil, is the primary manmade cause of greenhouse gases, a fact that has led to calls for increased energy efficiency and use of renewable sources of energy. Since 2005, there have been a number of legislative changes that cover greenhouse gas impacts from land use planning decisions.

- Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order **S-3-05** in June 2005, setting GHG emission targets for the State to meet, starting with a reduction to 2000 GHG emission levels by 2010, 10% below 1990 levels by 2020 and concluding with a reduction to 80% below 1990 numbers by 2050. This order directed the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA), Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, California Air Resources Board (CARB), the California Energy Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to work together to develop a Climate Action Plan and report back on progress on meeting the Statewide targets.
- In 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed **AB 32**, which established the first set of limits on GHG emissions for the state of California and put into place the regulatory framework needed to reach those targets. AB 32 set the 10% below 1990 GHG emissions level as a target to be achieved by 2020. In order to meet this goal, the California Air Resources Board has developed GHG emissions reporting procedures.
- In 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger signed **SB 375**, which sets out planning concepts intended to reduce vehicle travel by promoting more compact development; ideas which are incorporated in this General Plan. A goal of SB 375 is to help curb GHG emissions. Taken together, both S-3-05 and AB 32 set the emission targets that Plumas County will eventually be required to attain.

While explicit thresholds and requirements have yet to be developed, various state agencies have begun to examine proposed land use plans and specific projects for their potential GHG impacts. Three important steps in helping to reduce potential climate change impacts are the creation of an inventory of existing GHGs and a plan to reduce these emissions.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: CO2 is the main component of greenhouse gases. For the proposed project, it is anticipated that CO2 levels would not be substantially significant because the project is not substantially increasing vehicle trips. Vehicle trips associated with routine maintenance projects would be short term and limited to the minimum necessary to complete the maintenance activity.

Given Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District standards, the project would limit air pollution to the maximum extent feasible. Because the proposed project would be short-term, negligible GHG emissions would result from construction equipment and worker vehicles. Worker vehicles would be limited to the minimum necessary, which would have a less-than-significant impact to generation of GHG emissions in the region. As a result, this impact would be ***less-than-significant.***

8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Environmental Setting: Hazardous wastes or materials can take a variety of forms in Plumas County. Common products such as gasoline, paint solvents, household cleaning products and refrigerants are categorized as hazardous materials and are present throughout the County. Industrial operations, often employing hazardous substances, may leave behind contaminating underground storage tanks and/or residual pollutants that can infiltrate the County's natural resources. Within Plumas County, manufacturing or storage facilities (including lumber processing and bulk fuel storage facilities) within the more densely populated areas of Quincy, Portola and Chester account for the majority of hazardous materials use.

Transportation-related public health and safety issues also have the potential to occur along the major thoroughfares of the County. The highest potential for transportation-related incidents exists along the County's main east-west thoroughfare, State Route 70, and along State Routes 36 and 89. The majority of hazardous materials shipped through and within the County consists primarily of petroleum products, such as heating fuels, gasoline, diesel and propane. The County's railroad corridors, both the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe, are an additional public safety concern since freight trains also carry bulk containers of hazardous materials such as petroleum.

Locally, the Plumas County Environmental Health Division (EHD) manages the County's hazardous materials management program. The EHD maintains the Hazardous Materials Business Plan and

Inventory Program. The program enforces the State "right-to-know" laws passed in 1984 and requires local businesses to provide public access to information about the types and amounts of chemicals being used on their property. Businesses must plan and prepare for a chemical emergency through the preparation of a Hazardous Materials Inventory that is certified annually, a Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Response Plan that is certified annually and an inventory of hazardous materials updated annually. EHD also regulates the use, storage and treatment of hazardous wastes and above-ground storage tanks.

Suppression of natural fires has allowed the forest understory to become dense, creating the potential for larger and more intense wildland fires. Wind, steepness of terrain, and naturally volatile or hot-burning vegetation contributes to wildland fire hazard potential. In reviewing fire threat mapping data provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE), it appears that a majority of the County is classified as having a "Moderate" to "High" threat of wildland fire.

Three public-use airports are located in the County: Nervino Airport in Beckwourth, Rogers Field Airport in Chester and Gansner Field Airport in Quincy. Potential safety issues associated with airports include aircraft accidents and noise impacts to surrounding land uses. Airport operation hazards include the development of incompatible land uses, power transmission lines, wildlife hazards, such as bird strikes, existing obstructions such as timbered hillsides, and tall structures in the vicinity of these airports. Airport safety zones are established to minimize the number of people subjected to noise and potential aircraft accidents through limitations on the type of development allowed around airports. Local Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan zoning regulations provide specific detail for the established airport safety zones.
Emergency Operations Management and Planning

The Plumas County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for coordinating the County government's role in preparation and response to a disaster or large-scale emergency within Plumas County. The Office of Emergency Services works closely with other emergency management operations in the City of Portola and various special districts, authorities and joint-power authorities within County boundaries. In the event of an emergency, the Office of Emergency Services is charged with responding to the unincorporated areas of Plumas County, providing support to jurisdictions within Plumas County.

Emergency evacuation is an integral component of the County emergency management system. The Office of Emergency Services also conducts ongoing evaluation of potential evacuation routes, including capacity and condition of roadways and potential barriers to the use of roadways, such as flooding. There are no set evacuation routes; rather, they are established for particular events based on circumstances at the time. The main focus is on three operational concerns: 1) Local/community evacuation; 2) Area-wide evacuation; and 3) Large-scale traffic management during regional evacuations. Primary state and local arterial and secondary ground transportation routes have been identified and are included in general preparedness and response planning efforts.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion:

a) No Impact - Routine maintenance activities would not require the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through a reasonably foreseeable accident involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The County would prevent chemicals, paint, oil, gas, other petroleum products, and other substances that could be deleterious to aquatic life from contaminating the soil and/or entering

waters of the state by immediately removing the hazardous material from any place where it could enter waters, containing any releases or spills of such materials, maintaining vehicles reasonably free of external petroleum residue, and locating staging and storage areas away from the stream and wetland zones.

Those activities involving hazardous materials would be required to comply with all local, state, and federal standards associated with the handling of hazardous materials.

b) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation - Routine maintenance activities would not require the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through a reasonably foreseeable accident involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The County would prevent chemicals, paint, oil, gas, other petroleum products, and other substances that could be deleterious to aquatic life from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the state by immediately removing the hazardous material from any place where it could enter waters, containing any releases or spills of such materials, maintaining vehicles reasonably free of external petroleum residue, and locating staging and storage areas away from the stream and wetland zones. Those activities involving hazardous materials would be required to comply with all local, state, and federal standards associated with the handling of hazardous materials. The following Mitigation shall be employed as appropriate:

ENV 12. Hazardous Materials	All substances that may be hazardous to aquatic life (e.g., gasoline, paint, asphalt) shall be properly stored and disposed of. These substances shall not be placed in areas where they could potentially run-off into a water way or other aquatic site. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be installed and functional to ensure hazardous material do not enter a water way or other aquatic site. Spill cleanup and containment kits shall be onsite as necessary.

c) No Impact - No Impact. While routine maintenance activities may occur within 1/4 mile of local schools, the proposed routine maintenance activities would not involve the use or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d) No Impact - No Impact. The routine maintenance activities would occur along levees, creeks, and drainages. No potential project activities would occur at sites included on a list of hazardous materials sites.

e)-f) No Impact - No Impact. Some routine maintenance activities would occur within 2 miles of an airport facility. However, these activities are routine and of short duration and would not expose workers to undue safety hazards associated with airport operations.

g) No Impact - The routine maintenance projects are not expected to impair the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

h) No Impact – Routine maintenance activities are not expected to create conditions which would create or exacerbate wildland fire threats or risks.

9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Environmental Setting: Rates of erosion are contingent on a number of factors, including the type of soil material and structure, slope, water runoff and levels of human activity. Overall, the County is primarily characterized as having a moderate potential for soil erosion. Areas classified as having a low and high potential for erosion are also found in the County, with a fairly significant portion of the County unclassified or not mapped. Areas with a high potential for erosion coincide with locations located at higher elevations in the County.

The County contains an extensive network of rivers and other waterways that flow out of higher elevations to the valley areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified several areas of the County as being within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The City of Portola, Quincy, East Quincy and the American Valley and Greenville are mapped in more detail to show Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data which is determined to be the elevation of the Base Flood or "100-year" flood.

Flooding can also result from dam inundation or from the structural failure of a dam that results in a large release of water from a reservoir that flows downstream and overtops the banks of rivers and creeks. Many of the identified dam inundation areas overlap with FEMA-identified flood zones. The Middle Fork of the Feather River is identified as a potential dam inundation area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion:

a) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation - Routine maintenance activities would be required to comply with the conditions of the CDFW Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA). The County would perform the maintenance work at a time and in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources and provides for the protection and continuance of those resources. Specifically, the County would time the maintenance work with an awareness of precipitation and other events that could increase stream flows and an understanding of the amount of time and materials necessary to implement erosion control measures. In addition, the County would cease the maintenance work and implement all reasonable erosion control measures before all storm events. In addition, the County will employ the following mitigation measures as appropriate:

ENV 5. Vegetation Removal	Only the minimum amount of vegetation shall be removed to facilitate maintenance. Vegetation will be removed by hand (e.g., chain saw) to the extent feasible and will not include trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 4 inches or greater, unless authorized by CDFW. Removed vegetation may be disposed of at an off-site facility or chipped and broadcast in uplands for erosion control. Fallen trees, larger limbs, or other larger woody debris may be used for bank stabilization or to enhance wildlife habitat. No herbicides or pesticides shall be used without prior authorization from CDFW.
ENV 6. Instream Maintenance Activities	To the extent feasible, instream maintenance activities should be conducted during the dry season (typically June 1 to October 31) to minimize potential water quality impacts associated with the activity and to avoid impacts on spawning fish. The upstream and downstream limits of maintenance activities shall be clearly marked in the field prior to work. If a change in stream gradient occurs as a result of maintenance activities, the gradient shall be restored to as close as possible to its original contours.
ENV 7. Stream Diversion	If work must occur in a flowing waterway, the stream flow will be diverted around the work area using materials such as a sandbag barrier, water bladder dams and/or temporary culvert. A water diversion plan shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW for CDFW approval.

	Installation of the diversion should begin at the downstream end and work upstream. The diversion should be constructed to allow water to continue flowing downstream at the same or similar flow rate as the natural stream to maintain and support downstream aquatic life. Once maintenance is complete, the temporary diversion shall be removed. Removal of diversion materials should generally start at the downstream end and working up.
ENV 8. Erosion Control	Suitable erosion and sediment control materials including weed-free fiber rolls, silt fencing, sand bags, or constructed berms shall be installed as appropriate before maintenance, and should be maintained throughout all work activities to prevent sediment run off into nearby waterways or wetlands. Products with plastic monofilament or cross joints in the netting that are bound/stitched (such as found in straw wattles/fiber rolls and some erosion control blankets) which may cause entrapment of wildlife, shall not be allowed.
ENV 9. Bank Stabilization	Rock, gravel, or other materials shall not be imported or taken from the bed or banks of a stream or wetland, except as authorized by CDFW. Importing fill material into a waterway or wetland may require additional permitting (i.e., CWA Section 404 & 401 permitting). Rock slope protected areas above the streams ordinary high water mark may be maintained with new rock material and shall not exceed the dimensions of the original installation or the original natural topographic contours. Any imported material shall consist of clean, silt-free gravel or rock.
ENV 10. Site Restoration	All disturbed areas shall be re-contoured to match preexisting conditions and as needed shall be revegetated to promote restoration of the area. Native species shall be used to revegetate disturbed areas to the extent feasible. No non-native invasive species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org) shall be used for revegetation.

b) No Impact - No groundwater wells would be drilled as part of the proposed project. The proposed project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge that would result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or lowering of the local groundwater table level.

c) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation- Channel maintenance involves the removal/displacement of silt, sand or sediment in the vicinity of man-made facilities or structures which cause an obstruction to the channel's flow. As a part of this project, temporary stream diversions may be required, which may result in increased erosion and a corresponding increase in siltation within the water. The following mitigation will be employed in o

ENV 6. Instream Maintenance Activities	To the extent feasible, instream maintenance activities should be conducted during the dry season (typically June 1 to October 31) to minimize potential water quality impacts associated with the activity and to avoid impacts on spawning fish. The upstream and downstream limits of maintenance activities shall be clearly marked in the field prior to work. If a change in stream gradient occurs as a result of maintenance activities, the gradient shall be restored to as close as possible to its original contours.

ENV 7. Stream Diversion	If work must occur in a flowing waterway, the stream flow will be diverted around the work area using materials such as a sandbag barrier, water bladder dams and/or temporary culvert. A water diversion plan shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW for CDFW approval. Installation of the diversion should begin at the downstream end and work upstream. The diversion should be constructed to allow water to continue flowing downstream at the same or similar flow rate as the natural stream to maintain and support downstream aquatic life. Once maintenance is complete, the temporary diversion shall be removed. Removal of diversion materials should generally start at the downstream end and working up.
ENV 8. Erosion Control	Suitable erosion and sediment control materials including weed-free fiber rolls, silt fencing, sand bags, or constructed berms shall be installed as appropriate before maintenance, and should be maintained throughout all work activities to prevent sediment run off into nearby waterways or wetlands. Products with plastic monofilament or cross joints in the netting that are bound/stitched (such as found in straw wattles/fiber rolls and some erosion control blankets) which may cause entrapment of wildlife, shall not be allowed.

d) Less than Significant Impact - Routine channel maintenance activities would improve drainage and reduce potential flooding impacts by removing obstacles and debris from the channels, including creeks, streams, and natural and man-made drainages within the County. The project would comply, as necessary, with all conditions of the CDFW RMA.

e) No Impact - The proposed project activities would not create or contribute runoff water. Rather, the routine channel maintenance activities would result in improved conveyance of runoff water. The proposed project would not result in additional polluted runoff.

f) No Impact – As a routine maintenance project on existing creeks, channels and basins, the project does not involve housing or exposure of habitable structures to the 100-year flood event.

g) No Impact - Routine maintenance activities do not involve the construction of structures. Maintenance of existing erosion control and new minor erosion control may temporarily impede or redirect water flow during the maintenance activity. However, such items used to temporarily divert flows would be removed upon completion of the maintenance activity

h) No Impact - The proposed project would not result in an increased concentration of large numbers of persons in any at-risk location, and the proposed project would not have a significant impact on any emergency plans. In addition, the project would ultimately reduce the potential for flooding by providing sediment removal, vegetation control, and beaver dam maintenance. Thus, no significant adverse impact as a result of the project would occur, and no mitigation is necessary.

i) No Impact – The project does not involve exposure of persons to flooding risks or inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflows.

Plan Requirements: The above Mitigation Measures shall be incorporated as conditions of the CDFW Routine Maintenance Agreement.

Timing: The timing of the mitigation measure shall be as set forth in the applicable mitigation

Monitoring: Plumas County Public Works Staff shall ensure that all mitigation measures are employed as applicable.

10. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Environmental Setting: The predominant land use within Plumas County consists of open space use with a majority of land, approximately 94% of the total County area, dedicated to timberland or other managed resource uses. Consequently, many of these lands are managed for a combination of resource values, including, but not limited to recreation, mining, timber production, agriculture production and cultural and historic resources. That leaves approximately 6% of the land area for uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, and public service.

Resources, history and people have all had a significant role in defining Plumas County. Communities originally developed and evolved on the landscape based on proximity to the resources that provided a livelihood. The Mountain Maidu established villages in the valleys of the County where there was shelter from winter storms and access to good hunting and plant gathering sites. Upon arrival and settlement of Europeans in the mid-1800s, towns first grew up around mining activities, then log mills and later around transportation such as stagecoach and railroad.

The land use pattern across the County today reflects this historical approach to settlement in a time before the automobile. Today many counties and cities across California and the United States are trying to institute smart growth, transit-oriented design, form-based development and to re-focus their communities into walkable places. Plumas County has, with a few exceptions, maintained its rural character with its compact and walkable communities.

The Land Use Element of the Plumas County General Plan defines the goals, policies and implementation measures that will facilitate appropriate growth and development. The California Department of Finance's prediction for Plumas County population growth is just shy of 1.0% per decade between 2010 and 2050. Although very slow growth is anticipated, Plumas County's blueprint for the future of land use in the County is an important tool that will facilitate recreation, community or business opportunities on private land in areas best served by infrastructure, in existing communities, and consistent with county residents' values in relation to open space, landscape character, and resource protection on lands adjacent to National Forest lands.

	Potentially Significant Impact	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

All activities would occur within existing drainage ways, roadway infrastructure and facilities. Routine channel maintenance activities would not physically disrupt or divide an established community. The proposed project would not affect the roadway designation or change the zoning ordinance within the project areas. There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans existing within the project areas, therefore, the project would not conflict with any existing habitat conservation plan or natural community's conservation plan.

No Impacts are anticipated to **Land Use and Planning** from the proposed project. Therefore, no mitigations measures are needed.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: Plumas County has a rich history, and since the European settlement first began in the mid-1800s, has remained largely a resource-based economy, exporting gold, timber, copper, aggregate and water to benefit the surrounding regions. Although the significance of the mining industry has been declining over the past several decades, gold and copper mining speculation contributes to the County's economy.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: The proposed project is for maintenance of existing drainage and roadway features and therefore, would involve removal or fill of limited amounts of sediment. However, routine channel maintenance activities would not result in the loss of known mineral resources or the availability of a mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the project would have ***no impact*** on **Mineral Resources** and no mitigation is required.

12. NOISE

Environmental Setting: The dominant sources of noise in Plumas County are mobile, related to automobile and truck traffic, aircraft and train transportation. Stationary sources in the county include power plants, lumber mills, and aggregate mining and processing facilities. To a smaller extent, construction sites are also considered a stationary source of short-term, or temporary, noise in the County.

The primary factors that determine roadway noise levels are traffic volumes, percentage of heavy trucks and buses on individual roadways, average vehicle speed, and presence of natural or human-made noise attenuation features such as sound walls and landscaping. Given the predominately rural nature of the County, roadway noise impacts are those associated with the larger regional, or Statewide, network.

Stationary or non-transportation noise sources in Plumas County are those caused by a variety of industrial or resource extraction-related activities, including manufacturing operations, power plants, lumber mills, aggregate mining and processing plants, race tracks, shooting ranges and car washes, to name a few. Additionally, noise from temporary wood and gravel processing operations varies significantly from site to site and is the result of factors including noise source location and surrounding natural conditions.

Construction-related activities can also be a source of stationary (temporary) noise. Two types of short-term noise are emitted during construction. First, construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to construction sites would incrementally increase noise levels on access roads leading to the sites. Second, noise would be generated during excavation, grading and erection of buildings. Construction typically occurs in discrete steps, each of which has a distinctive mix of equipment and, consequently, distinctive noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated on each site and, therefore, the noise levels surrounding these sites as construction progresses.

	Potentially Significant Impact	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: Noise may be generated during routine maintenance activities by traffic associated with transport of heavy materials and equipment to and from maintenance sites and the use of motorized equipment during routine maintenance activities. Noise sources such as lawn mowers, grass trimmers, chainsaws, bobcats and backhoes could be used as maintenance tools. This noise increase would be of short duration, and would likely occur primarily during daytime hours.

The proposed maintenance activities would require use of small construction equipment (such as, excavators, backhoes, dump trucks, and bobcats) that would not generate excessive ground borne vibration or noise levels. All potential noise effects to the environment would be temporary.

The project would likely result in temporary increases in noise from use of small construction equipment for the duration of the maintenance activity. However, the project does not propose to introduce any permanent noise sources at any of the maintenance sites. Routine maintenance activities would not result in permanent increases in noise levels

During routine maintenance activities, there would be a temporary noise increase from use of power tools, equipment, and other non- powered hand-tools. The County would comply with all applicable noise and occupational safety standards, and to protect workers and other persons from health effects of increased noise levels from the use of construction equipment. Routine channel maintenance activities would be temporary in nature and are anticipated to occur during normal daytime working hours

Mitigation Measures: Based on the above discussion, the project would have no impact on **Noise** and no mitigation is required.

13. <u>POPULATION AND HOUSING</u>

Environmental Setting: In 2010, Plumas County had a population of 20,007, comprising only 0.05 percent of the population of California (US Census Bureau). Growth in the County was also below that experienced in the rest of the state. Between 2000 and 2010, Plumas County's population decreased at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent, while the state of California's population increased at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent (US Census Bureau).

The California Department of Finance's prediction for Plumas County population growth is just shy of 1.0% per decade between 2010 and 2050. Although very slow growth is anticipated, Plumas County's blueprint for the future of land use in the County is an important tool that will facilitate recreation, community or business opportunities on private land in areas best served by infrastructure, in existing communities, and consistent with county residents' values in relation to open space, landscape character, and resource protection on lands adjacent to National Forest lands.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion:
The proposed project would not affect population and housing. Routine channel maintenance activities would maintain the design capacity of existing drainage features and would not directly or indirectly induce population growth, displace housing or necessitate construction of replacement housing.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are no impacts to **Population and Housing**.

14. <u>PUBLIC SERVICES</u>
Environmental Setting: Public services within the unincorporated County are provided by the County of Plumas, state and federal agencies, and numerous special districts, including fire protection districts, school districts, recreation districts, County Service Agencies (CSAs), and Community Service Districts (CSDs).

The Plumas Local Agency Formation Commission governs district boundary changes and services provided outside district boundaries.

The Plumas County General Plan establishes policies that, among other things, direct future growth and land use patterns in a manner that supports existing towns and communities and creates and maintains efficiencies for infrastructure.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: The project involves maintenance of existing drainage features and roadway infrastructure. The proposed project does not include construction of any habitable structures or other structures that would require public services or impact the service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives of any service providers. Routine channel maintenance activities would not result in a need for additional public services or substantial adverse physical impacts tor construction of new public facilities with respect to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required, as there are no impacts to **Public Services**.

15. <u>RECREATION</u>

Environmental Setting: Recreational opportunities within Plumas County are varied, ranging from public parks with intensively used recreational facilities, to vast tracts of forest lands and drainage systems, which provide a natural environment for recreation. There are four independent Recreation Districts within the County.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: The project would not affect recreation or recreation facilities in the area because the project involve routine channel maintenance activities of existing drainage channels and other storm water facilities and would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. No impacts to recreational resources are expected.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are no impacts to **Recreation**.

16. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Environmental Setting: The state highway system provides the key inter-community roadway links within Plumas County. East-west access across Plumas County is provided by State Route 36 in the northern portion of the county and by State Route 70 in the central/southern portions of the county, while State Route 89 provides north-south access across the county. State Route 147 serves the east side of Lake Almanor, while State Route 49 and State Route 284 provide access south towards Loyalton and north to Frenchman Reservoir in the far eastern portion of the county. County roads, and city roads in Portola, also provide important access, as do Forest Service roads. In total, there are 1,823 miles of public roadway in Plumas County, including 935 miles of US Forest Service roads, 674 miles of county roadways and 182 miles of state highways.

Due to the relatively dispersed nature of development in Plumas County, traffic congestion is not an issue, with the exception of "bell times" at some school areas and some locations around Lake Almanor during the summer months. State Route 70 in Quincy is the busiest highway in Plumas County, with a peak-month, typically August, Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume of 12, 200. Other relatively busy locations are on State Route 36 in Chester (7,900 ADT) and State Route 70 in Portola (7,800 ADT). Overall, peak month volumes on Plumas County state highways have declined by 12 percent over the past 10 years. This decline has been seen in all regions of the County. Caltrans counts of all trucks countywide have declined by 15 percent since 1992. However, the number of the largest trucks (5 axle and above) has climbed by 45 percent over this same period, particularly along State Route 70.

Although there is no passenger rail service in Plumas County, there are two active freight rail operations. Union Pacific Railroad operates a line connecting Roseville, CA to the west with Salt Lake City, UT to the east. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad operates track from Keddie and along Lake Almanor into Lassen County and Oregon.

While there are no commercial airports in Plumas County, there are three publicly owned airports; Gansner Field Airport in Quincy, Rogers Field Airport in Chester and Nervino Airport in Beckwourth. As a whole, these airports serve approximately 44,000 operations (takeoffs plus landings) annually. In addition to the airports, the Plumas District Hospital in Quincy, the Indian Valley Health Care District in Greenville and the Eastern Plumas Hospital in Portola have heliports.

Agencies such as the United States Forest Service and utilities such as Pacific Gas and Electric maintain heliports in the County as well.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on an applicable measure of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all relevant components of the circulation system, including but limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: Routine channel maintenance activities may have some affects to traffic while going to, hauling from, and leaving sites. However, any affects to traffic would be minimal and insignificant compared to the existing traffic load and capacity of the road system. These trips would be dispersed throughout the County and are not expected to result in level of service impacts during peak traffic periods.

The proposed project does not require any changes to existing regional air traffic activity.

The design features associated with the project would not increase hazards, considering the routine channel maintenance activities would not result in the development of new roadways.

The project would not affect emergency vehicle access.

The project would not reduce available parking within the project area.

There are no conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are no impacts to **Transportation/Traffic.**

17. <u>UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS</u>

Environmental Setting: Public utilities serving Plumas County include Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Coop, and Liberty Energy for electricity. Propane and heating oil are common fuel sources used in Plumas County by individual homes and businesses.

Wastewater treatment within the unincorporated County is provided by individual small wastewater systems with some areas served by sewage collection and treatment facilities operated by special districts, County Service Agencies (CSAs), and Community Service Districts (CSDs).

The County contracts with independent haulers for solid waste services.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Discussion: The project is restricted to the routine channel maintenance activities; therefore, the project would not involve wastewater treatment requirements.

The project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

Routine channel maintenance activities would result in the maintenance of drainage channels and ultimately would improve storm water drainage to the region.

No new storm water drainage facilities would be required as a result of routine channel maintenance activities.

The project would not increase water supply demand.

The project would not affect wastewater treatment.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as there are no impacts to **Utilities and Service Systems.**

18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Exhibits:

1. **Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening** prepared by North State Resources (now Stantec) – July 2017

The Desktop-Level Cultural Resources Screening prepared by North State Resources (now Stantec) – July 2017, referenced within this document is available for inspection and review by request at the Plumas County Department of Public Works, 1834 E. Main Street Quincy, CA 95971 – Telephone – (530) 283-6268.

Exhibit 1

County-Wide Routine Maintenance Program
Plumas County, California

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening

July 2017

Prepared for:
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NSR Project No 12.17700.002

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Appendices

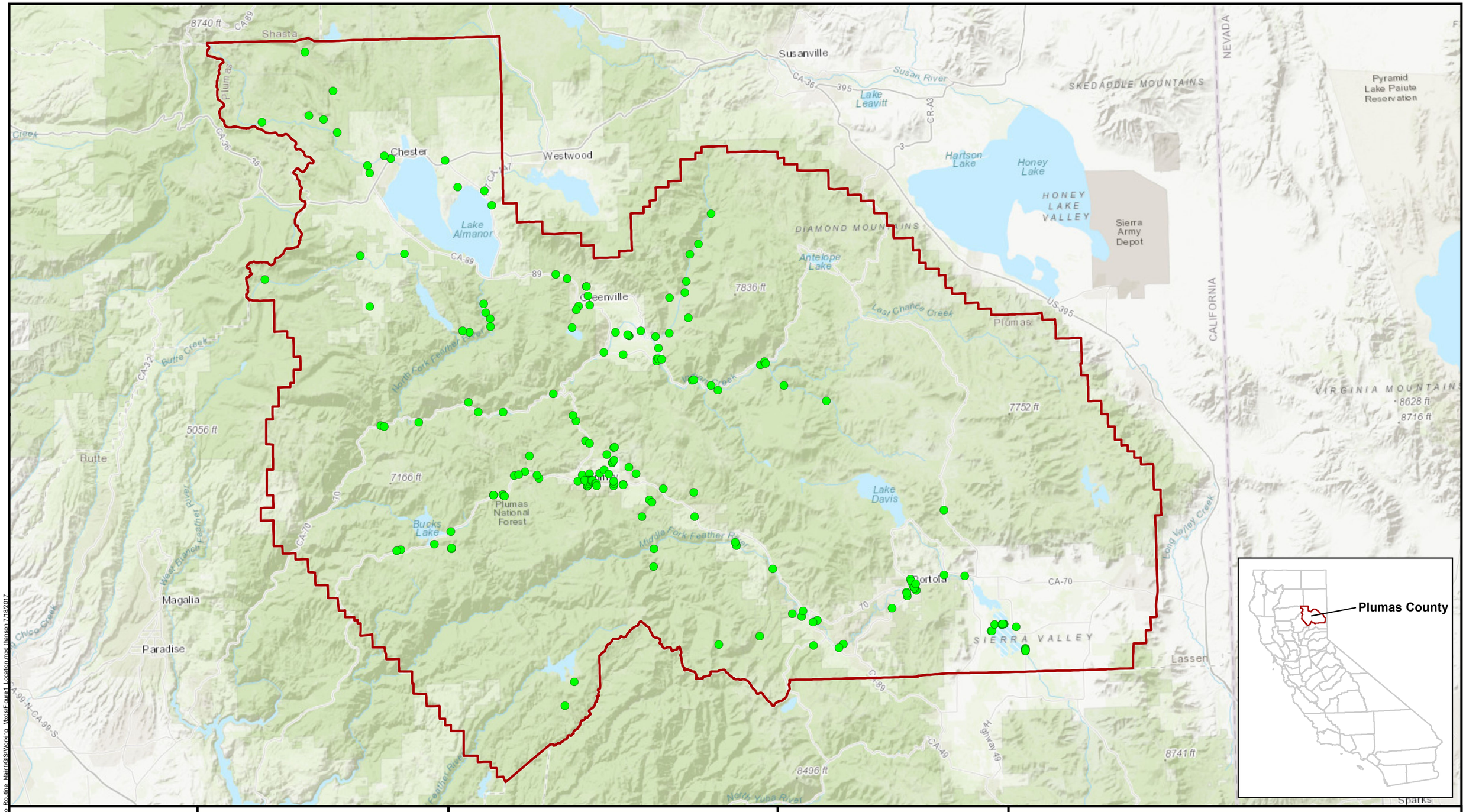
Chapter 1. Introduction

On behalf of Plumas County Public Works Department (County), North State Resources, Inc. (NSR) prepared this Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening report to evaluate the potential effects of county-wide routine maintenance activities (project) on sensitive biological resources.

1.1 Project Description

The County is required to perform regular routine maintenance of storm drainage facilities and water crossings at approximately 175 locations throughout Plumas County (Figure 1), generally within or adjacent to County roads. All of the maintenance locations are in watercourses or riparian habitats (stream/riparian zones) which may fall under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). As such, CDFW may require a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) to authorize the maintenance activities.

The County wishes to simplify and expedite the LSAA approval process by obtaining from CDFW a long-term (e.g., 12 year) Routine Maintenance LSAA that would allow for maintenance activities at various locations. Routine maintenance activities, or treatment types, are identified in Appendix A. The Biological Resources Screening Table included as Appendix B identifies each of the 175 specified locations where routine maintenance will be required, the type of structure that needs to be maintained, and the type of treatment (A through J as identified in Appendix A).



G:\Projects\12.17700.002 Plumas Co Routine Maint\GIS\Working\Mxd\Figure1 Location.mxd thanson 7/18/2017

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Basemap Source: Esri Online
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Projection: Tansverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983

Maintenance Location

Plumas County

N

0 3.5 7 14
Miles

1 in = 7 miles

County-Wide Routine Maintenance Program
Plumas County, California
Desktop-Level Technical Studies

Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity
July 2017

Chapter 2. Study Methods

2.1 Biological Resource Review

2.1.1 Database Search and Informational Review

Special-status plant and animal species and sensitive habitats that may occur in the stream/riparian zone within a 100-foot radius of the routine maintenance locations (study area) were determined, in part, by reviewing natural resource agency databases, literature, and other relevant sources. The following information sources were reviewed:

- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles for Plumas County;
- Aerial photographs of the project area and vicinity (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2016);
- Soil maps of Plumas County, including mapped ultramafic soils (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017);
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2017);
- USFWS list of endangered and threatened species and critical habitat that may occur in the vicinity of the proposed project (Appendix C);
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife CNDDB occurrence records for Plumas County (Appendix D);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) records for Plumas County;
- California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System (California Department of Fish and Game 2013);
- Other pertinent databases and literature, including the online *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (California Native Plant Society 2017) and *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et. al. 2012).

Lists of special-status species that could occur or are known to occur in the vicinity of the study area (Appendix E) were developed based on background research and refined through the desktop-level biological resources review.

2.1.2 Desktop-level Biological Resources Review

Data obtained during the database search and informational review were combined with a GIS dataset of the maintenance locations to conduct a desktop-level assessment of the potential for routine maintenance activities to result in adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources. A map set

illustrating the known biological resources present in the vicinity of each maintenance location is included as Appendix F. Current aerial imagery (e.g., 2016 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) and GoogleEarth) was used in conjunction with street-level imagery (e.g., Google Street View, Bing Streetside) to determine if any sensitive biological resources had potential to be present in the stream/riparian zone within a 100-foot radius of each maintenance location. All individual maintenance locations were reviewed in the context of the routine maintenance activities, the habitat characteristics present at each location, and the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources considering the nature and magnitude of anticipated site disturbance.

2.2 Biological Resources Impact Assessment

Using information obtained during the desktop reviews, each maintenance location was assessed to determine the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources in areas under CDFW jurisdiction (i.e. the stream/riparian zone). Each maintenance location was placed into one of the following four categories:

1. No potential for sensitive biological resources to be present;

2. Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts;

3. Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures;

4. There is a high potential for impacts on sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required.

Pertinent supporting information and justification for the impact determinations are included in the Biological Resources Screening Table included as Appendix B.

Chapter 3. Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of Existing Physical and Biological Conditions

3.1.1 Physical Conditions

Due to the large geographical extent of the study area over much of Plumas County, maintenance locations occur in a wide variety of physical conditions. Maintenance locations in the western portion of the county are in areas characterized by a Mediterranean climate with warm to hot summers with limited rainfall and moderate winters. Maintenance locations in the eastern portion of the county occur in areas with a Continental climate characterized by cool and dry summers, and cold and snowy winters (Peel et. al. 2007).

The majority of the maintenance locations are in the Sierra Nevada with smaller portions in the Cascade Range and Great Basin. The maintenance locations are almost exclusively within the Feather River watershed. Maintenance location 53, on Rabbit Creek in La Porte, is in the Yuba River watershed and is the only maintenance location outside of the Feather River watershed.

The geology of the study area is diverse and includes a wide variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary substrates. Granite and other intrusive igneous rocks are common in the Sierra Nevada while extrusive igneous rocks resulting from volcanic activity is common in the Cascade Range. Ultramafic rock in the form of serpentine occurs in low abundance in the study area primarily along Bucks Lake Road west of Meadow Valley (Natural Resource Conservation Service 2017).

Common land uses in the study area include agriculture (e.g., pasture), residential, and undeveloped lands. The land uses adjacent to each maintenance location are identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B).

3.1.2 Biological Conditions

Habitat Communities

Habitat communities in the study area were classified based on habitat descriptions provided in *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988) and determined during the desktop review.

Most maintenance locations occur in perennial or intermittent drainages. Perennial drainages are characterized by the presence of riverine habitat for the majority of the year while intermittent drainages may or may not have flowing water for long enough periods to support riverine habitat. A limited number of maintenance locations are in lacustrine habitat (e.g., lakes, seasonal ponds) with standing water present for some, or all, of the year.

Habitat communities at maintenance locations in the western portion of Plumas County are representative of habitats common in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Sierran mixed conifer forest is the most common terrestrial habitat in the western portion. These areas are dominated by conifers such as ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and white fir (*Abies concolor*) with lower cover of other trees such as California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) incense-cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*). Common shrubs include bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), and mountain whitethorn (*Ceanothus cordulatus*).

Maintenance locations in the eastern portion of Plumas County occur in Great Basin influenced habitats including eastside pine and sagebrush. Eastside pine habitat is heavily dominated by ponderosa pine with lower abundance of trees such as incense-cedar, Jeffrey pine, and white fir. Sagebrush habitat is also common in the eastern portion and is dominated by low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*) and silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*) with an herbaceous layer consisting of a variety of native and non-native plants such as cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), Idaho fescue (*Bromus idahoensis*), and medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*).

Riparian and wetland habitats common throughout the study area include montane riparian, fresh emergent wetland, and wet meadow. Montane riparian habitats are dominated by shrubs such as willows (*Salix* spp.) and mountain alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *tenuifolia*) with minimal cover of trees such as aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*). Fresh emergent wetlands are dominated by hydrophytic herbaceous plants such as broadleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and sedges (*Carex* spp.). Wet meadows are also dominated by hydrophytic herbaceous plants such as annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), fowl blue grass (*Poa palustris*), fowl mana grass (*Glyceria elata*), and fragile sheath sedge (*Carex fracta*).

Aquatic habitats are present at many of the maintenance locations in the form of riverine and lacustrine habitats. Intermittent and perennial streams in the study area provide habitat and resources for a wide variety of aquatic and terrestrial species. The flow characteristics, bed substrates, and associated vegetation of each stream vary based on their location in the study area and other environmental factors. Lacustrine habitat occurs at maintenance location 153 at Round Valley Reservoir and at a limited number of locations in American and Sierra valleys.

3.2 Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern and Special-status Species

3.2.1 Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

Rare Natural Communities

In addition to inventorying reported occurrences of special-status species, the CNDDB serves to inventory reported locations of rare natural communities. Rare natural communities are those communities that are of highly limited distribution, and may or may not contain rare, threatened, or endangered species. The CNDDB ranks natural communities according to their rarity and endangerment in California. A single record of northern vernal pool habitat in Sierra Valley

(Appendix F; Map 70) is the only rare natural community currently mapped by the CNDDB within 100 feet of any maintenance location (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016a). Despite the mapping of vernal pool habitat in this area, review of aerial imagery indicates that no vernal pools are present within 100 feet of the maintenance locations in this area.

Riparian Habitat

Riparian habitat is considered a sensitive natural community by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), CDFW, and the County and is present in the study area. In addition to providing habitat for many wildlife species, riparian areas provide shade, sediment, nutrient or chemical regulation, stream bank stability, and input for large woody debris or organic matter to the channel; which are necessary habitat elements for fish and other aquatic species. The study area contains montane riparian habitat at many maintenance locations.

Waters of the United States

Potential waters of the United States in the study area occur as wetlands and other waters. All maintenance locations are within 100 feet of potential waters of the United States. Fresh emergent and riparian wetlands are the most common wetland types in the study area with seasonal wetlands occurring less frequently. Other waters within 100 feet of maintenance locations include intermittent and perennial streams, ponds, lakes, and vegetated and unvegetated ditches.

Waters of the United States included in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) are shown on the biological resource maps in Appendix F.

3.2.2 Special-Status Plants

For the purpose of this evaluation, special-status plant species include plants that are (1) listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA); (2) designated as rare by the CDFW; (3) identified as state or federal candidate or proposed species for listing as threatened or endangered; and/or (4) have a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B.

A list of regionally occurring special-status plant species was compiled based on a review of pertinent literature, the USFWS species list, CNDDB and CNPS database records, and the desktop-level review. The status of each special-status plant species was verified using the *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016b) and the *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants of California* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016c). For each species, habitat requirements were assessed and compared to the habitats in the study area to determine if potential habitat occurs in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of the maintenance locations. Based on the habitat assessment, the study area provides potential habitat for 29 special-status plant species (Appendix E; Table 1). These plant species are further discussed in Chapter 4. For the purposes of this review, all plant species provided on the USFWS species list are included in this assessment, regardless of whether the study area provides potential habitat.

3.2.3 Special-Status Animals

Special-status animal species include species that are (1) listed as threatened or endangered under the CESA or the ESA; (2) proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered; (3) identified as state or federal candidates for listing as threatened or endangered; and/or (4) identified by the CDFW as Species of Special Concern or California Fully Protected Species.

A list of regionally occurring special-status animal species was compiled based on a review of pertinent literature, the USFWS species list, CNDDB database records, a query of the California Wildlife Habitats Relationship system, and the desktop-level review. The status for each special-status animal species was verified using the *Special Animals List* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016d) and the *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016e). For each species, habitat requirements were assessed and compared to the habitats in the study area to determine the species' potential to occur in or near the study area. Based on the habitat assessment, 29 special-status animal species were determined to potentially occur in the study area (Appendix E; Table 2). These special-status animal species are further discussed in Chapter 4. For the purposes of this review, all species provided on the USFWS species list are included in this assessment, regardless of whether the study area provides potential habitat.

Chapter 4. Results: Biological Resources Impact Assessment

4.1 Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

The study area contains montane riparian habitat and waters of the United States. These habitats and natural communities are of special concern and may be subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

4.1.1 Riparian Habitat and Waters of the United States

Riparian habitat generally includes the woody vegetation and cover structures associated with "natural" banks that function to provide shade; sediment, nutrient, and chemical regulation; stream bank stability; and input of woody debris and leaves that provide cover and serve as substrates for food-producing invertebrates. Montane riparian habitat is common along perennial and intermittent drainages and near lacustrine habitat at maintenance locations throughout the study area. Potential waters of the United States in the study area include fresh emergent, seasonal, and riparian wetlands, lakes, ponds, vegetated and unvegetated ditches, and perennial and intermittent streams. All maintenance locations are located near potential waters of the United States.

Potential Impacts

Riparian habitat may be temporarily or permanently impacted by the trimming or removal of vegetation and ground disturbance associated with proposed maintenance activities. Waters of the United States may be temporarily or permanently impacted by the alteration of bank characteristics, removal of overhanging vegetation, and temporary changes in water turbidity. Based on the existing conditions in the study area, with implementation of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures which may include, but not be limited to, the recommended environmental commitments included in Chapter 5, and the anticipated magnitude of maintenance-related disturbance of habitat, the effects of the project would be minimized. Further, the maintenance activities would not measurably reduce the extent or function of riparian habitat or waters of the United States in the area of any maintenance locations.

4.2 Special-Status Plants

Stream/riparian zones in the study area contain potential habitat for 29 special-status plants identified in Appendix E; Table 1. The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B) identifies all maintenance locations with potential habitat for special-status plant species in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet. No potential habitat or occurrences of state or federally listed plant species are anticipated to be impacted by the maintenance activities.

Potential Impacts

Ground disturbance and vegetation removal associated with maintenance activities may impact existing special-status plants if they are present in work areas. Special-status plants dependent on wetland or aquatic habitat may also be impacted through the alteration of these habitats through

maintenance activities (e.g., stream diversion, removal of sand, silt, or sediment). Appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, which may include, but not be limited to, the recommended environmental commitments included in Chapter 5 would minimize the potential for adverse impacts on special-status plants.

4.3 Special-Status Animals

The study area provides suitable habitat for 29 special-status wildlife species (Appendix E; Table 2). This includes the following species listed under CESA or ESA, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), fisher, West Coast DPS (*Pekania pennanti*), gray wolf (*Canis lupis*), great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), greater sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*), Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*), Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), and wolverine (*Gulo gulo*). The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B) identifies all maintenance locations with potential habitat for special-status animal species within 100 feet.

Potential aquatic habitat for special-status fish, amphibians, reptiles, and birds occurs in the study area in the form of wetlands and other waters (e.g., streams, rivers). Designated critical habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is present in the study area near Bucks Lake.

Potential terrestrial habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals occurs in montane riparian habitat and other natural habitats in and near to the study area. The natural habitats and other structures (e.g., existing bridges) provide potential roost sites for bats, and nesting and foraging habitat for various special-status birds, migratory birds, and raptors.

Potential Impacts

The routine maintenance activities could adversely affect special-status animals if individuals are present in project areas during implementation of maintenance activities. Potential direct effects include harassment, injury, and mortality of individuals due to equipment and vehicle traffic. Special-status species may also be affected if construction activities result in degradation of aquatic habitat and water quality due to erosion and sedimentation, accidental fuel leaks, and spills. In addition, loss of riverine and riparian habitat may have a negative impact on special-status species. However, due to the short duration and the limited area affected by individual maintenance activities, impacts on potential habitat for special-status wildlife species are anticipated to be relatively minor. Thus, with implementation of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, which may include, but not be limited to, the recommended environmental commitments described in Chapter 5, the routine maintenance activities are not anticipated to cause considerable adverse effects on special-status wildlife.

