BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Determination of National Environmental Policy Act Adequacy

Deadwood Carr Fire Sediment Reduction Project

Bureau of Reclamation
California-Great Basin Region

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Mission Statements

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and affiliated Island Communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Introduction

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Handbook of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Procedures (516 DM 1) allows bureaus to rely on an environmental assessment (EA) or portion thereof, provided that the assessment or portion thereof meets the standards for an adequate assessment. This Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) assesses whether the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA (CGB-ED-2025-034; DOI-BLM-CA-N060-2025-0010-EA) sufficiently addresses the effects of Reclamation's proposed action.

Proposed Action

Reclamation proposes to provide funding to the Five Counties Salmonid Conservation Program (5C's; part of the Northwest California Resource Conservation & Development Council) in the amount of $98,948.23 to implement the Deadwood Carr Fire Sediment Reduction Project (Project). The Project aims to decrease sediment loss and erosion from roads; increase the amount of cold-water rearing habitat; improve winter rearing conditions in a key area of the watershed; and increase rearing habitat resilience to environmental perturbations such as seasonal and/or prolonged drought. Primary Project elements include:

1) Addition of rolling and critical dips to two roads (Jennings Gulch Road and Deadwood Road) (Figure 1)
2) Debris Removal from Thorn Gulch
3) Addition of 18 large woody debris (LWD) habitat elements in stream
4) Supplemental native conifer seedlings would plant approximately 600 trees over a 5-acre area.

These restoration treatments would provide long-term benefits to adult salmonids by increasing slow-velocity areas with complex cover where adults may rest and/or evade predators, and by promoting increased spawning gravel sorting and retention.