If special-status bird, migratory bird, or raptor species are nesting in or adjacent to the maintenance locations, disturbance during the breeding season could result in the loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. The project may also result in a small, temporary reduction of foraging and/or roosting habitat for sensitive bird species. However, due to the regional abundance of similar habitats, temporary habitat loss is not expected to result in an adverse effect on these species.

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Avoidance and Minimization Measures

5.1 Conclusion

Potential waters of the United States occur at each maintenance location. If a routine maintenance activity involves the permanent or temporary discharge of dredged or fill material into potential waters of the United States and is not covered under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(f) exemptions, the County may need to obtain CWA Section 404 authorization from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Special-status plants and animals that have the potential to occur and could be impacted by maintenance activities at each of the 175 maintenance locations are summarized in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B). Thirty five of these maintenance locations were determined to not provide habitat for any regionally occurring special-status species. For the remaining 140 locations, it was determined that although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can likely be avoided or minimized with the implementation of practical measures such as those provided in Section 5.2.

5.2 Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources identified in Chapter 4, the County may implement measures such as those listed below, which include General Measures to be applied to all maintenance locations and Biological Measures for specific maintenance locations. These measures were developed in the context of the routine maintenance activities, the habitat characteristics present at each individual maintenance location, and the potential for adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources considering the nature and magnitude of anticipated site disturbance. The Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B) includes the Biological Measures applicable to individual maintenance locations.

Recommended Environmental Commitments – General Measures	
ENV 1. Worker Environmental Training	The County shall develop an Environmental Training Program for routine maintenance activities and the environmental training shall be provided to all county personnel and contractors that perform maintenance activities. The training will provide an overview of the identification and ecology of potentially occurring special-status species, applicable federal and state environmental laws protecting sensitive resources (e.g., ESA, CESA, Fish and Game Code), appropriate measures to be implemented to minimize or avoid impacts on sensitive resources, and potential penalties for non-compliance. The training shall include written materials (e.g., biological resource

	field guide for maintenance activities) that are provided to attendees and to be kept onsite when performing maintenance activities. The training shall also include instruction on how to perform pre-maintenance activity inspections for special-status species, nesting birds, and roosting bats; how to complete appropriate documentation (e.g., form documenting environmental inspection); and guidelines on when inspections can be conducted by maintenance personnel and when a professional (e.g., qualified biologist) should be contacted (e.g., habitat for federal or state-listed species is present and the habitat will be disturbed by the maintenance activities). The Environmental Training Program shall be updated as necessary (e.g., changes in species designation or regulatory requirements) and "refresher training" should be provided to personnel that have previously received the training (e.g., every 1–2 years).
ENV 2. Nesting Bird Inspection All birds protected under MBTA	If maintenance activities are proposed during the avian breeding season (March 1 through August 31), the work location will be thoroughly examined for active bird nests (i.e., bird actively building nest, nest with eggs or young) within 14 days prior to performing maintenance. The inspection will also include visually searching accessible areas surrounding the work location for bird nests. The distance of the search buffers surrounding the work location will be established based on the nature of the maintenance activities and the potential to disturb nearby nests (e.g., activities that generate loud noise or require presence of people and equipment for a long duration should have larger search buffers). Typical search buffers surrounding work locations are 75 feet for passerines and 250 feet for raptors. Results of the inspection will be documented for the County's files. If any active nests are detected, the County will implement measures to avoid disturbance to the nests in coordination with CDFW (e.g., establishing disturbance-free buffers or postponing maintenance activities until after the nest has fledged and is no longer active).
ENV 3. Wildlife Encountered	Any fish or wildlife encountered during maintenance activities shall be allowed to leave the area on its own accord and will not be harmed or harassed.
ENV 4. Open Excavations	All open excavations shall be covered at the end of each work day or a ramp shall be placed in the excavation at 30 degrees or less to provide an escape ramp for any wildlife that may fall into the excavation. Suitable escape ramps include wood planks or sloping the excavation wall to create a ramp. At the beginning of construction the following day, the excavation will be examined for the presence of wildlife. If present, the animal will be allowed to move out of the excavation on its own accord via the escape ramp or additional ramps may be installed to provide

	other escape opportunities.
ENV 5. Vegetation Removal	Only the minimum amount of vegetation shall be removed to facilitate maintenance. Vegetation will be removed by hand (e.g., chain saw) to the extent feasible and will not include trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 4 inches or greater, unless authorized by CDFW. Removed vegetation may be disposed of at an off-site facility or chipped and broadcast in uplands for erosion control. Fallen trees, larger limbs, or other larger woody debris may be used for bank stabilization or to enhance wildlife habitat. No herbicides or pesticides shall be used without prior authorization from CDFW.
ENV 6. Instream Maintenance Activities	To the extent feasible, instream maintenance activities should be conducted during the dry season (typically June 1 to October 31) to minimize potential water quality impacts associated with the activity and to avoid impacts on spawning fish. The upstream and downstream limits of maintenance activities shall be clearly marked in the field prior to work. If a change in stream gradient occurs as a result of maintenance activities, the gradient shall be restored to as close as possible to its original contours.
ENV 7. Stream Diversion	If work must occur in a flowing waterway, the stream flow will be diverted around the work area using materials such as a sandbag barrier, water bladder dams and/or temporary culvert. A water diversion plan shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW for CDFW approval. Installation of the diversion should begin at the downstream end and work upstream. The diversion should be constructed to allow water to continue flowing downstream at the same or similar flow rate as the natural stream to maintain and support downstream aquatic life. Once maintenance is complete, the temporary diversion shall be removed. Removal of diversion materials should generally start at the downstream end and working up.
ENV 8. Erosion Control	Suitable erosion and sediment control materials including weed-free fiber rolls, silt fencing, sand bags, or constructed berms shall be installed as appropriate before maintenance, and should be maintained throughout all work activities to prevent sediment run off into nearby waterways or wetlands. Products with plastic monofilament or cross joints in the netting that are bound/stitched (such as found in straw wattles/fiber rolls and some erosion control blankets) which may cause entrapment of wildlife, shall not be allowed.
ENV 9. Bank Stabilization	Rock, gravel, or other materials shall not be imported or taken from the bed or banks of a stream or wetland, except as authorized by CDFW. Importing fill material into a waterway or wetland may require additional permitting (i.e., CWA Section 404 & 401 permitting). Rock slope protected areas above the streams ordinary high water mark may be maintained with new rock material and shall not exceed the dimensions of the original

	installation or the original natural topographic contours. Any imported material shall consist of clean, silt-free gravel or rock.
ENV 10. Site Restoration	All disturbed areas shall be re-contoured to match preexisting conditions and as needed shall be revegetated to promote restoration of the area. Native species shall be used to revegetate disturbed areas to the extent feasible. No non-native invasive species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (www.cal-ipc.org) shall be used for revegetation.
ENV 11. Litter and Debris	Work locations shall be kept clean. All litter and debris including discarded food items shall be properly disposed of and removed on a daily basis.
ENV 12. Hazardous Materials	All substances that may be hazardous to aquatic life (e.g., gasoline, paint, asphalt) shall be properly stored and disposed of. These substances shall not be placed in areas where they could potentially run-off into a water way or other aquatic site. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be installed and functional to ensure hazardous material do not enter a water way or other aquatic site. Spill cleanup and containment kits shall be onsite as necessary.
Recommended Environmental Commitments – Biological Measures	
BIO 1. Burrow/Den Inspection Southern long-toed salamander Burrowing owl Sierra Nevada mountain Beaver American badger Sierra Nevada red fox Gray wolf Wolverine Fisher Ringtail	The following environmental commitment applies to locations providing habitat for southern long-toed salamander, burrowing owl, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, and American badger. Prior to maintenance activities where ground disturbance or vegetation removal is proposed, maintenance personnel shall inspect the work location for wildlife burrows and dens. All burrows and dens shall be avoided during maintenance activities. If complete avoidance is not feasible, a qualified biologist shall evaluate the burrow/den for potential to provide habitat for special-status species. If any burrows or dens have the potential to provide habitat for special-status species and will be impacted by maintenance activities, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW.
BIO 2. Amphibian Inspection Southern long-toed salamander Cascade frog	The following environmental commitment applies to locations providing potential habitat for southern long-toed salamander and cascade frog (Appendix B). If maintenance activities are proposed during the amphibian breeding season (March 1 through August 31) and standing or flowing water is present, the work location shall be inspected for amphibians prior to performing maintenance. The search effort will be performed from areas adjacent to aquatic habitats and will include searching for all life stages (i.e., egg masses, tadpoles, larvae, juveniles, and adults). The search will cover the work area and all aquatic habitat within 50 feet, access permitting. If the inspection requires walking or wading within aquatic habitats due to steeply sloped banks, dense vegetation, or other

	concerns, the County will implement the most current *CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols* for decontaminating field equipment prior to and after entering the aquatic habitat to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. If any special-status amphibians, egg masses or tadpoles/larvae are found within the work area, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., postponing maintenance activities until after the aquatic habitat is no longer occupied).
BIO 3. Nesting Bird Inspection The following special-status bird species; Northern goshawk Short-eared owl Burrowing owl Northern harrier Black tern Olive-sided flycatcher Yellow-breasted chat Yellow warbler California spotted owl Yellow-headed blackbird	If maintenance activities are proposed during the avian breeding season (March 1 through August 31), the work location will be thoroughly examined for active bird nests (i.e., bird actively building nest, nest with eggs or young) within 14 days prior to performing maintenance. The inspection will also include visually searching accessible areas surrounding the work location for bird nests. The distance of the search buffers surrounding the work location will be established based on the nature of the maintenance activities and the potential to disturb nearby nests (e.g., activities that generate loud noise or require presence of people and equipment for a long duration should have larger search buffers). Typical search buffers surrounding work locations are 75 feet for passerines and 250 feet for raptors. Results of the inspection will be documented for the County's files. If any active nests are detected, the County will implement measures to avoid disturbance to the nests in coordination with CDFW (e.g., establishing disturbance-free buffers or postponing maintenance activities until after the nest has fledged and is no longer active).
BIO 4. Bat Roost Inspection Pallid bat Townsend's big-eared bat	Prior to maintenance activities at bridges providing roosting habitat for bats as identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B), the bridge shall be inspected for signs of roosting bats. The effort will include visually inspecting cracks and crevices in the bridge for bats and visually examining areas under the bridge for urine stain and guano. If any roosting bats are found, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., postponing maintenance activities until roosts are no longer occupied).
BIO 5. Special-Status Plant Inspection Non-federal and state listed species	For maintenance locations where habitat for special-status plants may occur as identified in the Biological Resources Screening Table (Appendix B), maintenance personnel shall inspect the work location for special-status plants prior to conducting maintenance activities. If special-status plants are found or are suspected to occur, they shall be avoided during maintenance activities. If complete avoidance is not feasible, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., save and replace topsoil with seed bank).

BIO 6. Qualified Biologist Federal- and State-listed Species Surveys/Habitat Assessments Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, Swainson's hawk, willow flycatcher, greater sandhill crane, bald eagle, bank swallow, great gray owl, and federal and state listed plants.	
BIO 6a. Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog	Prior to maintenance activities at locations identified as potential habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, a qualified biologist will conduct an amphibian survey of the work location following *A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians* (Fellers and Freel 1995). The most current *CDFW Aquatic Invasive Species Disinfection/Decontamination Protocols* for decontaminating field equipment will be used prior to and after the survey to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. If any Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs or other special-status amphibians are found during the survey, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW and USFWS.
BIO 6b. Swainson's Hawk	If maintenance activities are proposed during the Swainson's hawk breeding season (April 1 through July 31) and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb Swainson's hawks nests should they be present in or near the project area, a qualified biologist will conduct a survey for nesting Swainson's hawk. The survey shall cover the work location and surrounding area (up to 0.5 mile as needed to detect any nests that could be subject to disturbance). If any active Swainson's hawk nests are found, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., disturbance-free buffers, biological monitoring, postponing maintenance activities until the nest is no longer active).
BIO 6c. Willow Flycatcher	Maintenance activities within or adjacent to potential willow flycatcher (WIFL) habitat should be conducted outside of the breeding season (May 1 through August 31) to the extent feasible. If maintenance activities are proposed during the breeding season and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb nests should they be present in or near the project area, a qualified biologist shall conduct a WIFL habitat evaluation and if habitat is present, the biologist will perform a WIFL survey following the current survey protocol, *A Willow Flycatcher Survey Protocol for California* (Bombay et al. 2000). If willow flycatchers are present, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW. If maintenance activities require the removal of riparian shrubs (e.g., willows) from areas identified as potential WIFL habitat, the County will seek CDFW approval prior to removing the vegetation.
BIO 6d. Focused Nesting Bird Surveys Greater sandhill crane Bald eagle Bank swallow	If maintenance activities are proposed during the breeding season for state-listed bird species (March 1 through August 31) and there is a potential for maintenance activities to disturb nests should they be present in or near the project area, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for these species within

Great gray owl	7 days prior to the County initiating maintenance activities. The survey effort will cover the work area and surrounding area (up to 0.25 mile as needed to detect any nests that could be subject to disturbance). If any active nests are found during the survey, the County shall implement avoidance and minimization measures in coordination with CDFW (e.g., disturbance-free buffers, biological monitoring, postponing maintenance activities until the nest is no longer active).

Chapter 6. References

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Appendix A Routine Maintenance Activities

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Treatment Types

A. Debris or obstruction removal. The Permittee may remove debris, trash, rubbish, beaver dams, flood-deposited woody and herbaceous vegetation, downed trees, dead trees, branches, and associated debris that substantially obstruct (or could obstruct) water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures. Debris removal may occur in creeks, channels, detention basins, dams, boat ramps, docks, and trails.

B. Beaver dam removal. The Permittee may remove beaver dams and associated debris that substantially obstructs (or could obstruct) water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures. Beaver dam removal may occur by use of hand tools and heavier equipment if needed. For beaver dam removal purposes a "project" is defined as the removal of beaver dams within the same watercourse within 30 days. This does not include the installation of beaver deterrent structures that may substantially alter the bed, bank or channel within the project area.

C. Silt, sand, or sediment removal. The Permittee may remove or displace silt, sand, gravel, or sediment in the immediate vicinity (within 100 feet of natural channels and within 250 feet of un-vegetated altered channels) of man-made facilities or structures that obstruct water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, or could damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures.

D. Vegetation control in channels, banks or levees. The Permittee may cut or mow grasses, shrubs, and woody growth to maintain the design capacity of floodways. The Permittee may cut, trim, or remove the lower branches of large trees to facilitate site inspections and maintain channel capacity. The Permittee may remove dead trees, dying trees, and new trees less than 4-inches diameter at breast height (dbh) to maintain channel capacity and prevent erosion. The Permittee may remove non-native vegetation to maintain channel capacity and improve native habitat.

E. Minor erosion control work. The Permittee may slope, place earthen fill, and install rocks, and gabions, apply gunite, or take other necessary measures to control erosion on previously unrevetted banks. Such work shall not exceed an area of 100 linear feet or 0.2 acres (which ever area is smaller). For purposes of placement of rock slope protection or shot-crete application as bank erosion control, individual project sites must be separated by a distance of at least 1,500 feet of the same tributary.

F. Channel alignment and levee maintenance. At locations where property and Permittee facilities are at risk, the Permittee may maintain the current channel alignments to prevent creeks and drainages from altering course during large storm events. Activities may include the strategic addition of rock slope protection armoring, removal of sediment, etc. to the channel in order to maintain the current creek alignment. Such work shall not exceed an area of 100 linear feet or 0.2 acres. Individual project sites must be separated by a distance of at least 1,500 feet of the same tributary.

G. Repair of facilities. Permittee may remove or repair culverts, inlets, manholes, above ground utilities, or other facilities within areas of CDFW jurisdiction. Repairing facilities may require the trimming or removal of vegetation, displacement of sediments and/or placement of materials within creeks, channels and basins, man hole lining, flushing, vactoring, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspections, horizontal directional drilling, jack & bore, and open trenching.

H. Geotechnical sampling. Permittee may obtain core samples and conduct other minor geotechnical testing in support of these maintenance activities, provided such work does not adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

I. Temporary water diversions. To minimize sedimentary effects to the channels and waterways, temporary water diversions will be utilized as necessary. Dewatering is anticipated to occur at some locations.

J. Bridge washing, graffiti removal and painting. Permittee may clean, wash, and paint structures such as bridges within the Departments jurisdiction. Containment measures will be used to prevent deleterious material from entering State waters and avoid adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

Appendix B Biological Resource Screening Table

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Program
Biological Resource Screening Table
Review of Findings for Maintenance Locations and 100-foot Radius

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
0	CR 414 Cross Culvert at Clear Creek	Culvert	A C	4	23	UN, RE	MR, MC, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, california spotted owl, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 6		CNDDB record for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog and Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.
1	CR 414 Jack's Ditch (Irrigation)	Culvert	A C D	4	23	RE	RU, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, california spotted owl			BIO 3, BIO 6		CNDDB record for wolverine.
2					23									Same as location 0
3					23									Same as location 1
4	9C-0146 Schneider Creek Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	23	UN, RE	MR, RU, MC, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, california spotted owl, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		CNDDB record for wolverine.
5	CR 414 Bucks Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	24	UN	MR, RV, MC	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort, and alder buckthorn is present on the edges of Bucks Creek, suitable habitat for northern coralroot is present in wet areas adjacent to the creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, California spotted owl, bald eagle, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		CNDDB record for Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.
6	9C-0140 Haskins Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	25	UN, RE	MR, RV, LK, MC	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, northwestern moonwort, and alder buckthorn is present adjacent to Haskins Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, bald eagle, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog designated Critical Habitat SUBUNIT 1B. CNDDB record for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher and Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.
7	CR 423 Cross Culvert at CR 429	Culvert	A C E I	4	25	UN	MR, MC, RV	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, northwestern moonwort, and alder buckthorn is present adjacent to South Fork Haskins Creek, and suitable habitat for northern coralroot is present in wet areas adjacent to the creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, southern long-toed salamander, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, olive-sided flycatcher, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog designated Critical Habitat SUBUNIT 1B. CNDDB record for willow flycatcher and Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.
8	Joyce Court Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	4	25	UN, RE	MR, MC, RV	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present adjacent to South Fork Haskins Creek, suitable habitat for northern coralroot is present in wet areas adjacent to the creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, southern long-toed salamander, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 5, BIO 6		CNDDB record for Sierra Nevada mountain beaver. Nearby records of California spotted owl.
9	9C-0161 Grizzly Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	26	UN	MR, MC, RV, RU	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort is present adjacent to Grizzly Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, California spotted owl, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, Pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5,BIO 6		CNDDB record for Sierra Nevada mountain beaver. Nearby records of California spotted owl.
10	Little Grizzly Creek Bottomless Arch	Culvert	A C E I	4	26	UN	MR, MC, RV, RU	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort is present adjacent to Little Grizzly Creek and suitable habitat for northern coralroot is present in wet areas adjacent to the creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, California spotted owl, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
11	9C-0039 Spanish Ranch Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	22	UN, AG	MC, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, greater sandhill crane, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
12	9C-0148 Snake Lake Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	22	UN	MC, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
13	9C-0038 Spanish Ranch Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	22	UN	MC, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
14	CR 411 Slate Creek MultiPlate Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	4	22	UN	MC, MR, RV	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort is present adjacent to Slate Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog,			BIO 5, BIO 6		

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
15	CR 435 Waupunsie Crk	Channel	A D E F I	4	21	UN	MC, MR, RV	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort is present adjacent to Waupunsie Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, California northern spotted owl, northern goshawk			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
16	9C-0021 Bucks Lake Rd over Rock Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	22	UN	MC, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
17	CR 411 Gansner Creek Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	4	37	RE	MC, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
18	Span. Crk.@Gansner Park-Control Beaver Dams Begin	Channel	B	4	37	UN, RE	MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3, BIO 6		No suitable habitat for special-status plant species between maintenance points 18 and 19. This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
19	Span. Crk.@Gansner Park-Control Beaver Dams End	Channel	B	4	37	UN, RE	MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3, BIO 6		No suitable habitat for special-status plant species between maintenance points 18 and 19. This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
20	Alder St RCB at QES	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	38	RE	UR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
21	Paved Ditch @ QES	Channel	A D G J	4	38	RE	UR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
22	Boyle Crk Channel at QES	Channel	A C D F G	4	38	RE	UR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
23	Boyle Crk Channel at Oddie Way	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	RE	UR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
24	Boyle Crk Channel n/o SR70	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	RE, CO	UR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
25	QcyRR Path Channel	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	CO	UR, RU, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
26	QcyRR Path Channel	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	RE	UR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
27	Qcy RR Path Channel -West end	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	CO	UR, RU, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
28	Lindan Ave Channel	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	CO	UR, RU, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
29	QcyRR Path Channel at Lindan Ave	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	RE	UR, RU, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
30	QcyRR Path Channel East End	Channel	A D E F I	4	37	RE	UR, RU, MR, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
31	Inlet to CMP under Les Schwab	Culvert	A C E I	4	37	CO	UR, RU, ES	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife species	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
32	inlet to Nugget Ln. open channel	Channel	A D E F I	4	38	RE, CO	UR, RU, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
33	Inlet to Nugget Lane Drainage system	Culvert	A C E I	4	38	RE	RU, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
34	Mill Creek RCB Inlet at QcyPW Yard	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	40	CO	RU, ES, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
35	Mill Creek Channel in Quincy PW yard	Channel	A D E F I	4	40	CO, RE	RU, ES, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
36	Mill Creek RCB Outlet at QcyPW yard	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	40	CO	RU, ES, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
37	CR 405 Mill Creek Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	40	CO, RE	RU, ES, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
38	Ditch between Pine and Clough - EQ	Channel	A D E F I	4	40	RE	RU, ES, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
39	Ditch between Pine and Clough - EQ	Channel	A D E F I	4	40	RE	RU, ES, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
40	CR 406 Cross culvert n/o Lee Rd.	Culvert	A C E I	4	37	RE, AG	RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
41	CR 406 Mill Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	37	AG	RU, ES	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
42	CR 406 Double RCB near Galeppi Ranch	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	39	AG	RU, LK, FW	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
43	9C-0031 CR 406 over Greenhorn Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	36	AG	RU, RV, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	Bank swallow, greater sandhill crane, northern harrier, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
44	CR 406 Culvert Xing s/o Chandler Rd	Culvert	A C E I	4	36	AG	RU, RV, MR, FW	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
45	9C-0037 Chandler Rd. Bridge over Spanish Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	36	AG	RU, RV, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	Bank swallow, greater sandhill crane, northern harrier, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
46	9C-0101 Oakland Camp Rd. Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	36	UN	RV, MR, MC	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
47	Oakland Camp-Low Water Xing	Channel	A D E F I	4	36	UN	RV, MR, MC	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet habitat at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
48	CR 404 Chandler Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	39	RE, AG	RV, RU, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
49	CR 404 Taylor Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	39	RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
50	CR 511 3rd Thompson Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	55	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	California spotted owl, northern goshawk			BIO 3		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. No potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
51	CR 511 1st Thompson Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	54	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 6		
52	9C-0004 CR 511 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	56	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4		Wild and Scenic River
53	CR 511 Rabbit Crk Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	LP	28	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3, BIO 6		
54	9C-0005 CR511 over Nelson Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	57	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
55	CR 511 2nd Thompson Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	54	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
56	9C-0006 CR205 Bridge over EBNFFR at Paxton	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	33	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4		
57	9C-0032 Twain Store Rd. Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	20	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
58	9C-0033 Virgilia Depot Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	19	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
59	9C-0058 Rush Creek Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	19	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4,		
60	9C-0041 Rich Bar Rd Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	18	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4		
61	9C-0042 over NFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	17	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, hardhead, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4		
62	CR 417 Culvert Xing at Fern Creek	Culvert	A C E I	4	17	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3,		
63	9C-0007 over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	48	UN, AG	RV, MR, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma is present within 100 feet of this maintenance location in open meadow habitat and suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet areas near Indian Creek.	Willow flycatcher, bank swallow, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
64	CR 207 Hough Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	2	48	UN, RE	RU, ES, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
65	Taylor Crk Culverts at Main St Taylorsville	Culvert	A C E I	2	49	RE	RU, ES	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
66	Inlet to Taylor Crk Drain System Taylorsville	Channel	A D E F I	2	49	RE	RU, MC, ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
67	Mill Race Xing on Main in Taylorsville	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	2	49	RE	MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		
68	9C-0009 Taylorsville Br over Indian Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	49	UN	MR, RV	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet areas near Indian Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
69	9C-0092 CR 113 Bridge over Hosselkus Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	50	UN, AG	ES, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma is present within 100 feet of this maintenance location in open meadow habitat.	Pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4, BIO 5		

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
70	9C-0030 CR 113 Bridge over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	50	UN	RV, MR, MD, MC	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet areas near Indian Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
71	9C-0010 CR 111 over Indian Crk - Flournoy	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	51	UN	RV, MR, MC	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet areas near Indian Creek.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
72	CR 111 Culvert Xing at Red Clover Crk Ranch Subd	Culvert	A C E I	2	51	UN, RE	MC, ES	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
73	CR 111A Culvert Xing in Red Clover Crk Ranch Subd	Culvert	A C E I	2	51	UN, RE	MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife species	X				
74	9C-0011 CR111 Bridge over Red Clover Crk (Drum)	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	52	UN	RV, MC, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4		
75	9C-0136 CR 111 Bridge over Red Clover Crk (Notson)	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	53	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present in wet areas near Red Clover Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		A CNDDB occurrence of Sheldon's sedge is located along Red Clover Creek on the upstream and downstream side of the bridge. A field survey is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of this occurrence and to assess potential impacts from proposed maintenance activities.
76	New Bridge - FHWA on CR 111 at Crocker Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	68	UN	ES, SG, EP, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, Santa Lucia dwarf rush, and sticky pyrrocoma is located within 100 feet of this location.	Gray wolf, wolverine, Sierra Nevada red fox, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 5		A CNDDB occurrence of Sheldon's sedge is located within close proximity to this maintenance location.
77	9C-0002 CR 109 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	69	UN, AG	RV, SG, MR, FW	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush and sticky pyrrocoma is located within 100 feet of this location.	Yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		CNDDB occurrences of Santa Lucia dwarf rush and sticky pyrrocoma are located within 100 feet of this location. A field survey is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of these species and to assess potential impacts from proposed maintenance activities.
78	9C-0079 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	RV, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
79	9C-0109 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	UN, AG	LK, FW, RU	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, yellow-headed blackbird, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
80	9C-0110 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	UN, AG	LK, FW	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier,black tern, yellow-headed blackbird, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
81		Culvert		1	70	AG	SG, FW, ES	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, yellow-headed blackbird, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
82	9C-0075 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	ES, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
83	9C-0076 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	ES, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier,black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
84	9C-0080 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	RV, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
85	9C-0078 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	RV, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
86	9C-0077 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG	ES, FW, RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		Although this location is within a Northern Vernal Pool rare natural community CNDDB occurrence, there is no vernal pool habitat within 100 feet of the maintenance location.
87	9C-0111 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	70	AG, UN	RU, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed occurs in messic areas in the sagebrush habitat adjacent to the road and culvert.	Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 5		Labeled as a bridge but this is a culvert not a bridge. Correct location?

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88	9C-0086 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	71	AG, UN	LK, MD, FW, RU	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
89	9C-0087 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	71	AG, UN	RV, MD, FW, RU	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
90	9C-0088 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	71	AG, UN	ES, MD, FW, RU	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, yellow-headed blackbird, black tern, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
91	9C-0139 over Grizzly Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	69	RE, UN	MR, RV, RU, FW, SG	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, Sheldon's sedge, and sticky pyrrocoma is located within 100 feet of this location.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
92	CR 114 Culvert Xing at Semaphore Rd	Culvert	A C E I	1	66	RE	ES, MR, EP, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		
93	9C-0134 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	64	UN	RV, MR, EP, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located in wet habitat along the Middle Fork Feather River at this location.	Yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
94	CR 506 Smith Creek Xing	Culvert	A C E I	5	64	UN, RE	ES, MR, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pyrrocoma is located along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		The sticky pyrrocoma CNDDB occurrence at this location was most recently seen in 1998 and is described as being directly off the road in a small, rocky drainage. The proposed maintenance activities may impact this species if it is present. A field survey is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of this occurrence and to assess potential impacts from proposed maintenance activities.
95	CR 520 Bonta Creek Xing	Culvert	A C E I	5	64	UN, RE	ES, EP, RU, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		A Sheldon's sedge CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 200 feet south of this maintenance location.
96	CR 115 Xing at C-Road	Culvert	A C E I	5	65	UN	ES, EP, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
97	9C-0057 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	65	UN, RE	RV, MR, RU, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located in wet habitat along the Middle Fork Feather River at this location.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
98	9C-0141 over Frazier Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	65	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
99	CR 521 Culvert Xings	Culvert	A C E I	5	64	UN, AG	ES, MR, EP, RU, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	Yellow warbler			BIO 3, BIO 5		
100	CR 506 Multiplate Xing at CR 502	Culvert	A C E I	5	64	UN	ES, MR, EP, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is located along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		A Sheldon's sedge CNDDB occurrence is located at this location was most recently seen in 1992 and is described as being in a small meadow in the drainage south of the road. The proposed maintenance activities may impact this species if it is present. A field survey is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of this occurrence and to assess potential impacts from proposed maintenance activities.
101	CR 506 Culvert Xing @ Johnsville Museum	Culvert	A C E I	5	63	UN, RE	ES, MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
102	CR 507 East Jamison Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	5	62	UN	ES, MC, MD, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn, yellow willowherb, upswept moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, southern long-toed salamander, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		This location appears to be on East Nelson Creek, not Jamison Creek.
103	9C-0095 CR 515 over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	61	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
104	9C-0149 CR 508B over MFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	60	UN	RV, MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
105	9C-0153 CR 509 over Long Valley Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	5	60	UN, RE	RV, MR, RU, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present along the ephemeral drainage at this location.	Yellow warbler			BIO 3, BIO 5		This maintenance location appear to be mapped incorrectly and may be 550 feet north at bridge. The location of Long Valley Creek is mapped incorrectly in this area.
106	9C-0151 Railroad St. Br. over Estray Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	59	RE	RV, MR, EP, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4		

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
107	CR 401 Squirrel Crk Xing	Culvert	A C E I	4	58	UN	RV, MR, MC	Suitable habitat for caribou coffeeberry is present at this location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		A caribou coffeeberry CNDDB occurrence is located in proximity to this location and was most recently seen in 2009. The proposed maintenance activities may impact this species if it is present. A field survey is recommended to confirm the presence or absence of this occurrence and to assess potential impacts from proposed maintenance activities.
108	CR 402 Massack Crk at RR UnderXing	Culvert	A C E I	4	54	UN	ES, MC, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
109	9C-0008 CR 211 Bridge over Indian Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	49	UN, AG	RV, MR, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pyrrocoma is present in wet areas near Indian Creek at this location.	Bank swallow, greater sandhill crane, northern harrier, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
110	9C-0012 Deadfall Lane Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	46	UN, AG	RV, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pyrrocoma is present in wet areas near Lights Creek at this location.	Bank swallow, greater sandhill crane, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
111	CR214 Forman Ravine Xing culverts	Culvert	A C E I	2	46	AG, RE	ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		
112	9C-0145 CR214 over Peters Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	45	UN, AG	ES, RU, EP	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4		
113	9C-0044 CR213 Bridge over Lights Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	44	UN	RV, MR, RU, SG, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pyrrocoma is present in wet areas near Lights Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
114	9C-0056 CR213 Bridge over Lights Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	42	UN	MR, RV, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and alder buckthorn is present near Lights Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
115	9C-0068 CR213 Bridge over Lights Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	42	UN	MR, RV, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and alder buckthorn is present near Lights Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
116	9C-0069 CR213 Bridge over EB Lights Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	41	UN	MR, RV, EP	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and alder buckthorn is present near Lights Creek.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
117	9C-0029 CR 206 over Indian Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	47	UN, AG	RV, RU, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pryrrocoma is present near Indian Creek.	Bank swallow, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
118	9C-0053 CR 206 over Flood Control Channel	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	47	UN, AG	RV, RU, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pryrrocoma is present near Indian Creek.	Bank swallow, greater sandhill crane, northern harrier, yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
119	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	2	47	AG	RU, FW, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pryrrocoma is present within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
120	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	2	47	AG	RU, FW, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pryrrocoma is present within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
121	CR 206 Stampfli Lane Shoulders and Wetlands	Channel	D	2	47	AG	RU, FW, MD	Suitable habitat for sticky pryrrocoma is present within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier			BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
122	North Valley Rd 9' CMP Williams Crk	Culvert	A C E I	2	30	AG, RE	MC, MR, ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		
123	CR219 Cross Culvert at Willaims Crk	Culvert	A C E I	2	30	UN, RE	MC, MR, ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
124	Willaims Creek Rd - Upper Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	2	30	UN, RE	MC, MR, ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Mapped at the same location as 123. Duplicate?
125	9C-0015 South Main over Wolf Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	31	RE	MR, MC, RV, RU	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present near Wolf Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
126	9C-0074 CR203 Bridge over N.Canyon Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	31	RE, UN	MR, MC, RV	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present near North Canyon Creek.	Yellow warbler, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
127	9C-0131 CR202 Bridge over Wolf Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	29	UN	MR, MC, RV	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present near Wolf Creek.	Willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
128	9C-0016 CR202 Bridge over Wolf Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	29	UN	MR, MC, RV	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge is present near Wolf Creek.	Pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4, BIO 5		
129	9C-0043 Seneca Rd Bridge NFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	16	UN	MR, RV, MC	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along the North Fork Feather River.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
130	Seneca Rd Owl Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	16	UN	MR, RV, MC	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn, upswept moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, northern goshawk, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5		

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
131	Seneca Rd Clear Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	16	UN	MR, RV, MC	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn, upswept moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, northern goshawk, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5		
132	CR 308 Culvert Xings at Shangrila Crk	Culvert	A C E I	3	14	UN	MR, ES, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, alder buckthorn, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, southern long-toed salamander, Great gray owl, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
133	9C-0062 CR307 over Butt Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	11	UN	MR, RV, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, alder buckthorn, dwarf resin birch, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
134	9C-0072 CR 308 over Soldiers Meadow Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	12	UN	MR, RV, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, alder buckthorn, dwarf resin birch, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, great gray owl, Sierra Nevada mountain beaver, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		
135	9C-0063 CR 307 over Yellow Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	13	UN	RV, MD, RU	Suitable habitat for dwarf resin birch is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, greater sandhill crane, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 5, BIO 6		
136	Chester Diversion Fish Ladders	Channel	A D G J	3	7	UN	EP, MR, RU, RV	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, bald eagle, yellow warbler, yelow-breasted chat			BIO 2, BIO 3		
137	Chester Diversion Channel	Channel	A D G J	3	7	UN	EP, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Bald eagle			BIO 3		
138	9C-0137 First Ave Bridge NFFR	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	6	RE, CO	MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4		
139	9C-0048 over Johnson Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	6	RE, UN	MR, MC, RU, RV, MD	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, bald eagle, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4		
140	9C-0162 over Warner Creek	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	5	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, yellow warbler, yellow breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4		
141	CR 311 at Rod & Gun Club	Culvert	A C E I	3	3	UN, RE	RV, MR, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for dwarf resin birch, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, yellow warbler, yellow breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
142	CR 311 Willow Crk Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	3	4	UN	RV, MR, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for dwarf resin birch, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, northern goshawk, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5		
143	CR 311 Domingo Springs Xing	Culvert	A C E I	3	4	UN	RV, MR, MC, MD	Suitable habitat for dwarf resin birch, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Cascade frog, southern long-toed salamander, northern goshawk, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5		
144	9C-0050 Pole Bridge CR 312	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	2	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
145	9C-0067 Kings Creek Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	1	UN	RV, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Cascade frog, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 6		
146	9C-0138 Bailey Creek Bridge CR322A	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	8	UN	ES, MR, MC	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Bald eagle			BIO 3		
147	Big Cove Rd Storm Drain Outlet	Culvert	A C E I	3	9	RE	MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
148	9C-0035 Hamilton Branch Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	3	9	RE, UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn Sheldon's sedge is present near Hamilton Branch at this location.	Cascade frog, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4		
149	Dyer Drive Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	10	RE	ES, MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
150	Seneca Rd Pliocene Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	15	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Pliocene Creek.	Cascade frog, northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 5		
151	Seneca Rd Davis Creek Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	16	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Davis Creek.	Northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 5		
152	Seneca Rd Salmon Crk Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	3	15	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Salmon Creek.	Northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, gray wolf, wolverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO1, BIO 3, BIO 5		This locations does not appear to be mapped on Salmon Creek.

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
153	9C-0073 CR 204 over Round Valley Spillway	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	32	UN	ES, LK, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for watershield is present in Round Valley Reservoir.	Cascade frog, bald eagle, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, ringtail			BIO 1, BIO 2, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		A CNDDB occurrence of watershield is present in the Round Valley Reservoir where the plant's floating leaves often cover much or the Reservoir's surface. The presence of watershield at this maintenance location is variable from year to year. A preconstruction survey is suggested to determine the presence or absence of watershield in potential work areas to determine potential impacts from maintenance activities.
154	9C-0097 Roundhouse Road Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	34	UN, RE	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Spanish Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in the vicinity of American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
155	Blackhawk Creek MultiPlate Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	4	35	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Little Blackhawk Creek.	Northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher			BIO 3, BIO 5		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in the vicinity of American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
156	Blackhawk Road Cross Culvert	Culvert	A C E I	4	35	RE, UN	ES, MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in the vicinity of American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
157	9C-0034 Keddie Resort Road Bridge	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	4	34	UN	RV, MC, MR	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Spanish Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in the vicinity of American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
158	CR 514A Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	LP	27	UN	RV, MC, MR, MD	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, alder buckthorn, upswept moonwort, scalloped moonwort, mingan moonwort, western goblin, and northwestern moonwort is present in wet areas at this location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, northern goshawk, gray wolf, wollverine, fisher, Sierra Nevada red fox			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 5, BIO 6		Culvert is 130 feet southeast of the point
159	Genesee Rd Hinchman Ravine Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	2	50	UN	ES, MC, MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Duplicate of Location #160? Both labeled as "Genesee Rd Hinchman Ravine Culvert Xing"
160	Genesee Rd Hinchmman Ravine Culvert Xing	Culvert	A C E I	2	50	UN	ES, MC, MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat			BIO 3		
161	CR 213 Freds Creek Culverts	Culvert	A C E I	2	43	UN	ES, MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
162	9C-0054 CR213 over Cooks Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	44	AG, UN	RV, MC, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Greater sandhill crane, northern harrier, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 6		
163	CR 405A Mill Creek RCB	Culvert	A C D E F G H I J	4	39	AG, RE, CO	ES, MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4		This maintenance location is in a Webber's ivesia CNDDB occurrence mapped based on a 1886 collection. Webber's ivesia is not currently known to grow in American Valley and no potential habitat occurs within 100 feet of this maintenance location.
164	9C-0121 over MFFR Overflow	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	1	71	AG, UN	ES, MD, FW, RU	Suitable habitat for Santa Lucia dwarf rush, alkali hymenoxys, and Modoc County knotweed is located within 100 feet of this location.	Greater sandhill crane, short-eared owl, burrowing owl, northern harrier, black tern, yellow-headed blackbird, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, American badger			BIO 1, BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
165	9C-0152 GV30 over Wolf Crk	Bridge	A C D E F G H I J	2	31	UN, RE	RV, MR, RU	Suitable habitat for alder buckthorn and Sheldon's sedge is present along Wolf Creek.	Yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 3, BIO 4, BIO 5		
166	Wildcat Creek	Channel	A C D E F G		67	UN, RE	ES, EP,	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge, and sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		
167	Gulling Creek	Channel	A C D E F G		67	RE	RU, ES, MR	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potentail habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Although this maintenance location is within a CNDDB occurrence of Plumas ivesia, no suitable habitat for this species is located within 100 feet of this location.
168	So. Gulling Street over MFFR	Bridge	A B C D E F G H I J		67	UN, RE	RV, RU, MR, SG, MD	Suitable habitat for San Lucia dwarf rush, Sheldon's sedge, and sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat			BIO 4, BIO 5, BIO 6		
169	So. Gulling Street	Culvert	A C D E G		67	RE	ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Although this maintenance location is within a CNDDB occurrence of Plumas ivesia, no suitable habitat for this species is located within 100 feet of this location.

ID	Name	Type	Treatment	Maintenance District	Biological Resources Map Sheet Number	Land Use[1]	Potential Habitat Type(s) within 100 feet[2]	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Plant Species Present in the Stream/Riparian Zone within 100 feet? (Y/N)	Is Suitable Habitat for Special-Status Wildlife Species Present within 100 feet? (Y/N)	No Potential for Sensitive Biological Resources to be Present	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, the proposed activities do not have the potential to result in adverse impacts	Although sensitive biological resources could be present, adverse impacts can be avoided with implementation of practicable avoidance/minimization measures	There is a high potential for impact to sensitive resources; additional field reconnaissance is required	Notes
170	West Quincy Ave	Culvert	A C D E G		67	RE	ES, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Although this maintenance location is within a CNDDB occurrence of Plumas ivesia, no suitable habitat for this species is located within 100 feet of this location.
171	East Loyalton Ave	Culvert	A C D E G		67	RE	ES, MR, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potentail habitat for special-status wildlife	X				Although this maintenance location is within a CNDDB occurrence of Plumas ivesia, no suitable habitat for this species is located within 100 feet of this location.
172	A15	Culvert	A C D E G		66	RE, UN	ES, EP, SG, MR	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge and sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		
173	South Lift Station	Culvert	A C D E G		67	CO, UN	ES, EP, SG, RU	No suitable habitat for special-status plants in the stream/riparian zone within 100 feet of this maintenance location.	No potentail habitat for special-status wildlife	X				
174	South Lift Station	Channel	A C D E F G		67	UN	ES, EP, SG	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		
175	Taylor Avenue	Culvert	A C D E G		67	UN, RE	ES, SG, MR	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		
176	Riverwalk	Channel	A C D E F G		67	UN, RE, CO	ES, SG, RU, MR	Suitable habitat for sticky pyrrocoma is present at this location.	No potential habitat for special-status wildlife			BIO 5		

[1] Land Use Codes:
- (AG) Agricultural
- (UN) Undeveloped
- (CO) Commercial
- (RE) Residential

[2] Potential Habitat Type Codes:
- (ES) Ephemeral/Intermittent Stream
- (EP) Eastside Pine
- (FW) Fresh Emergent Wetland
- (LK) Lacustrine (e.g., lake, pond)
- (MC) Mixed Conifer Forest
- (MD) Meadow
- (MR) Montane Riparian
- (RU) Ruderal
- (RV) Riverine/Perennial Steam
- (SG) Sagebrush

Appendix C USFWS Query

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

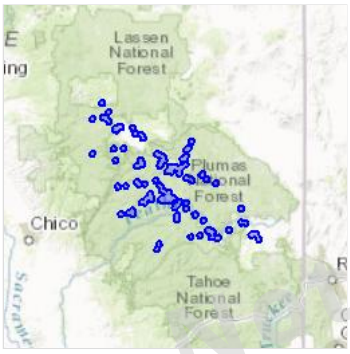
IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Lassen, Plumas and Tehama counties, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is a **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the proposed critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog Rana sierrae There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location overlaps the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9529	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3964	Threatened
Steelhead Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1007	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Shasta Crayfish Pacifastacus fortis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8284	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Slender Orcutt Grass Orcuttia tenuis There is a **final** critical habitat designated for this species. Your location overlaps the designated critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1063	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog Rana sierrae https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9529#crithab	Final designated
Slender Orcutt Grass Orcuttia tenuis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1063#crithab	Final designated

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any activity that results in the take (to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct) of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service[3]. There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Year-round bird occurrence data http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/datasummaries.jsp

The migratory birds species listed below are species of particular conservation concern (e.g. Birds of Conservation Concern) that may be potentially affected by activities in this location. It is not a list of every bird species you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that all of the bird species on this list will be found on or near this location. Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, special attention should be made to avoid and minimize impacts to birds of priority concern. To view available data on other bird species that may occur in your project area, please visit the AKN Histogram Tools and Other Bird Data Resources. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

NAME	SEASON(S)
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Year-round
Black Rosy-finch Leucosticte atrata https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9460	Year-round
Black Swift Cypseloides niger https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeding
Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeding
Brewer's Sparrow Spizella breweri https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9291	Breeding
Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737	Year-round
California Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis occidentalis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7266	Year-round

Calliope Hummingbird Stellula calliope https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9526	Breeding
Eared Grebe Podiceps nigricollis	Breeding
Flammulated Owl Otus flammeolus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7728	Breeding
Fox Sparrow Passerella iliaca	Year-round
Greater Sage-grouse Centrocercus urophasianus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8159	Year-round
Green-tailed Towhee Pipilo chlorurus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9444	Breeding
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeding
Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Year-round
Loggerhead Shrike Lanius ludovicianus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8833	Year-round
Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeding
Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Year-round
Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Year-round
Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeding
Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8831	Year-round
Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420	Year-round
Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeding, Migrating
Rufous-crowned Sparrow Aimophila ruficeps https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9718	Year-round
Sage Thrasher Oreoscoptes montanus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9433	Breeding
Short-eared Owl Asio flammeus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9295	Year-round
Snowy Plover Charadrius alexandrinus	Breeding
Swainson's Hawk Buteo swainsoni https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1098	Breeding

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeding
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Year-round
White Headed Woodpecker Picoides albolarvatus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9411	Year-round
Williamson's Sapsucker Sphyrapicus thyroideus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8832	Year-round
Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482	Breeding

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory bird species potentially occurring in my specified location?