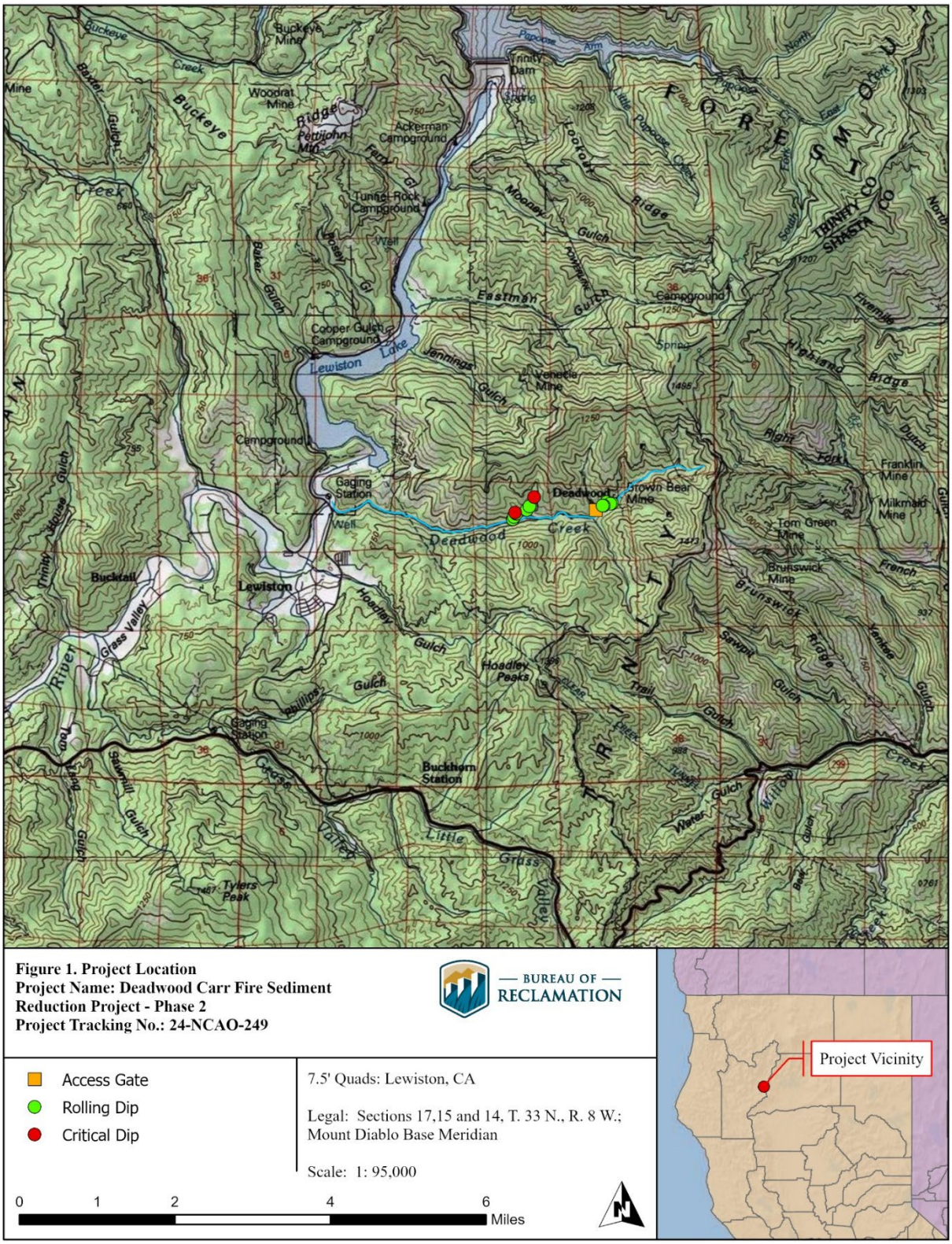

Figure 1. Vicinity map of the Deadwood Carr Sediment Reduction Project. Note two separate project locations.

Project Components

Instream Habitat Restoration

Restoration and Enhancement of In-Channel Habitat

All work falls into descriptions set in the Watershed EA section 4.2.1.1 Restoration and Enhancement of In-Channel Habitat and would follow design guidelines set in Appendix B: Trinity River Watershed Restoration Project EA Environmental Commitments (Appendix B).

Debris Removal

As a result of unauthorized use over time, Deadwood Creek has been used as a dumping site for several years. The Project would remove metal debris including abandoned vehicle, vehicle parts, appliances, and other rubbish (e.g. tires, miscellaneous trash) deposited in the channel and banks of Deadwood Creek in the vicinity of the confluence of Thorn Gulch. Debris removal would extend up to approximately 2470 feet (ft) upstream of the confluence with Deadwood Creek (within the 50-ft buffer in Figure 2).

Debris removal on Thorn Gulch would utilize low impact techniques including small track dump crawlers, cable skid winches, cables and manual labor.

Large Wood

All work falls into descriptions set in the Watershed EA section 4.2.1.1.1 Large Wood and would follow design guidelines set in Appendix B.

The Project would involve the placement of approximately 18 LWD habitat elements along the lower 2470 ft of Thorn Gulch (within 50 ft buffer in Figure 2) to increase large wood habitat elements to approximately 60 per linear mile within the Project reach. LWD would be sourced from standing dead trees immediately adjacent Thorn Gulch and would be added utilizing "chop and drop" felling techniques.

Upslope Habitat Restoration

Aquatic, Wetland, Meadow, Riparian, and Upslope Habitat Enhancement

All work falls into descriptions set in the Watershed EA section 4.2.2.2 Aquatic, Wetland, Meadow, Riparian, and Upslope Habitat Enhancement and would follow design guidelines set in Appendix B.

The Project would plant approximately 600 native conifer seedlings over a 5-acre area. Depending on seedling availability, plantings would be 50/50 Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Tree planting would use 20 by 20 ft spacing to average 100-120 seedlings per acre along Thorn Gulch banks within the project work reach (50 ft buffer in Figure 2). Higher density tree placement would be prioritized in open areas, with the poorly stocked areas (i.e. areas with less than 200 trees per acre) being interplanted. Planting would include the roadbed of the Thorn Gulch Road and would extend up to 50 ft on either side of the stream channel.

In general, plantings would involve hand clearing with approximately 3 ft radius around each planting site and installation of deer browse protection tubes around each seedling. To the extent possible existing natural shade (logs, rocks) would be used to shade the south/west side of seedlings. Where needed south/west shade cards would be used.

Road Decommission, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation Activities

All work falls into descriptions set in the Watershed EA section 4.2.3 Road Decommission, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation Activities and would follow design guidelines set in Appendix B.

The Project would include the installation of an access control gate on the Thorn Gulch Road (Figure 2). The current access gate is not functioning and resulting in unauthorized use such as dumping and camping within the sensitive areas of Deadwood Creek. The new access control gate would include a multiple key lock mechanism to allow stakeholders access but exclude public vehicle access and prevent unauthorized use.

Road Rehabilitation work to improve drainage and minimize erosion and sedimentation would involve the addition of Rolling Dips and Critical Dips on Thorn Gulch Access Road (Figure 2) and Jennings Gulch Road (Figure 3).