Landbirds:

Migratory birds that are displayed on the IPaC species list are based on ranges in the latest edition of the National Geographic Guide, Birds of North America (6th Edition, 2011 by Jon L. Dunn, and Jonathan Alderfer). Although these ranges are coarse in nature, a number of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service migratory bird biologists agree that these maps are some of the best range maps to date. These ranges were clipped to a specific Bird Conservation Region (BCR) or USFWS Region/Regions, if it was indicated in the 2008 list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that a species was a BCC species only in a particular Region/Regions. Additional modifications have been made to some ranges based on more local or refined range information and/or information provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists with species expertise. All migratory birds that show in areas on land in IPaC are those that appear in the 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report.

Atlantic Seabirds:

Ranges in IPaC for birds off the Atlantic coast are derived from species distribution models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) using the best available seabird survey data for the offshore Atlantic Coastal region to date. NOAANCCOS assisted USFWS in developing seasonal species ranges from their models for specific use in IPaC. Some of these birds are not BCC species but were of interest for inclusion because they may occur in high abundance off the coast at different times throughout the year, which potentially makes them more susceptible to certain types of development and activities taking place in that area. For more refined details about the abundance and richness of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, see the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other types of taxa that may be helpful in your project review.

About the NOAANCCOS models: the models were developed as part of the NOAANCCOS project: Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf. The models resulting from this project are being used in a number of decision-support/mapping products in order to help guide decision-making on activities off the Atlantic Coast with the goal of reducing impacts to migratory birds. One such product is the Northeast Ocean Data Portal, which can be used to explore details about the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species in a particular area off the Atlantic Coast.

All migratory bird range maps within IPaC are continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available.

Can I get additional information about the levels of occurrence in my project area of specific birds or groups of birds listed in IPaC?

Landbirds:

The Avian Knowledge Network (AKN) provides a tool currently called the "Histogram Tool", which draws from the data within the AKN (latest,survey, point count, citizen science datasets) to create a view of relative abundance of species within a particular location over the course of the year. The results of the tool depict the frequency of detection of a species in survey events, averaged between multiple datasets within AKN in a particular week of the year. You may access the histogram tools through the Migratory Bird Programs AKN Histogram Tools webpage.

The tool is currently available for 4 regions (California, Northeast U.S., Southeast U.S. and Midwest), which encompasses the following 32 states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North, Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the near future, there are plans to expand this tool nationwide within the AKN, and allow the graphs produced to appear with the list of trust resources generated by IPaC, providing you with an additional level of detail about the level of occurrence of the species of particular concern potentially occurring in your project area throughout the course of the year.

Atlantic Seabirds:

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

Facilities

Wildlife refuges

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGES AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

Appendix D Plumas County CNDDB Records

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: County IS (Plumas)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Accipiter gentilis northern goshawk	ABNKC12060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Aplodontia rufa californica Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	AMAFA01013	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	SSC
Artemisia tripartita ssp. tripartita threetip sagebrush	PDAST0S1S2	None	None	G5T4T5	S2	2B.3
Astragalus lemmonii Lemmon's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F4N0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Astragalus lentiformis lens-pod milk-vetch	PDFAB0F4P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Astragalus pulsiferae var. pulsiferae Pulsifer's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F783	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Astragalus pulsiferae var. suksdorfii Suksdorf's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F782	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Astragalus webberi Webber's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F9J0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G1G3	S1S2	
Betula glandulosa dwarf resin birch	PDBET02030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Boechera constancei Constance's rockcress	PDBRA06090	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
Bombus morrisoni Morrison bumble bee	IIHYM24460	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
Botrychium ascendens upswept moonwort	PPOPH010S0	None	None	G3G4	S2	2B.3
Botrychium crenulatum scalloped moonwort	PPOPH010L0	None	None	G4	S3	2B.2
Botrychium minganense Mingan moonwort	PPOPH010R0	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.2
Botrychium montanum western goblin	PPOPH010K0	None	None	G3	S2	2B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Botrychium pinnatum northwestern moonwort	PPOPH010V0	None	None	G4?	S2	2B.3
Brasenia schreberi watershield	PDCAB01010	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Bruchia bolanderi Bolander's bruchia	NBMUS13010	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Buxbaumia viridis buxbaumia moss	NBMUS1B040	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.2
Carex lasiocarpa woolly-fruited sedge	PMCYP03720	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
Carex limosa mud sedge	PMCYP037K0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Carex petasata Liddon's sedge	PMCYP03AE0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Carex scoparia var. scoparia pointed broom sedge	PMCYP03C91	None	None	G5T5	SX	2A
Carex sheldonii Sheldon's sedge	PMCYP03CE0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Clarkia mildrediae ssp. mildrediae Mildred's clarkia	PDONA050Q2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.3
Clarkia mosquinii Mosquin's clarkia	PDONA050S0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Corallorhiza trifida northern coralroot	PMORC0M050	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
Cymopterus globosus globose cymopterus	PDAPI0U0E0	None	None	G3G4	S1	2B.2
Darlingtonia Seep Darlingtonia Seep	CTT51120CA	None	None	G4	S3.2	
Desmona bethula amphibious caddisfly	IITRI77010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Diplacus pygmaeus Egg Lake monkeyflower	PDSCR1B2C0	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Drosera anglica English sundew	PDDRO02010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
Eleocharis torticulmis California twisted spikerush	PMCYP092E0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.3
Empidonax traillii willow flycatcher	ABPAE33040	None	Endangered	G5	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Epilobium luteum yellow willowherb	PDONA060H0	None	None	G5	S1	2B.3
Epilobium palustre marsh willowherb	PDONA060R0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
Eremogone cliftonii Clifton's eremogone	PDCAR17010	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.3
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
Erigeron eatonii var. nevadincola Nevada daisy	PDAST3M2U0	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	2B.3
Erigeron lassenianus var. deficiens Plumas rayless daisy	PDAST3M262	None	None	G3G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
Erigeron nivalis snow fleabane daisy	PDASTE1060	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3
Eriogonum microthecum var. schoolcraftii Schoolcraft's wild buckwheat	PDPGN083WG	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Eriogonum spectabile Barron's buckwheat	PDPGN08750	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Eriogonum umbellatum var. ahartii Ahart's buckwheat	PDPGN086UY	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Frangula purshiana ssp. ultramafica Caribou coffeeberry	PDRHA0H061	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Grus canadensis tabida greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	G5T4	S2	FP
Gulo gulo California wolverine	AMAJF03010	Proposed Threatened	Threatened	G4	S1	FP
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Hemieva ranunculifolia buttercup-leaf suksdorfia	PDSAX0W010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Hydroporus leechi Leech's skyline diving beetle	IICOL55040	None	None	G1?	S1?	
Hymenoxys lemmonii alkali hymenoxys	PDAST530C0	None	None	G4?	S2S3	2B.2
Ivesia aperta var. aperta Sierra Valley ivesia	PDROS0X011	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Ivesia baileyi var. baileyi Bailey's ivesia	PDROS0X031	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.3

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Ivesia sericoleuca Plumas ivesia	PDROS0X0K0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Ivesia webberi Webber's ivesia	PDROS0X0Q0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Juncus dudleyi Dudley's rush	PMJUN01390	None	None	G5	S1	2B.3
Juncus luciensis Santa Lucia dwarf rush	PMJUN013J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lepus americanus tahoensis Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare	AMAEB03012	None	None	G5T3T4Q	S2	SSC
Lewisia cantelovii Cantelow's lewisia	PDPOR04020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Loeflingia squarrosa var. artemisiarum sagebrush loeflingia	PDCAR0E011	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
Lomatium foeniculaceum ssp. macdougalii Macdougal's lomatium	PDAPI1B0M5	None	None	G5T4T5	S3	2B.2
Lomatium roseanum adobe lomatium	PDAPI1B2G0	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Lupinus dalesiae Quincy lupine	PDFAB2B1A0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Lysimachia thyrsiflora tufted loosestrife	PDPRI070S0	None	None	G5	S1?	2B.3
Margaritifera falcata western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
Martes caurina sierrae Sierra marten	AMAJF01014	None	None	G5T3	S3	
Meesia triquetra three-ranked hump moss	NBMUS4L020	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
Meesia uliginosa broad-nerved hump moss	NBMUS4L030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Melanerpes lewis Lewis' woodpecker	ABNYF04010	None	None	G4	S4	
Monardella follettii Follett's monardella	PDLAM180W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Monardella stebbinsii Stebbins' monardella	PDLAM180L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Montane Freshwater Marsh Montane Freshwater Marsh	CTT52430CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Mylopharodon conocephalus hardhead	AFCJB25010	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	AMACC01090	None	None	G4	S3	
Myotis volans long-legged myotis	AMACC01110	None	None	G5	S3	
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Neothremma genella golden-horned caddisfly	IITRI16020	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Northern Interior Cypress Forest Northern Interior Cypress Forest	CTT83220CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Northern Vernal Pool Northern Vernal Pool	CTT44100CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Ochotona princeps schisticeps gray-headed pika	AMAEA0102H	None	None	G5T2T4	S2S4	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
Orcuttia tenuis slender Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Oreostemma elatum tall alpine-aster	PDASTEA020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Packera eurycephala var. lewisrosei Lewis Rose's ragwort	PDAST8H182	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Pandion haliaetus osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Panicum acuminatum var. thermale Geysers panicum	PMPOA24028	None	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	1B.2
Pekania pennanti fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	Proposed Threatened	Candidate Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
Peltigera gowardii western waterfan lichen	NLVER00460	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2
Penstemon janishiae Janish's beardtongue	PDSCR1L3A0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.2
Penstemon personatus closed-throated beardtongue	PDSCR1L4Y0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Penstemon sudans Susanville beardtongue	PDSCR1L620	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Picoides arcticus black-backed woodpecker	ABNYF07090	None	None	G5	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Poa sierrae Sierra blue grass	PMPOA4Z310	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Polygonum polygaloides ssp. esotericum Modoc County knotweed	PDPGN0L1Y2	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	1B.1
Potamogeton epihydrus Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03080	None	None	G5	S2S3	2B.2
Potamogeton praelongus white-stemmed pondweed	PMPOT030V0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
Potamogeton robbinsii Robbins' pondweed	PMPOT030Z0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Psiloscops flammeolus flammulated owl	ABNSB01020	None	None	G4	S2S4	
Pyrrocoma lucida sticky pyrrocoma	PDASTDT0E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Candidate Threatened	G3	S3	SSC
Rana cascadae Cascades frog	AAABH01060	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Rana sierrae Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	AAABH01340	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	WL
Rhamnus alnifolia alder buckthorn	PDRHA0C010	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Rhyacophila spinata spiny rhyacophilan caddisfly	IITRI19080	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Rhynchospora alba white beaked-rush	PMCYP0N010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Rhynchospora capitellata brownish beaked-rush	PMCYP0N080	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Scheuchzeria palustris American scheuchzeria	PMSCH02010	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1
Schoenoplectus subterminalis water bulrush	PMCYP0Q1G0	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3
Scutellaria galericulata marsh skullcap	PDLAM1U0J0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Sedum albomarginatum Feather River stonecrop	PDCRA0A030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Silene occidentalis ssp. longistipitata long-stiped campion	PDCAR0U161	None	None	G4T2Q	S2	1B.2
Solidago lepida var. salebrosa Rocky Mountains Canada goldenrod	PDAST8P2D3	None	None	G5T5	S1	3.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Sphagnum Bog	CTT51110CA	None	None	G3	S1.2	
Sphagnum Bog						
Stachys pilosa	PDLAM1X1A0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
hairy marsh hedge-nettle						
Stanleya viridiflora	PDBRA2E060	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3
green-flowered prince's plume						
Stellaria longifolia	PDCAR0X0M0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
long-leaved starwort						
Stellaria obtusa	PDCAR0X0U0	None	None	G5	S4	4.3
obtuse starwort						
Strix nebulosa	ABNSB12040	None	Endangered	G5	S1	
great gray owl						
Taxidea taxus	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American badger						
Trichodon cylindricus	NBMUS7N020	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
cylindrical trichodon						
Utricularia intermedia	PDLNT020A0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
flat-leaved bladderwort						
Utricularia ochroleuca	PDLNT020E0	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.2
cream-flowered bladderwort						
Viola tomentosa	PDVIO04280	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
felt-leaved violet						
Vulpes vulpes necator	AMAJA03012	Candidate	Threatened	G5T1T2	S1	
Sierra Nevada red fox						

Record Count: 137

Appendix E Potential Special-Status Species Tables

Table 1. Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ CRPR)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
Federal- and State-Listed Species				
Webber's ivesia (*Ivesia webberi*)	T/—/1B.1	Rocky clay in sagebrush flats. Elevation: 4,900–6,200 feet. Bloom: May–June.	**A**	No suitable habitat consisting of rocky clay flats occurs in the study area.
slender Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*)	T/E/1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 600–3,600 feet. Bloom: May–October.	**A**	No vernal pools are present in the study area.
geysers panicum (*Panicum acuminatum* var. *thermale*)	—/E/1B.2	Geothermally-altered soil in closed-cone coniferous forest, riparian forest, or grassland. Elevation: 1,000–8,000 feet. Bloom: June–August.	**A**	No geothermally-altered soils occur in the study area.
Other Special-Status Species				
Lemmon's milk-vetch (*Astragalus lemmonii*)	—/—/1B.2	Wet meadows, seeps, and other mesic habitat in Great Basin scrub. Elevation: 3,300–7,200 feet. Bloom: May-August.	**HP**	Potential mesic habitat for this species occurs within 100 feet of maintenance locations in Sierra Valley.
dwarf resin birch (*Betula glandulosa*)	—/—/2B.2	Meadows, seeps, and other mesic habitats in montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,200–7,500 feet. Bloom: May–July.	**HP**	Meadows and suitable mesic montane forest habitat are present within 100 feet of maintenance locations in the vicinity of Yellow Creek.
upswept moonwort (*Botrychium ascendens*)	—/—/2B.3	Moist meadows, open woodland near streams or seeps. Elevation: 4,920–10,500 feet. Bloom: July–August.	**HP**	Suitable, moist habitat near streams is present in the study area.
scalloped moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*)	—/—/2B.2	Saturated hard water seeps and stream margins. Elevation: 4,920–11,180 feet. Bloom: June-September.	**HP**	Suitable, moist habitat near streams is present in the study area.

Table 1. Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ CRPR)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
mingan moonwort (*Botrychium minganense*)	—/—/2B.2	Meadows, open forest along streams and seeps. Elevation: 4,920–10,170 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable, moist habitat near streams is present in the study area.
western goblin (*Botrychium montanum*)	—/—/2B.1	Shady conifer woodland, especially under *Calocedrus* along streams. Elevation: 4,920–6,890 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable, moist habitat near streams is present in the study area.
northwestern moonwort (*Botrychium pinnatum*)	—/—/2B.3	Moist fields, shrubby slopes. Elevation: 6,230–9,180 feet. Bloom: July–October.	**HP**	Suitable moist habitat is present in the study area.
watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)	—/—/2B.3	Freshwater marshes and lakes. Elevation: 100–7,000 feet. Bloom: June–September.	**HP**	Suitable habitat is present for this species in the study area at Round Valley Reservoir.
Sheldon's sedge (*Carex sheldonii*)	—/—/2B.2	Wet areas in riparian scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 3,900–6,600 feet. Bloom: May–August.	**HP**	Suitable wet habitat is present in lower montane coniferous forest in the study area.
northern coralroot (*Corallorhiza trifida*)	—/—/2B.1	Edges of meadows and seeps in lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,500–5,700 feet. Bloom: June–July.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitat is located near riparian habitats in the study area.
yellow willowherb (*Epilobium luteum*)	—/—/2B.3	Along streams and seeps in lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,900–7,200 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable streamside and seep habitat is present in the study area.
caribou coffeeberry (*Frangula purshiana* ssp. *ultramafica*)	—/—/1B.2	Open conifer forest, montane chaparral, seeps, sometimes serpentine. Elevation: 2,690–6,400 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitat is present in the study area.

Table 1. Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ CRPR)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
alkali hymenoxys (*Hymenoxys lemmonii*)	—/—/2B.2	Meadows and seeps in Great Basin scrub. Elevation: 750–11,000 feet. Bloom: June–August.	**HP**	Suitable meadow habitat in Great Basin scrub is present in the eastern portion of the study area.
Sierra Valley ivesia (*Ivesia aperta* var. *aperta*)	—/—/1B.2	Vernal pools and other vernally mesic areas in Great Basin scrub. Elevation: 4,920–7,550 feet. Bloom: June–August.	**HP**	Vernally mesic areas in Great Basin scrub habitat are present in the study area in Sierra Valley.
Plumas ivesia (*Ivesia sericoleuca*)	—/—/1B.2	Vernally mesic areas in Great Basin scrub. Elevation: 4,260–7,610 feet. Bloom: May–September.	**HP**	Vernally mesic areas in Great Basin scrub habitat are present in the study area in Sierra Valley.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*)	—/—/1B.2	Wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, roadsides Elevation: 980–6,230 feet. Bloom: April–August.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitat is present in the study area.
tufted loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*)	—/—/2B.3	Meadows and seeps in upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 3,000–5,500 feet. Bloom: May–August.	**HP**	Suitable habitat is present in mesic areas in upper montane coniferous forest in the study area.
tall alpine aster (*Oreostemma elatum*)	—/—/1B.2	Peatlands, marshy areas, wet meadows, montane forest. Elevation: 3,280–4,920 feet. Bloom: July–August.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitat in montane coniferous forest is present in the study area.
Modoc County knotweed (*Polygonum polygaloides* ssp. *esotericum*)	—/—/1B.1	Meadows, seeps, and vernal pools in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 3,000–5,500 feet. Bloom: May–September.	**HP**	Suitable meadow and other mesic habitat in Great Basin scrub are present in the eastern portion of the study area.
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton epihydrus*)	—/—/2B.2	Marshes and other shallow freshwater habitat. Elevation: 1,200–7,200 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable shallow freshwater habitat is present in the study area.

Table 1. Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ CRPR)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
sticky pyrrocoma (*Pyrrocoma lucida*)	—/—/1B.2	Alkaline clay flats, sagebrush scrub, open forest. Elevation: 2,290–6,730 feet. Bloom: July–September.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitats in sagebrush scrub are present in the study area.
alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*)	—/—/2B.2	Riparian scrub, meadows and seeps in lower and upper coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,500–7,000 feet. Bloom: May–July.	**HP**	Suitable riparian scrub and meadow habitats are present in the study area.
white beaked-rush (*Rhynchospora alba*)	—/—/2B.2	Wet areas in meadows, seeps, and marshes. Elevation: 200–6,700 feet. Bloom: June–August.	**HP**	Suitable wet habitat in meadows and marshes is present in the study area.
brownish beaked-rush (*Rhynchospora capitellata*)	—/—/2B.2	Meadow, seeps, and marshes in lower and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 150–6,600 feet. Bloom: July–August.	**HP**	Suitable meadow and other mesic habitats are present in the study area.
marsh skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*)	—/—/2B.2	Wet meadows and seeps in lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–6,900 feet. Bloom: June–September.	**HP**	Suitable wet habitats are present in the study area.
hairy marsh hedge-nettle (*Stachys pilosa*)	—/—/2B.3	Wet meadows and seeps in Great Basin scrub. Elevation: 4,000–5,800 feet. Bloom: June–August.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitats in Great Basin scrub are present in the study area.
long-leaved starwort (*Stellaria longifolia*)	—/—/2B.2	Wet meadows and seeps and riparian woodland in upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,900–6,000 feet. Bloom: May–August.	**HP**	Suitable mesic habitats in riparian woodlands are present in the study area.
flat-leaved bladderwort (*Utricularia intermedia*)	—/—/2B.2	Vernal pools and other shallow freshwater habitats. Elevation: 3,900–8,800 feet. Bloom: July–August.	**HP**	Suitable shallow freshwater habitats are present in the study area.

Table 1. Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ CRPR)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
cream-flowered bladderwort (*Utricularia ochroleuca*)	—/—/2B.2	Marshes, lake margins, and other shallow freshwater habitat. Elevation: 4,500–5,000 feet. Bloom: June–July.	**HP**	Suitable shallow freshwater habitats are present in the study area.

[1] Status Codes: Endangered (E); Rare (R); Threatened (T)
CRPR Codes and Extensions:
1A Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2A Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
xx.3 Not very endangered in California
xx.2 Fairly endangered in California
xx.1 Seriously endangered in California

[2] Assessment Codes. Absent (A): No habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present (HP): Habitat is, or may be present. The species may be present.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
		Federal- and State-Listed Species		
Invertebrates				
Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio)*	E/—	Vernal pools of the California Central Valley and southern coast region.	**A**	The study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
Shasta crayfish (*Pacifastacus fortis*)	E/—	Known to occur in Shasta County in the Pit River watershed. Inhabit cool, clear, spring-fed lakes, rivers, and streams usually at or near a spring inflow source.	**A**	The study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
Fishes				
Delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*)	T/—	Estuarine systems in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.	**A**	The study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia henshawi)*	T/—	Occurs in the Lahontan Basin in cold-water habitats including large terminal alkaline lakes, alpine lakes, slow meandering rivers and small headwater streams.	**A**	The study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss)*	T/—	Anadromous, spends most of their adult life in the ocean then return to natal freshwater streams and rivers to spawn.	**A**	The study area occurs outside of the species known geographic range.
Amphibians				
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)	T/SSC	Occurs west of the Sierra Nevada Crest at elevations below 5,000 feet. Inhabits ponds, marshes, or other slow water aquatic habitats. Breeding habitat includes dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation associated with deep-water pools and overhanging vegetation.	**A**	The maintenance locations occur outside of the species known geographic range.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*)	E/—	Inhabits perennial lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada. Require aquatic features that do not freeze to the bottom for over wintering.	**HP**	Species known to occur in the Sierra Nevada in Plumas County. USFWS Designated Critical Habitat (Subunit 1B) occurs in a portion of the study area. Potential habitat occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
Birds				
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	—/T	Grassland, sage/juniper flats, and agricultural areas. Nests in trees usually in or near open areas used for hunting.	**HP**	Swainson's hawks are known to nest in eastern Plumas County in open sage/juniper habitat. Potential habitat occurs in the general vicinity of a few maintenance locations.
western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)	T/—	Riparian woodlands generally 50 acres or larger with native broadleaf trees and shrubs. Often associated with mixed willow and cottonwood riparian.	**A**	No large or extensive blocks of riparian habitat occur in or adjacent to maintenance locations.
willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)	—/E	Breeds in shrubby riparian habitats generally dominated by willows. Suitable riparian patches are typically one acre or greater in size, and are associate with water including wet meadows, streams, marshes, and man-made drainages.	**HP**	Willow flycatchers are known to breed in Plumas County. Potential breeding habitat occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
greater sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*)	—/E, FP	Breeds in open wetland habitats including marshes, wet meadows, and seasonal wetlands. Prefer wetlands with some standing water.	**HP**	Suitable wet meadow habitat occurs at several maintenance locations.
bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	—/E, FP	Nest in large trees or snags near large lakes, reservoirs, or rivers.	**HP**	Bald eagles are known to nest in the vicinity of Lake Almanor, Bucks Lake, Butt Valley Reservoir, and Little Grass Valley Lake.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	—/T	Nest in colonies on vertical banks or cliffs along rivers, streams, reservoirs, and coastal waters.	**HP**	Potential nesting habitat occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations in Indian and American valleys.
great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*)	—/E	Nest in coniferous and hardwood forests typically near open habitats such as meadows, where they hunt for small mammals. Nests are typically in broken-top snags or abandoned stick nests.	**HP**	Potential nesting and foraging habitat occurs at a few maintenance locations in the study area.
Mammals				
gray wolf (*Canis lupis*)	—/E	Habitat generalist, will establish territories where sufficient food sources (i.e., large mammals) occur. Dens are generally located away from roads and areas of frequent human activities.	**HP**	Currently, the species is not known to occur in Plumas County but the species range has been slowly expanding south through the Cascade Range and suitable habitat is present throughout much of the forested areas of Plumas County. However, the maintenance locations are along roadways where gray wolves may occasionally forage or travel but are not expected to den.
wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)	PT/T, FP	A variety of habitats between 1,600 and 14,200 feet in elevation. Most commonly inhabit open terrain above timberline. Dens generally in snow drifts near talus boulders or large fallen trees covered in deep snow.	**HP**	Historic range includes the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Suitable habitat is present in the county; however, the maintenance locations are along roadways where wolverine may occasionally forage or travel but are not expected to den.
fisher, West Coast DPS (*Pekania pennanti*)	PT/SC, SSC	Dens and forages in intermediate to large stands of old-growth conifer/mixed conifer hardwood forest or mixed stands of old growth and mature trees with more than 50 percent canopy closure.	**HP**	The species has been reintroduced to private timberlands west of the Bucks Lake area and suitable habitat is present in the county. However, the maintenance locations are along roadways where fisher may occasionally forage or travel but are not expected to den.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*)	FC/T	Known to occur in the vicinity of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Inhabit conifer forest and montane chaparral habitats between 4,000 and 12,000 feet in elevation. Use a variety of other habitats including alpine, barren, and montane meadow.	**HP**	The species is known to occur in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range of Plumas County and habitat is present throughout much of the western portion of the county. However, the maintenance locations are along roadways where Sierra Nevada red fox may occasionally forage or travel but are not expected to den.
Other Special-Status Species				
Fishes				
hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*)	—/SSC	Occurs west of the Sierra Nevada crest in low to mid-elevation perennial streams. Prefer deep pools with rock and sand substrates.	**HP**	Hardhead are known to occur in the North Fork Feather River in the vicinity of Beldon.
Amphibians/ Reptiles				
southern long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum*)	—/SSC	Breed in perennial or seasonal ponds, lakes, and flooded wet meadows. Adults occupy abandoned small mammal burrows during the non-breeding season.	**HP**	Species is known to occur in the region. Potential aquatic habitat occurs in the general vicinity of several maintenance locations.
Cascades frog (*Rana cascadae*)	—/SSC	Inhabits wet mountain areas in open coniferous forest to near timberline. Aquatic habitats include small streams, small pools in meadows, lakes, bogs, ponds, and marshy areas near streams.	**HP**	Species in known to occur in the northern portion of Plumas County. Potential aquatic habitat occurs in the vicinity of a few maintenance locations.
Birds				
northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)	—/SSC	Nest in conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood forests. Suitable stands contain large diameter trees and relatively open understories.	**HP**	Northern goshawks are known to nest in the region. Potential nesting habitat occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)	—/SSC	Nests in open country including grasslands, pastures, and alfalfa or grain fields.	**HP**	Known to occur in eastern Plumas County. Habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations in Sierra Valley.
burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	—/SSC	Primarily a grassland species but also occurs in open agricultural landscapes. Inhabits burrows for roosting and nesting. In agricultural settings nest in burrows along roadsides and water conveyance structures.	**HP**	Known to occur in eastern Plumas County. Habitat is present in the vicinity of maintenance locations in Sierra Valley.
northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	—/SSC	Breed and forage in a variety of open habitats including marshes, wet meadows, grasslands, croplands, sagebrush flats, and desert sinks.	**HP**	Species breeding range extends into portions of Plumas County. Habitat is present in the vicinity of maintenance locations in Indian and Sierra valleys.
black tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	—/SSC	Nest in marshes, preferring marshes dominated by low growing emergent species including spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.) and rush (*Juncus* spp.).	**HP**	Species breeding range extends into eastern Plumas County. Nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of maintenance locations in Sierra Valley.
olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)	—/SSC	Breeding habitat is primarily late-successional conifer forests with open canopies and edges, openings, or natural or human-created clearings.	**HP**	The olive-sided flycatchers breeding range extends into the western portion of Plumas County. Nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)	—/SSC	Nest in riparian vegetation, preferring early successional riparian habitats with a well-developed shrub layer and open canopy.	**HP**	The yellow-breasted chat breeding range extends into the western portion of Plumas County. Nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)	—/SSC	Primarily nest in riparian vegetation in close proximity to water along streams and in wet meadows. Also, nest in xeric montane shrub fields and occasionally in shrubby understory of mixed-conifer forest.	HP	The yellow warbler breeding range includes Plumas County and nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

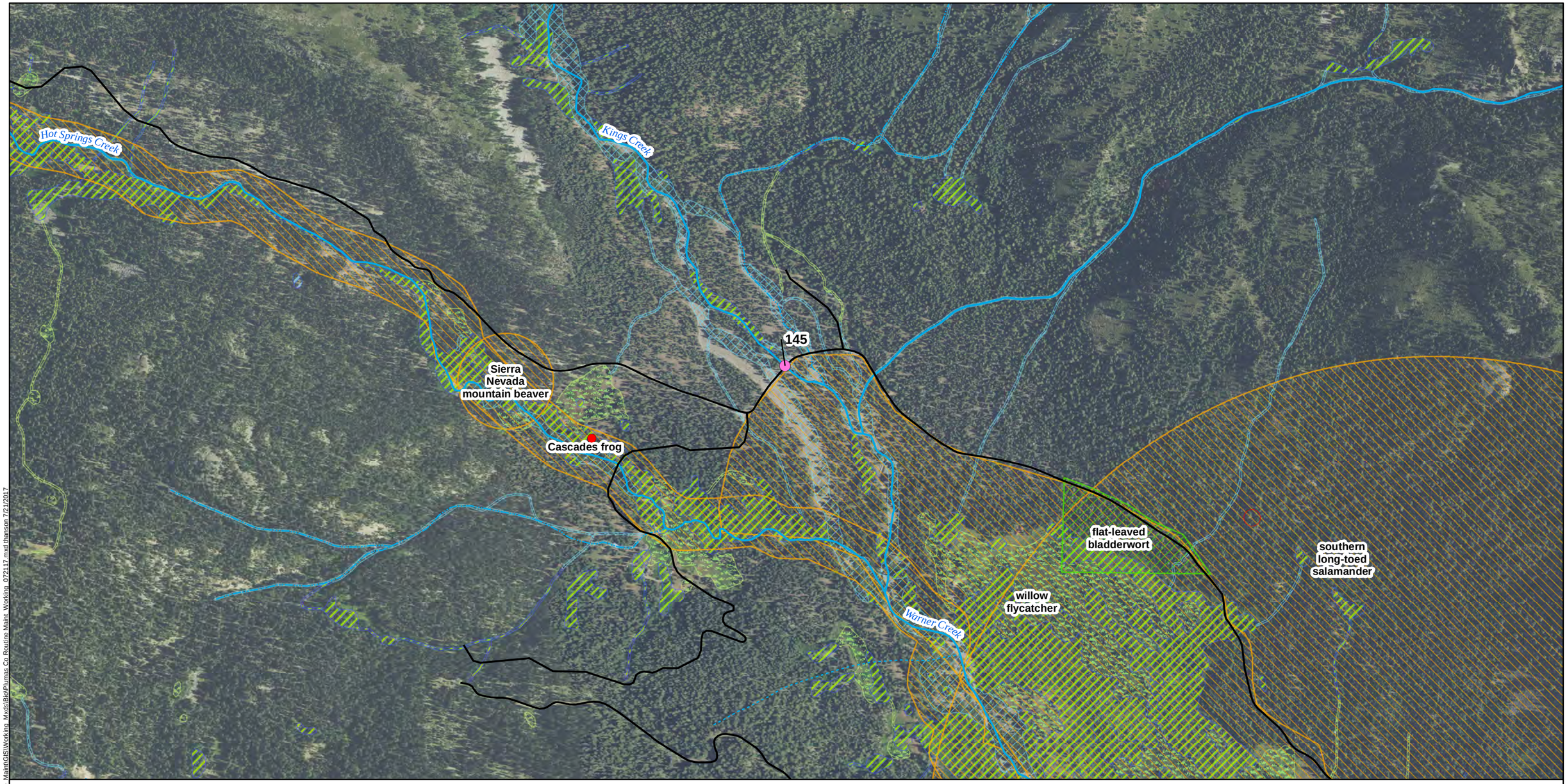
Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*)	—/SSC	Conifer or conifer-hardwood forests with old growth or late seral-stage characteristics.	HP	Known to nest in forested areas of Plumas County. Nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	—/SSC	Nest in marshes and tall emergent vegetation in open landscapes. Known to nest in low growing emergent vegetation in Sierra Valley.	HP	Eastern portion of Plumas County. Nesting habitat is present in the vicinity of several maintenance locations in eastern Plumas County.
Mammals				
pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	—/SSC	Roost in groups in primarily rock crevices but also roost in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, or trees with hollows. Hibernate during winter in rock crevices and caves.	**HP**	Known to occur in Plumas County. Potential roosting habitat occurs at several bridge maintenance locations in the county.
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa californica*)	—/SSC	Occurs in montane riparian habitats with dense vegetation and friable soils for burrowing.	**HP**	Known to occur in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range of Plumas County. Riparian habitat for this species occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)	—/FP	Occurs in various riparian habitats as well as in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Dens in hollow trees, snags, logs, abandon burrows or woodrat nests, and in rock crevices.	**HP**	The species range includes the low to mid elevation slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Potential denning habitat for this species occurs in the vicinity of several maintenance locations.
Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	—/SSC	Maternity roosts are found in caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings. Hibernate in groups from October to April. Individuals may use bridges, flumes and trees with hollows for day or night roosting during their active period.	**HP**	Known to occur in Plumas County. Potential roosting habitat occurs as several bridge maintenance locations.

Table 2. Special-Status Animals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Study Area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State)	General Habitat Description	Habitat Assessment[2]	Rationale
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	—/SSC	Inhabits drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	**HP**	Known to occur in Plumas County. Potential denning habitat occurs at several maintenance locations.

[1] Status Codes: Threatened (T); Federal Proposed Threatened (PT); Endangered (E); State Candidate for Listing (SC); State Fully Protected (FP); State Species of Special Concern (SSC).
[2] Assessment Codes. Absent (A): No habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present (HP): Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present.

Appendix F Biological Resource Maps



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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- Riverine

USFWS Critical Habitat
- Polygon Feature

CNDDB Occurrences
- Plant
- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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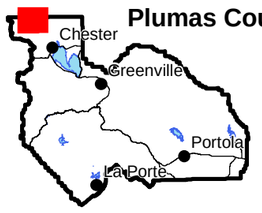
Plumas County



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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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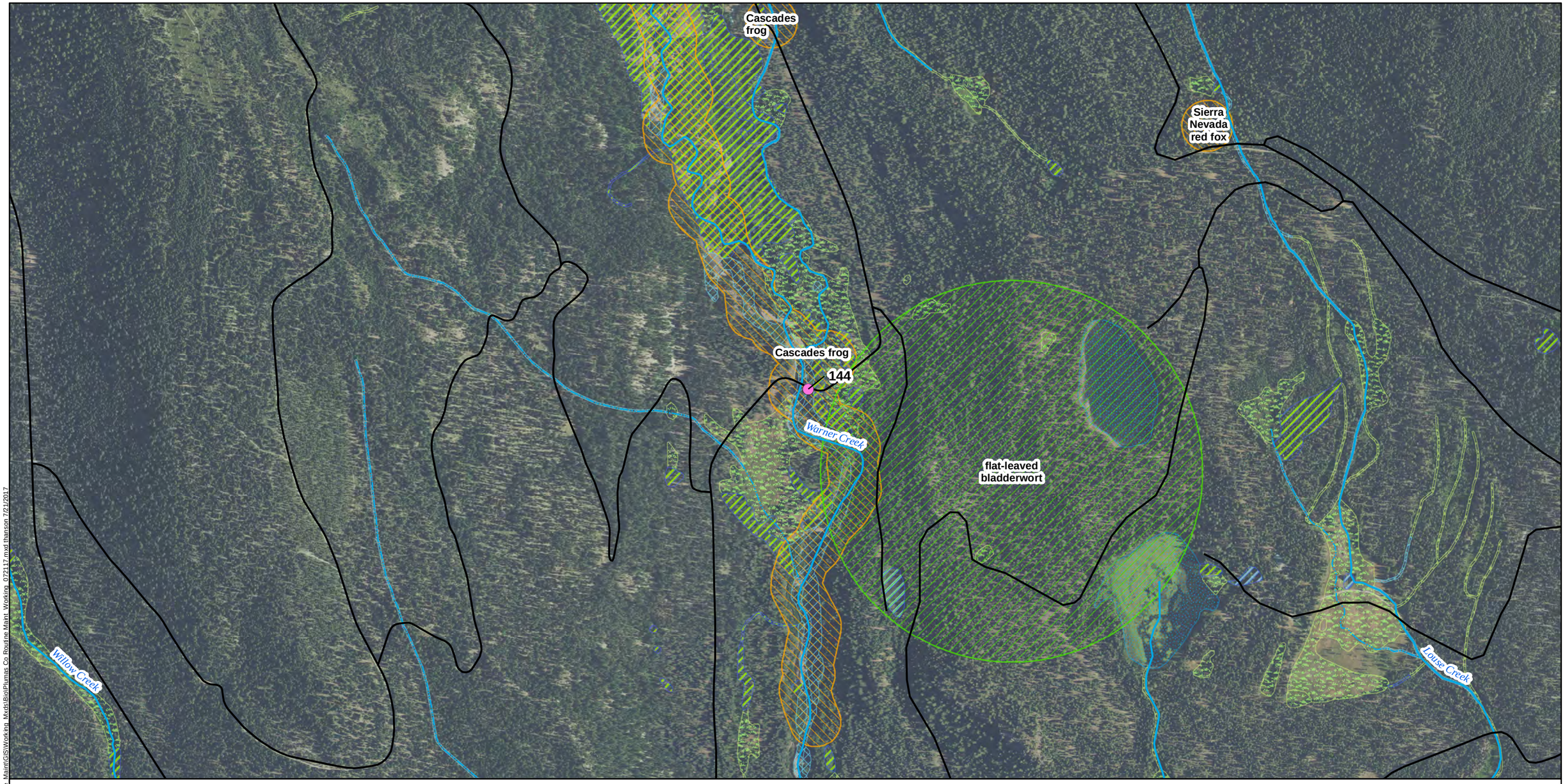

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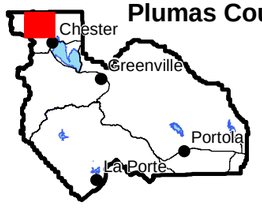

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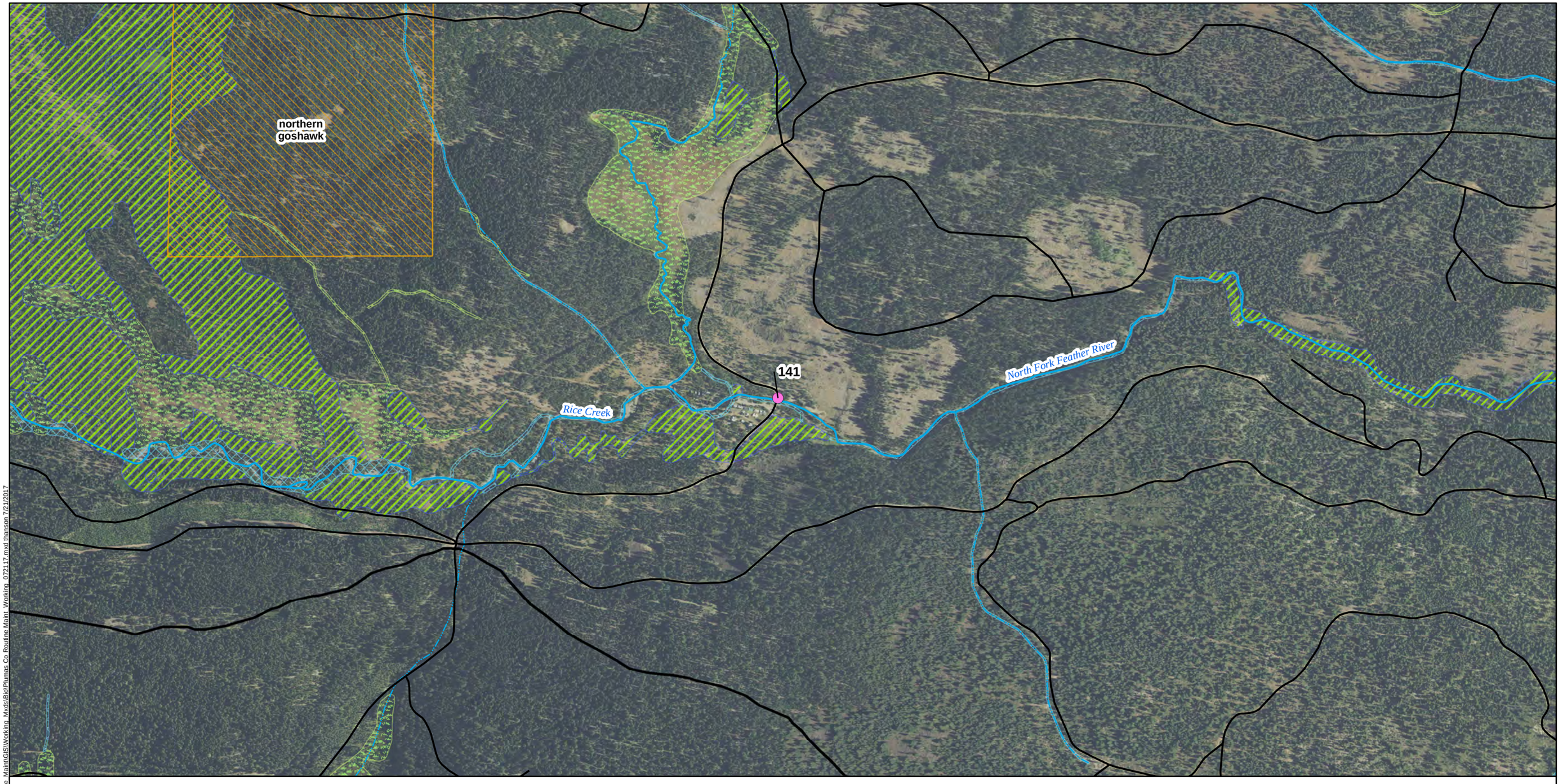
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 2 of 71



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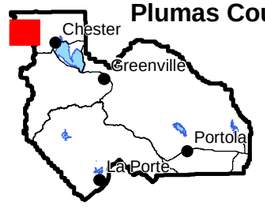

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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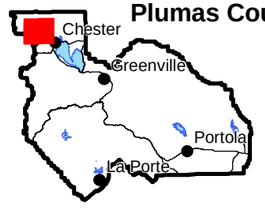