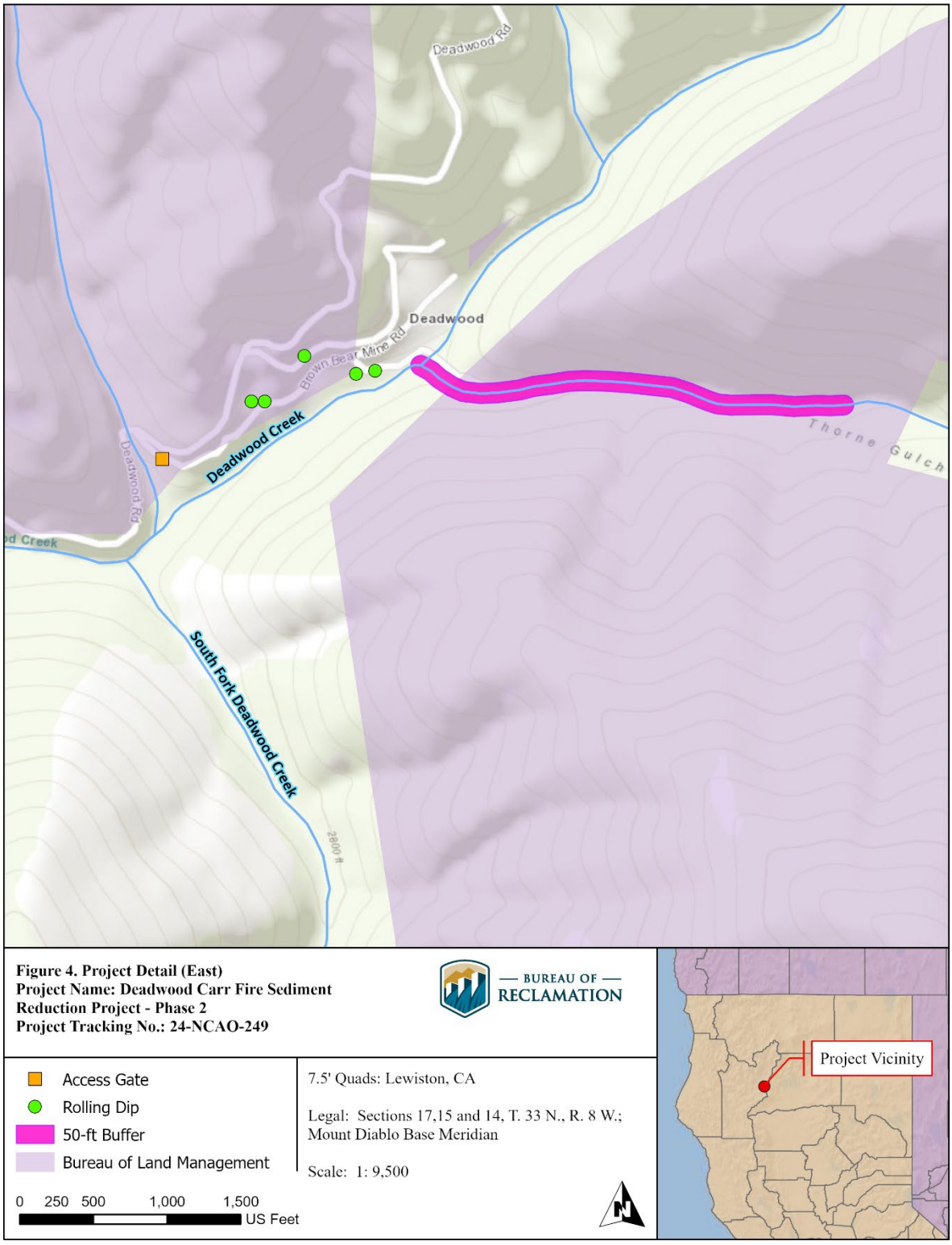

Figure 2. Detailed Project map of the Thorn Gulch Area

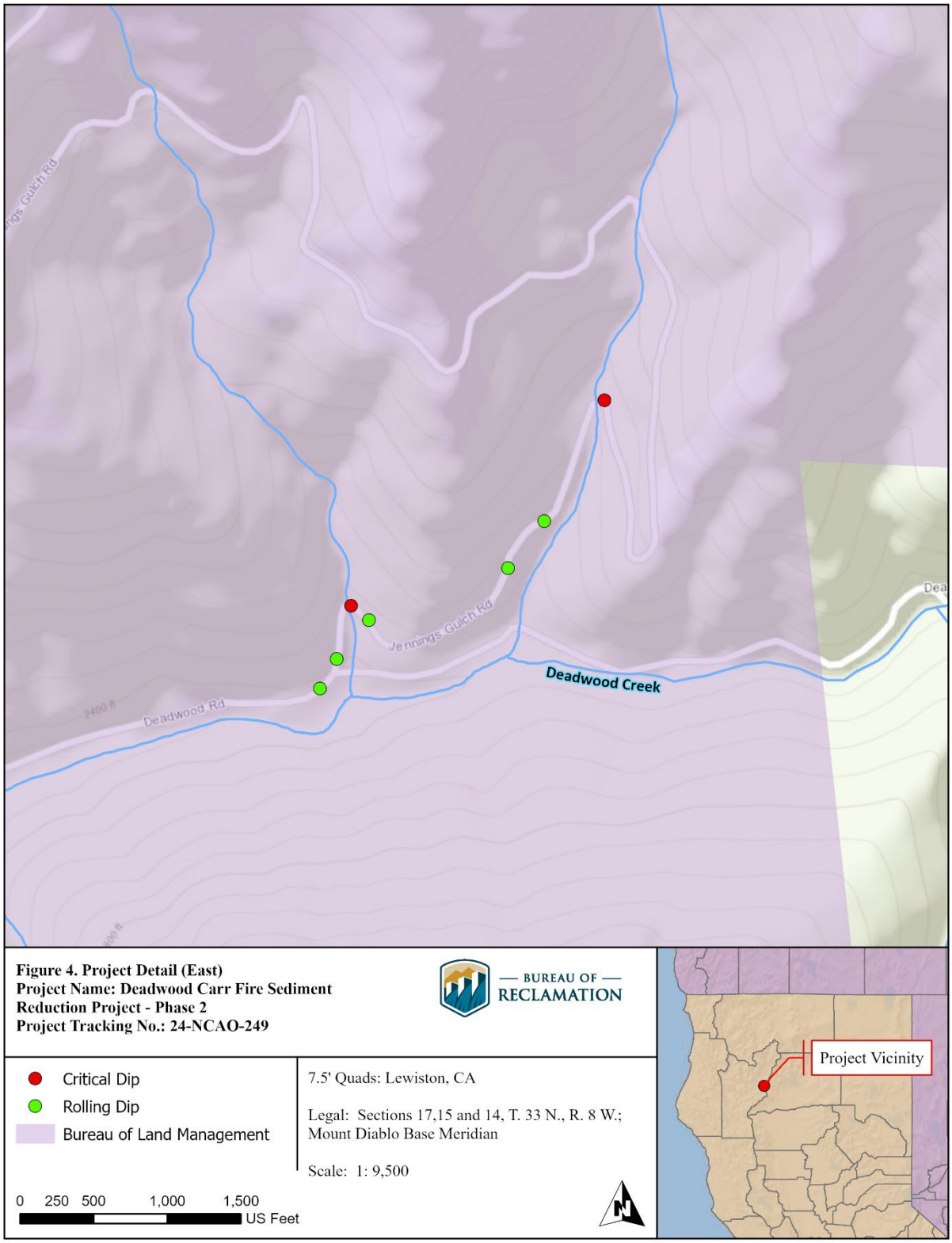

Figure 3. Detailed Project map of the Jennings Gulch Road section.

Equipment and Materials Used
Heavy equipment use would follow guidelines set in the Watershed EA section 4.2.5.2 Heavy Equipment Use.

The primary construction material would consist of wood logs sourced from within the Project area. The saplings for the riparian restoration planting would be sourced locally within the same seed zone as described above. Care would be taken to ensure saplings would be sourced from reputable nurseries and be free from invasive species. Any rocks and boulders required would be sourced from right outside of the Project area, at the Brown Bear Mine property.

Debris removal on Thorn Gulch would utilize some heavy equipment such as an excavator, dump truck, and a small track dump crawler. Other equipment includes cable skid winches, cables and chainsaws. No heavy equipment would enter the stream channel. All equipment and machinery would be properly maintained to prevent spreading of invasive species as well as oil spills.

Access Routes, Staging, and Soils Disposal
Access routes, staging, and soils disposal areas would follow the general protection measures established in the Watershed EA**.**

The Project would utilize existing roads to access the Project locations. The Brown Bear Mine Road/Thorn Gulch Access Road (Figure 2) would be used to access Thorn Gulch. Any equipment staging would take place on the road as there is no public access and the duration would be less than a week. All debris removed during the Project would be transported offsite to a dump facility.

Project Timing
The Project would occur during the spring and summer of 2026. Once commenced, Project work would follow the Construction Timing guidelines outlined in the Watershed EA Section 4.2.5.1 Construction Timing.

Construction work would follow the work windows set in the Watershed EA Appendix B: GPM-2; work in wetted or flowing channels would be restricted to the low-flow season June 15 to October 15 for Trinity River tributaries. The Project may additionally restrict work windows if nesting bird/bat activity is discovered. Timber felling operations after November 1 shall include sonic surveys of bat use of trees to be felled.