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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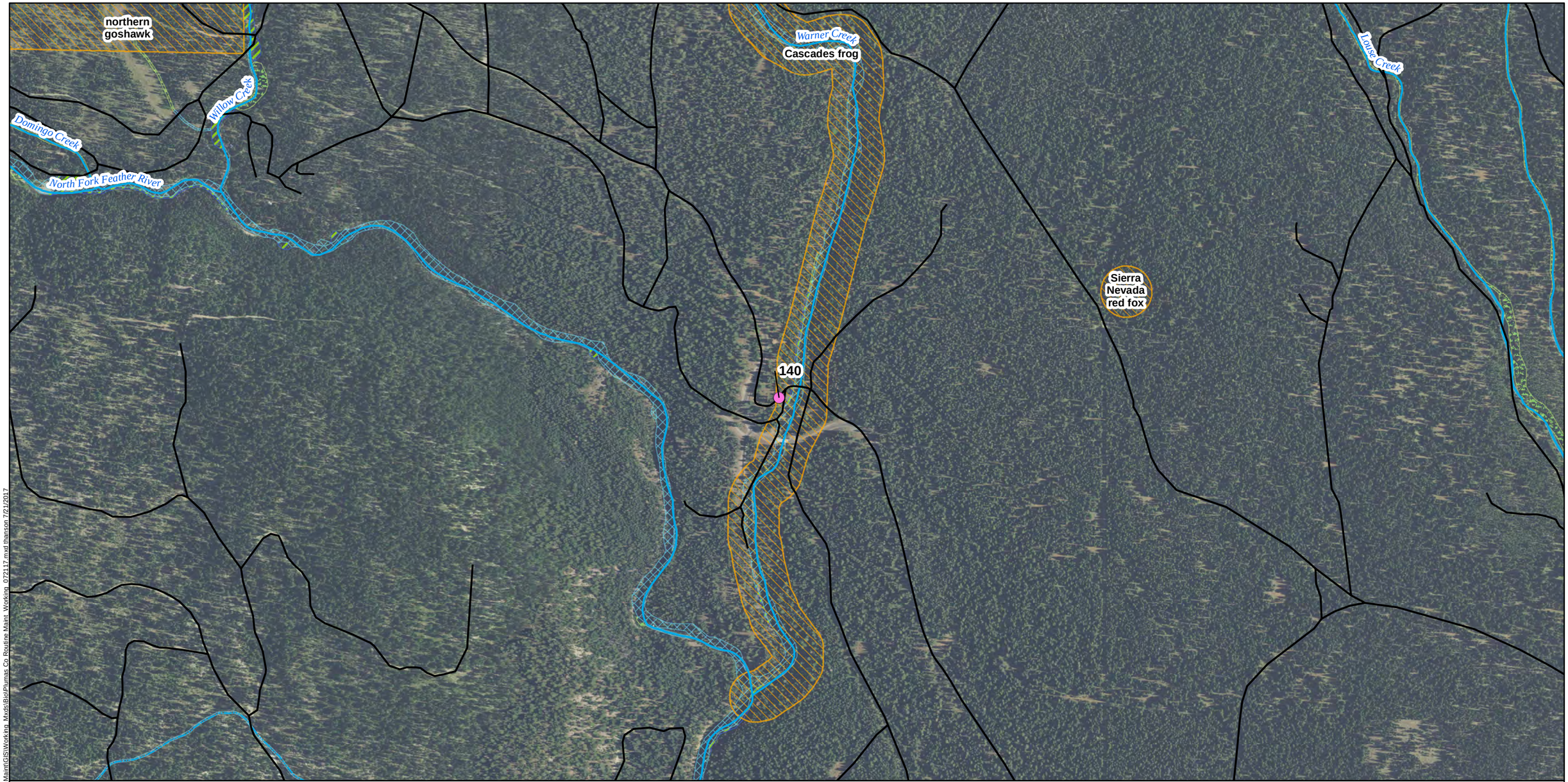

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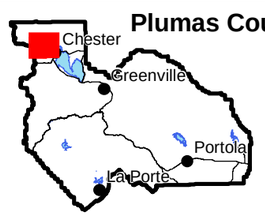

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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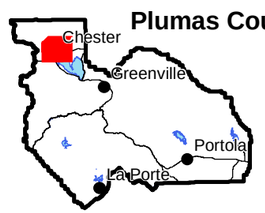

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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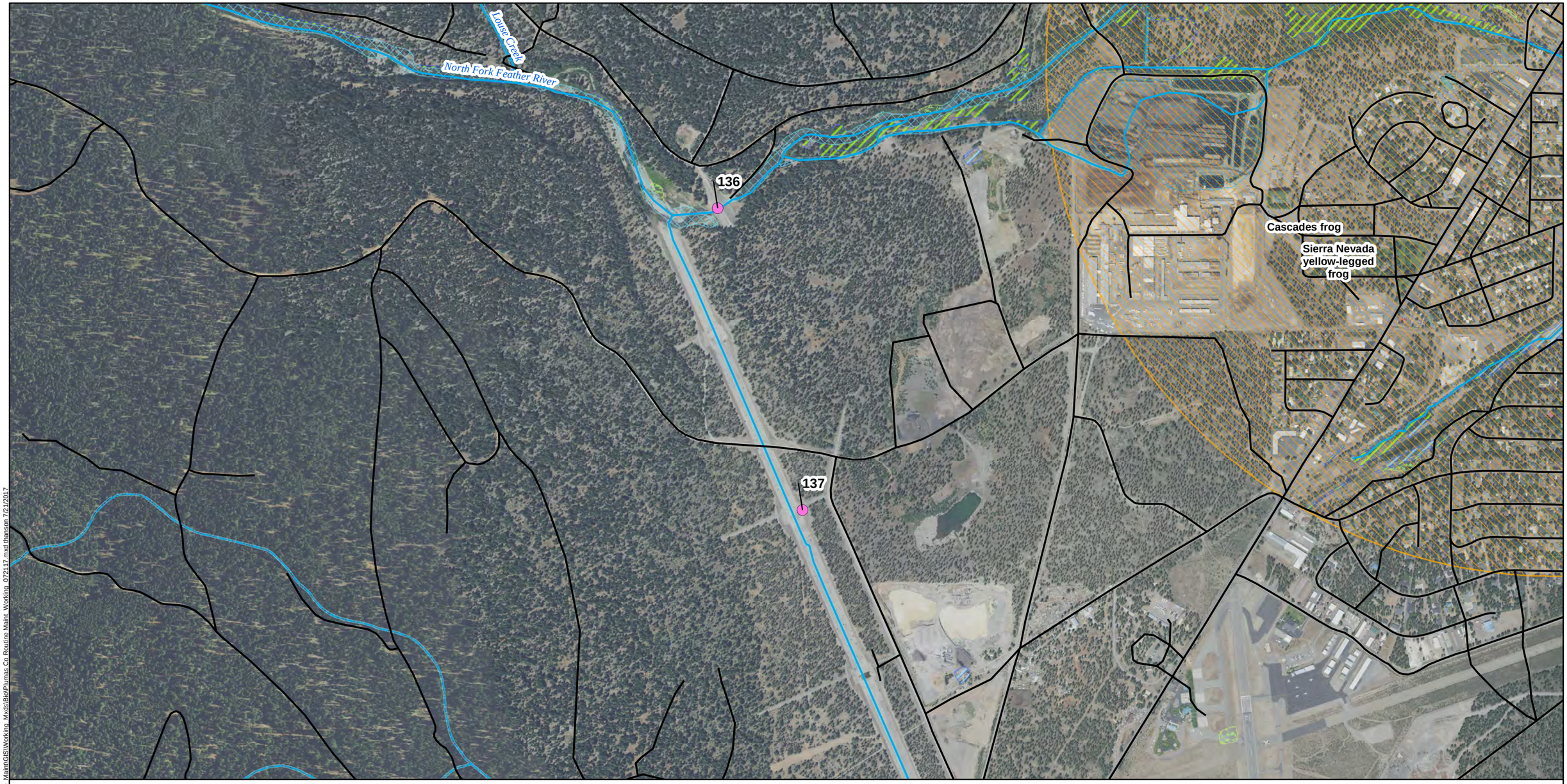

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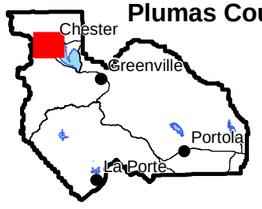

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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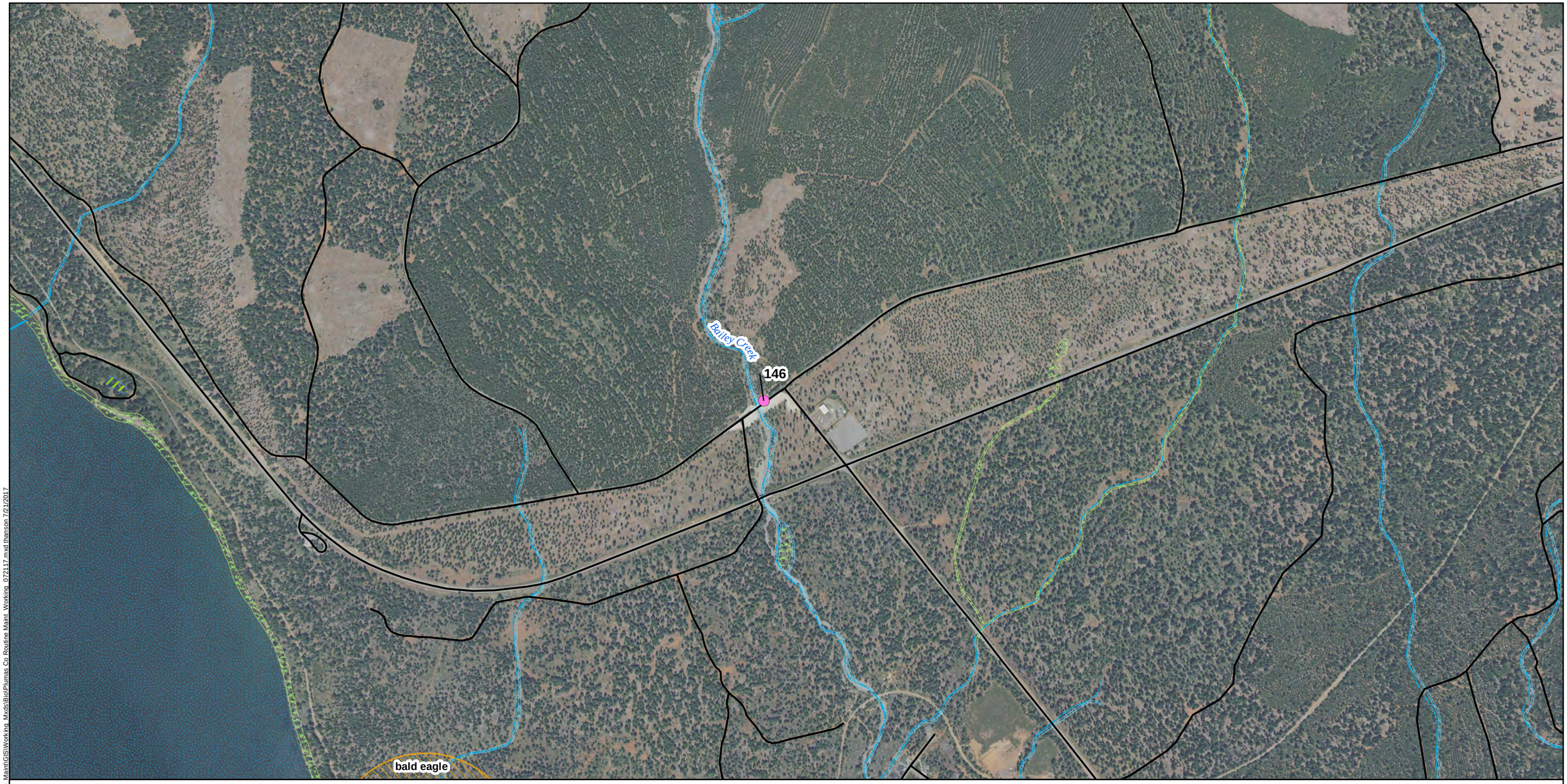

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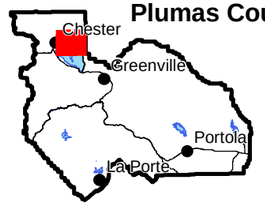

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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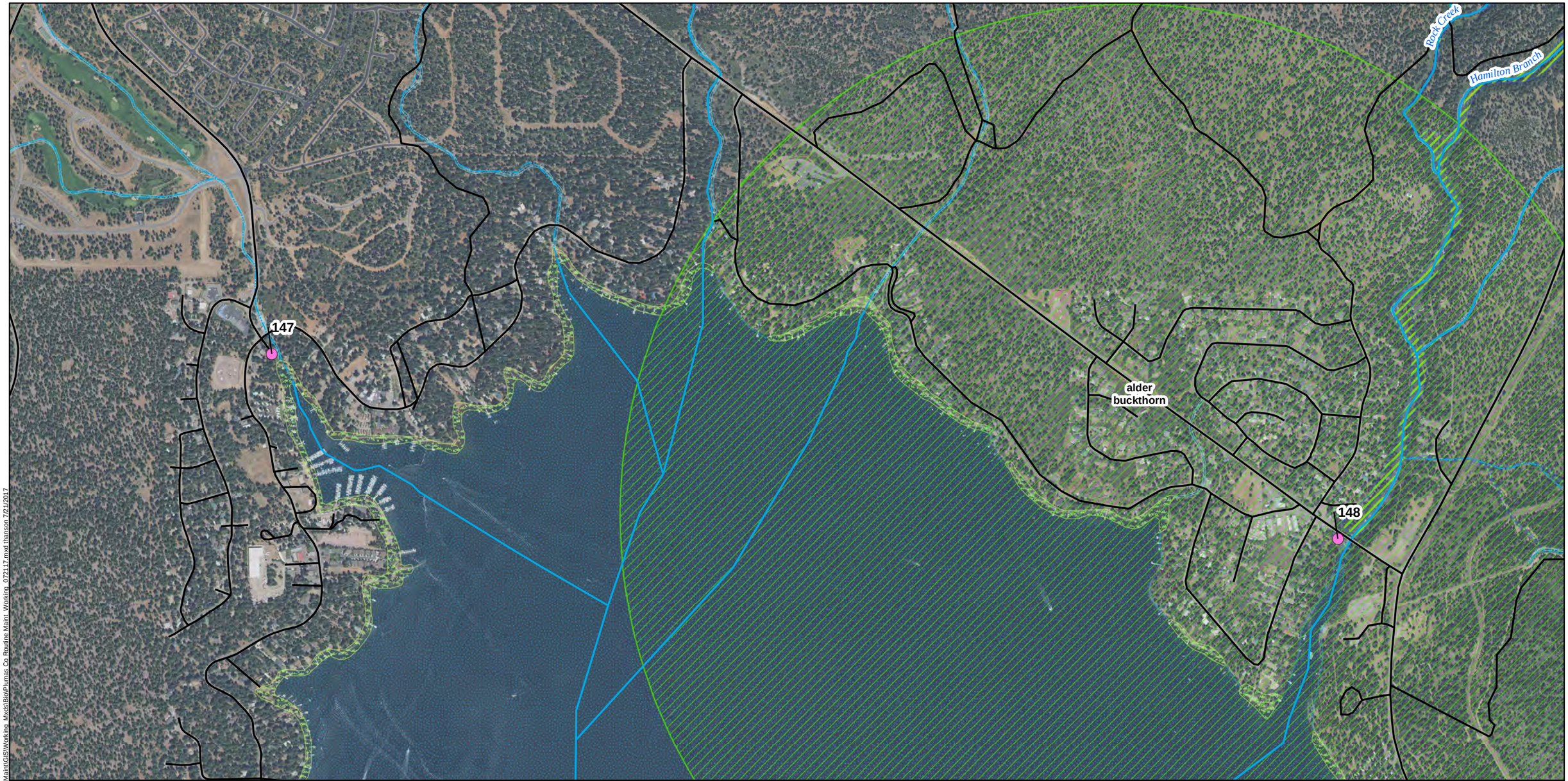

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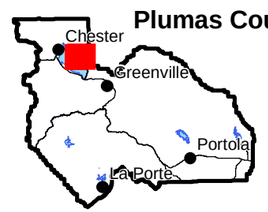
Plumas County



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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening

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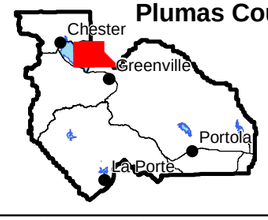
Plumas County



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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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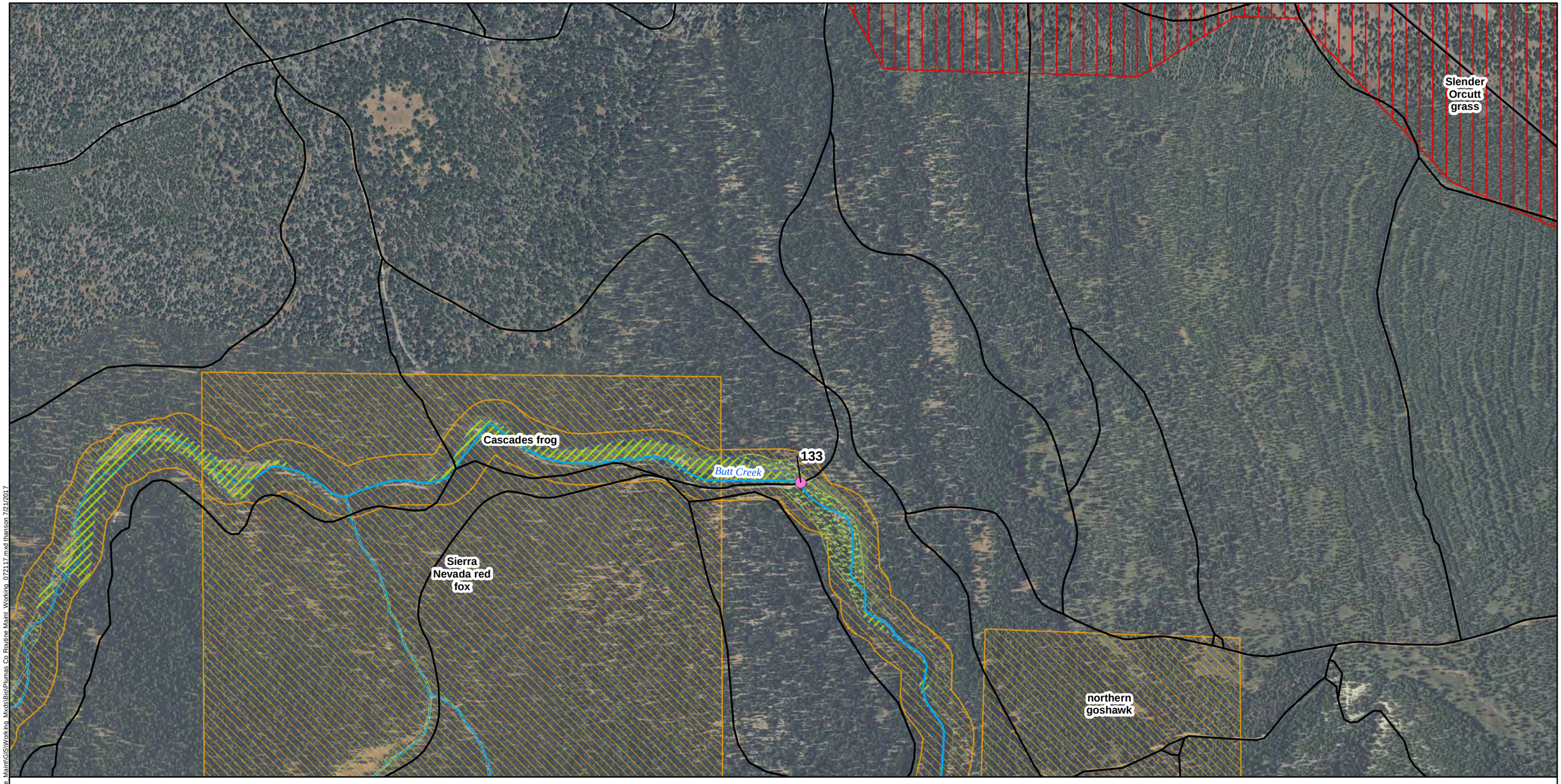

Maintenance Locations
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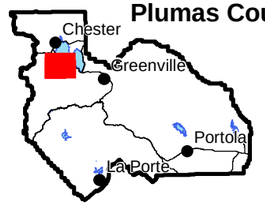

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 11 of 71

Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
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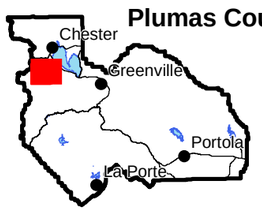
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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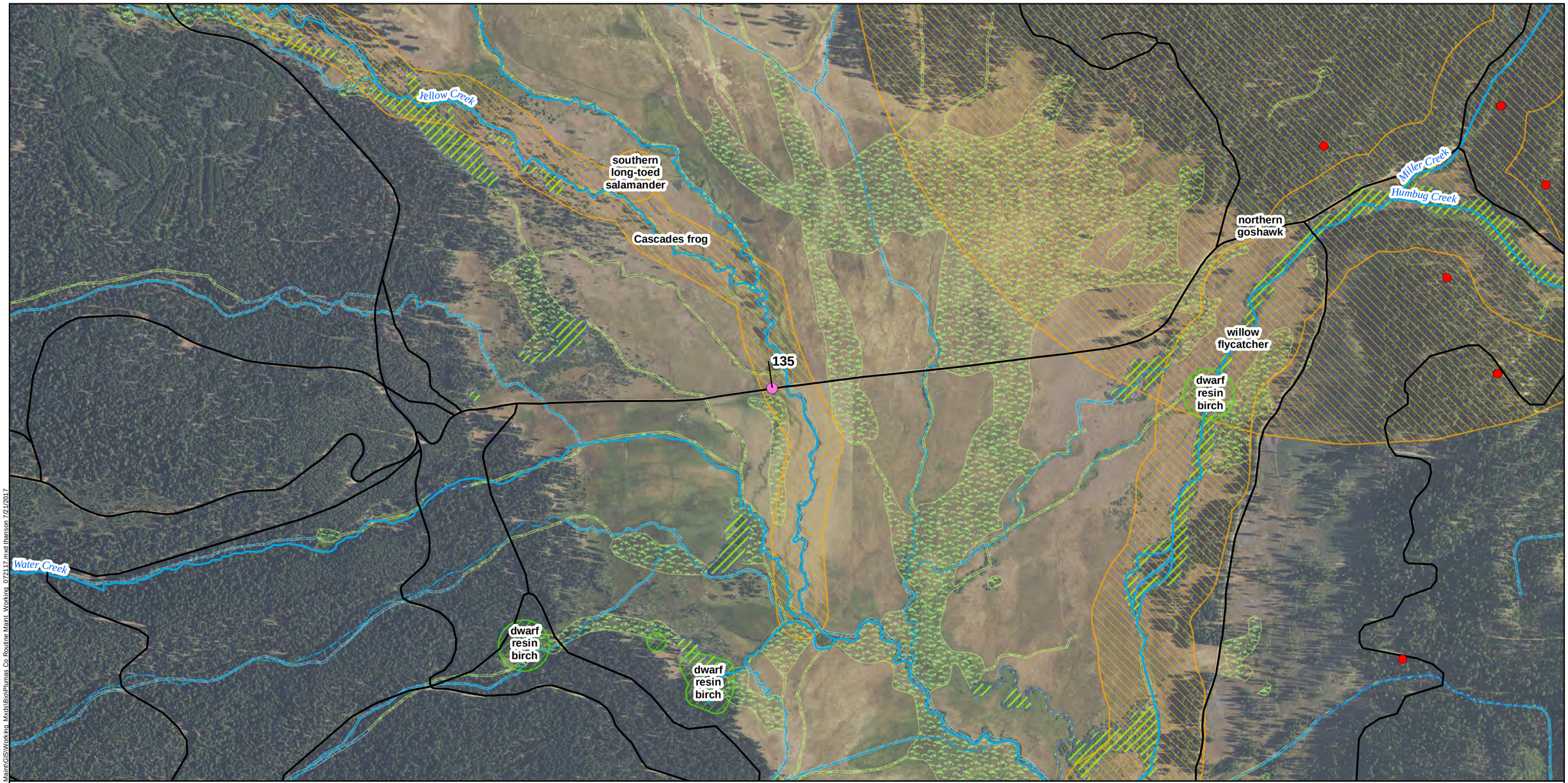

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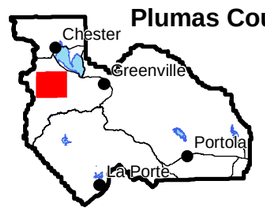

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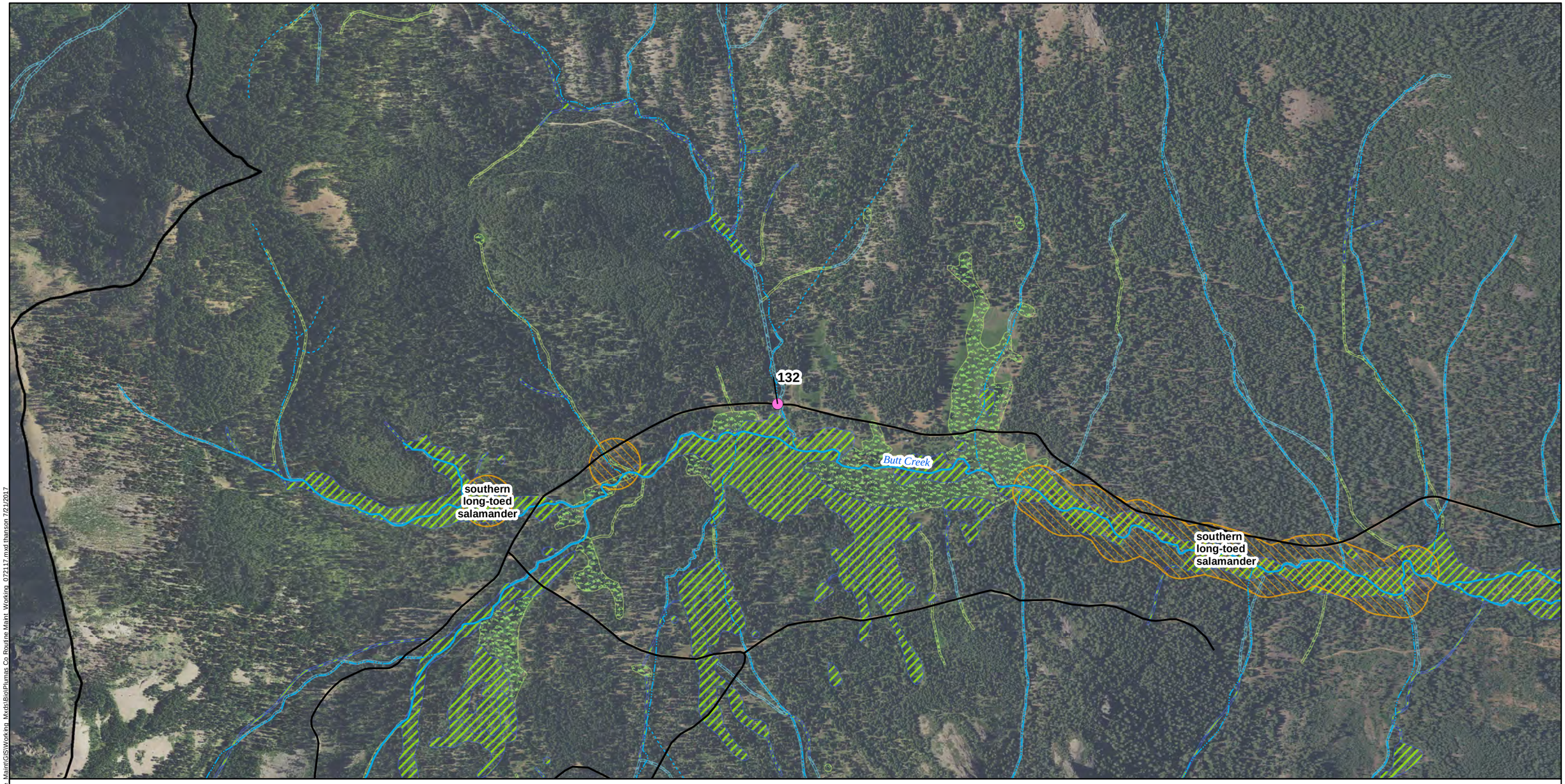
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 13 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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USFWS Critical Habitat
- Polygon Feature

CNDDB Occurrences
- Plant
- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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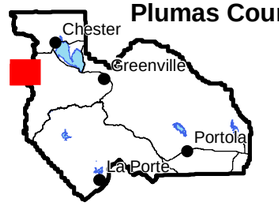
Plumas County



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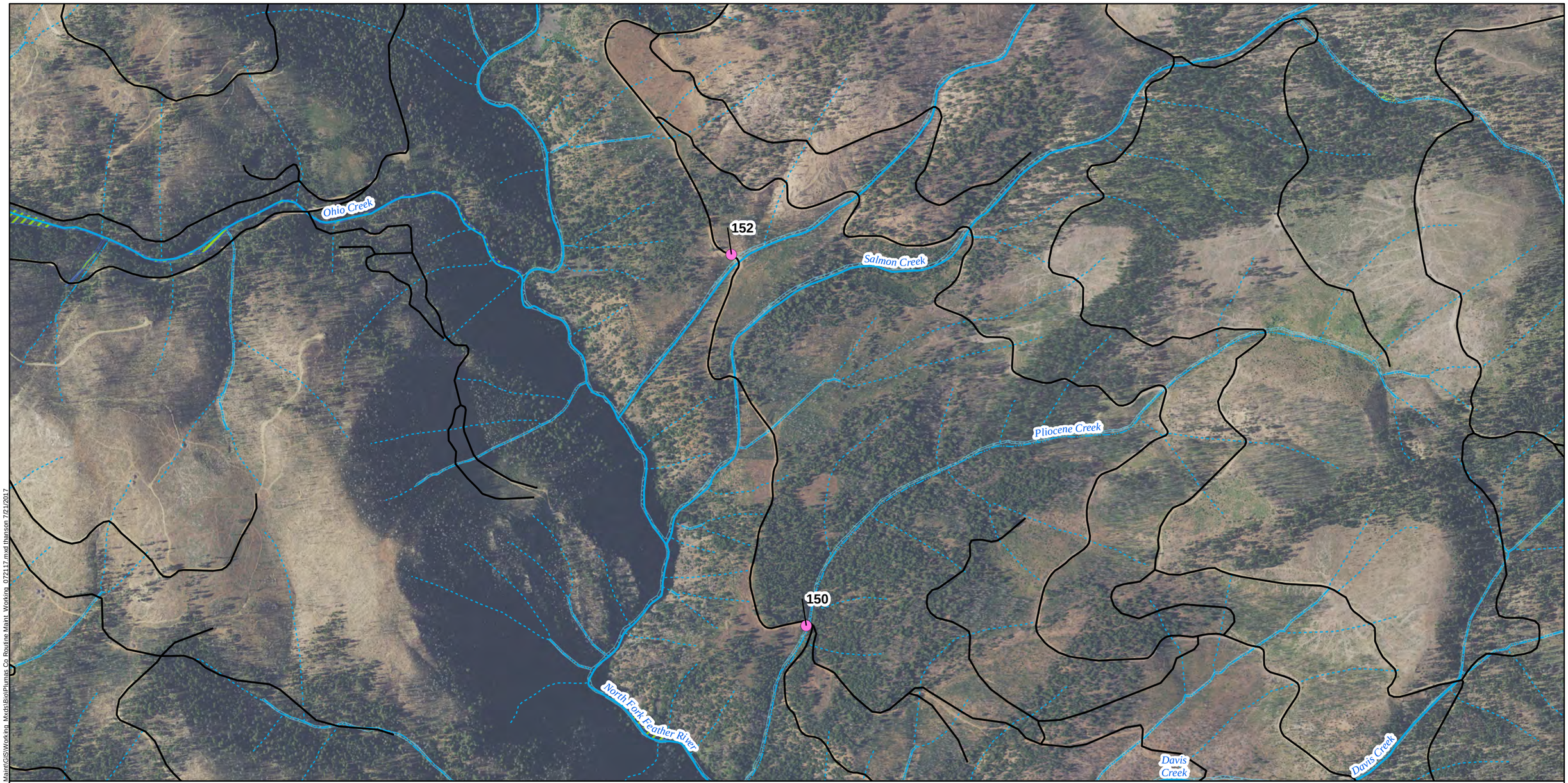
Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 14 of 71



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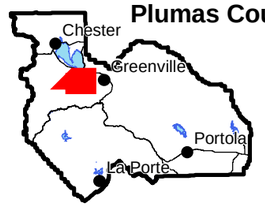
Plumas County



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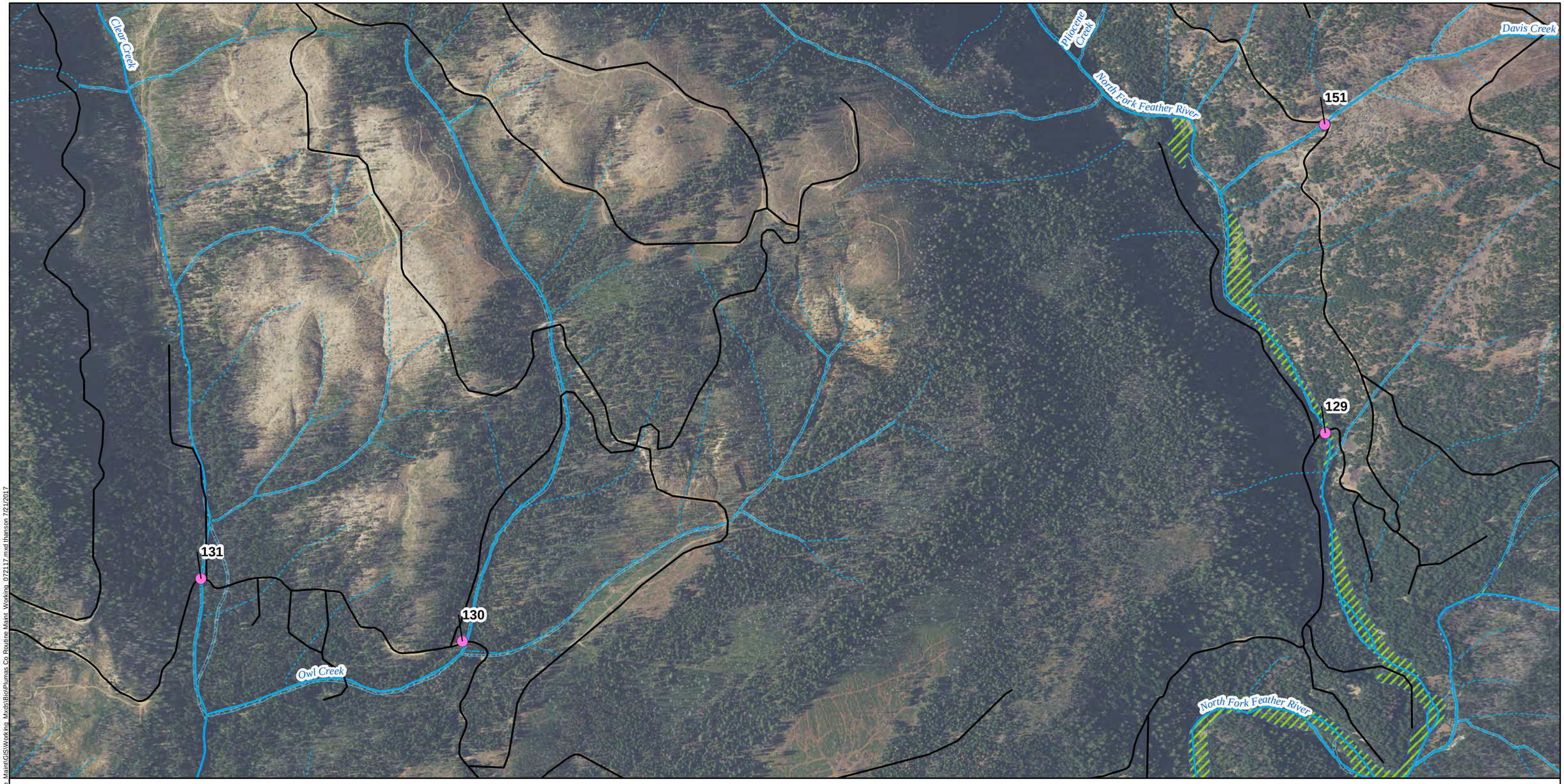
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 15 of 71



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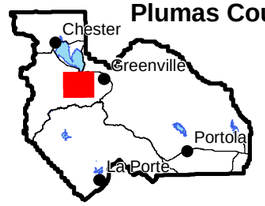

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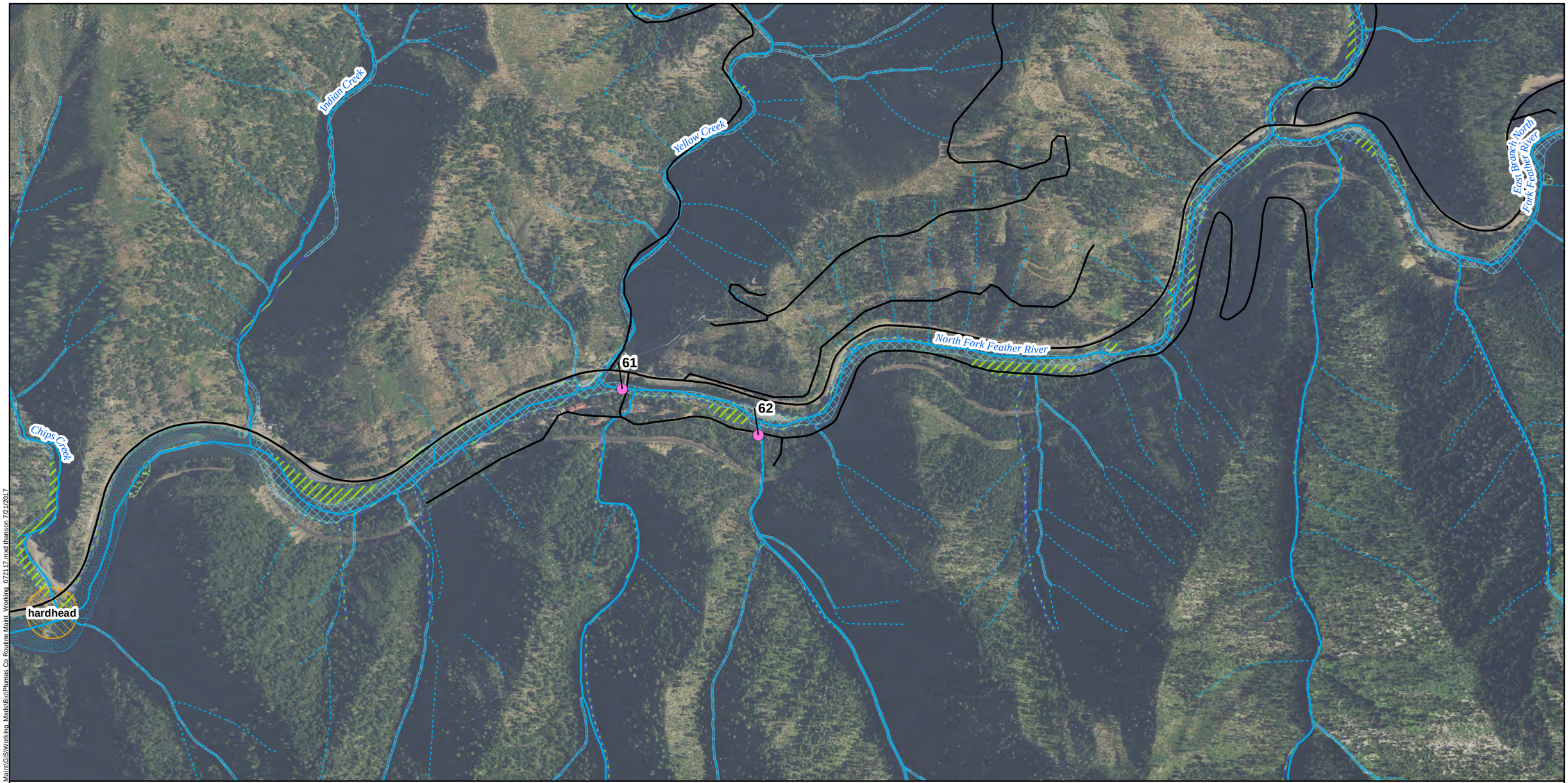
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 16 of 71



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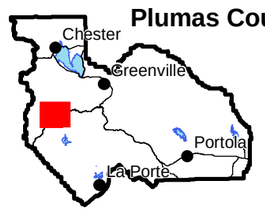
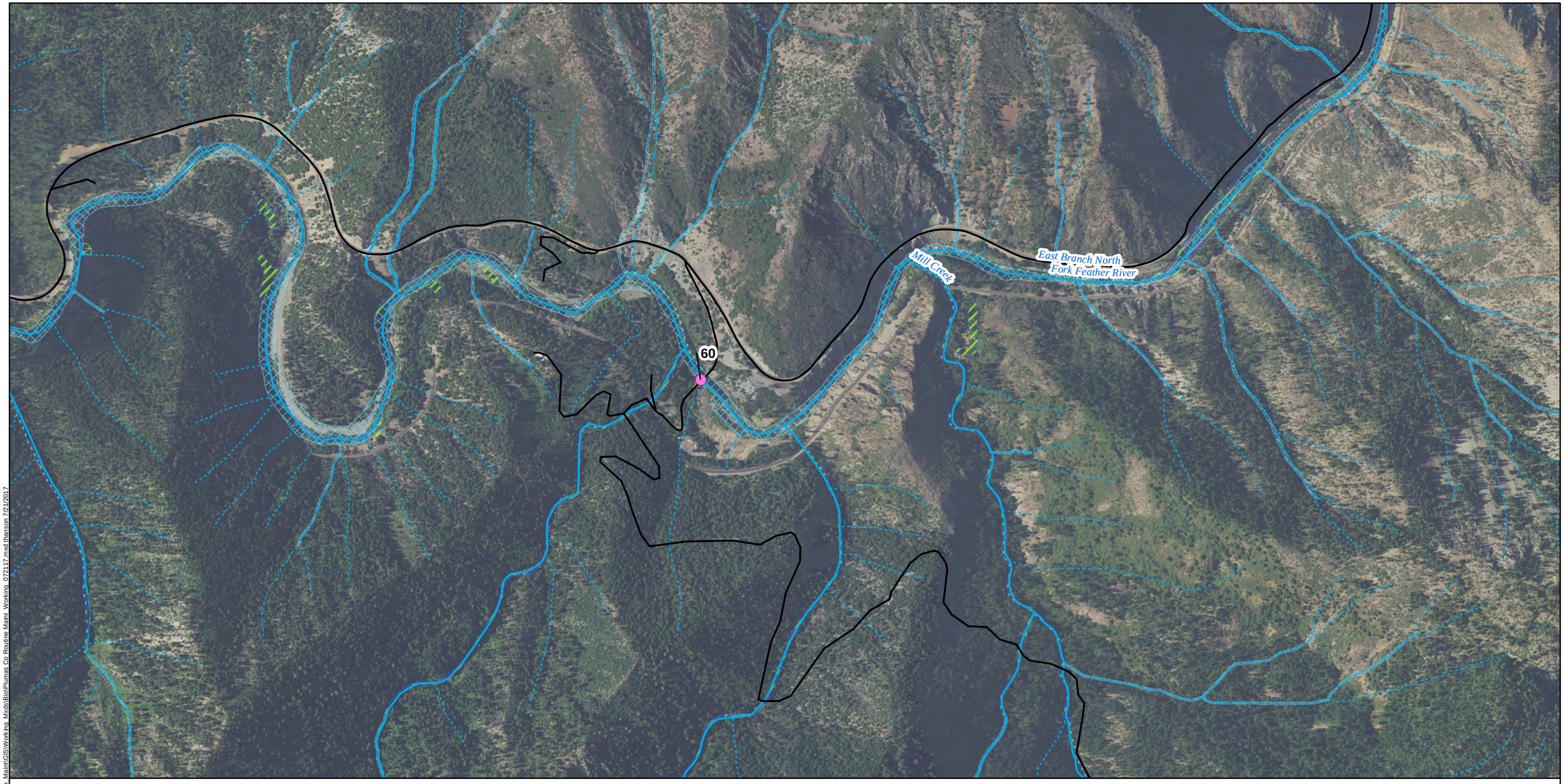