Project Design Features (PDFs)
Project specific PDFs:

Vegetation - (VEG)
VEG-01: Ground disturbing activities and overland travel will be avoided within mapped BLM sensitive plant locations and their habitat to the greatest extent possible and avoid removing and/or impacting (e.g., covering with soil, wood chips or other debris; excavating; driving over; masticating) BLM sensitive plants.

VEG-02: Where avoidance of BLM sensitive plant occurrences is not possible, schedule work after seed set and prior to seedling emergence and when the soil is dry. Minimize disturbance to the below-ground portions of plants (e.g., roots, bulbs, tubers).

Forestry - (FOR)

FOR-01: Maintain sufficient snag and downed woody debris to provide nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for federally listed species. Maintain complexity of habitat types within stands and across the landscape. Avoid uniform treatment of stands.

Cultural Resources – (CR)

CR-01: Prior to start of operations, including preparation work and any other potentially ground disturbing actions, the Project Manager and BLM archaeologist will coordinate to discuss the locations of sensitive cultural resource areas and the project design features designed to protect them.

CR-02: Prior to start of any potentially ground disturbing actions a BLM-authorized archaeologist will flag all cultural resource areas requiring special restrictions. No ground disturbing activities, including manual or mechanical digging, planting, or ground-based entry or passage by heavy machinery are to occur within the flagged resource areas. However, in coordination with the BLM archaeologist, the careful removal of select natural and non-archaeological materials occurring within flagged areas may be performed manually or using overhead machinery where it is determined such actions will not disturb the archaeological resource or ground surface (e.g. excavator parked outside of flagged area using boom arm to carefully lift logs out of area without dragging or dropping materials).

CR-03: At the request of the BLM archaeologist project actions will be monitored by a BLM-authorized cultural resources monitor(s). The BLM archaeologist must be notified prior to any change in project design to ensure protection measures remain sufficient and are properly implemented.

CR-04: Unanticipated Discoveries: If previously unidentified archaeological resources are encountered during operations all work will cease within 100 feet of the discovery, and the Project Manager will notify the BLM within 24 hours. Examples of archaeological resources include but are not limited to: Native American flaked stone projectile points and tools, ground, battered or pecked stone implements; bottles, cans, ceramic, metal, and other materials that could date to 50 years or older; distinct or sudden occurrence of dark soils containing artifacts, bone, and/or shell remains; stacked rock features; human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 CFR 10.2). A field examination by a professional archaeologist may be required and further steps for resource protection will be implemented, including mitigation and consultation with the Native American Indian community, consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act procedures and other applicable laws and regulations. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while compliance mitigation for archaeological or Tribal resources is being carried out.

CR-05: The BLM Field Office archaeologist must be notified prior to any change in treatment or project design to ensure protection recommendations remain sufficient and are properly implemented.

Wildlife- (Wild)

Wild-01: Trees selected for recruitment into Thorne Gulch would be inspected by a qualified biologist to ensure that no trees capable of supporting Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) nesting or roosting are removed, and that no migratory bird species are actively nesting within the trees.

Existing NEPA Documentation Review

Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA (ref unique ID: CGB-ED-2025-034; DOI-BLM-CA-N060-2025-0010-EA) evaluates the environmental effects of proposed restoration activities in the Trinity River watershed and is incorporated by reference.

The following answers are provided to inform whether the analysis in the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA adequately covers the proposed action currently under consideration.

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially like an alternative analyzed in the existing environmental document?

The Proposed action is a feature of the existing environmental document. All elements of the Project are analyzed within the existing environmental document.

2. Is the proposed action within the same analysis area, or if the location of the proposed action is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently like those analyzed in the existing environmental document? If there are differences, can the bureau explain why they are not substantial?

The Proposed Action would occur within the Deadwood Creek watershed in Trinity County, which is within the coverage area of the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA. The Watershed EA covers the geographical area along the mainstem and tributaries of the Trinity River, located both below and above the Lewiston and Trinity dams.

3. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing environmental document appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns and resource values?

The alternatives analyzed in the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA are appropriate given the Proposed Action.

4. Is the existing analysis valid considering any new information or circumstances relevant to the proposed action? Can the bureau reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances do not warrant substantial change to the analysis of the new proposed action?

The existing analysis in the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA is valid and relevant to the Proposed Action.

5. Are the environmental effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing environmental document?

The environmental effects from the Proposed Action would be quantitatively and qualitatively similar to those effects analyzed in the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA.

6. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with the existing EAs/EIS adequate for the new proposed action?

Public involvement occurred with the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA and is summarized in Appendix G. Further public comment is not required with the DNA.

Based on the evaluation and documentation in this DNA, Reclamation has determined that the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA is adequate to cover the proposed action and no additional analysis under NEPA is required.

Cultural Resources Compliance:
The proposed action is not expected to have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because measures have been taken to identify, evaluate, and protect such resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

In a letter dated August 11, 2025, Reclamation designated the BLM as the lead Federal agency to act on their behalf for the purposes of compliance with Title 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq., commonly known as Section 106 of the NHPA, and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800. Due to the involvement of multiple federal agencies, and pursuant to Stipulation 8.1(D) of the 2019 BLM State Protocol Agreement (*Protocol*), the BLM requested SHPO concurrence to proceed under the Protocol to meet the BLM and USBR's responsibilities under 36 CFR Part 800 in a letter dated August 14, 2025. The SHPO responded in a letter dated September 05, 2025, agreeing with BLM's request. All legal requirements under 36 CFR Part 800 have been satisfied in accordance with the Protocol, Stipulation 7.2. A determination of *No Adverse Effect* to historic properties is recommended for the proposed undertaking. This recommendation is contingent upon adherence to the current project scope and recommended project design features. To follow is a summary of cultural resources findings and recommendations; a complete record of findings is detailed in a restricted access cultural resources inventory report filed with the BLM, Redding Field Office.

In compliance with 36 CFR Part 800 a desktop review of the BLM's heritage resources geospatial database, relevant cultural inventory reports, literature, archives, maps, and ethnographic and archaeological field inventories have been performed by BLM archaeology staff to identify cultural resources at the project location. On April 09, 2025, Lowell Thomas and Alden Neel, BLM archaeologists, performed a Class III intensive pedestrian archaeological field inventory totaling 10 acres within and surrounding the undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE). These efforts identified one historic-period archaeological resource (*CA-030-0356*) and one historic-period Isolated Find (determined not eligible for the NRHP) within the APE. Additional archaeological sites occur within the immediate vicinity of the APE that will not be impacted by the undertaking, as proposed. No Native American archaeological or cultural resources have been identified within the APE.

Archaeological site CA-030-0356 is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP and is thereby afforded protection from project actions that have potential to cause adverse or otherwise unwanted impacts to it, pursuant to Stipulation 6.1 of the 2019 BLM State Protocol Agreement (*Protocol*). The resource contains features that are sensitive to ground disturbance, including ground-based entry by heavy machinery, manual and mechanical digging and planting, and uncontrolled removal of materials such as vegetation and non-archaeological refuse materials. Project Design features have been designed to protect potentially NRHP eligible values from unwanted and adverse project impacts while still allowing for the careful and controlled removal of select natural and non-archaeological materials critical for the protection of those resources (see PDFs CR-01 through CR-05).

Tribal Consultation:
In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, project notification letters were sent to the following Tribes and groups on August 14, 2025: Redding Rancheria, Nor-Rel-Muk Nation, Winnemem Wintu Tribe, and the Wintu Tribe of Northern California and Toyon Center. The letters provided project information and invitations to consult and/or provide input about the proposed action and its potential to impact Native American Tribal and cultural values. The BLM further discussed the undertaking with the Redding Rancheria during in-person meetings on August 14, 2025, and November 20, 2025, and with the Nor-Rel-Muk Nation and Wintu Tribe of Northern California and Toyon Wintu Center (both groups have the same point of contact for NHPA consultation) via email on August 28, 2025, and September 22, 2025. No formal comments or issues were expressed by the responding Tribes. Any future or post-review comments, information, or requests, if received by Tribes prior to project implementation will be considered and used to inform project modifications, as appropriate.

Indian Trust Assets:
Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in assets that are held in trust by the United States for federally recognized Indian tribes or individuals. There are no Indian reservations, Rancherias, or allotments in the Project

area. The closest ITA to the proposed Action is 50F MR442 which is a public land allotment (a parcel of land or real estate holding, that may or may not be affiliated with a particular tribe or is in the process of being recorded) that is located 6.75 miles from the project site. On December 3, 2025, Reclamation's ITA coordinator Kevin Clancy stated "Based on the nature of the planned work, does not appear to be in an area that will impact Indian hunting or fishing resources or water rights nor is the proposed activity on actual Indian lands. It is reasonable to assume that the proposed action will not have any impacts on ITAs."

This document certifies that the Reclamation has considered all relevant information raised in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and that the NEPA process has concluded. The proposed action described above complies with ESA and NHPA and requires mitigation measures as described in the Environmental Commitments section. Public involvement occurred with the Trinity River Watershed Restoration EA and is not required with the DNA.