North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 17 of 71



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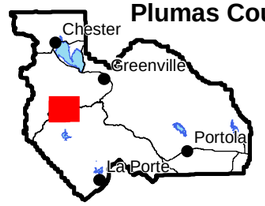
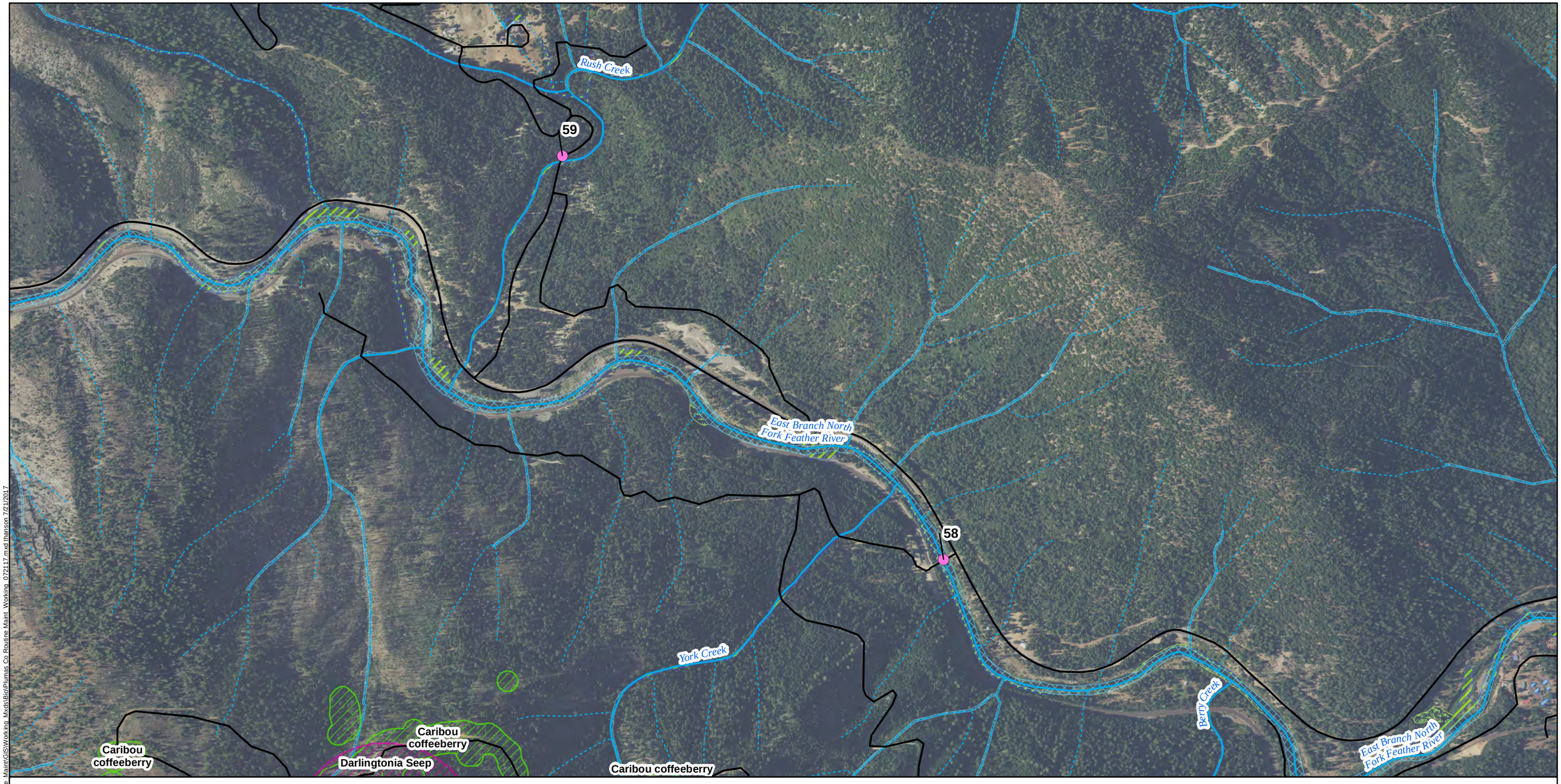


Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 18 of 71



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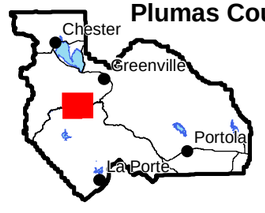

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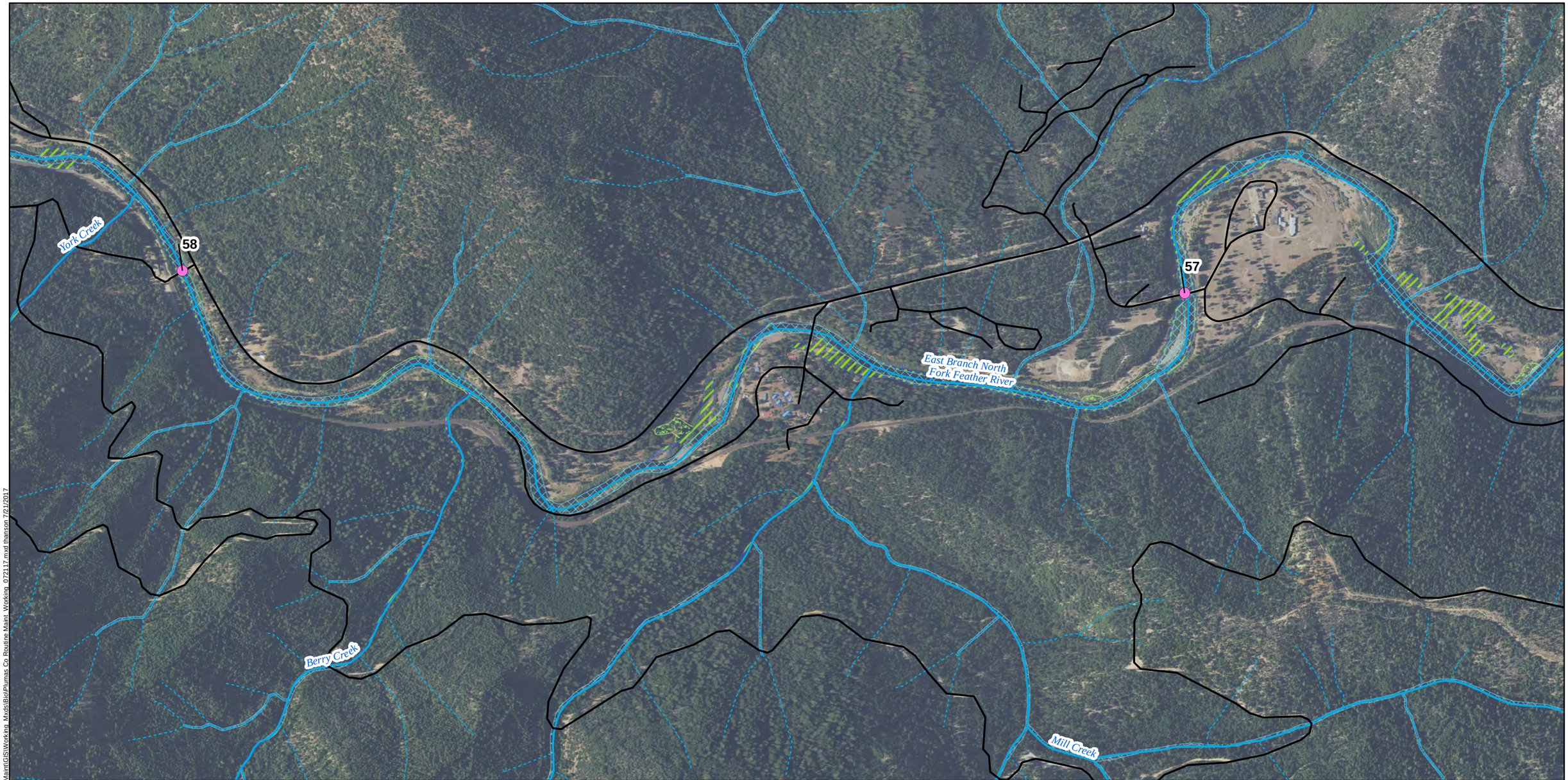
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 19 of 71



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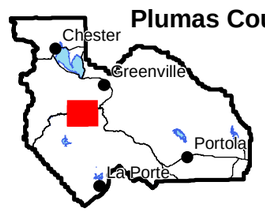
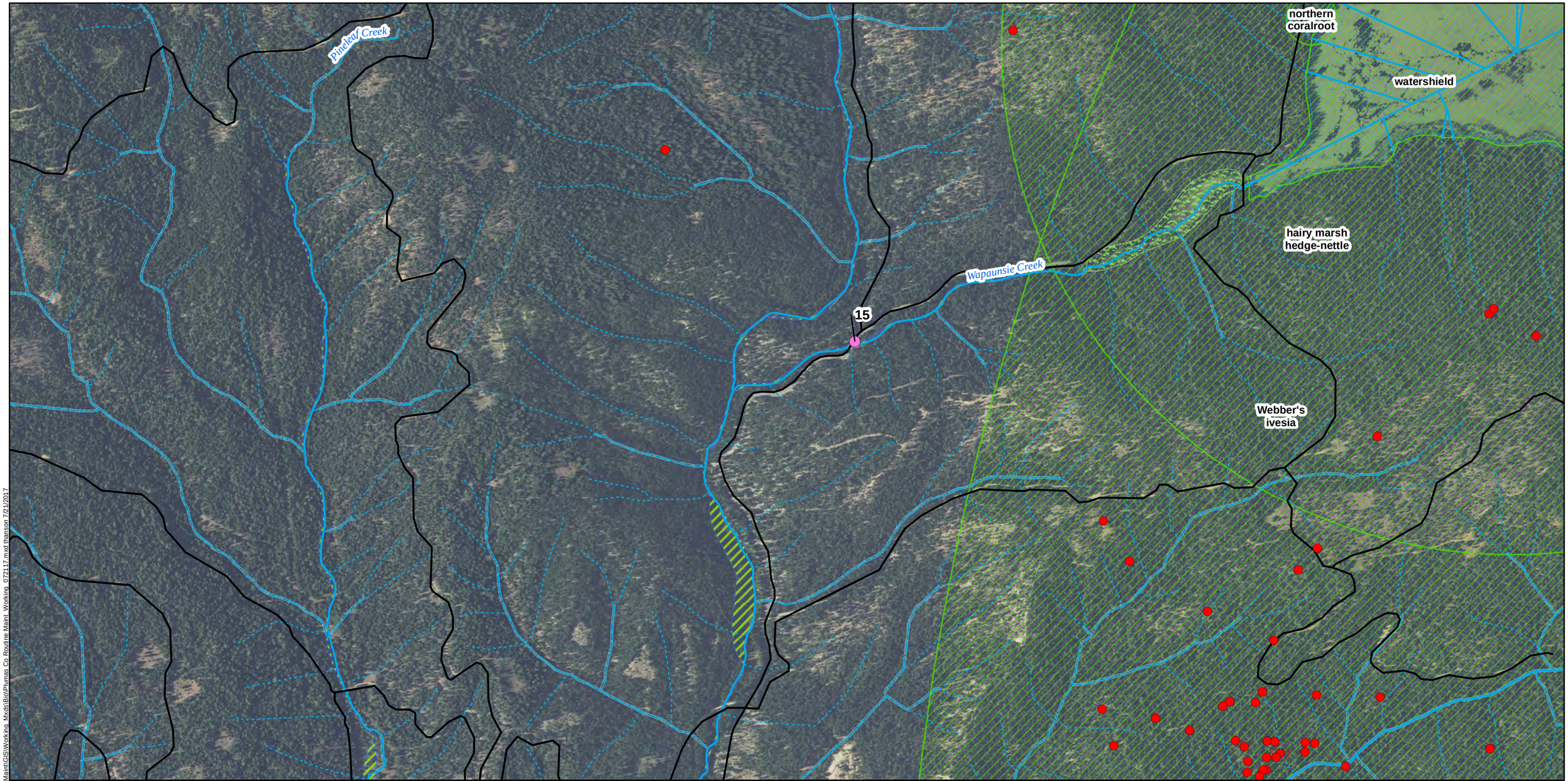


North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening

Map Sheet 20 of 71



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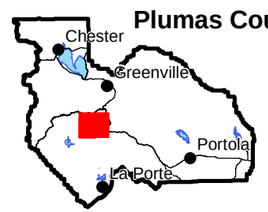

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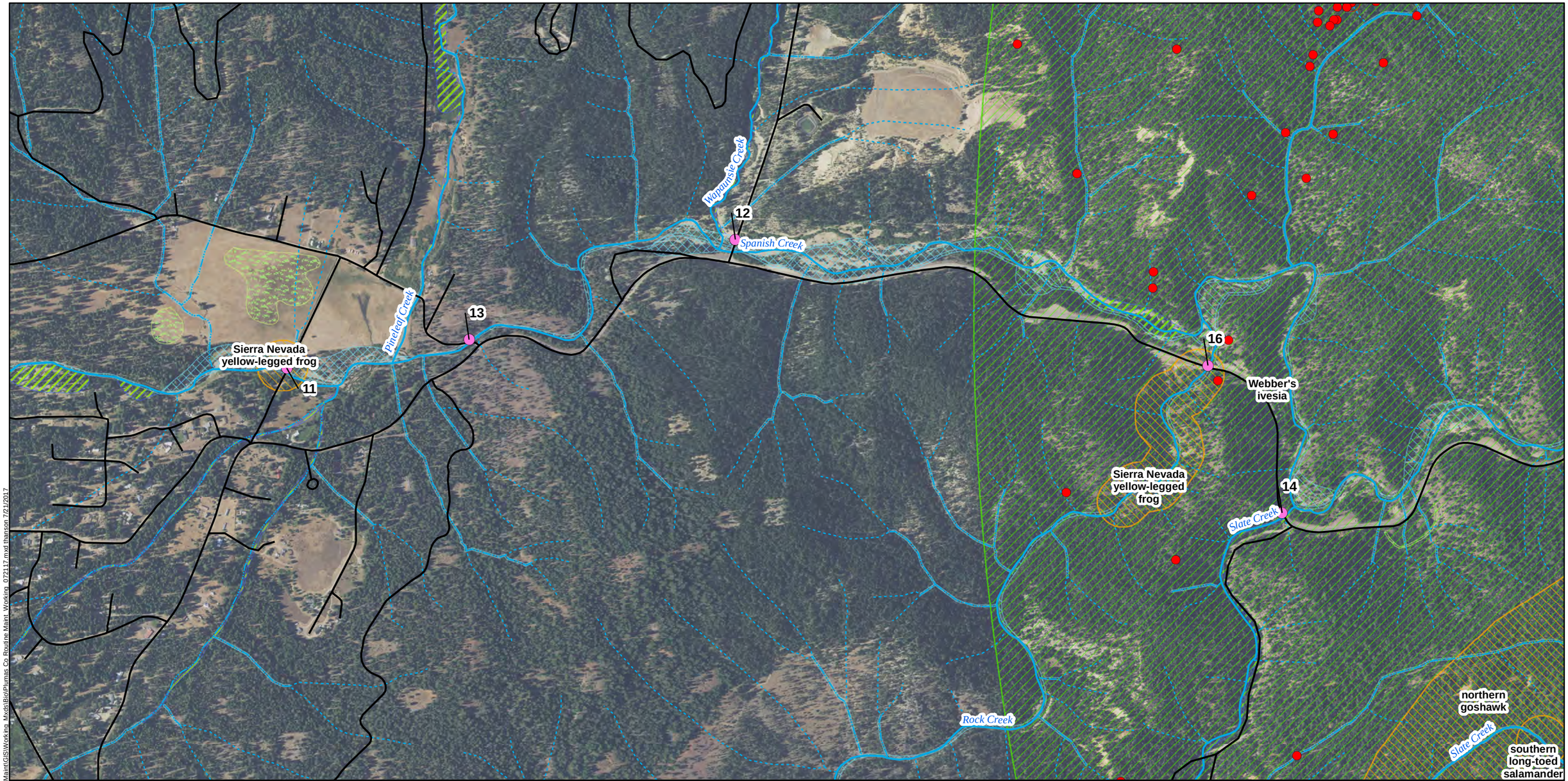
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 21 of 71



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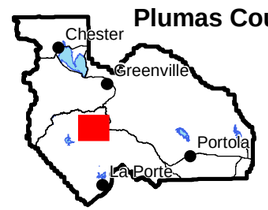

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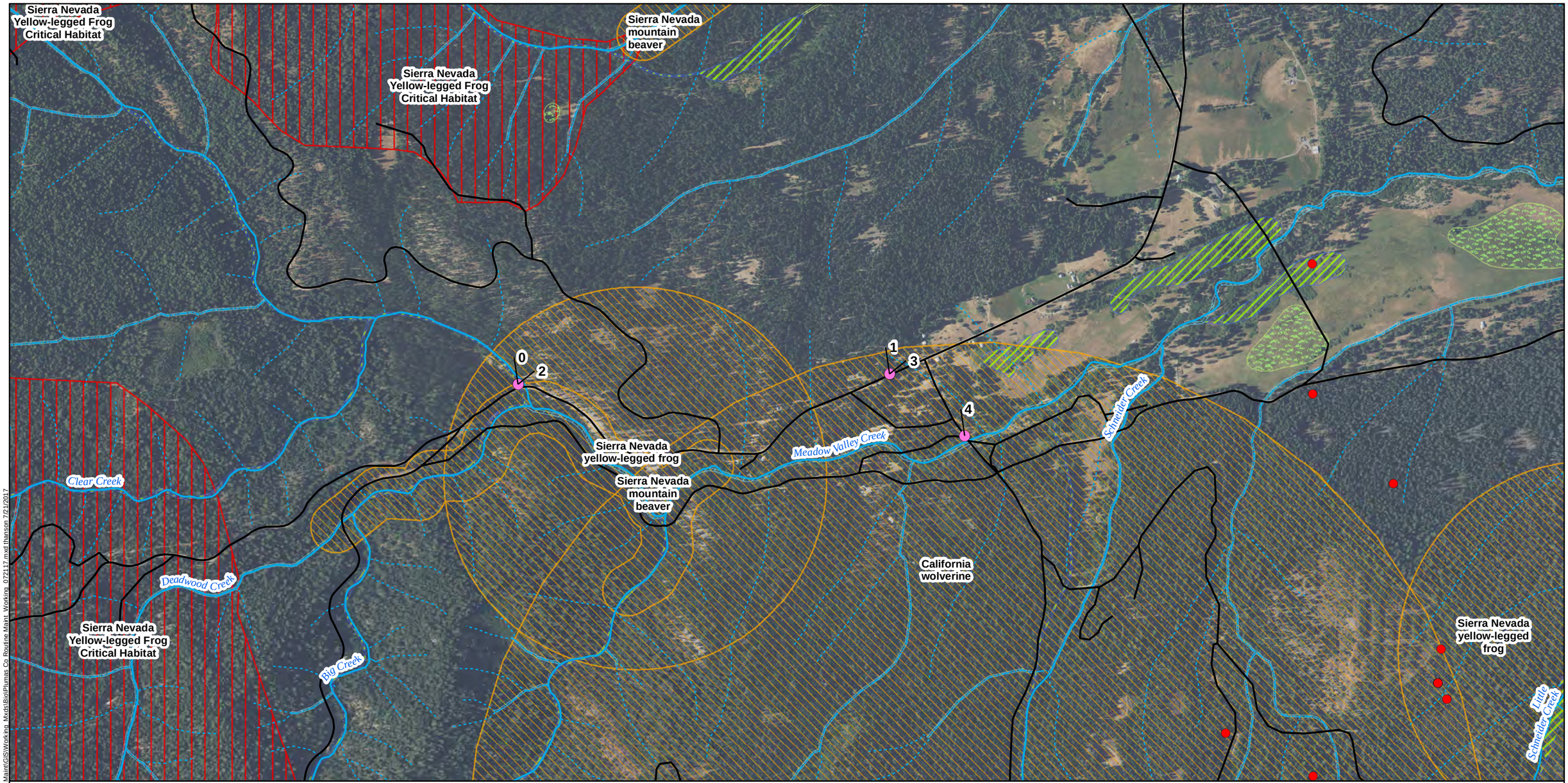
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 22 of 71



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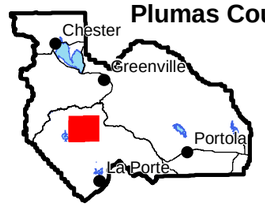
Plumas County



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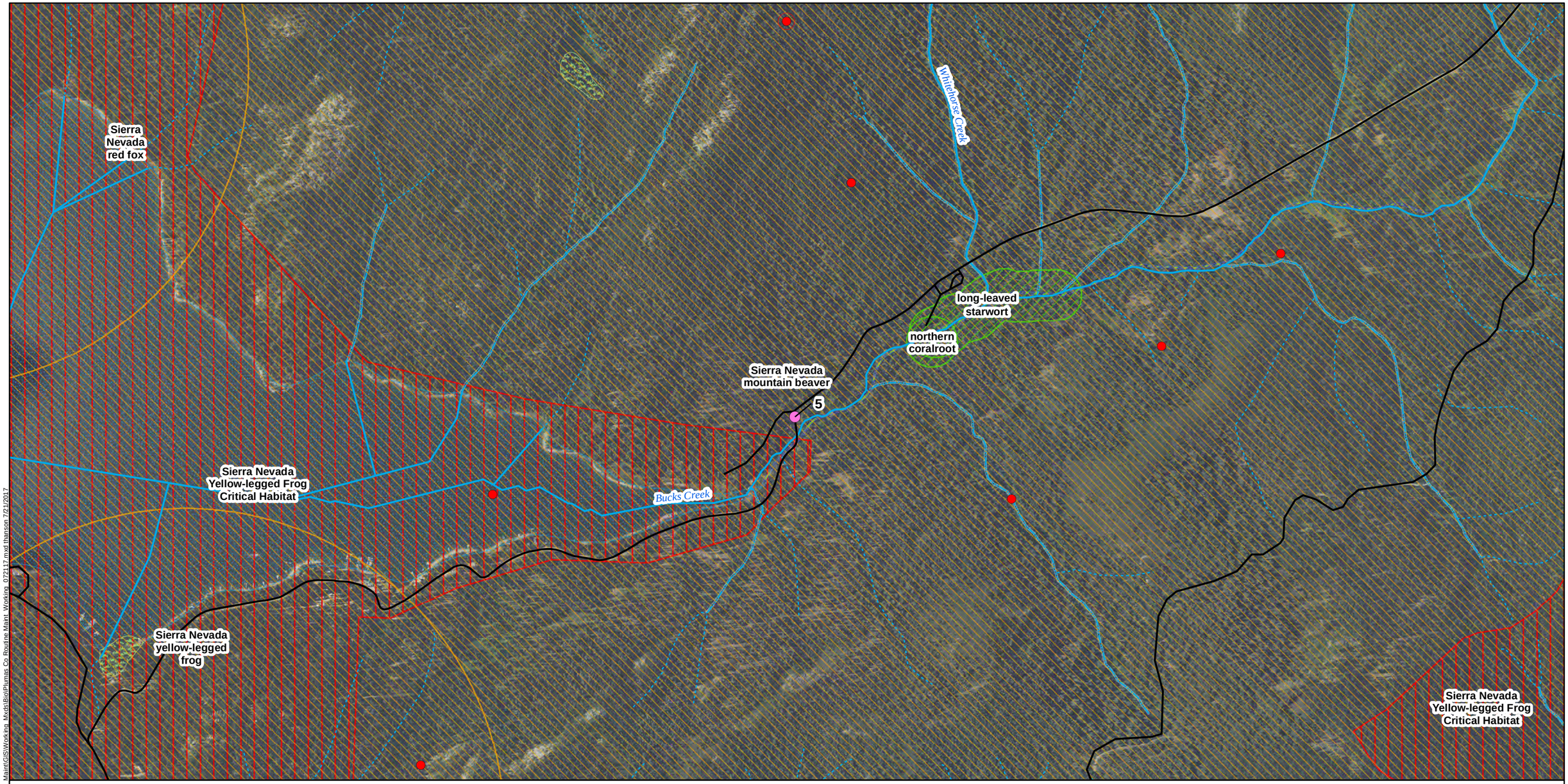
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 23 of 71



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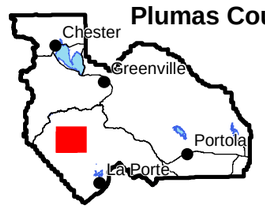

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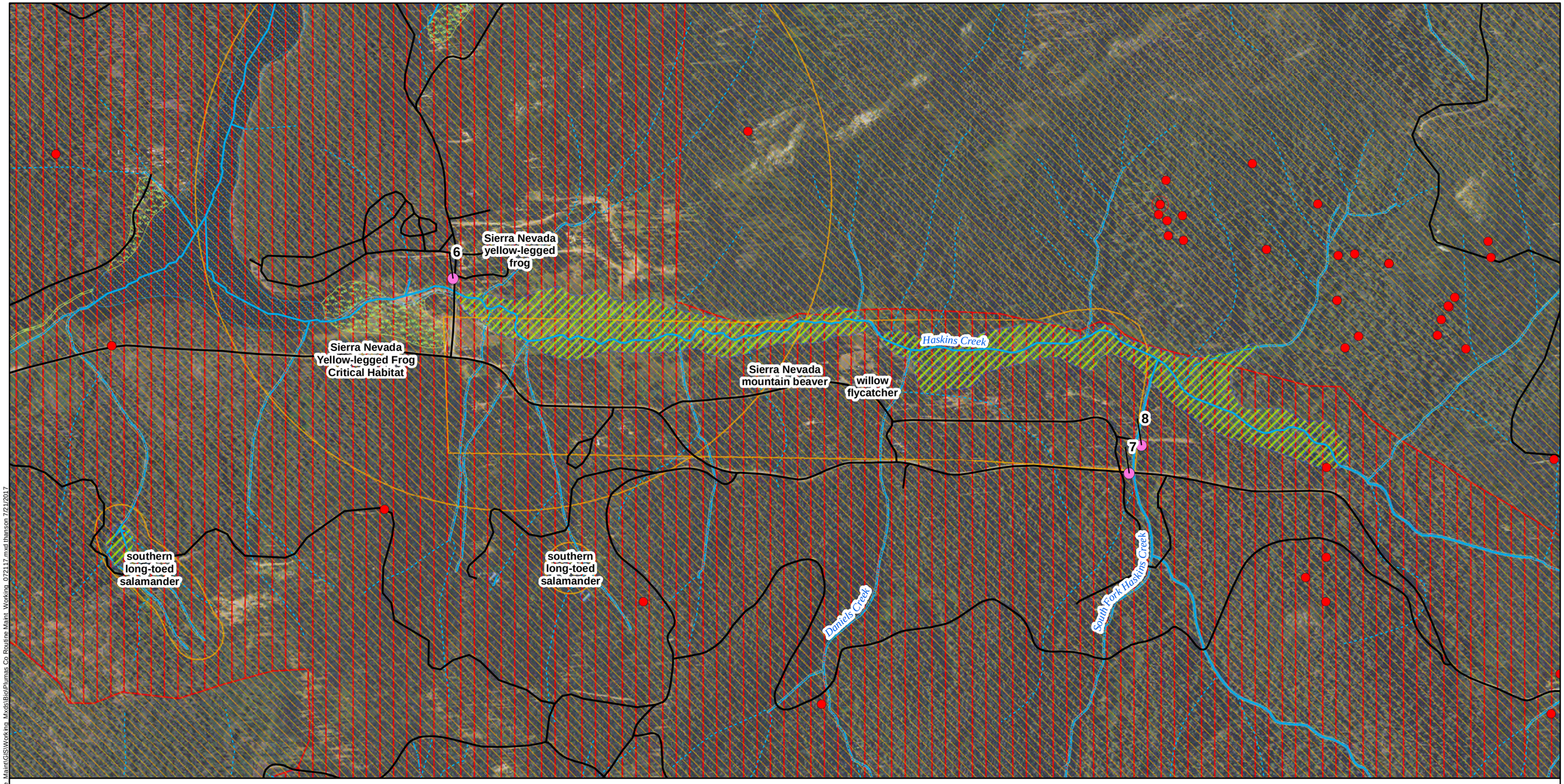
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 24 of 71



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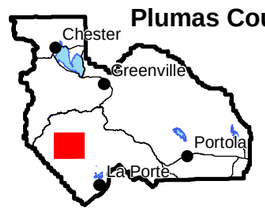

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 25 of 71

Letterbox Creek

northern goshawk

9

10

Sierra Nevada mountain beaver

Grizzly Creek

Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog Critical Habitat

Little Grizzly Creek

Caribou coffeeberry

Caribou coffeeberry

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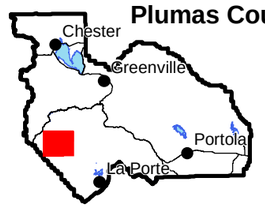
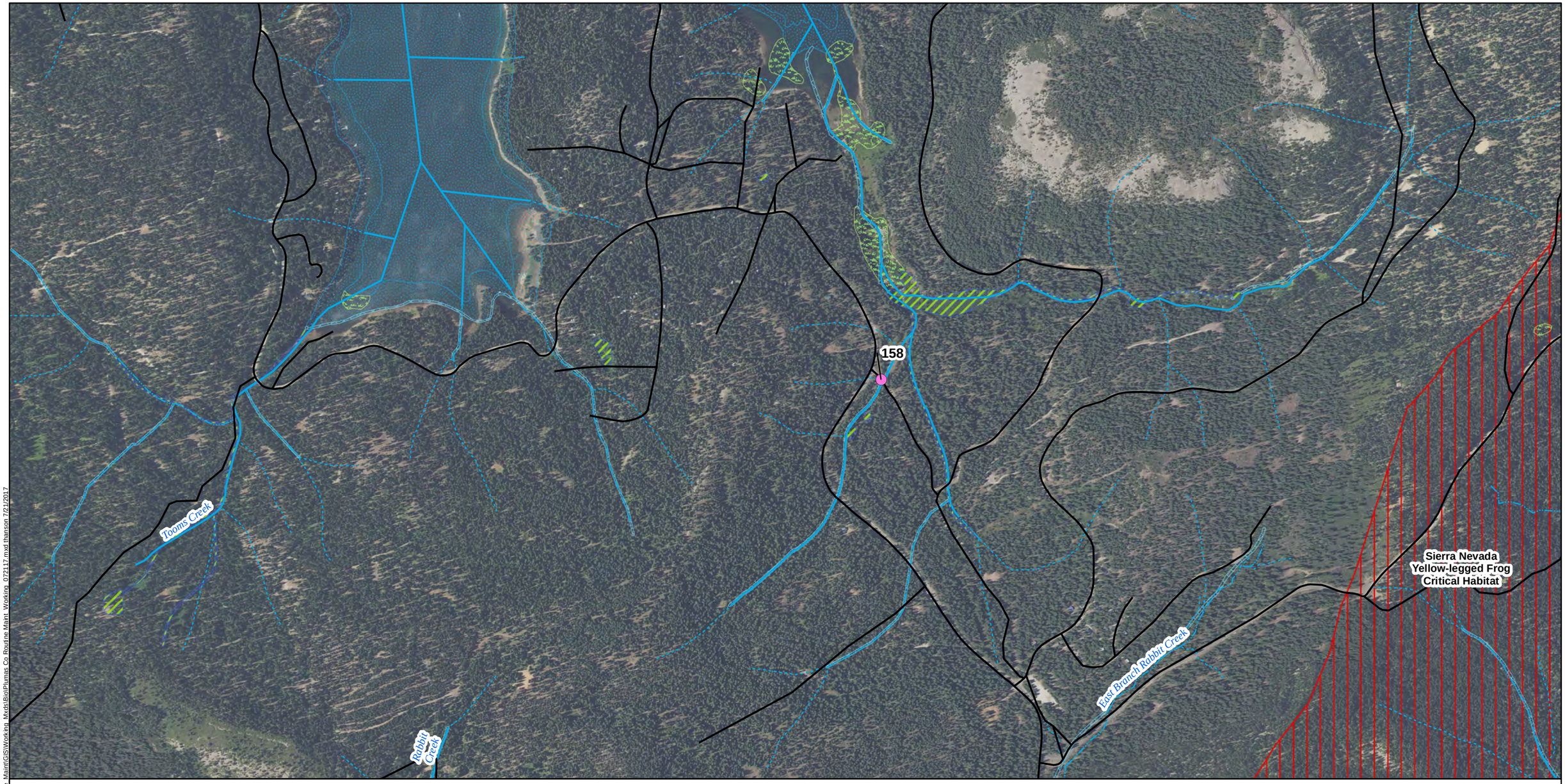


Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 26 of 71



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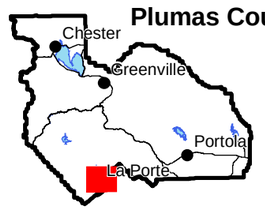

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 27 of 71

East Branch Rabbit Creek

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog

53

Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog Critical Habitat

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog

Rabbit Creek

southern long-toed salamander

Valley Creek

Sierra Nevada mountain beaver

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Plumas County

Chester
Greenville
Portola
La Porte

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 28 of 71

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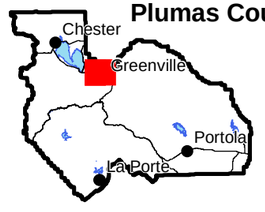
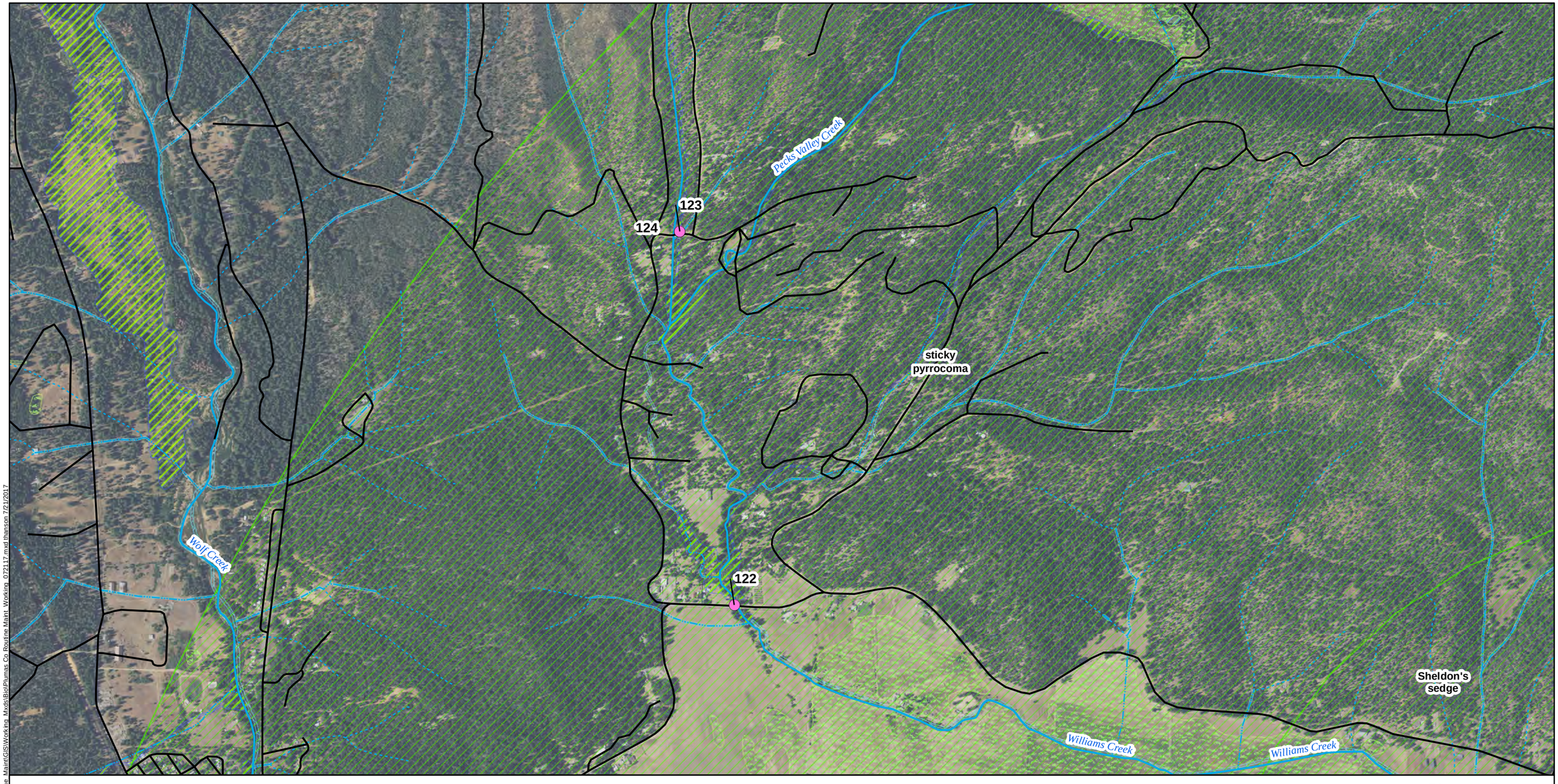


North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 29 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine

USFWS Critical Habitat
- Polygon Feature

CNDDB Occurrences
- Plant
- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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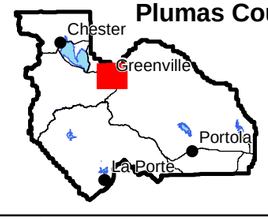
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 30 of 71

Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
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NWI Wetlands
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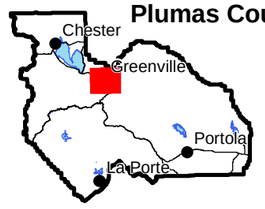
Plumas County



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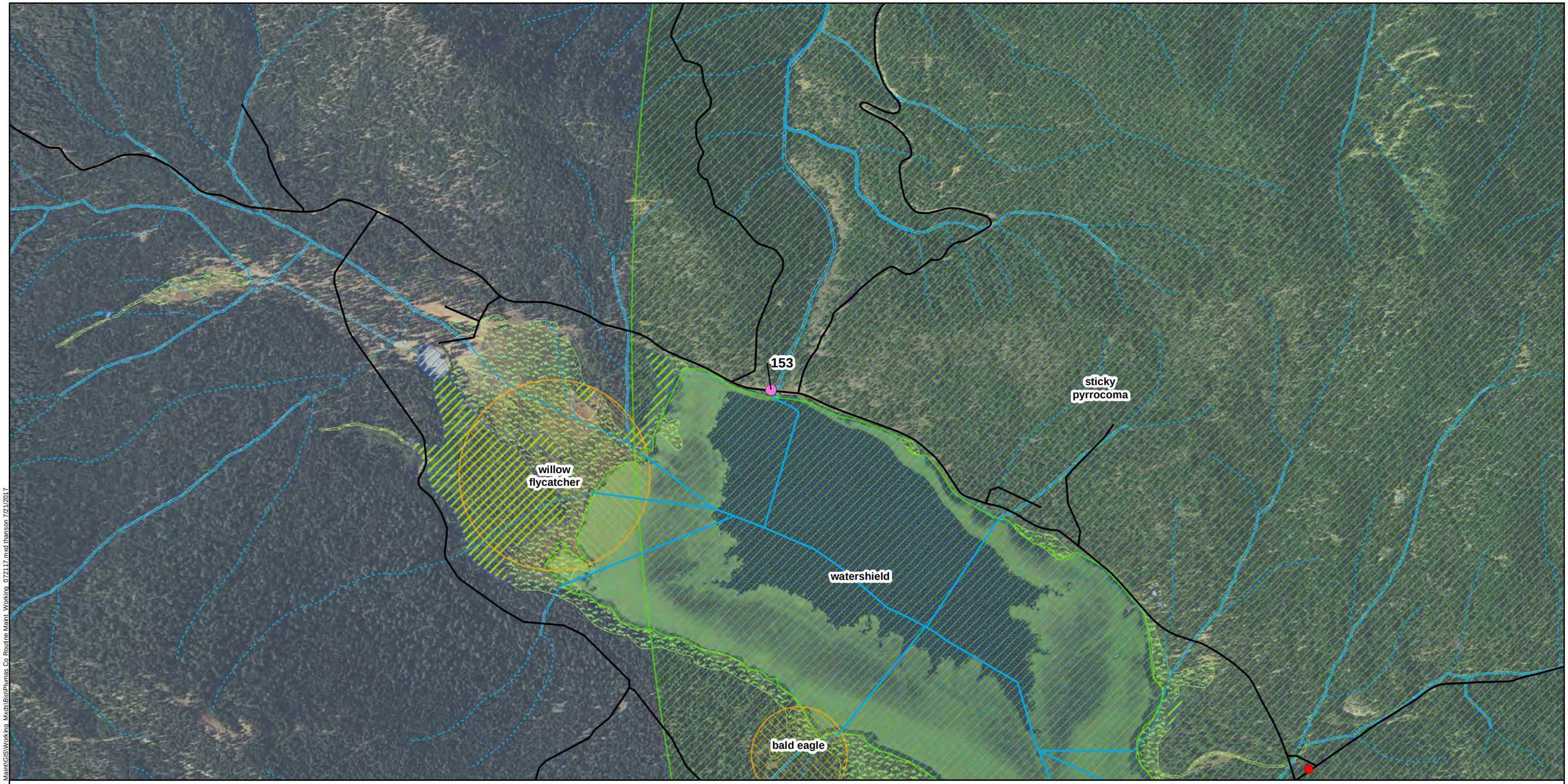
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 31 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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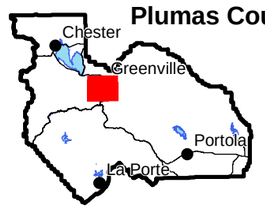
Plumas County