Attachment A: Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species That May Occur at the Proposed Project Location

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Crustaceans	Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	Endangered	N/A	Conservancy fairy shrimp are extremely rare and only found in California's Central Valley. They mostly live in relatively large, turbid freshwater vernal pools called playa pools.[2]	Y	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action area does not contain suitable habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp.
	Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinechta lynchi*	Threatened	N/A	This species inhabits vernal pools and similar ephemeral wetlands. Most commonly found in grassed or mud bottomed pools or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands.[1]	Y	N	
	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	Endangered	N/A	Only found in ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, vernal swales and other seasonal wetlands in California.[2]	Y	N	
Fish	Steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 1	N/A	Species of Special Concern (SSC)	Klamath Mountain Province steelhead require cold-water streams with adequate dissolved oxygen. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt.	N	N	**Net Benefit.** The Proposed action is designed to provide a net benefit to Klamath Mountains Province DPS Steelhead.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
	Chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers (UKTR) ESU *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* pop. 30	Endangered	Threatened	Chinook salmon spend their early life growing and feeding in freshwater streams, estuaries, and associated wetlands.[3]	N	N	**Net Benefit.** The Proposed action is designed to provide a net benefit to UKTR ESU Chinook salmon.
Birds	Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) *Strix occidentalis caurina*	Threatened	Threatened	NSO habitat includes a multilayered, multispecies canopy, large conifer overstory trees, shade-tolerant understory conifers or hardwoods, moderate to high canopy closure, live coniferous trees with deformities (e.g. cavities, broken tops, mistletoe infections), large snags, and large logs and other woody debris in the groundcover.[3]	Y	Y	**No effect.** The Proposed action area contains critical habitat for NSO foraging and roosting habitat. Construction timelines and best practices described in Appendix B of the Watershed EA will reduce any impacts to NSO.
	Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	N/A	SSC	Prefers dense shrubbery, such as blackberry or willow thickets.	N	N	**No Effect.** While there are occurrences of the chat within the Proposed action quad (CNDDB), there is not suitable habitat within the Proposed action area.
	Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	Threatened	Endangered	Occurs within wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland and dense thickets along streams and marshes.[1]	Y	N	**No effect.** Trinity County has no documented occurrences of the Western yellow-billed cuckoo. The Proposed action area does not support Western yellow-billed cuckoo nesting habitat.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Birds	California Condor *Gymnogys californianus*	N/A	EXPN	The condor lives in rocky shrubland, coniferous forest, and oak savanna. They are often found near cliffs or large trees, which they use as nesting sites.	N	N	**No effect.** Proposed action area is not within experimental population range.
Mammals	Townsends big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	N/A	SSC	Townsend bats can occur in lowland conifer-hardwood forest, ponderosa pine forest and woodlands, mixed highland conifer forest, eastside mixed conifer forest, shrub steppe, and both eastside and westside riparian forest/wetlands and open fields.[4]	N	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action area does not support suitable roosting habitat.
	Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	N/A	SSC	Habitat includes arid or semi-arid habitats as well as mountainous or rocky areas near water [2]	N	N	**No Effect.** Mapped in the Proposed action quad (CNDDB) but there is no suitable roosting habitat within the Proposed action area.
	Fisher *Pekania pennanti*	N/A	SSC	Pacific fishers are most commonly associated with late-successional, old growth, and mature forests exhibiting high canopy closure, large trees and snags, large woody debris, large hardwoods, and multiple canopy layers.[1]	N	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action does not contain significant swaths of late successional forest habitat required for denning. The Proposed action is not likely to adversely affect current Pacific fisher populations with the Project area vicinity.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Mammals	North American Wolverine *Gulo gulo luscus*	Threatened	Threatened	Wolverines commonly occur in boreal forest, taiga, and tundra ecosystems.[2]	N	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action area does not contain persistent snowpack through the spring, therefore does not support suitable habitat. The Proposed action is not likely to adversely affect current Pacific fisher populations with the Project area vicinity
Reptiles	Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	Proposed Threatened	SSC	Aquatic habitats include a wide variety of permanent and semi-permanent water bodies including rivers, creeks, small lakes, ponds, and marshes. Occasionally found in brackish water. Populations can exist in a variety of man-made or man-modified aquatic habitats. Nesting occurs in upland habitats consisting of dry grassy areas with a predominantly south or southwest aspect.[2]	N	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action would have negligible impact on the Western Pond Turtle. Mitigation strategies to reduce any potential harm to the western pond turtle would include relocation of aquatic dependent species during implementation.[3]
Amphibians	Pacific tailed frog *Ascaphus truei*	N/A	SSC	Coastal tailed frogs are primarily found in or associated with relatively cold, clear, rocky streams in mature forests. All life stages are adapted for life in fast flowing streams. Present year-round in and near streams.[3]	N	N	**No Effect.** While the Pacific tailed frog has been mapped within the Proposed action quad (CNDDB).[4] The Proposed action would not adversely impact populations of pacific tailed frog.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Amphibians	Shasta salamander *Hydromantes shastae*	N/A	Threatened	Species is patchily distributed, rare throughout the landscape, and have a secretive life history. Known populations are few and far between.[2]	N	N	**No Effect.** While the salamander has been mapped within the Proposed action area quad (on CNDDB)[4], it is not likely to be in the project area during construction and if so, would be given ample opportunity to leave.
	Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii* pop 1	N/A	SSC	Occurs within the foothill and mountain streams from the Pacific Coast to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades mountains, up to approximately 5,000 feet in elevation[1]. The Southern Sierra, Central Coast and South Coast clades are listed as endangered. The Feather River and Northern Sierra clades are listed as threatened.	N	N	**No effect.** The Proposed action occurs within the North Coast Clade and therefore is excluded from further evaluation.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Insects	Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Proposed Threatened	N/A	Breeding areas are virtually all patches of milkweed in North America and some other regions. The critical conservation feature for North American populations is the overwintering habitats, which are certain high altitude Mexican conifer forests or coastal California conifer or Eucalyptus groves as identified in literature.[2]	Y	N	**No effect.** According to available data within the nine quad CNDDB search query, overwintering populations have not been documented[4]; however, the Proposed action area may support suitable foraging habitat if milkweed and other nectar producing species are present. No pesticides that may harm the Monarch Butterfly would be used during implementation.
	Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	N/A	Candidate Endangered	Associated with forests, meadows, and developed areas. Often found on plants with small flowers, including spirea, lupine, and goldenrod, as well as several non-native plants.	N	N	**No effect.** The bumble bee has been documented in the Proposed action quad (CNDDB)[4] but the Proposed action area does not support suitable foraging habitat. No pesticides would be used during implementation.
	Suckley's Cuckoo bumble bee *Bombus suckleyi*	Proposed endangered	N/A	Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee is a cuckoo bumble bee or obligate social parasite of other Bombus species. Require above and below-ground micro-sites for overwintering and nesting, including logs, stumps, and abandoned rodent and ground-nesting bird nests.[3]	N	N	**No effect.** The bumble bee has been documented in the Proposed action quad (CNDDB)[4] but the Proposed action area does not support suitable foraging habitat. No pesticides would be used during implementation.