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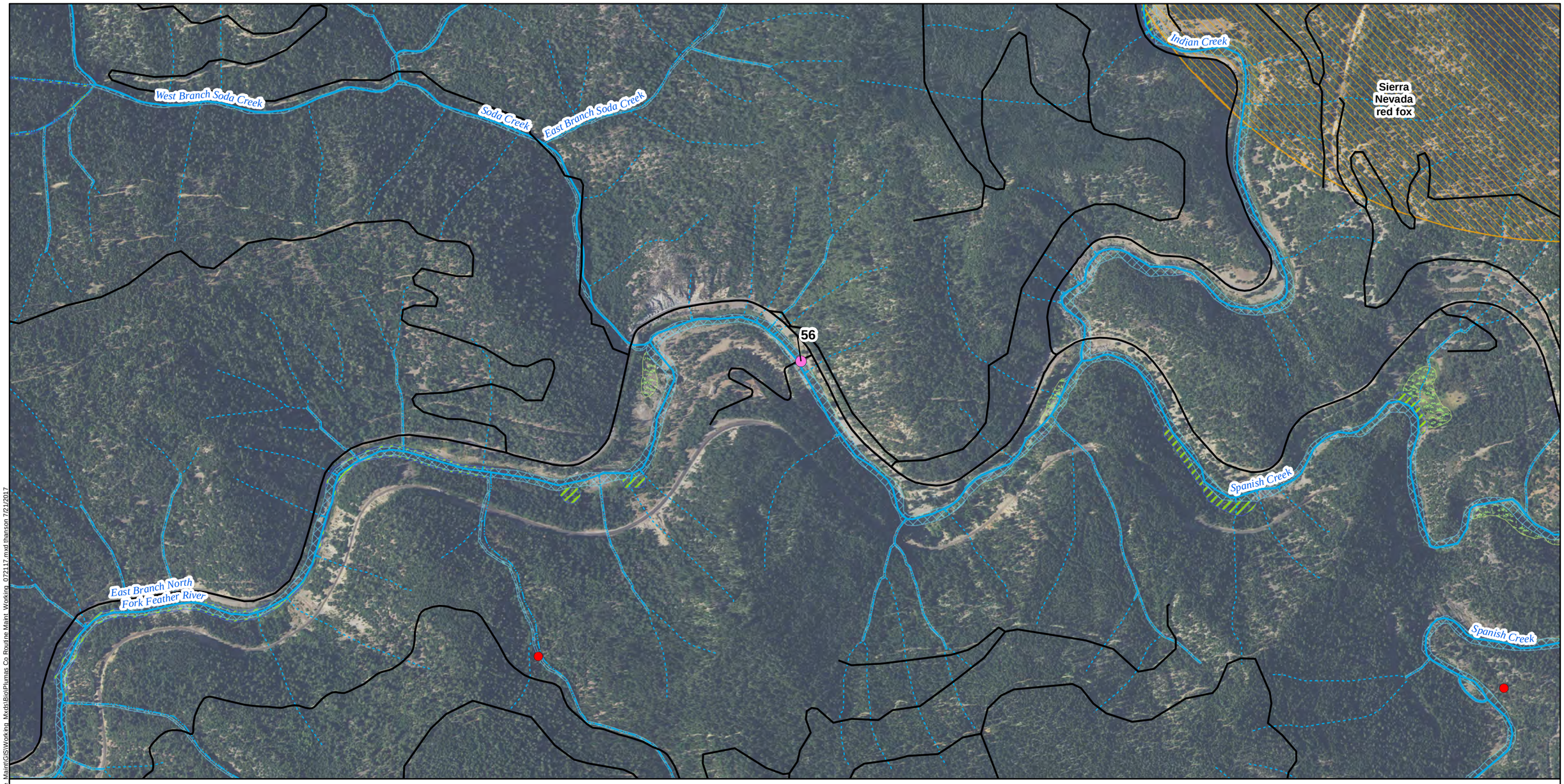
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 32 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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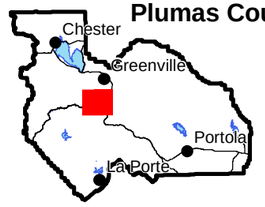
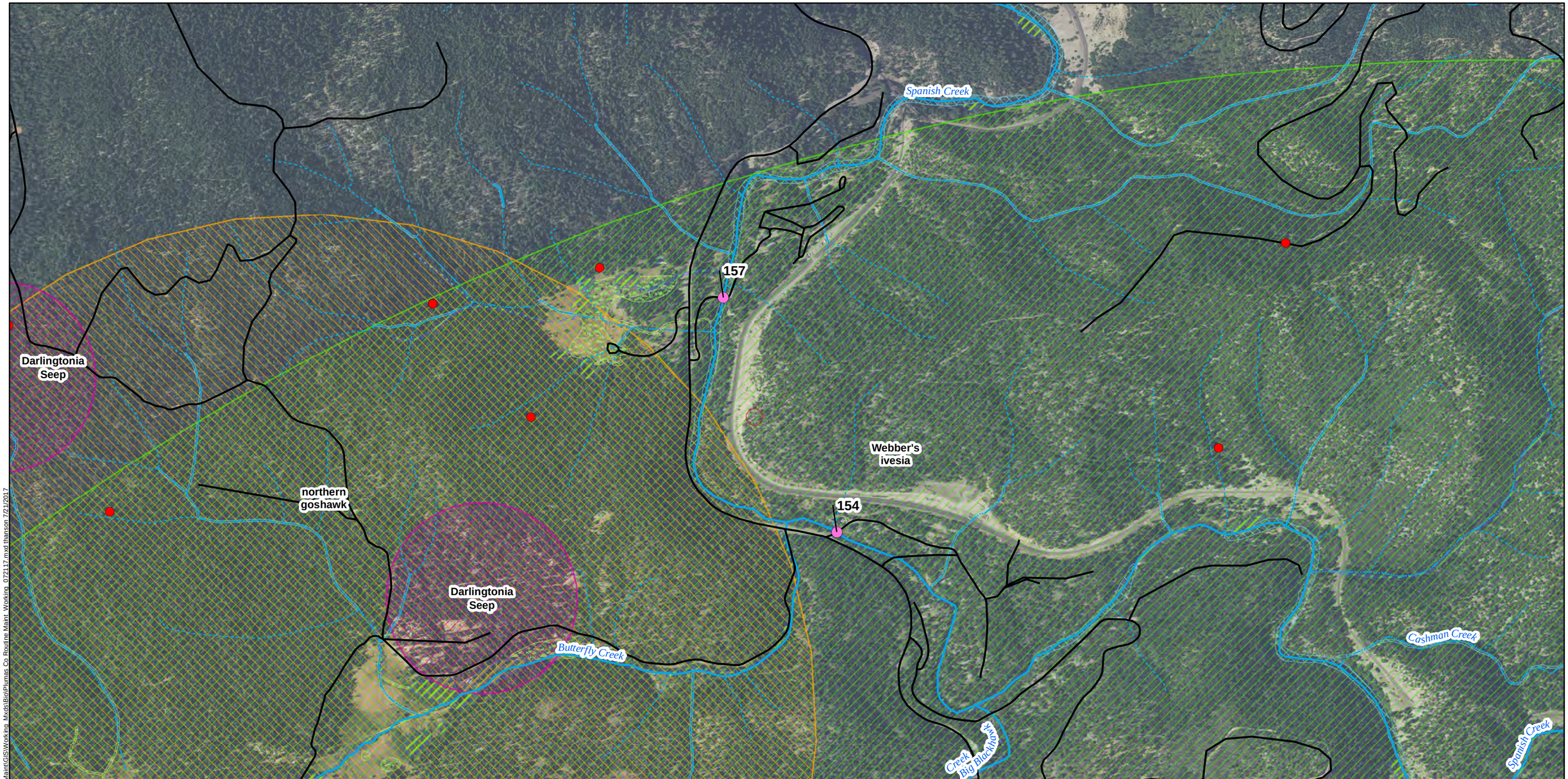
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 33 of 71



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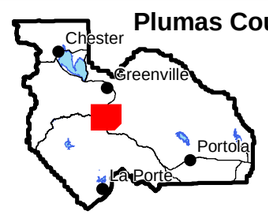

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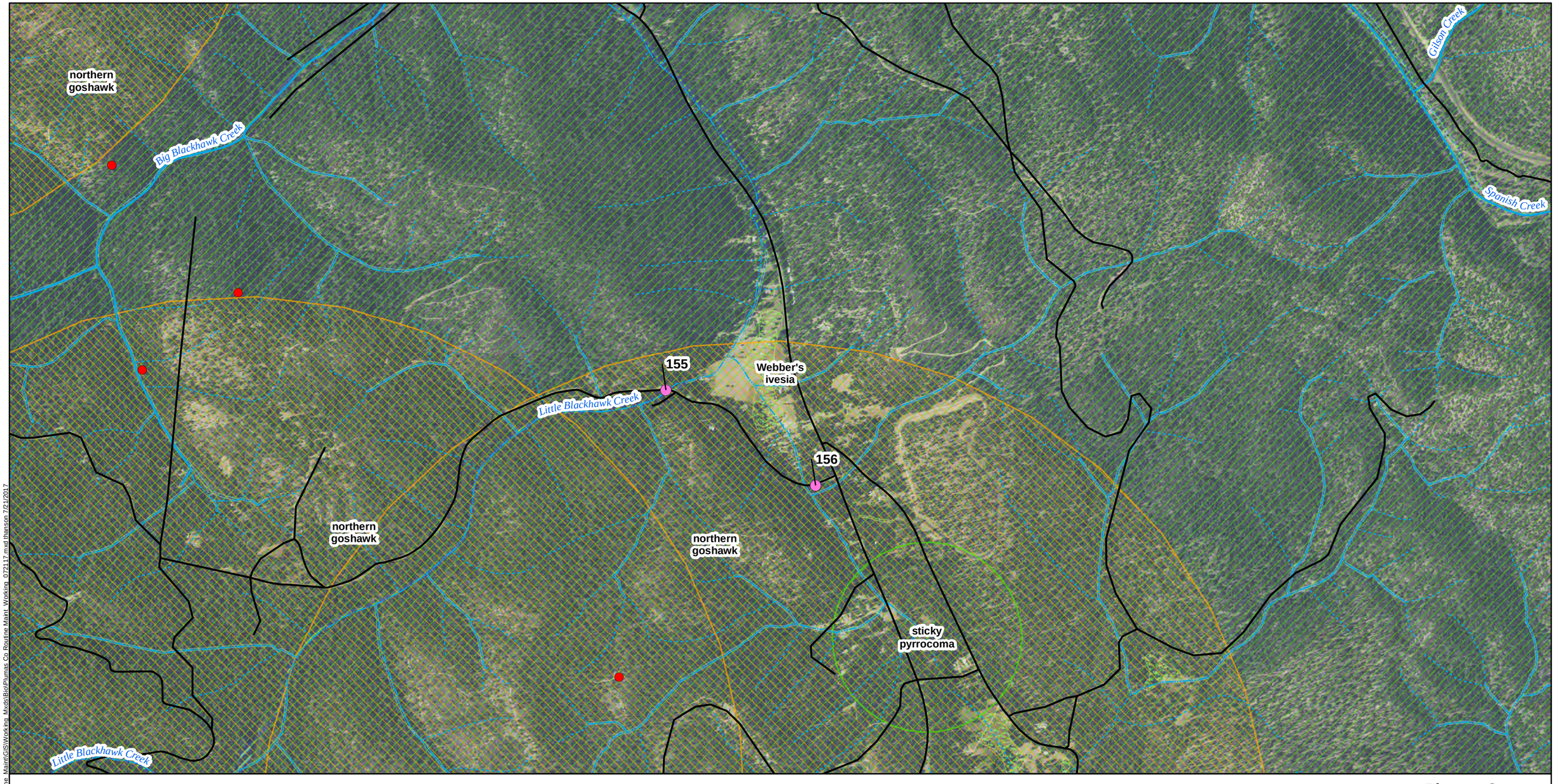
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 34 of 71



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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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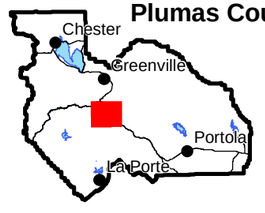
Plumas County



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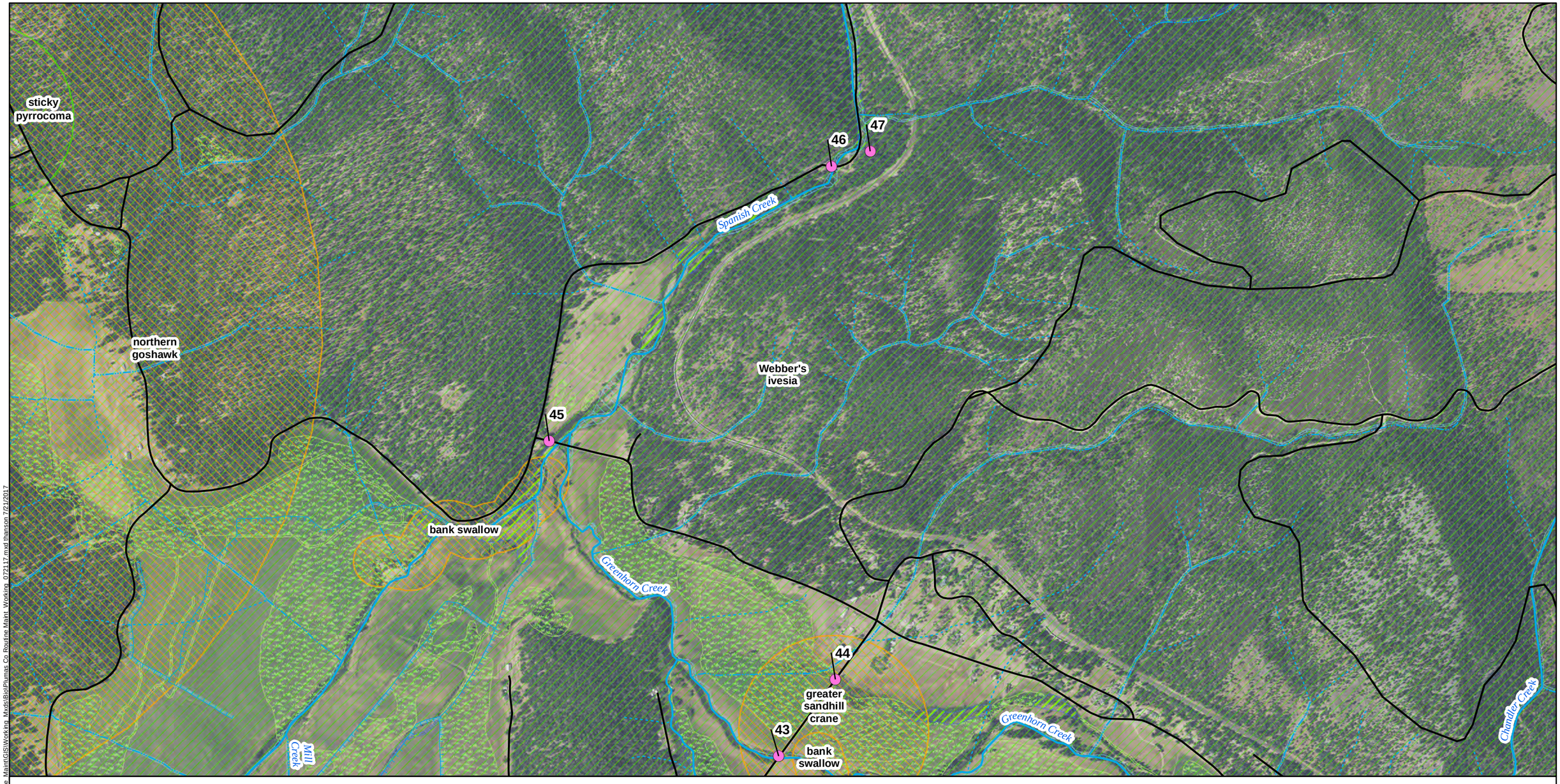
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 35 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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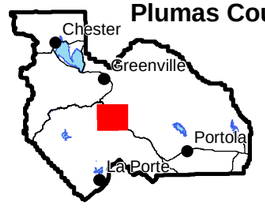
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 36 of 71

Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
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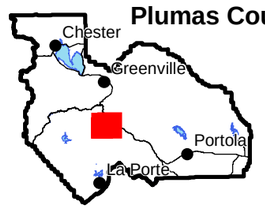
Plumas County



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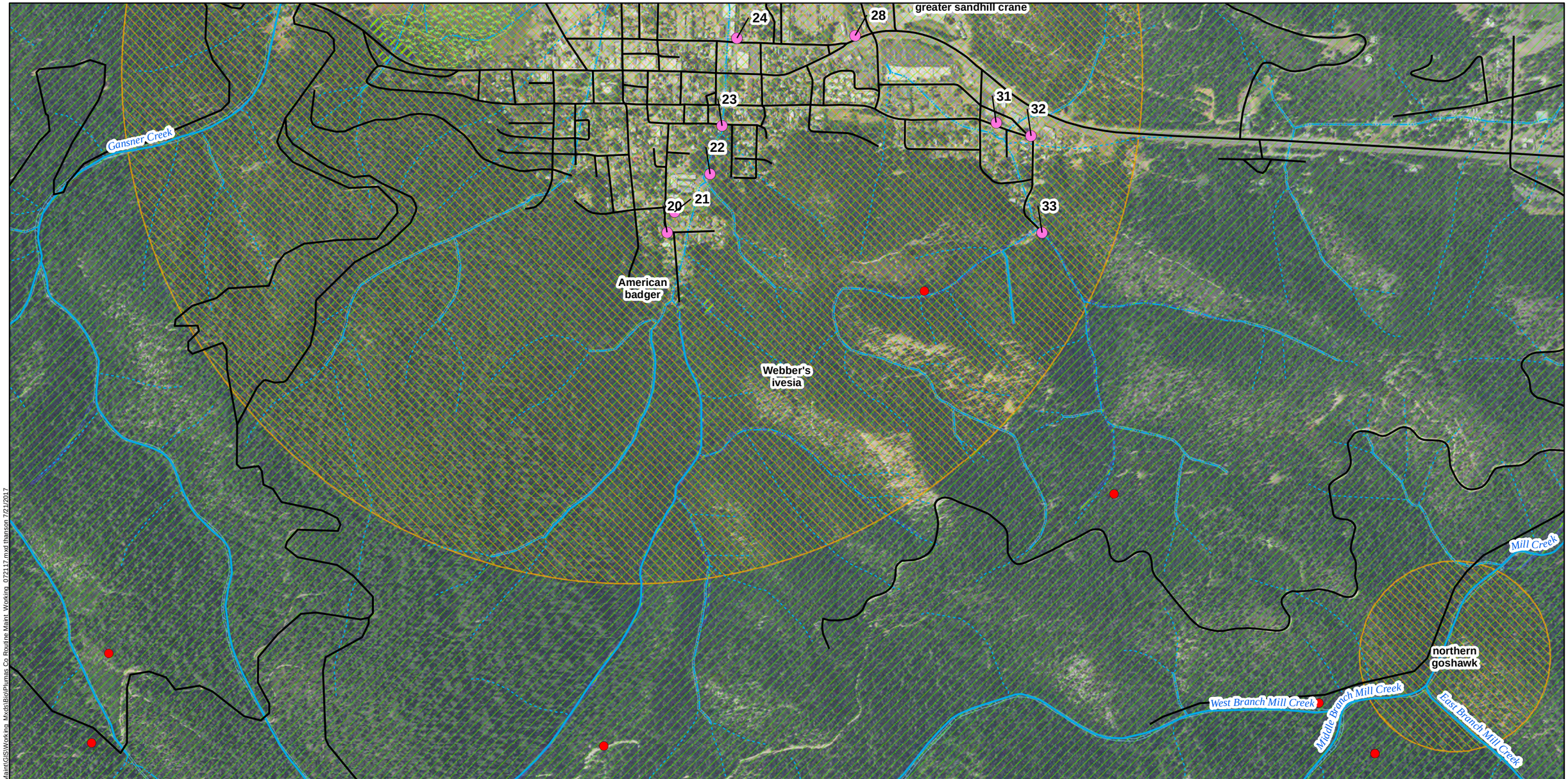
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 37 of 71



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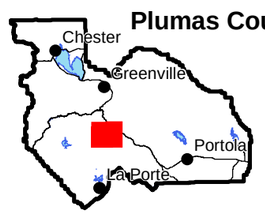

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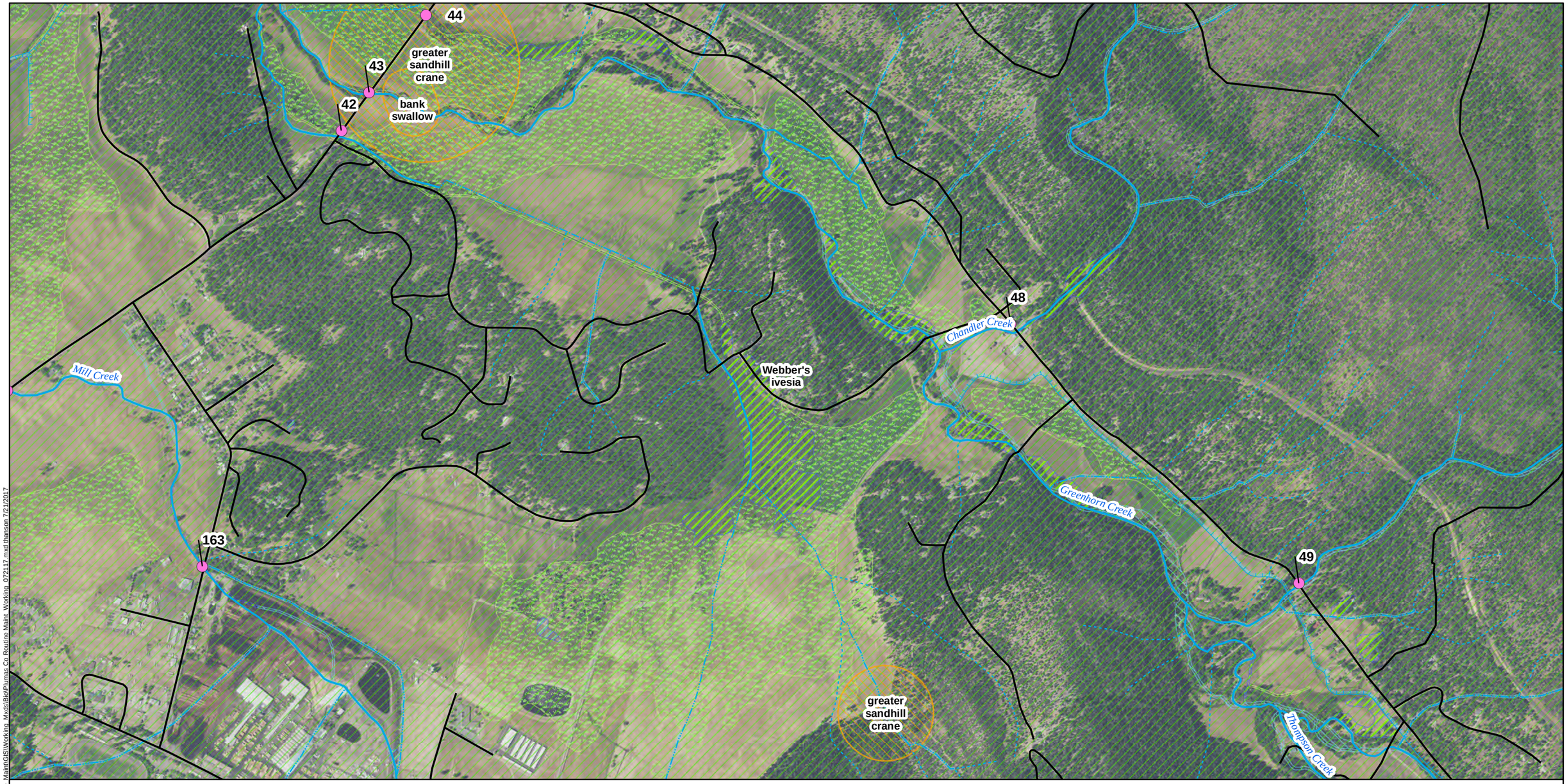
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 38 of 71



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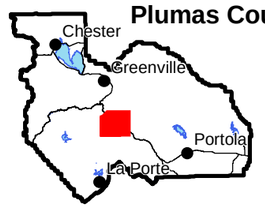
Plumas County



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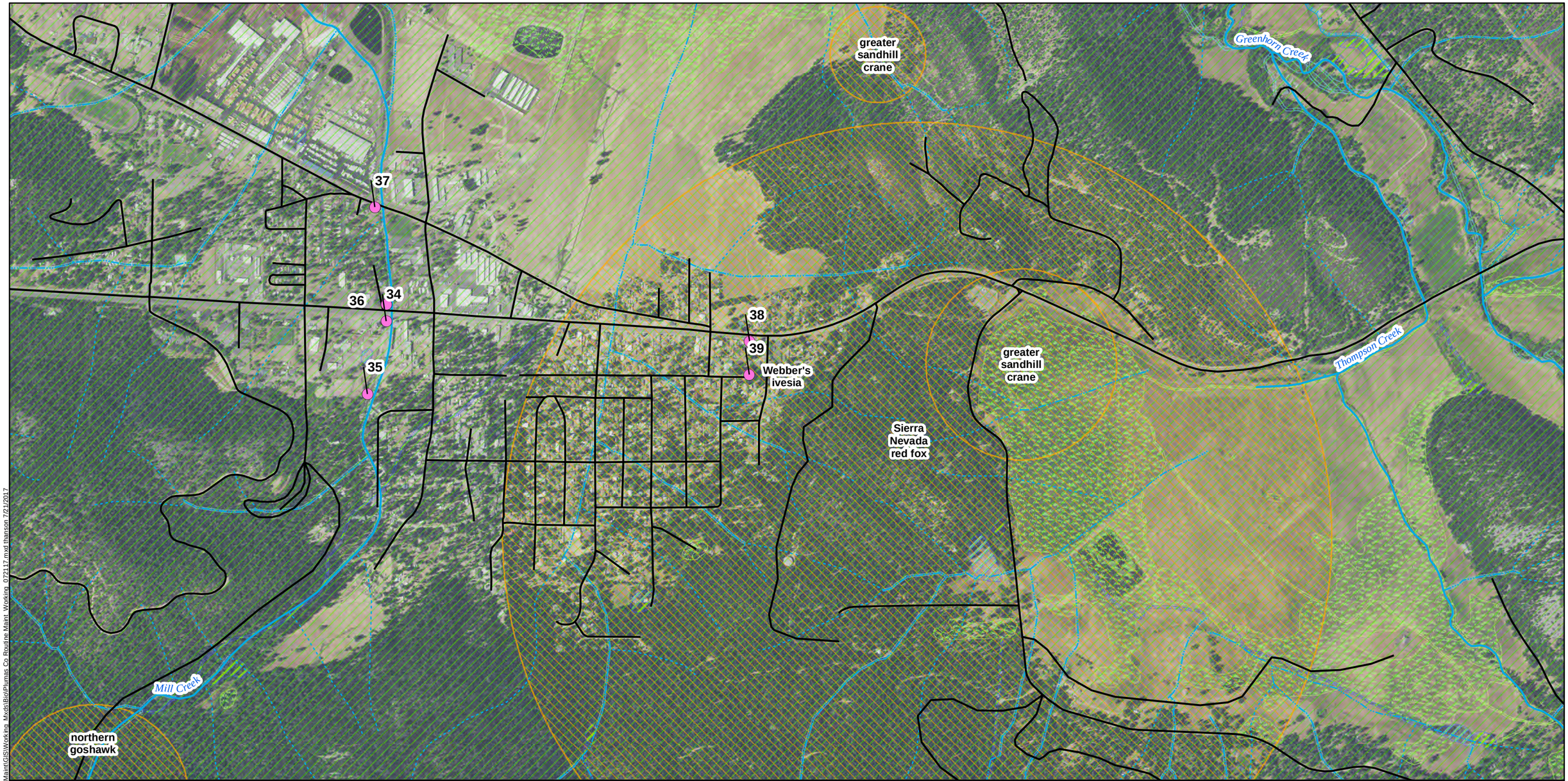
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 39 of 71



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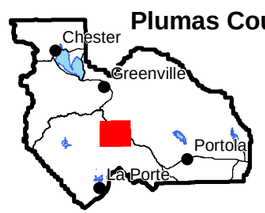
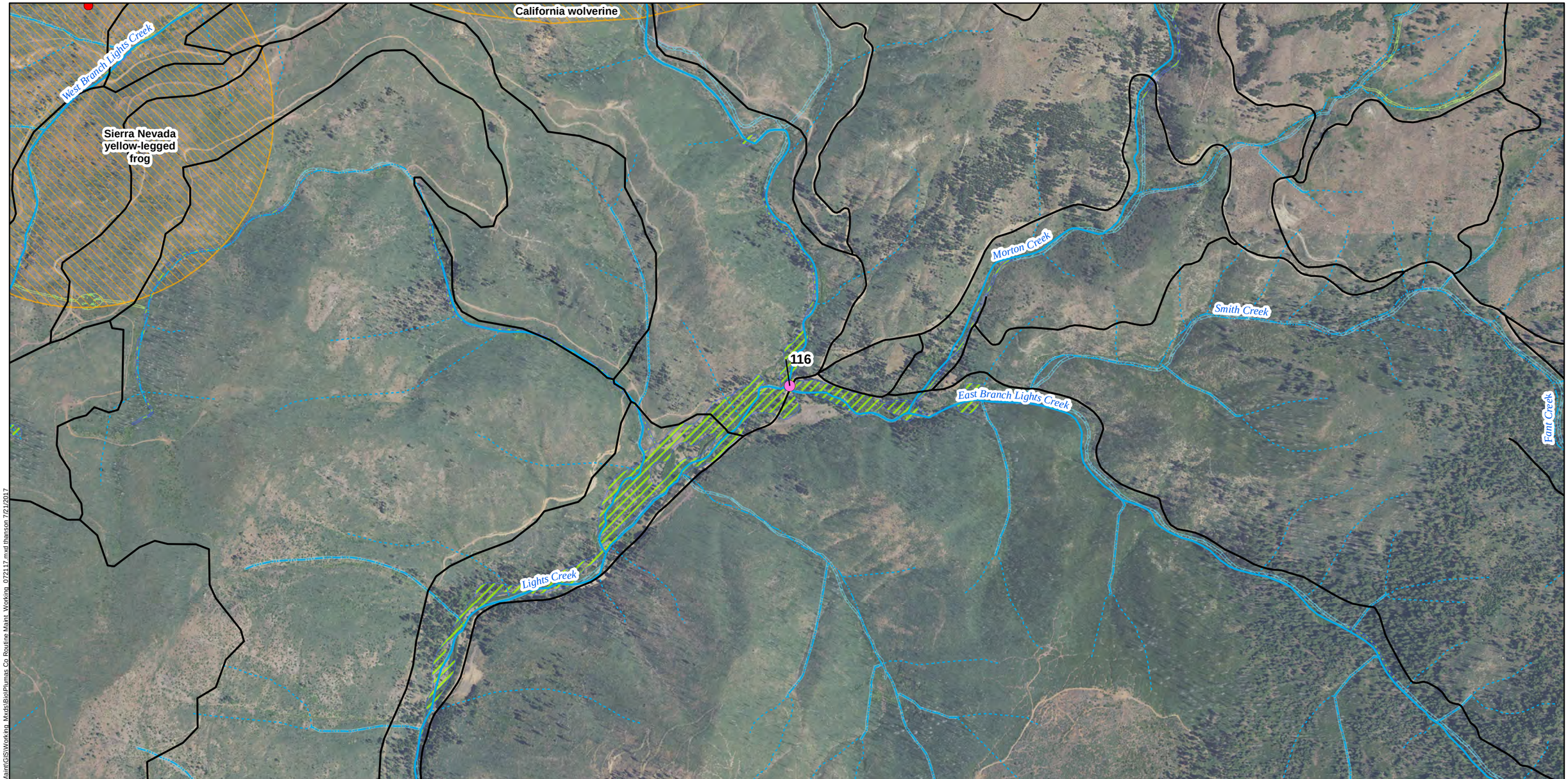
Plumas County



Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 40 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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NWI Wetlands
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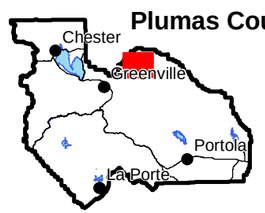
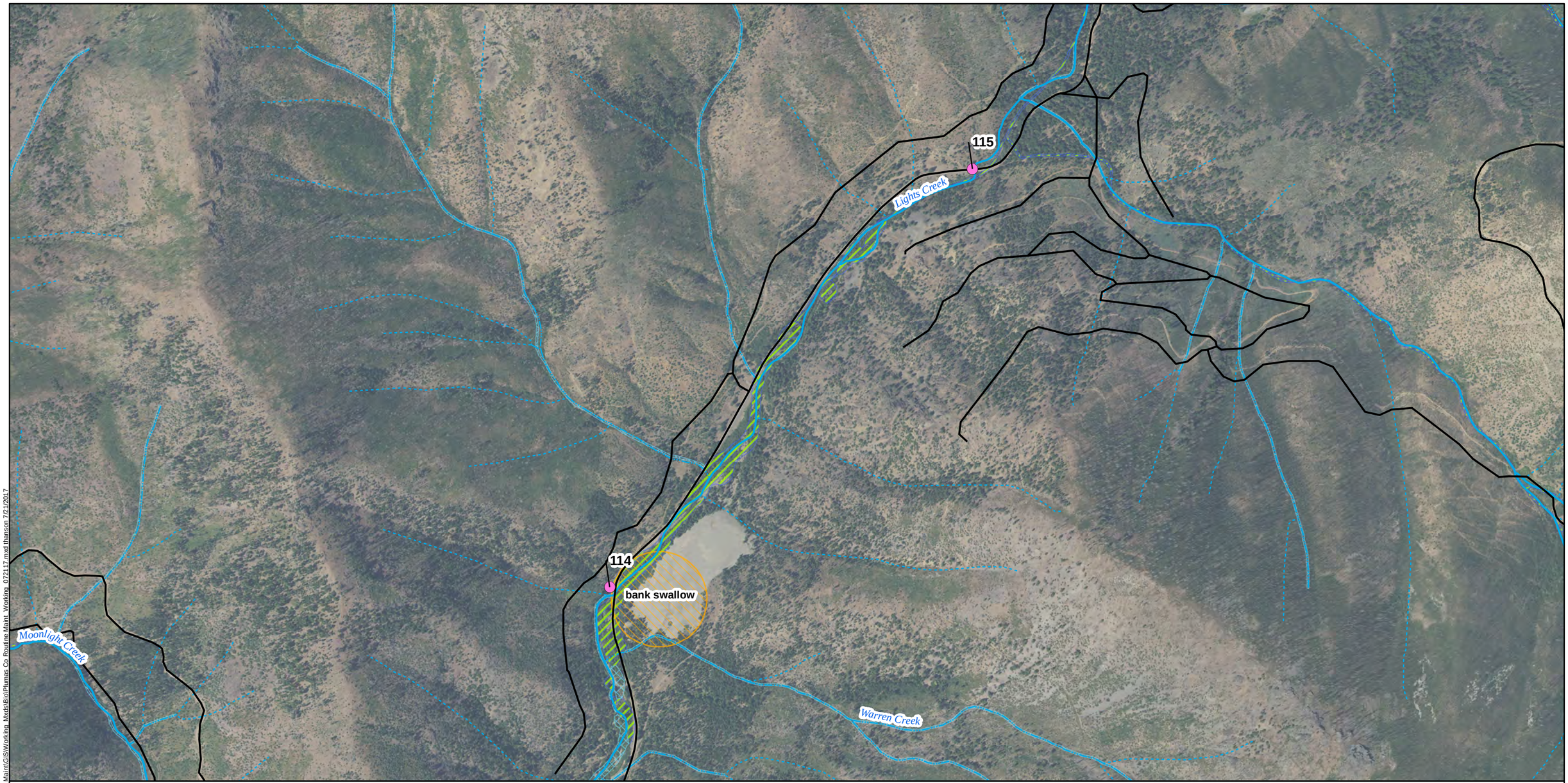
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 41 of 71



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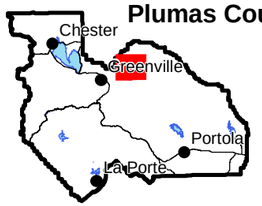

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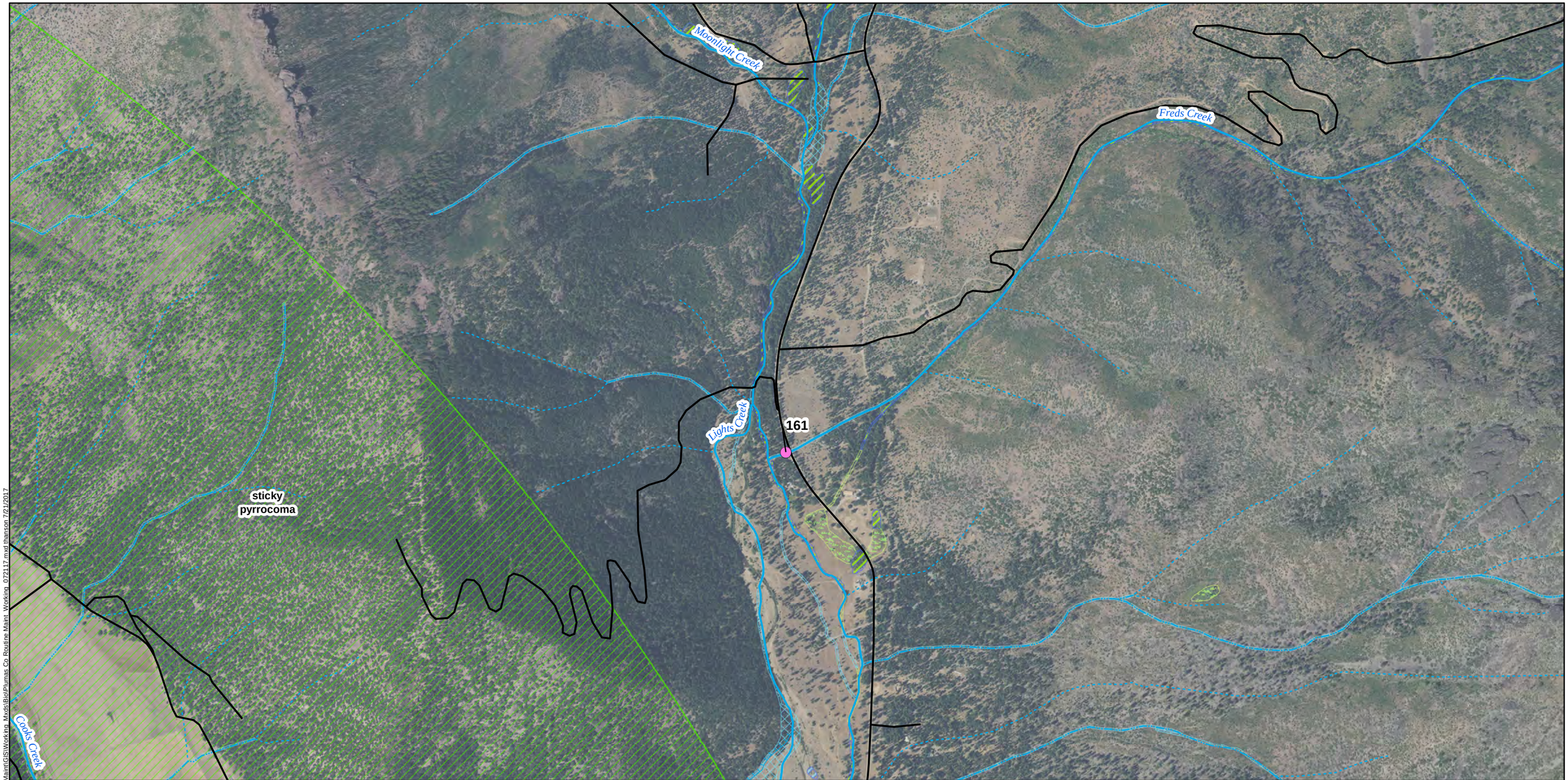
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 42 of 71



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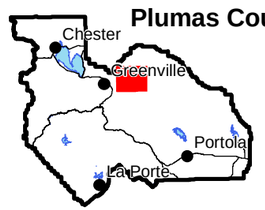

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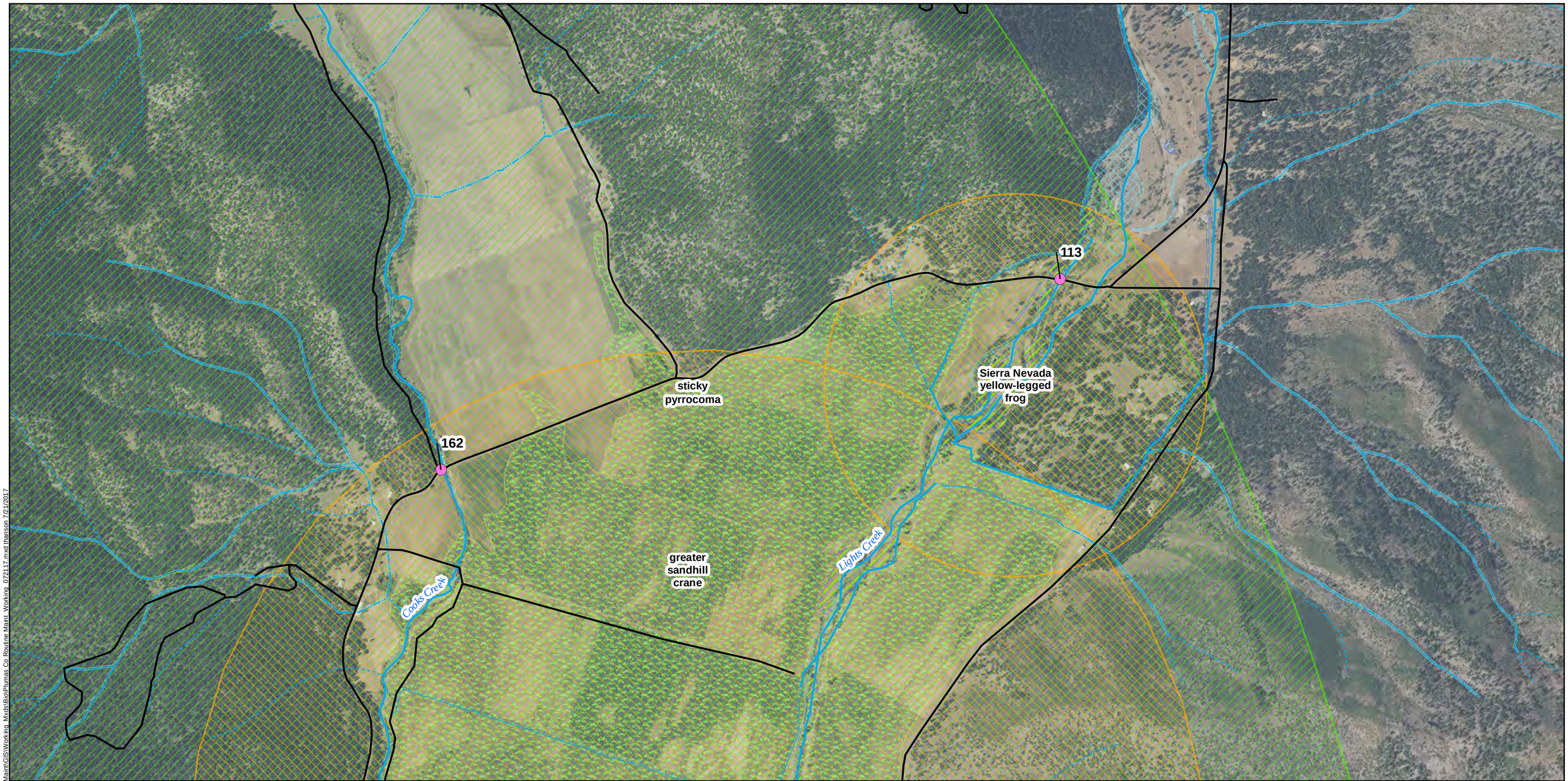
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 43 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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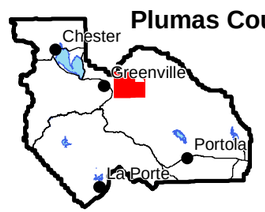
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 44 of 71

Cooks Creek

Cooks Creek

greater sandhill crane

sticky pyrrocoma

112

Peters Creek

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog

Lights Creek

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Maintenance Locations

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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals

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Plumas County

Chester

Greenville

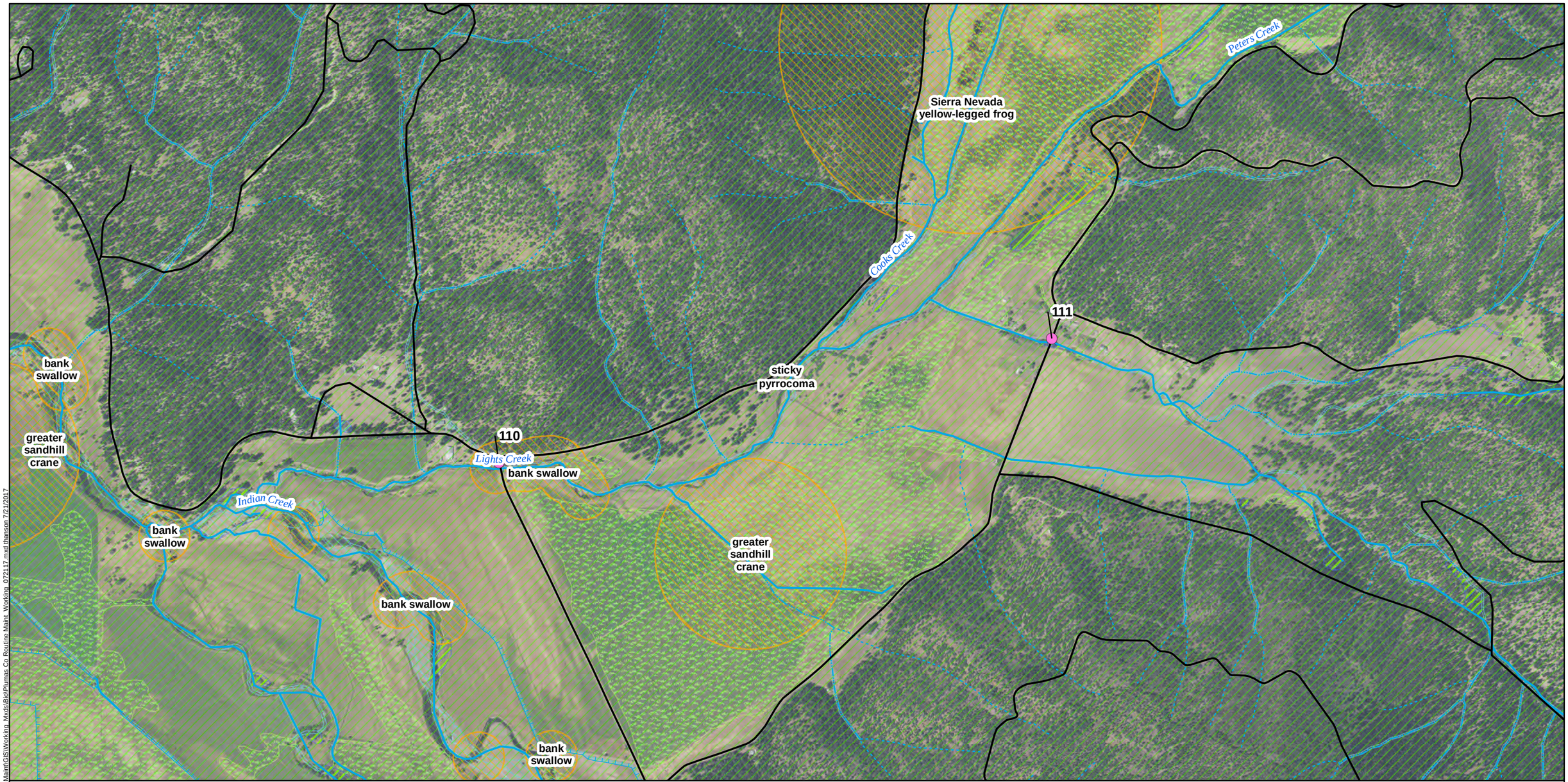
Portola

La Porte

North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 45 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine

USFWS Critical Habitat
- Polygon Feature

CNDDB Occurrences
- Plant
- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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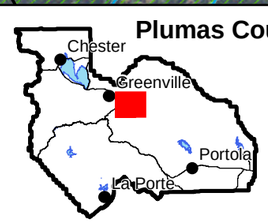

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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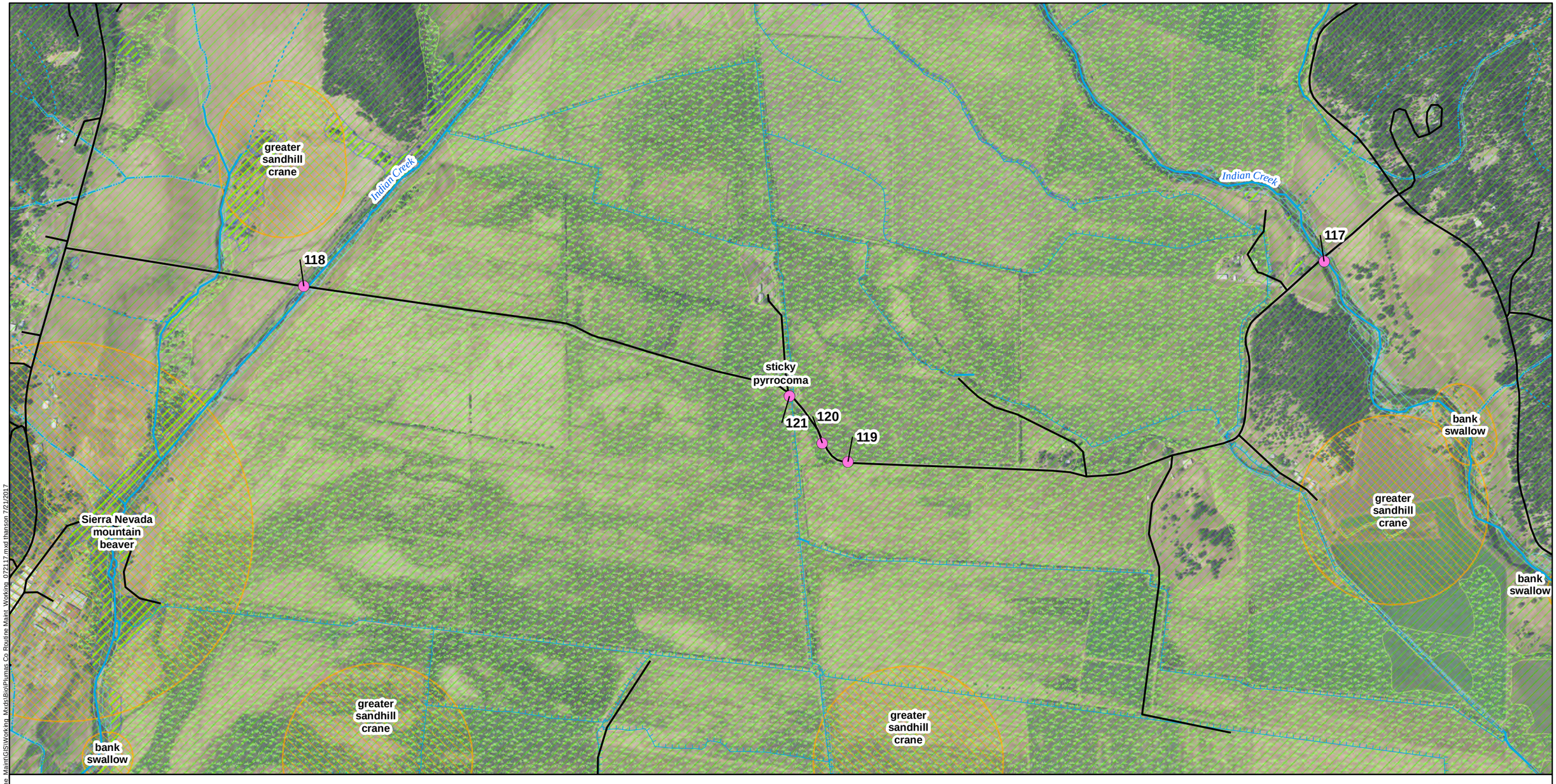

Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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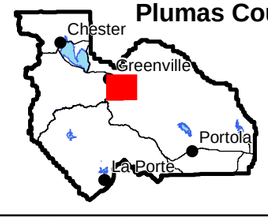
Plumas County



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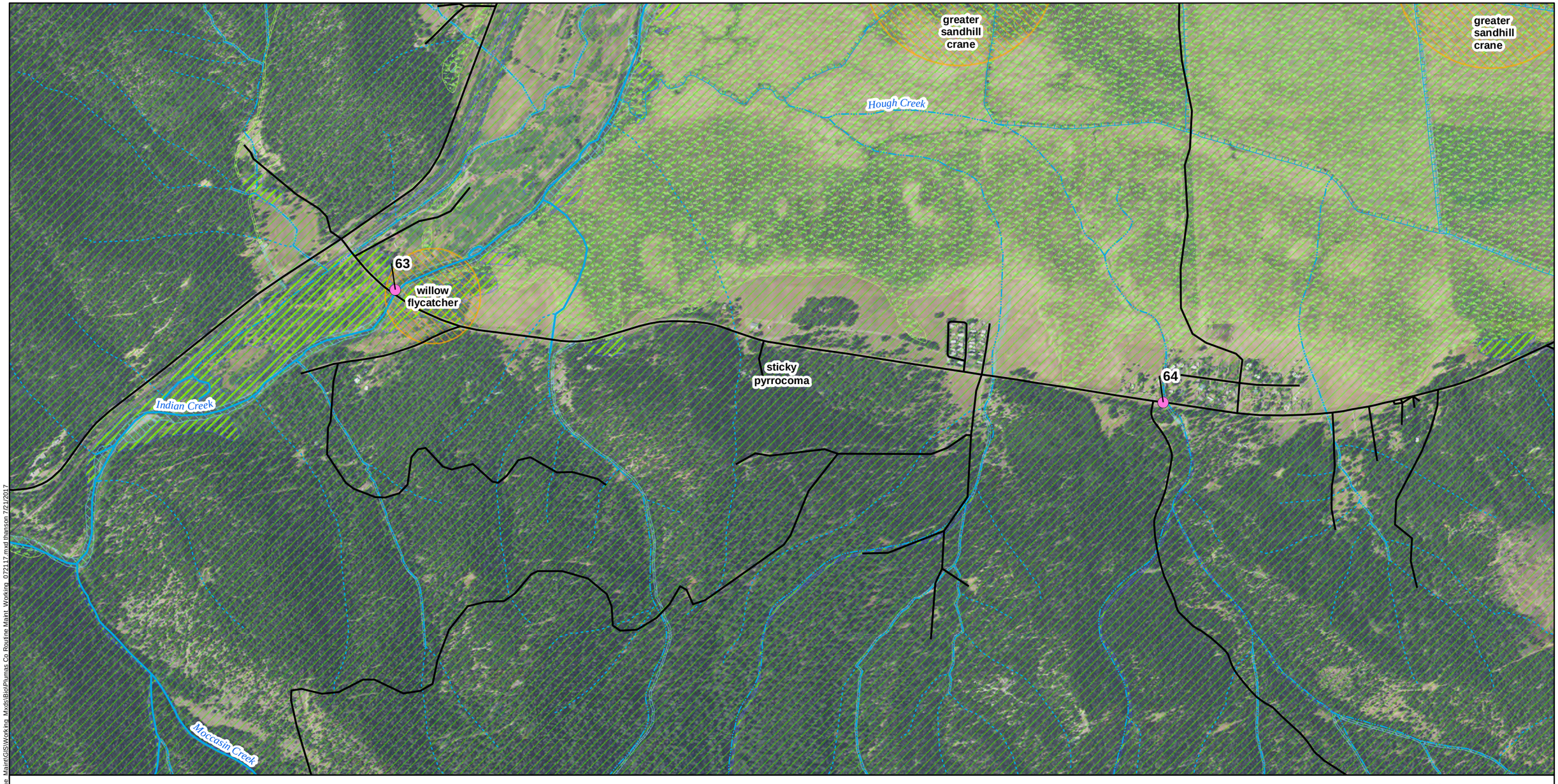
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 47 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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- Activity Center
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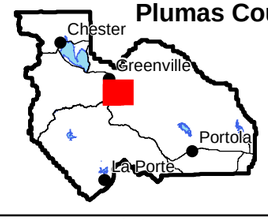
Plumas County



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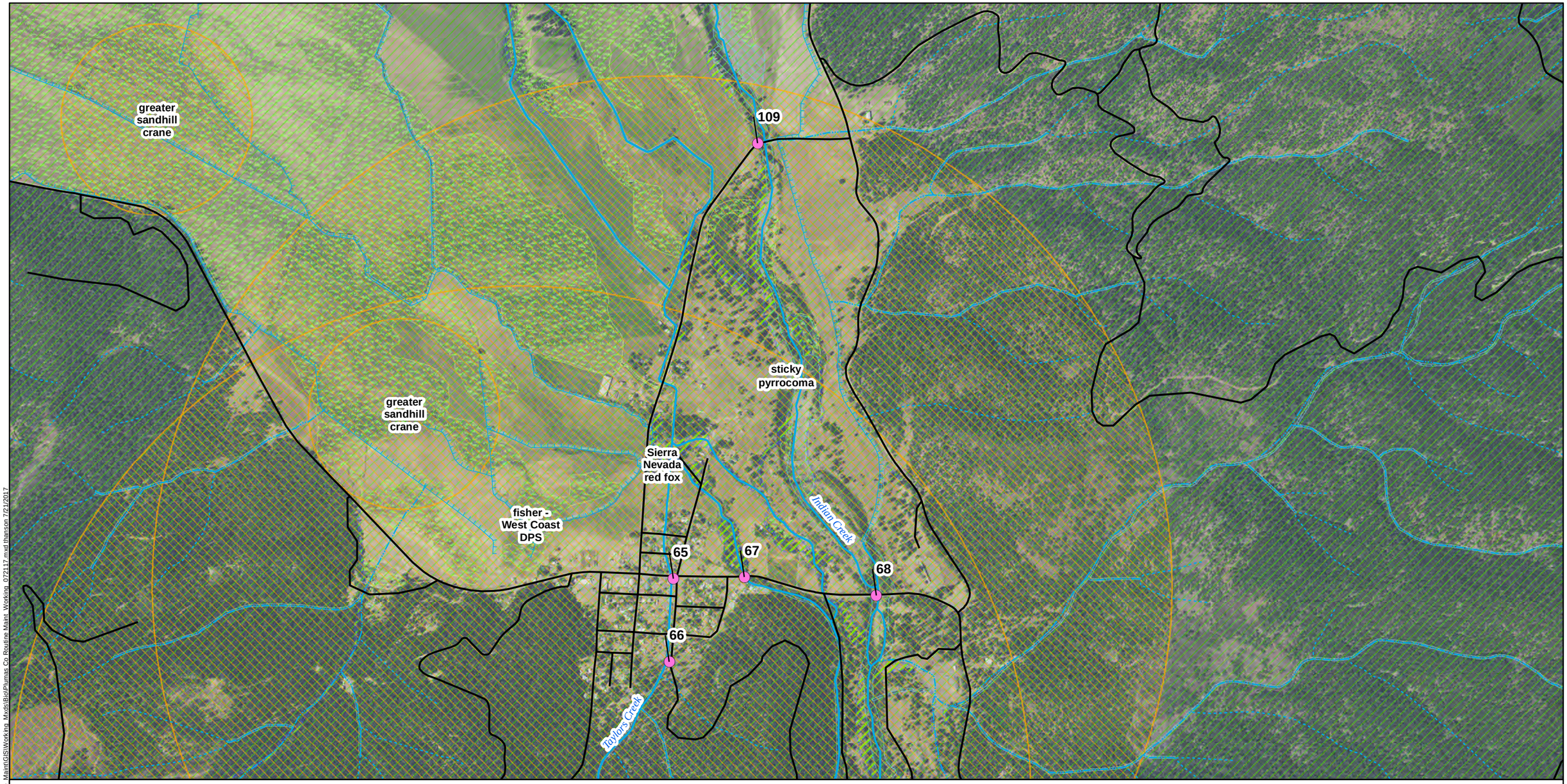
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 48 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
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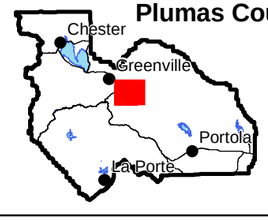
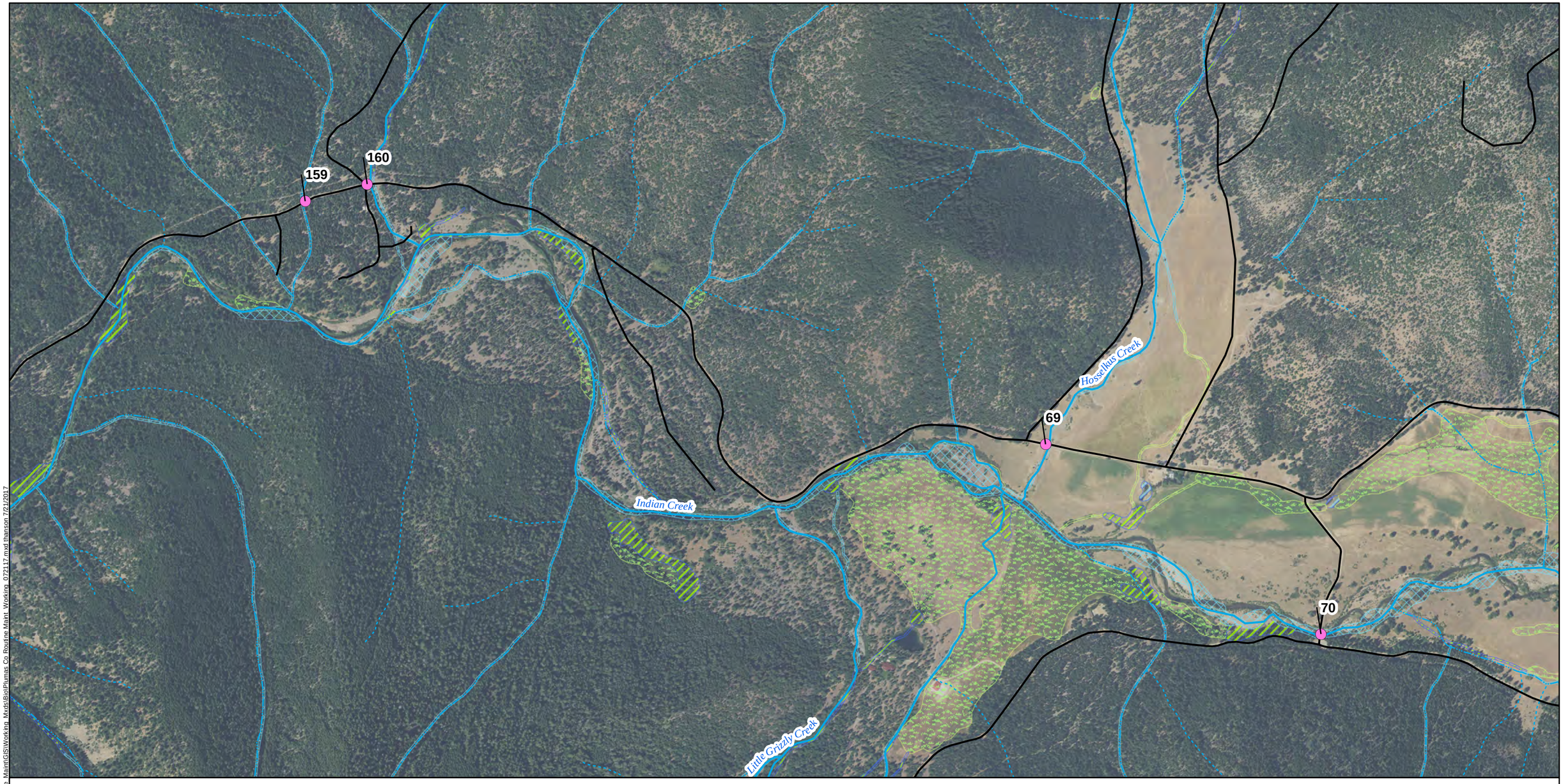
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 49 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

N

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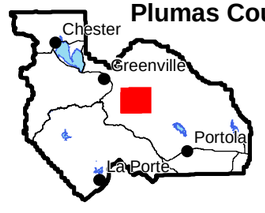
Plumas County



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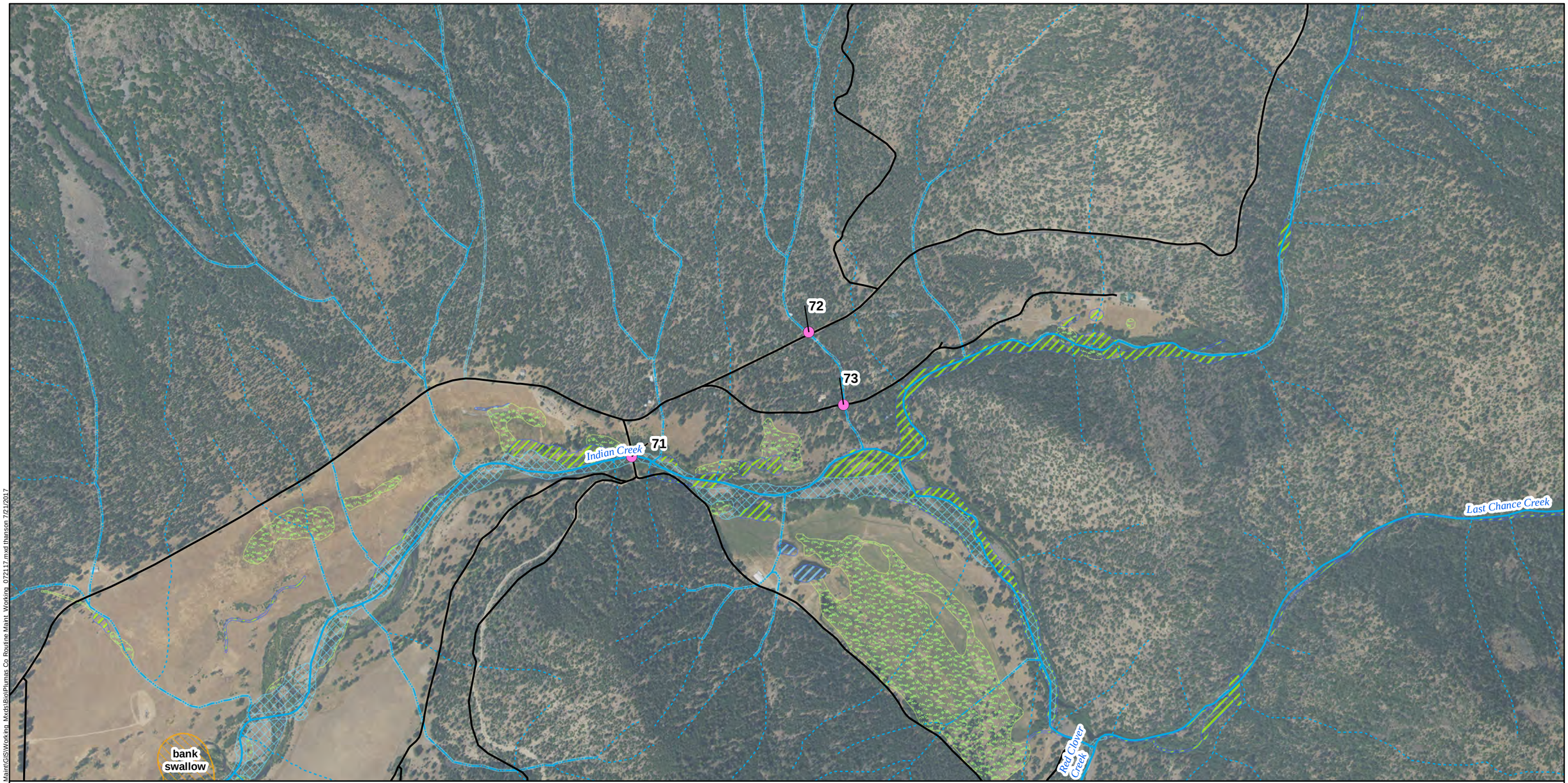
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 50 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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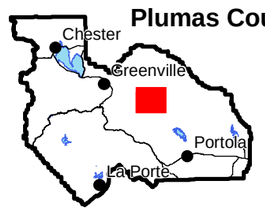
Plumas County



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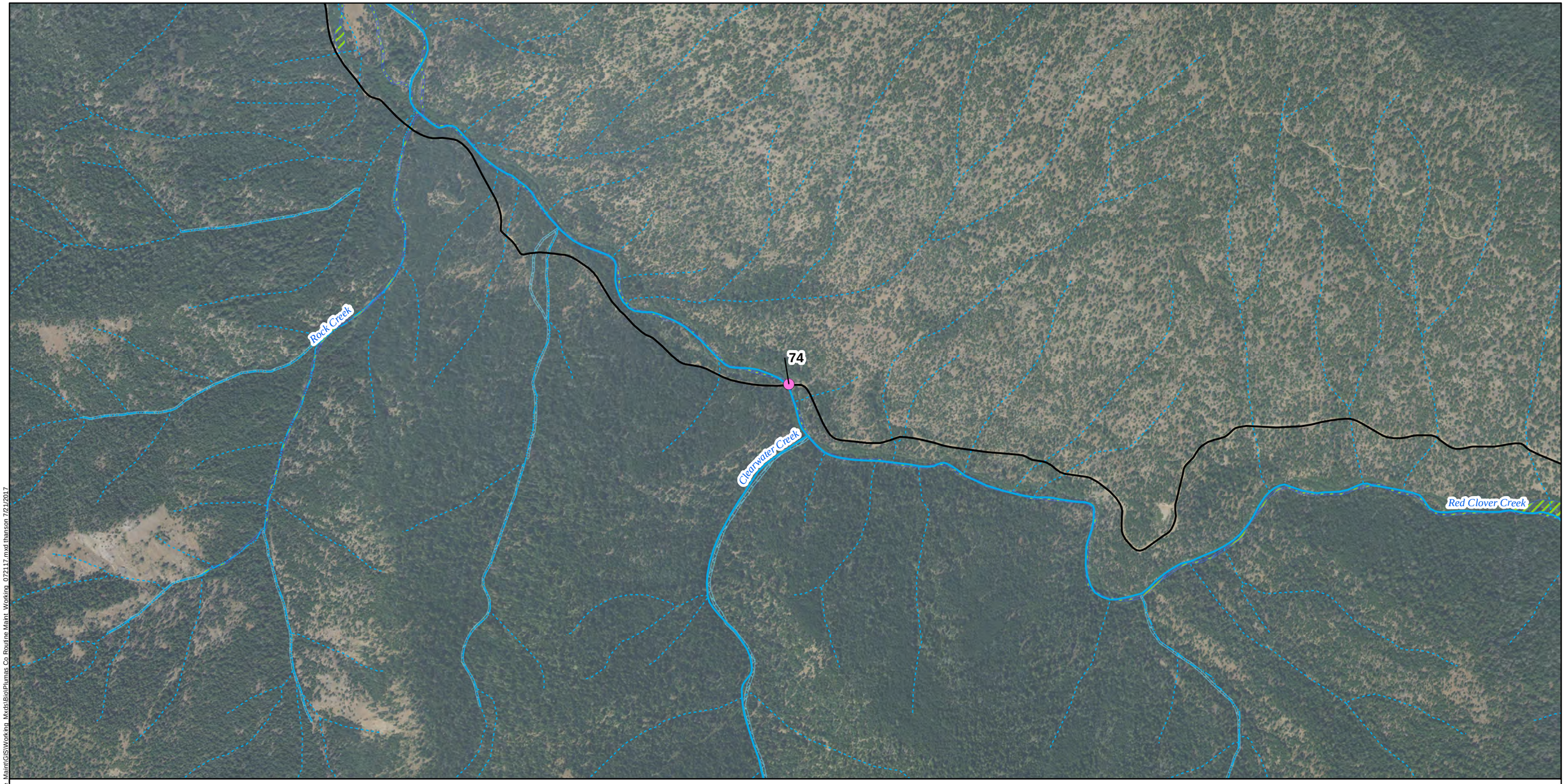
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 51 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
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CNDDB Occurrences
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- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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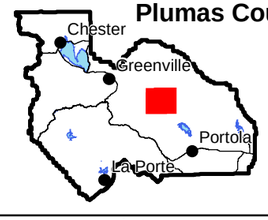
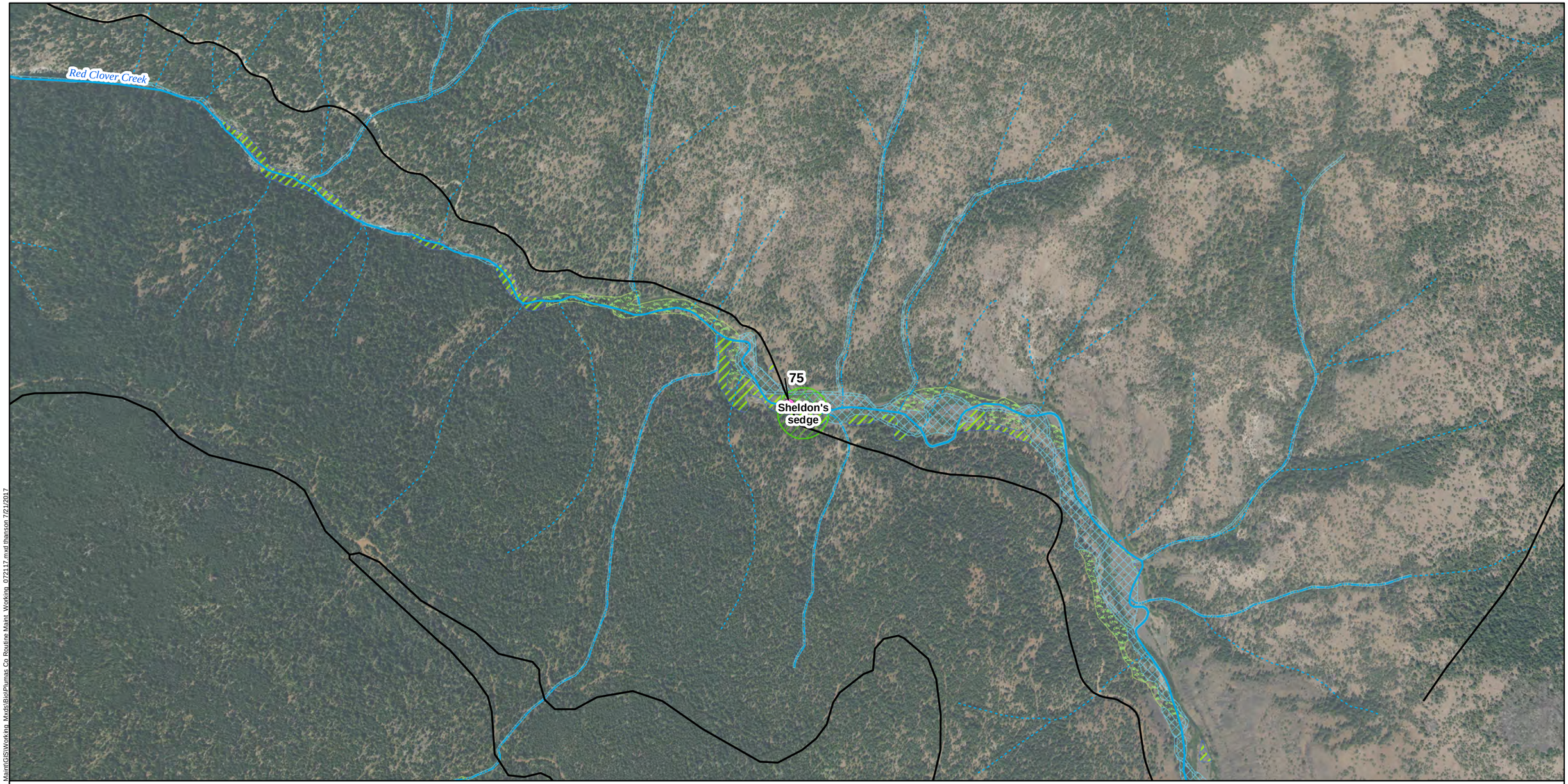
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 52 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Occurrences
- Plant
- Animal
- Natural Community

CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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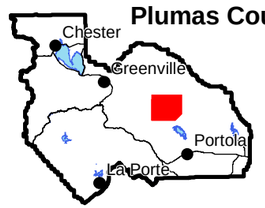
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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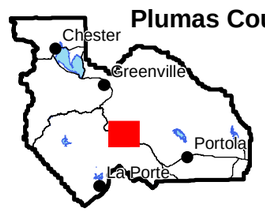
Plumas County



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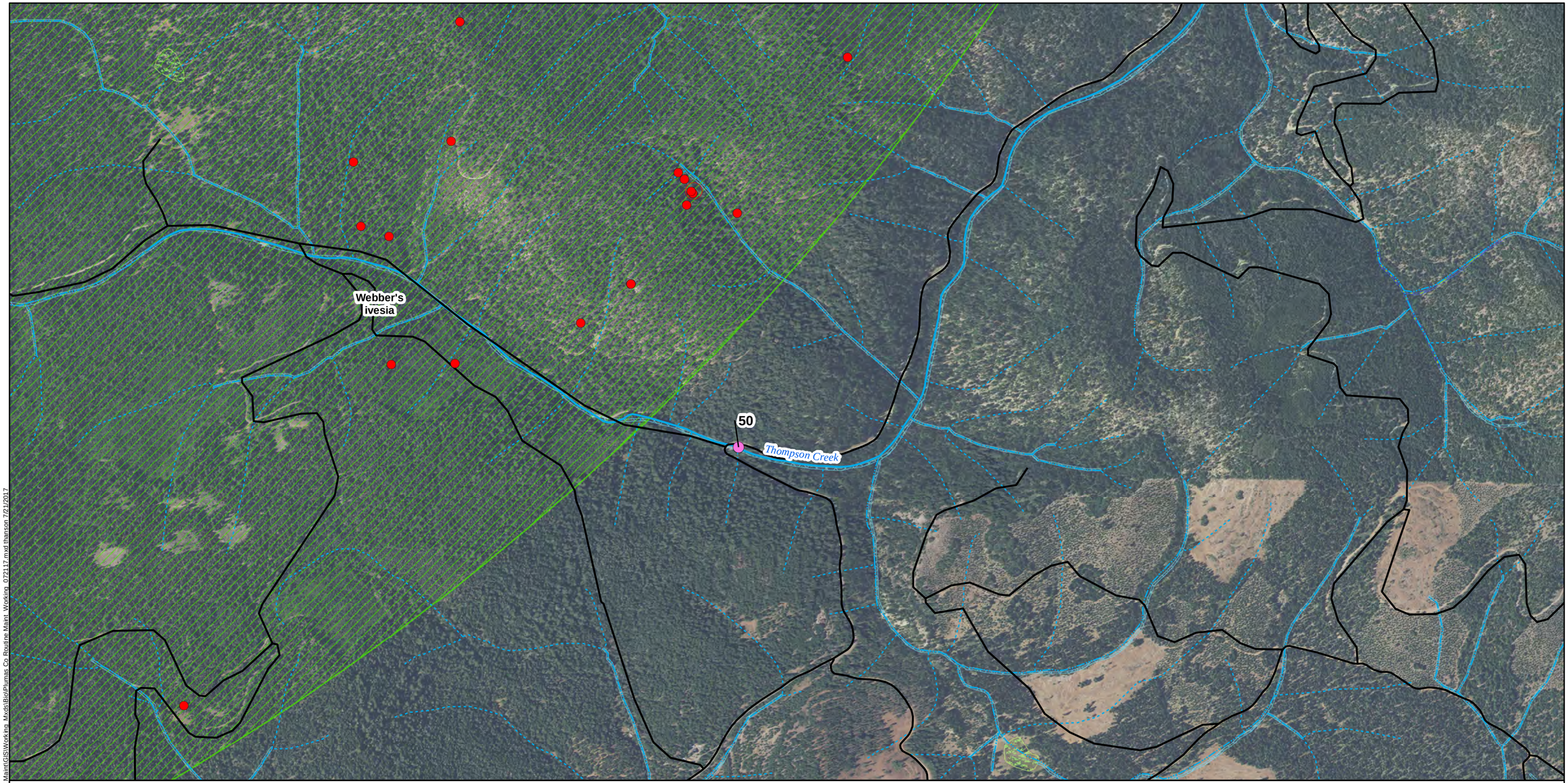
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 54 of 71



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Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
- Canal/Ditch
- Intermittent
- Ephemeral

NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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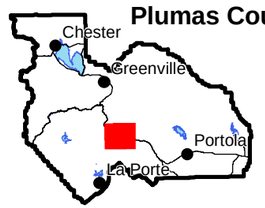
Plumas County



Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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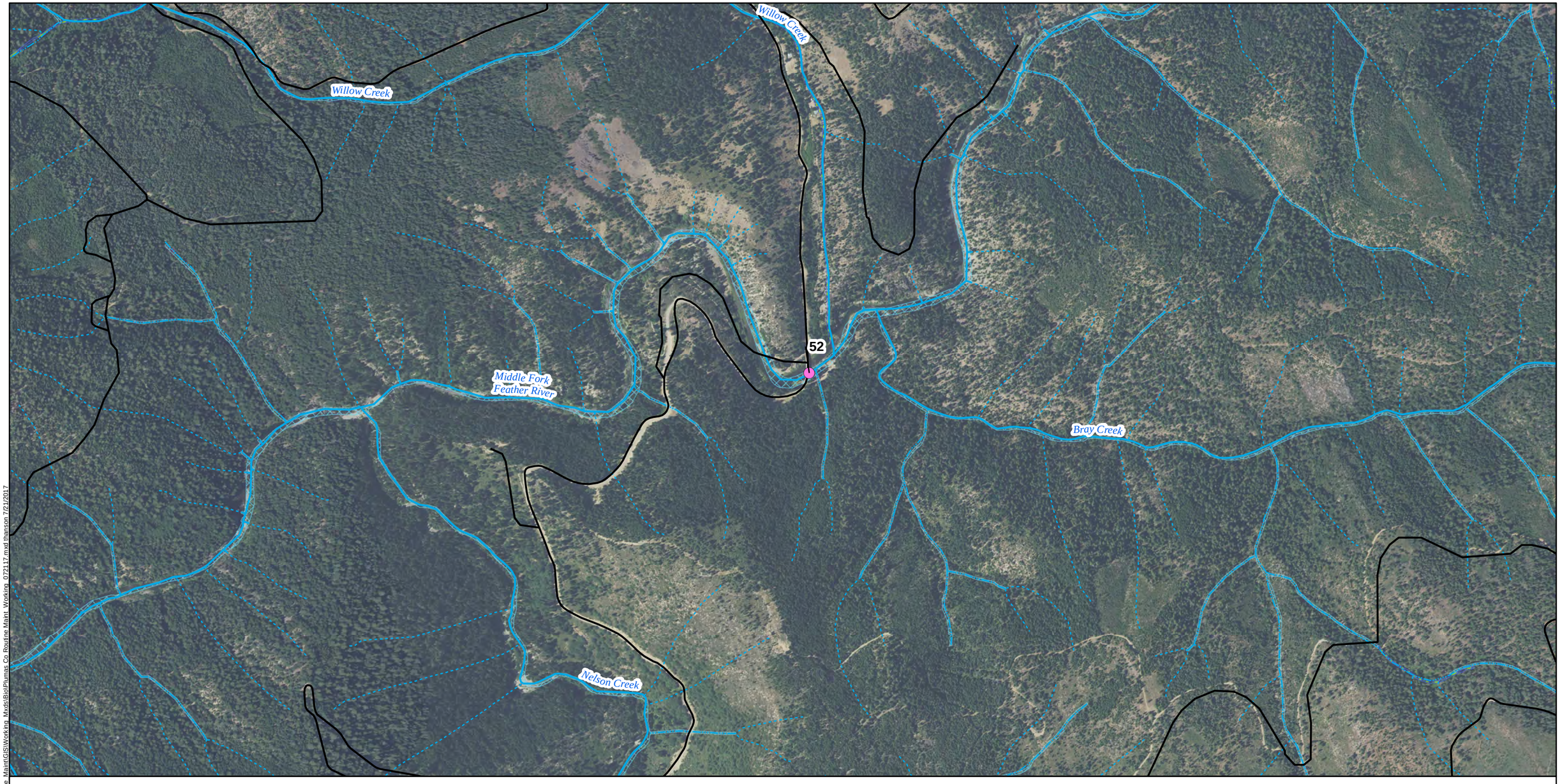
North State Resources, Inc.