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Plants	Tracys collomia *Collomia tracyi*	N/A	4.3	Occurs within Broadleaf upland forest, and Lower montane coniferous forest, growing at elevations from 300 to 2,100 meters.[5]	N	N	**No effect.** While there are known occurrences of Tracys collomia within the Proposed action area, care would be taken to avoid known populations. Additionally work in that area is likely to occur during winter to minimize potential impacts.
	Clustered ladys-slipper *Cypripedium fasciculatum*	N/A	4.2	Occurs in cool seasonally dry mountain slopes or moist stream terraces, often in partially to fully shaded coniferous forest.[5]	N	N	**No effec**t. The Proposed action area does not contain the right habitat for these state-listed plant species.
	Mountain ladys-slipper *Cypripedium montanum*	N/A	4.2	Habitat is extremely variable. Populations most often occur in open mixed conifer or mixed conifer hardwood forests but are also documented in forest openings, shrub thickets and alpine meadows.[5]	N	N	
	Shasta County arnica *Arnica venosa*	N/A	4.2	The arnica is endemic to the Klamath Mountains of northwestern California, where it can be found only in Shasta and Trinity Counties. [5]	N	N	
	Howells alkali grass *Puccinellia howellii*	N/A	1B.1	Endemic to Shasta County. A single population in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Its entire population is contained in a 1-acre complex of three saline mineral springs. [5]	N	N	

Type	Common Name *(Scientific name)*	Federal ESA Status	State Status	General Habitat	Critical Habitat Designated	Critical Habitat in Project area	Determination of Effect of and Rationale:
Plants	Kern ceanothus *Ceanothus pinetorum*	N/A	4.3	A low-lying shrub forming a bush or mat under a meter tall. Prefers slopes, ridges, flats, and conifer forests.[5]	N	N	**No effec**t. The Proposed action area does not contain the right habitat for these state-listed plant species.

1. NatureServe, NatureServe Explorer Database, 2025.
2. USFWS, Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS), 2025.
3. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 20254.
4. CNDDB [California Natural Diversity Database], 2025.
5. CalScape [California Native Plant Species]. 2025.