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
- Perennial
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NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
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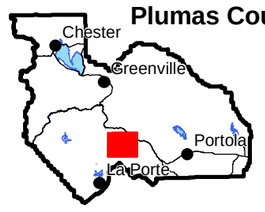
Plumas County



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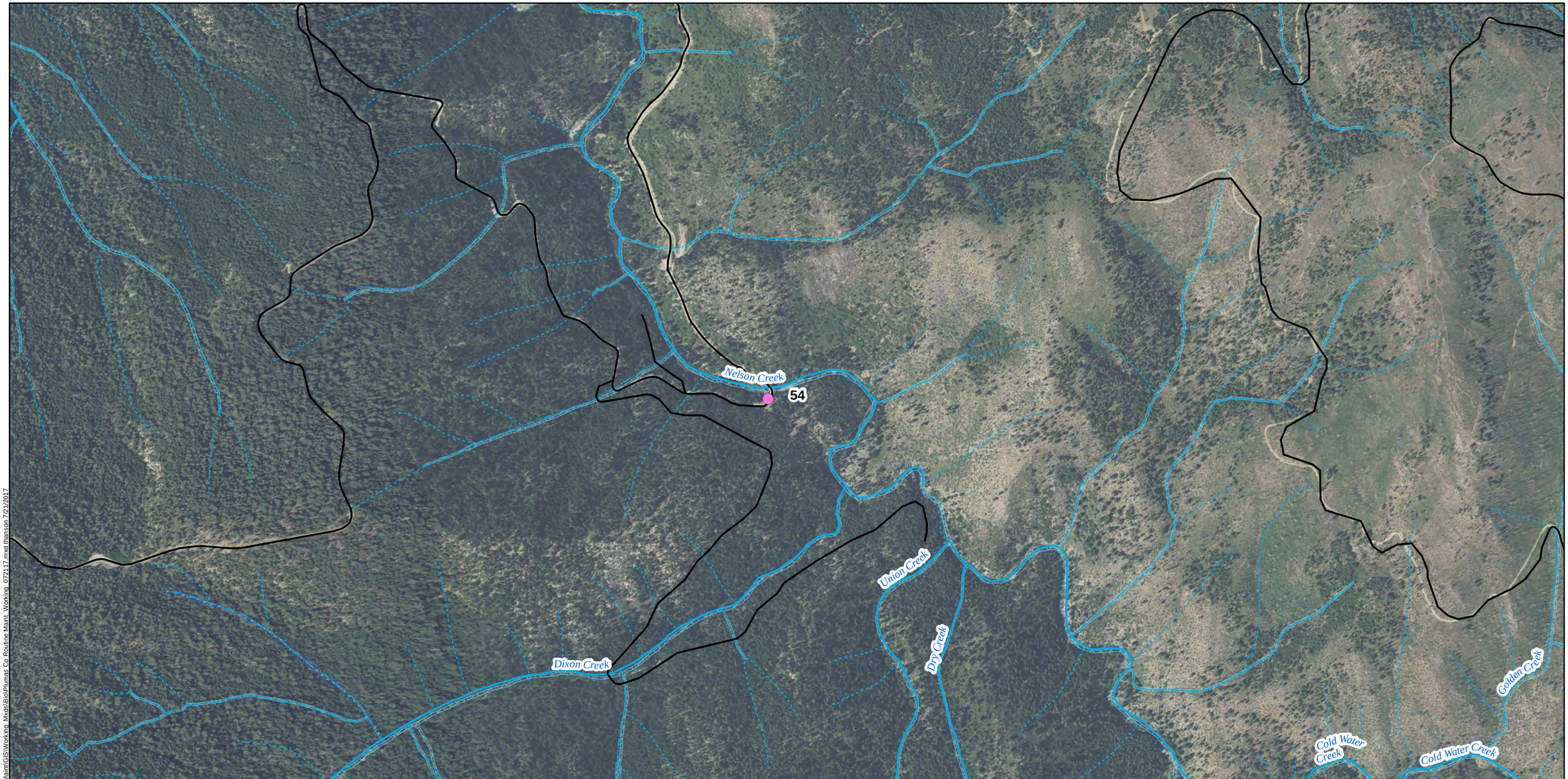
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 56 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
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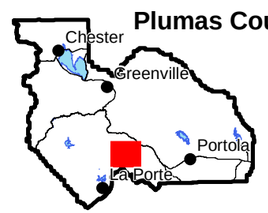
Plumas County



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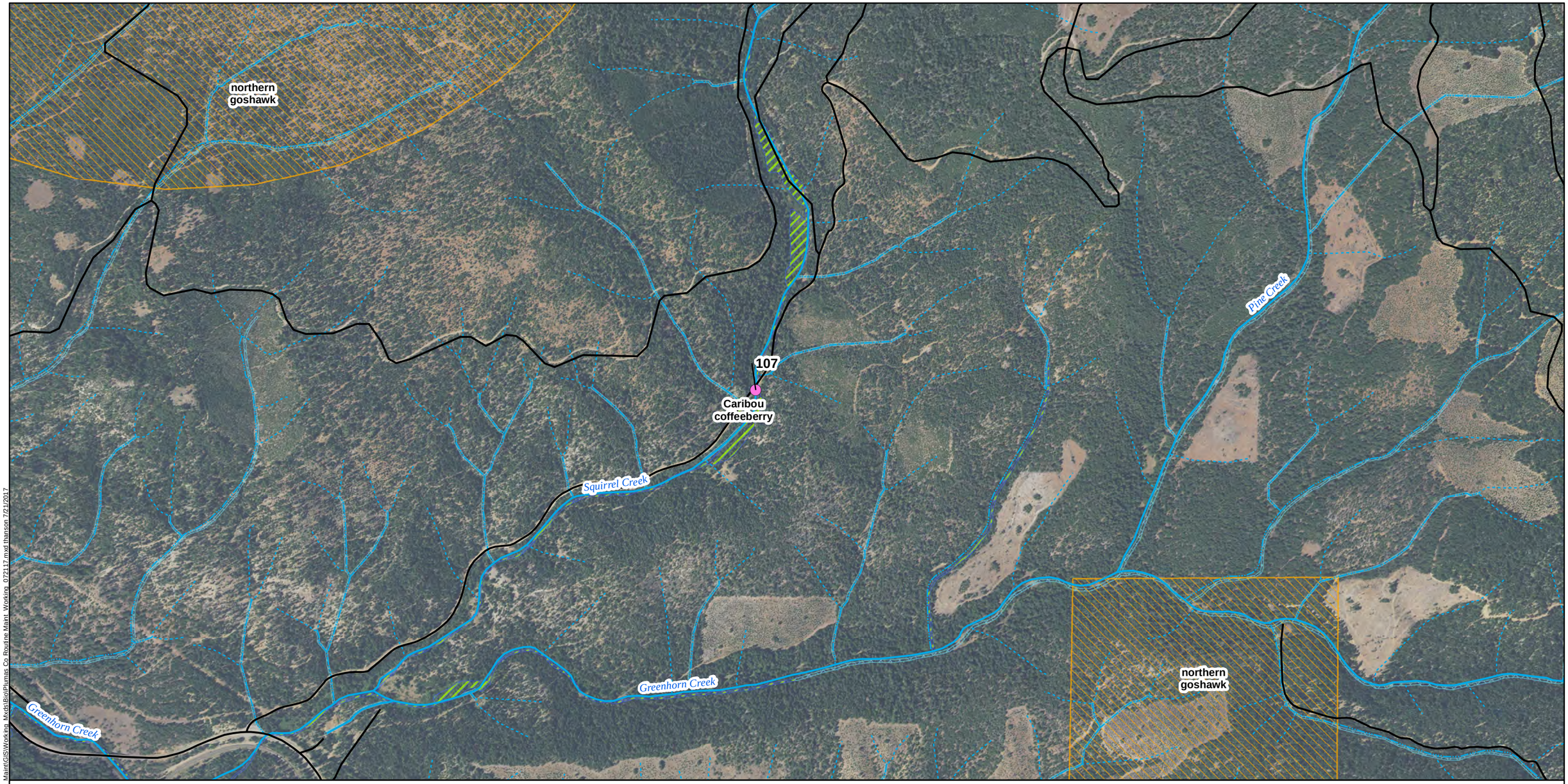
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 57 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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NWI Wetlands
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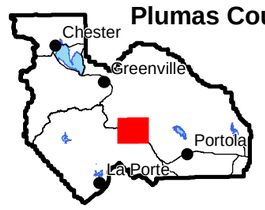
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 58 of 71

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Maintenance Locations
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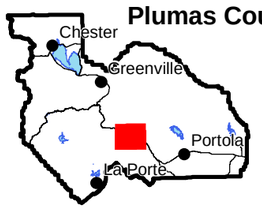
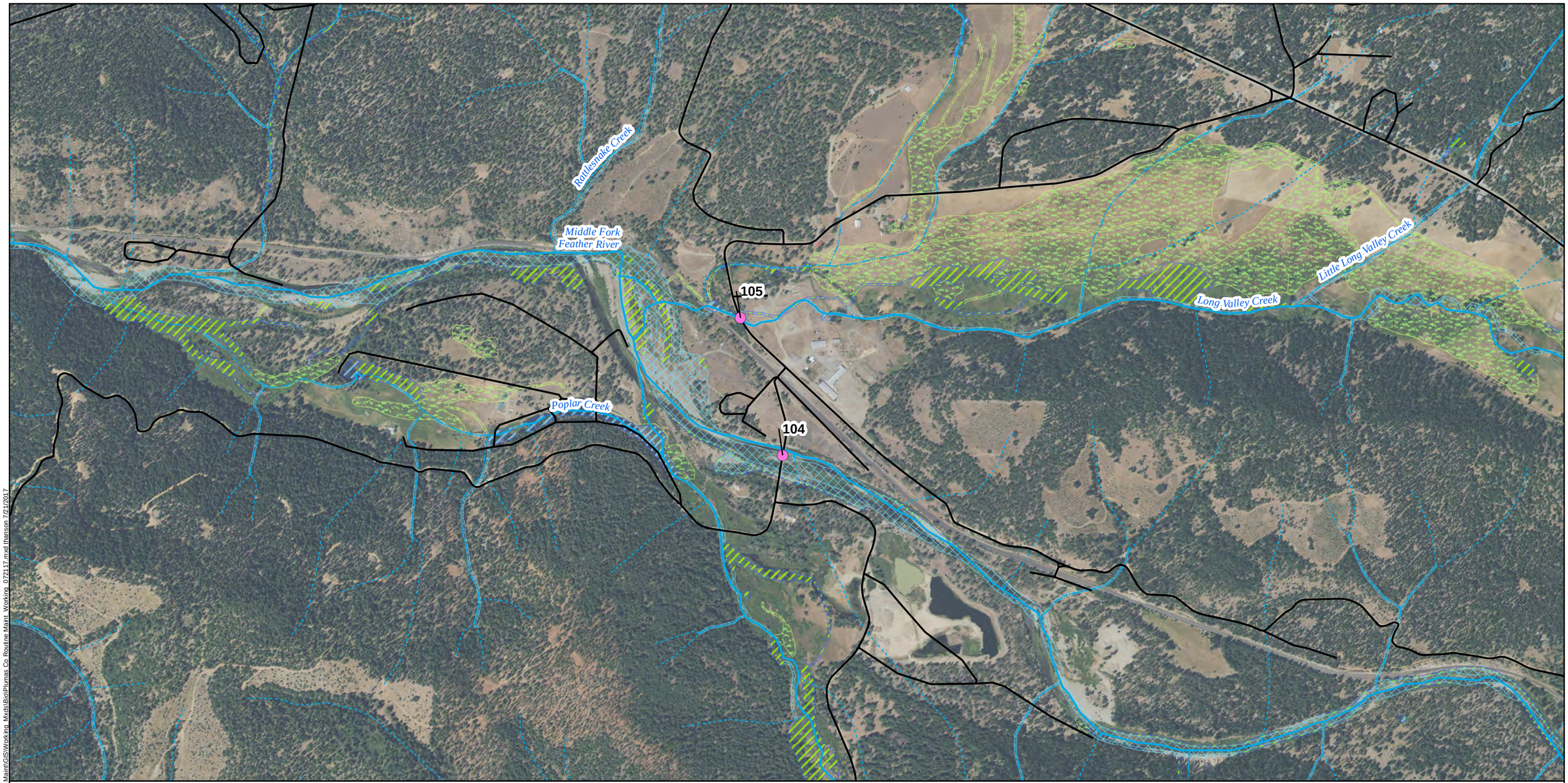
Plumas County



North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 59 of 71



Maintenance Locations
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National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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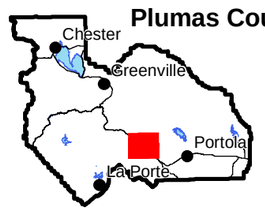
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 60 of 71

Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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NWI Wetlands
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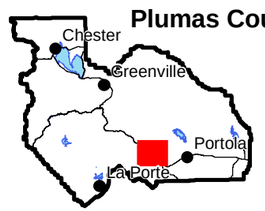
Plumas County



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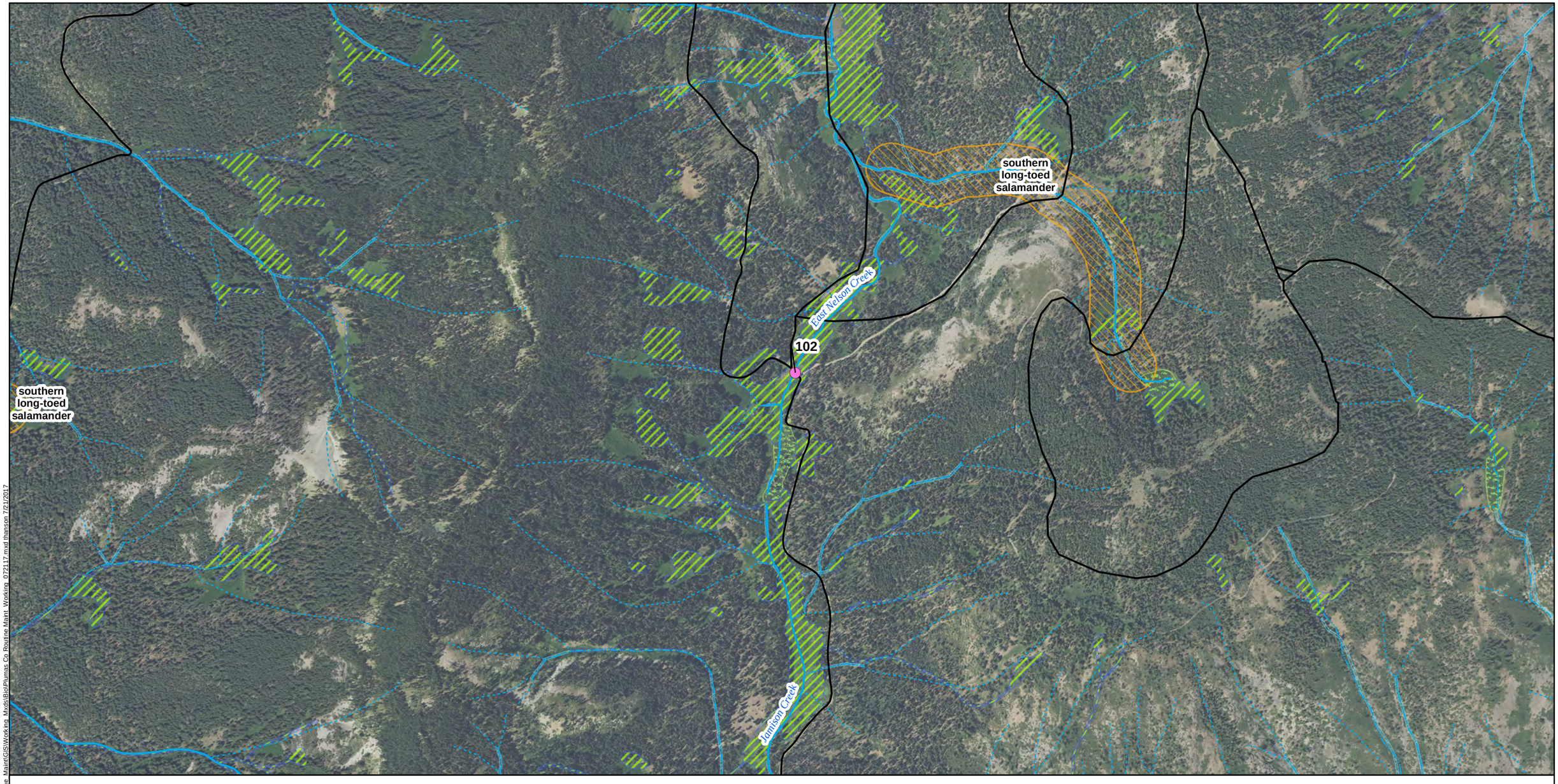
North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
Map Sheet 61 of 71



Maintenance Locations
- Maintenance Locations
- Roads

National Hydrography Dataset Streams and Canals
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NWI Wetlands
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CNDDB Spotted Owl Occurrences
- Activity Center
- Positive Observation

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

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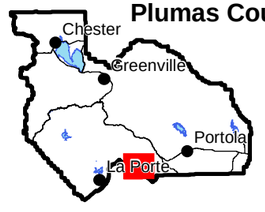
Plumas County



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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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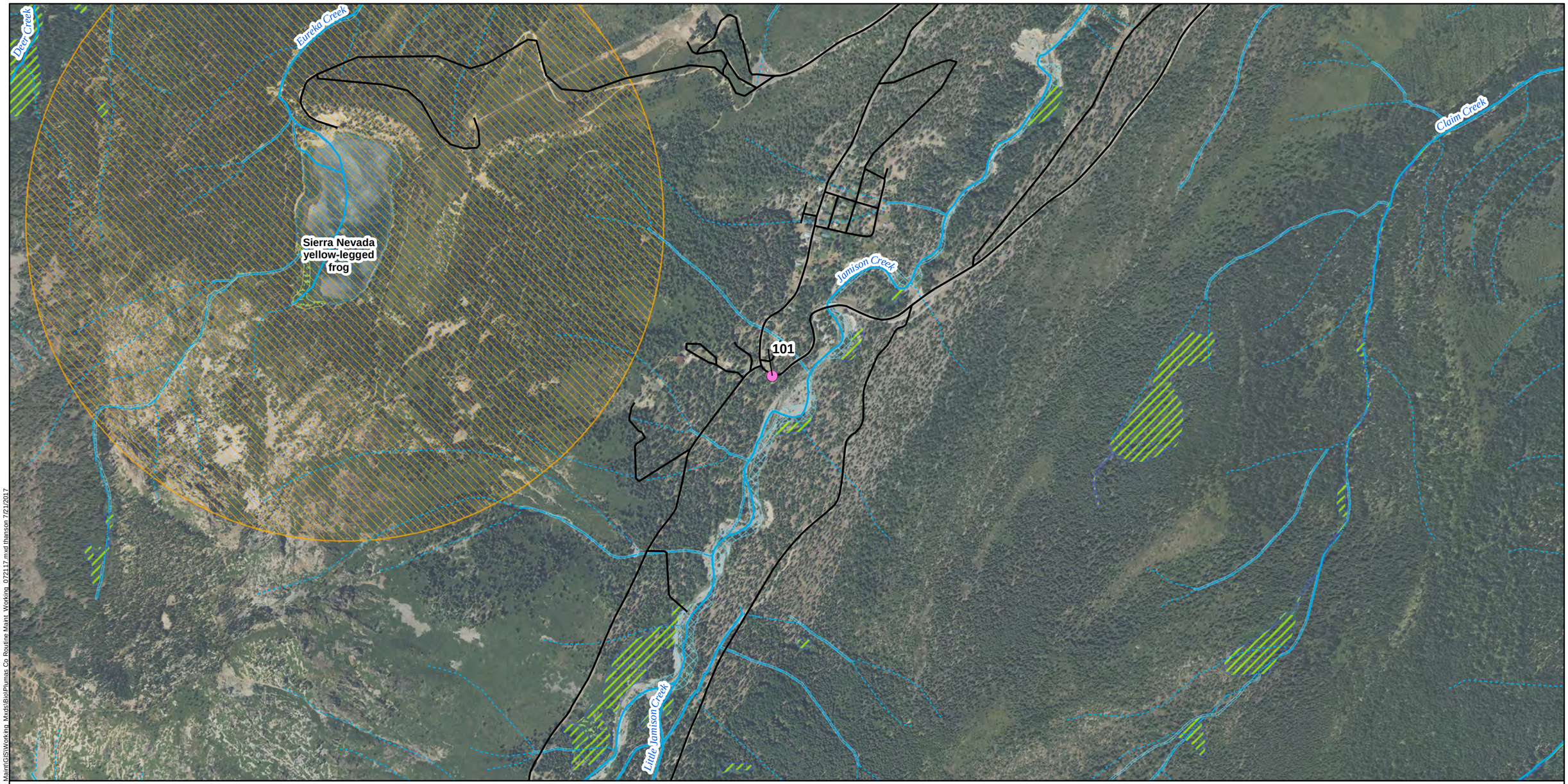

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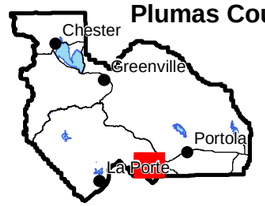

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

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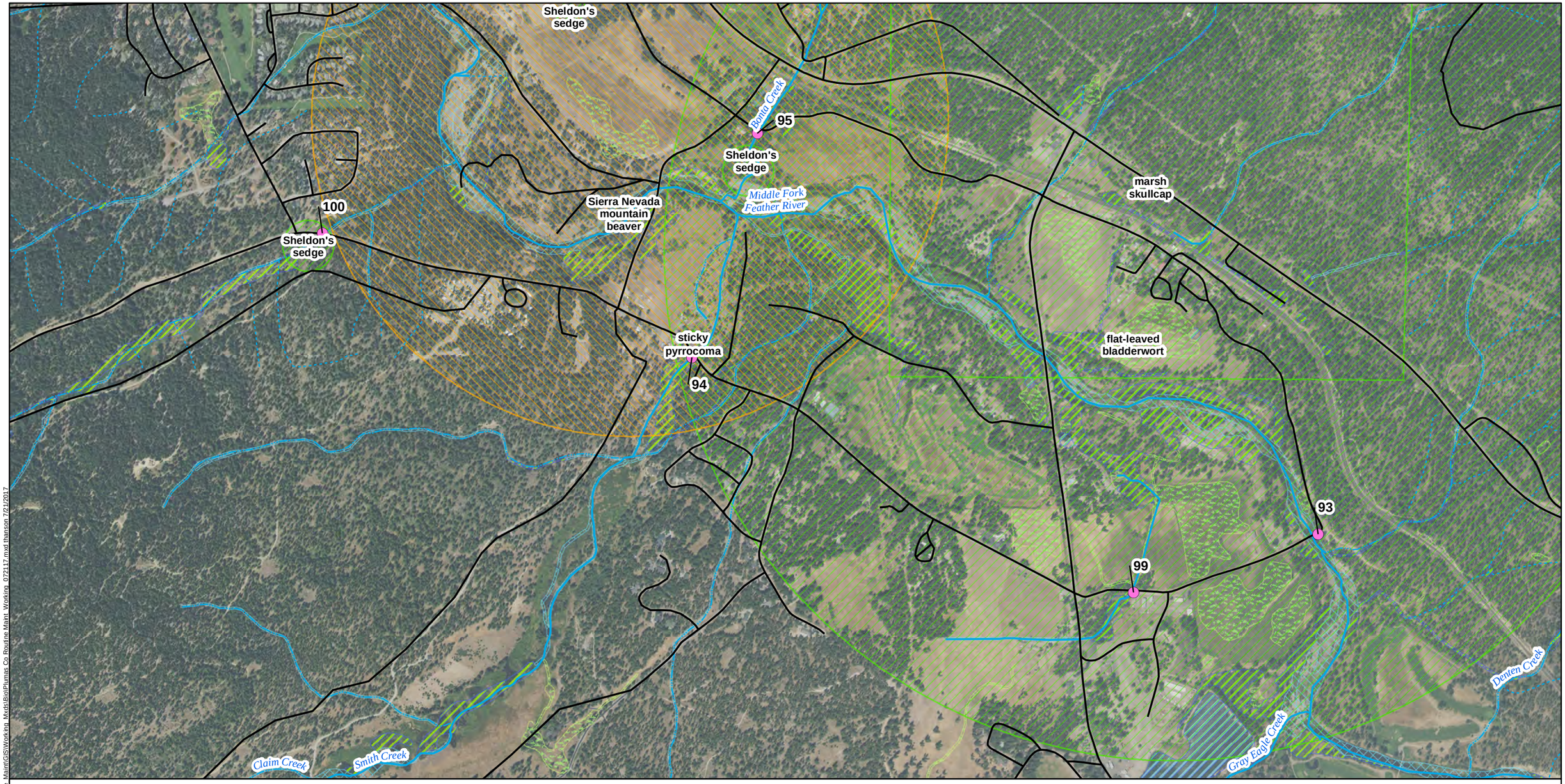

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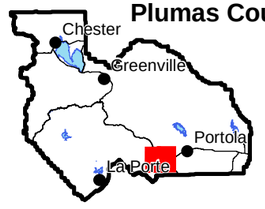

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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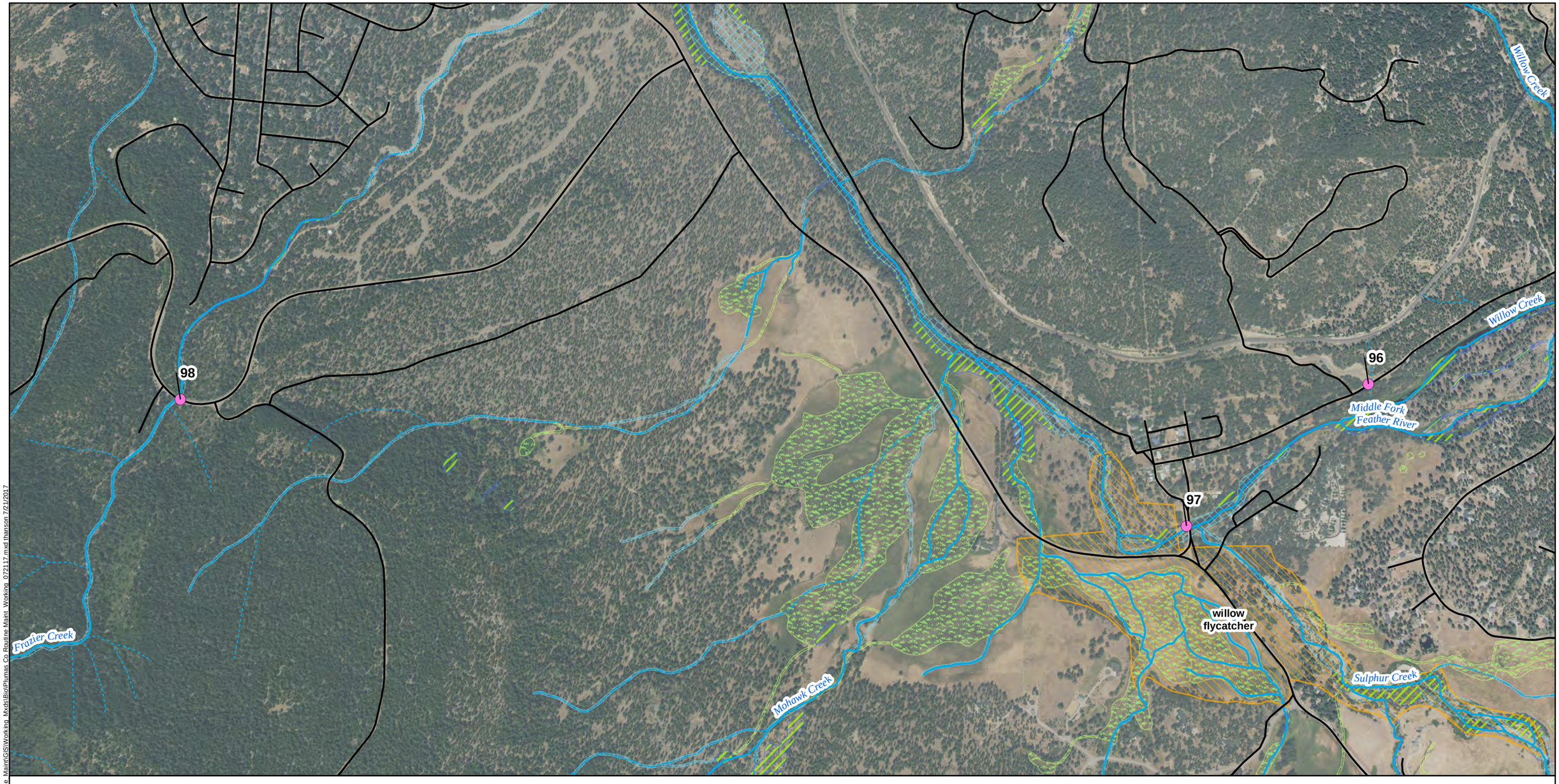

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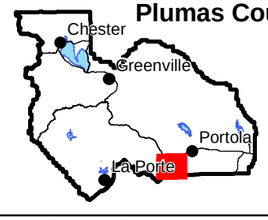

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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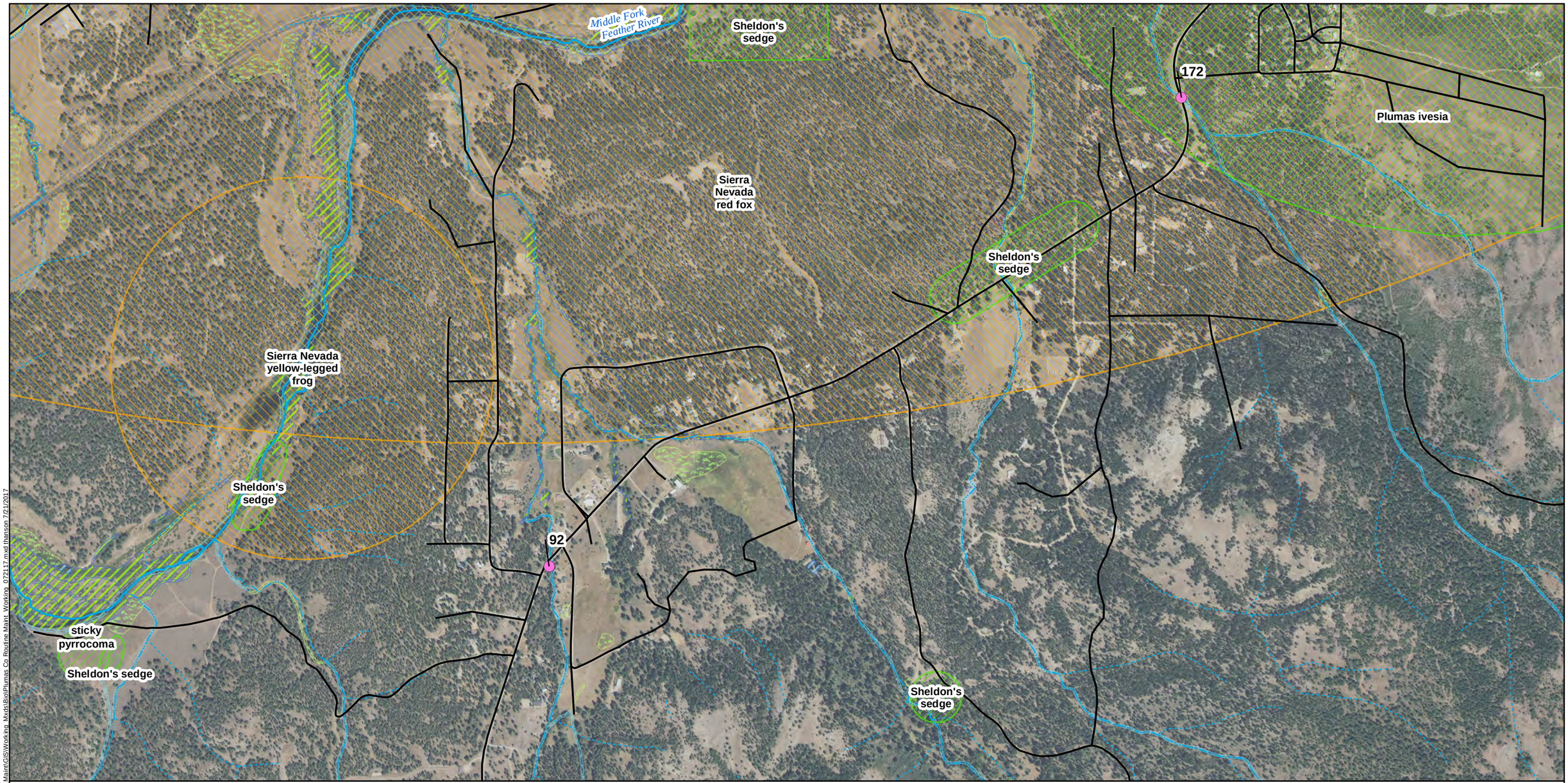

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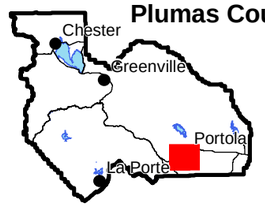

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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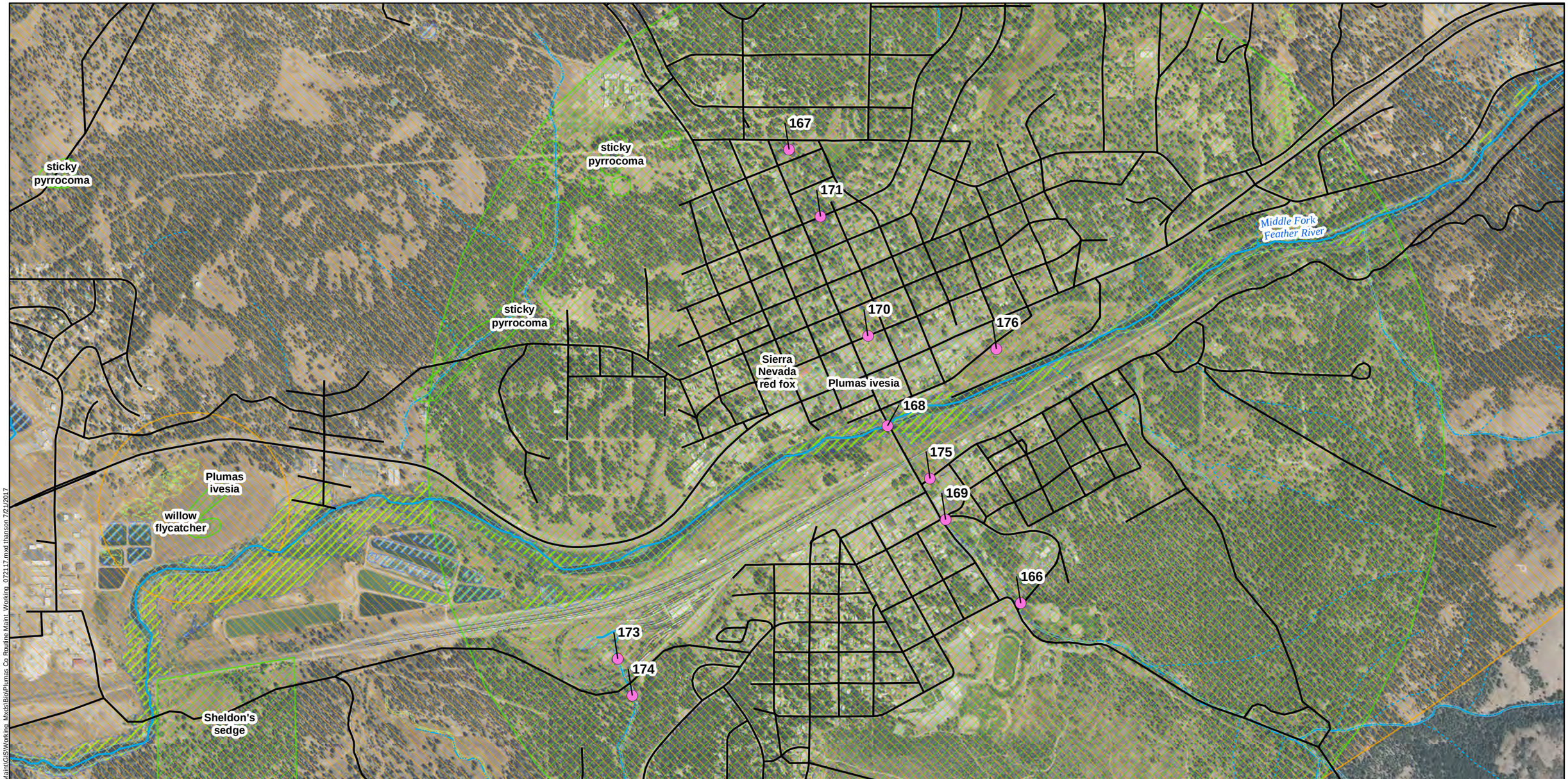

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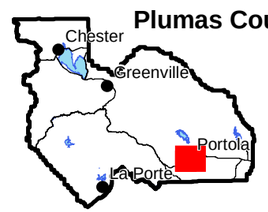

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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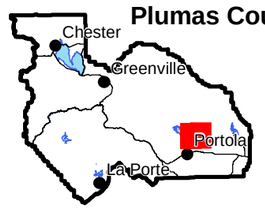

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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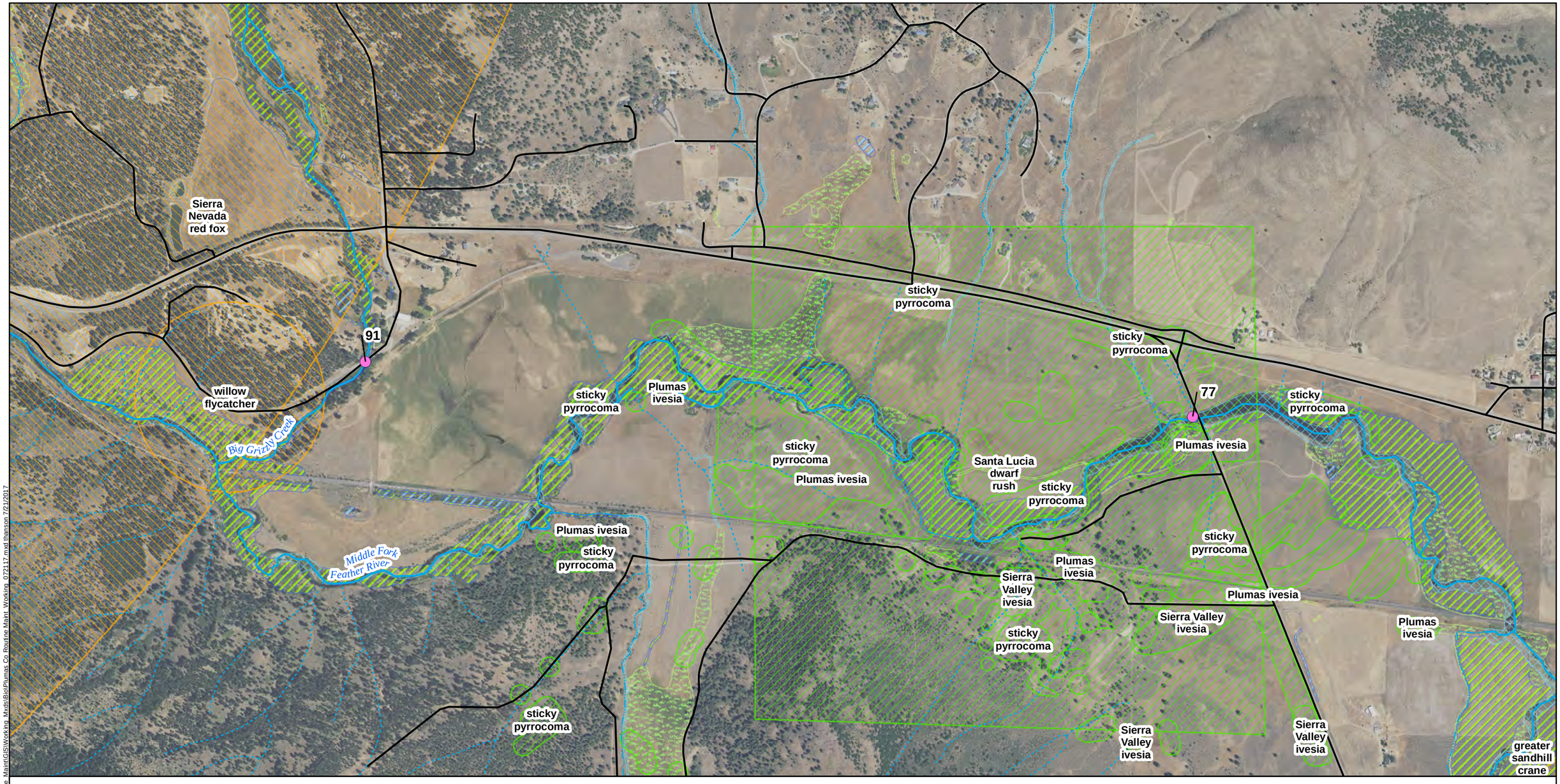

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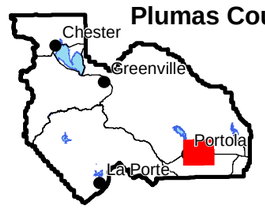

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North State Resources, Inc.

Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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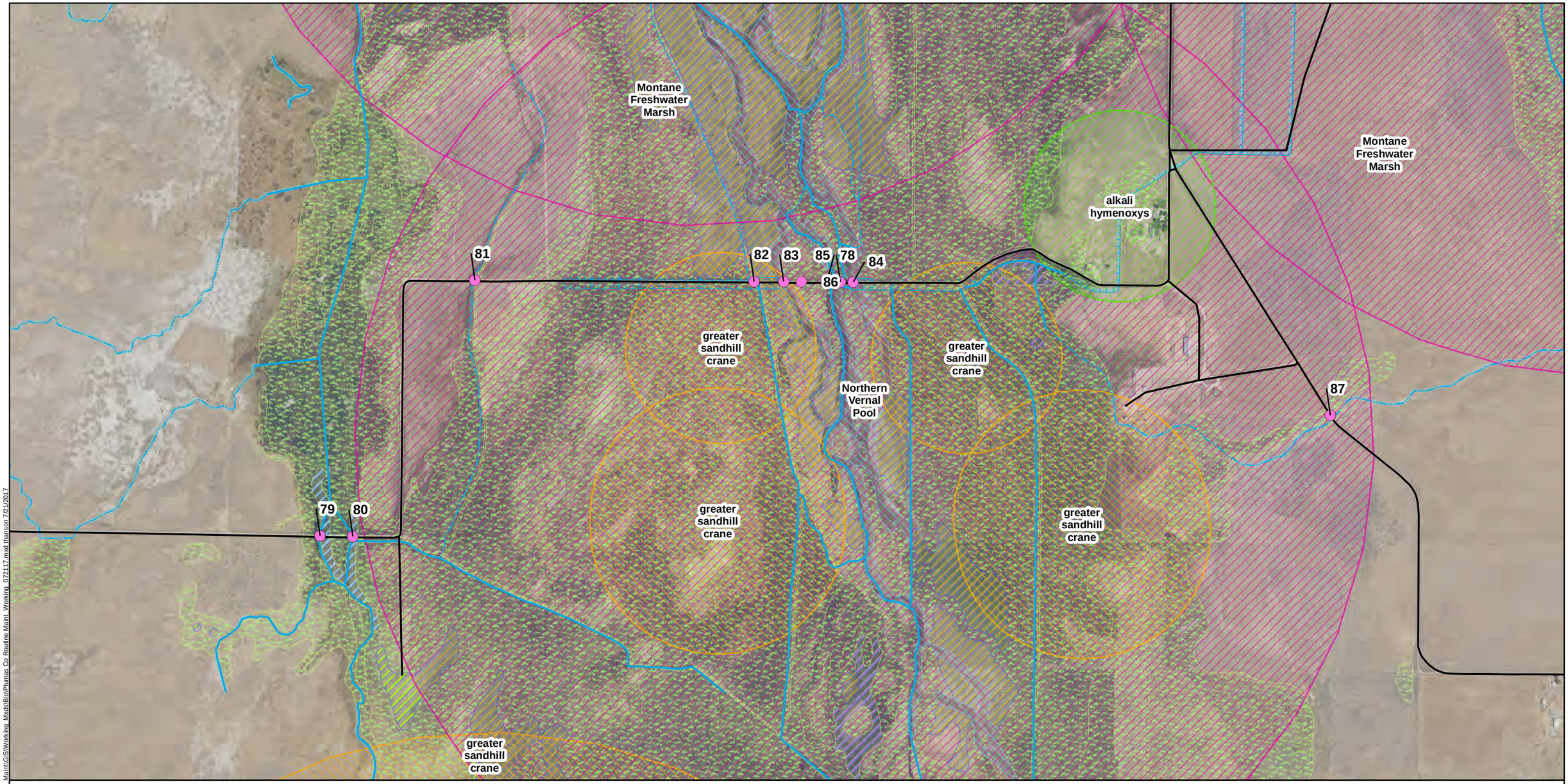

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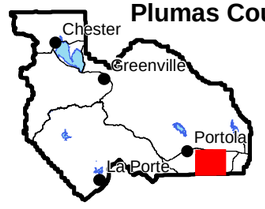

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

North State Resources, Inc.

Desktop-Level Biological Resources Screening
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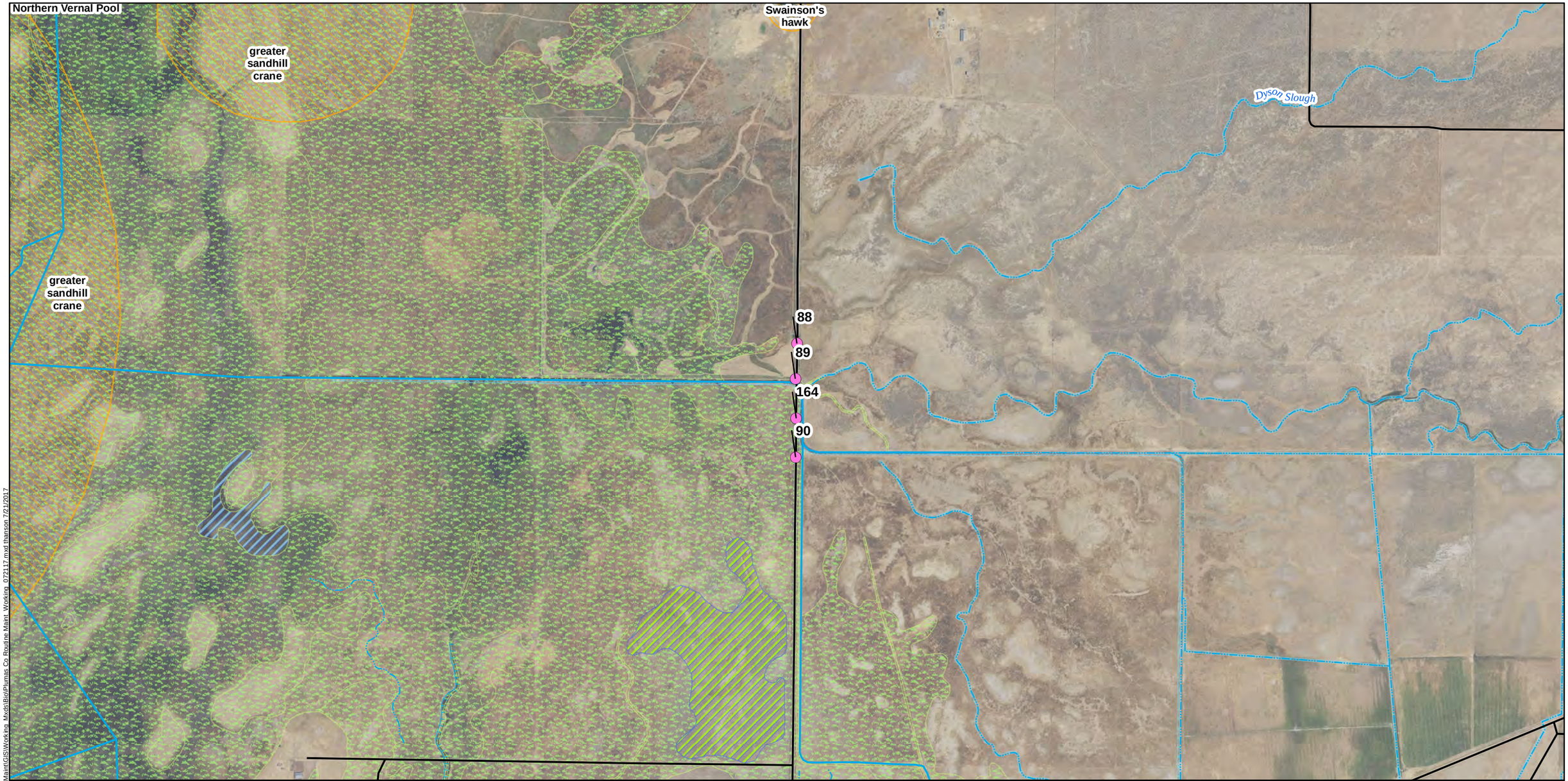

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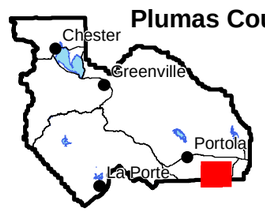

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Plumas County Routine Maintenance Activities

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Map Sheet 71 of 71