



# BUTTE COUNTY FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**February 24, 2020—5:00 P.M. Meeting**

**ITEM NO.**

- 1.00 Call to order – Butte County Public Works Facility, 44 Bellarmine Ct, Chico, CA
- 2.00 Pledge of allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America
- 2.01 **Roll Call – Members:** Nick Repanich, Thad Walker, Teri Faulkner, Trish Puterbaugh, Dan Taverner, Peggy Moak  
**Alternates:** Vance Severin, Bob Gage, Frank Stewart, Carolyn Denero, Holly Jorgensen  
**Invited Guests:** Jill Harris (Project Manager, The Pacific Forest Trust); Jim Houtman (Butte County Fire Safe Council); Deb Bumpus (Forest Supervisor, Lassen National Forest); Russell Nickerson, (District Ranger, Almanor Ranger District, Lassen National Forest); David Brillenz (District Ranger, Feather River Ranger District (FRRD), Plumas National Forest); Clay Davis (NEPA Planner, FRRD); Brett Sanders (Congressman LaMalfa’s Representative); Dennis Schmidt, Director of Public Works; Dan Efsaeff, Director, Paradise Recreation and Park District.
- 2.02 Self-introduction of Forest Advisory Committee Members, Alternates, Guests, and Public – 5 Min.
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- 3.00 **Consent Agenda**
- 3.01 Review and approve minutes of 1-27-20 – 5 Min.
- 4.00 **Agenda**
- 4.01 Jill Harris, Project Manager for The Pacific Forest Trust: Healthy Watersheds California – 15 Min.
- 4.02 Jim Houtman, Project Manager, Butte County Fire Safe Council: Update of current initiatives and projects - 30 Min.
- 4.03 Poe Relicensing Recreational Trail Feasibility/Project Analysis Update – Thad Walker and Peggy Moak – 10 Min.
- 4.04 Forest Projects Review – Current Quarter: Discussion & required FAC action for USFS projects affecting Butte County residents’ forest management, recreational, environmental, socio-economic interests(Chair)
- Lassen NF Almanor Ranger District- Russell Nickerson (District Ranger): Report and Q & A on prescribed fire plans, pending, proposed and modified projects, SOPA and Non-SOPA – 15 Min
  - Plumas NF Feather River Ranger District, David Brillenz, District Ranger or Clay Davis (District Planner): Report and Q & A on pending, proposed and modified projects, SOPA and Non-SOPA and Collaborator’s Meeting Update – 15 Min.
- 4.05 Weather Patterns – Last Decade INFORMATION ONLY
- 4.06 New Business–Considerations for upcoming meetings: Next meeting is March 23, 2020 - Chico, 5:00 PM
- Access to evacuation routes, traffic studies, in the event of wildfire (CalFire, PW, BCFSC, Nick R.) To include all rural foothill areas
  - South Feather Water & Sewer District - Recreation and Water Projects
  - Fish & Wildlife
- 4.07 Public Comment (THE COMMITTEE IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW FROM TAKING ACTION ON ANY ITEM PRESENTED IF IT IS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA.)



# HEALTHY WATERSHEDS CALIFORNIA

Pacific Forest Trust is advancing a new approach to permanently safeguard our water supply by restoring California's key source watersheds.

Water security and supplies are threatened in California and the West. Catastrophic fire, periods of extreme drought alternating with major floods, and a warming climate have created a dangerous landscape for the state's precious water resources. Water restrictions and competing demands leading to legal battles are becoming common. Even maintaining existing supplies is made more challenging with climate change. Increasing water supplies by conventional means, such as new dams or desalination, is expensive, contentious, and undependable. We are developing a new approach to permanently safeguard our water and increase supplies by restoring and securing our primary source watersheds.

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## Securing our water at the source.

The vast majority of California's drinking and irrigated agricultural water—as well as 85% of freshwater to San Francisco Bay—comes from the watersheds that feed the Shasta/Trinity and Oroville reservoirs. Without these watersheds, no amount of infrastructure can guarantee

California's water security. The current conditions and future function of these watersheds are compromised by increased fire, degradation, fragmentation, and development. Current conservation and restoration efforts lack the sustained investment and landscape approach necessary for an effective, lasting solution.

## A partnership for water security.

To make significant gains in enduring water security, we need a strategic, integrated, comprehensive landscape approach to restore and protect these key source watersheds. Implementing this strategy in collaboration with both private and public landowners using the best science, restoration, and conservation techniques, we can keep forests intact and healthy and increase water supplies, while also decreasing catastrophic fire risk.

## OUR PROPOSED APPROACH:

California's key watersheds provide clean drinking water for more than 28 million Californians and support the state as the nation's leading agricultural producer. The economic value of this water far exceeds that of any other forest product.

- 1 State funds/finances comprehensive watershed restoration (e.g. forest thinning, road removal, wet meadow, and riparian improvement) and conservation to ensure watershed integrity (permanent working forest conservation agreements that maintain desired conditions on private lands).
- 2 Contracts for work on private lands are issued; bids for federal lands work are let.
- 3 State makes a 15-20 year commitment for strategy, funding, and implementation that results in 75-85% of watersheds restored and maintained in resilient condition.



Pictured above: California's five key source watersheds, the Feather, Pit, McCloud, Upper Sacramento, and Upper Trinity, feed the Shasta and Oroville reservoirs, the core of the state's utilized water supply. These watersheds span seven million acres and provide drinking water for over 28 million Californians, including the large majority of the water for the State Water Project.

Cooler and wetter than other landscapes, California's key watersheds, if protected, can help climate-proof our water supplies.

## **WATER SECURITY, NATURALLY.**

California's key forested watersheds are the most abundant source of the state's invaluable water supply, receiving the large majority of the state's precipitation. This will continue and increase with climate change.

**Research shows that forest restoration can increase water flows from watersheds by 5-20%, decrease flood risks by 25-40%, and extend cold water flows by 2-3 weeks into the hot summer months. [Read more in our Risk Assessment.](#)**

While each watershed differs in its specific characteristics, overall, a more natural forest structure that mimics the region's diverse, older, and more complex structure, with a mosaic of meadows, is key to restoring more natural water capture, storage, and release. Here are some of our recommended restoration actions and approaches:

**Reduce Fire Risk & Increase Fire Resiliency:**

Decrease fire intensity by restoring more open, natural forest structure of larger, older trees that withstand fire.

**Increase Snow-Water Yield:** Restore a more open, complex canopy cover to allow snow to filter to shaded areas for longer retention, slower melt, and greater soil moisture.

**Increase Total Precipitation:** Manage harvests to develop old forest characteristics. Large, tall trees with uneven canopy capture more moisture, have lower transpiration demands, and allow deeper soil moisture.

**Keep it Clean:** Reduce sediment through increased low-harvest buffers and upslope tree retention.

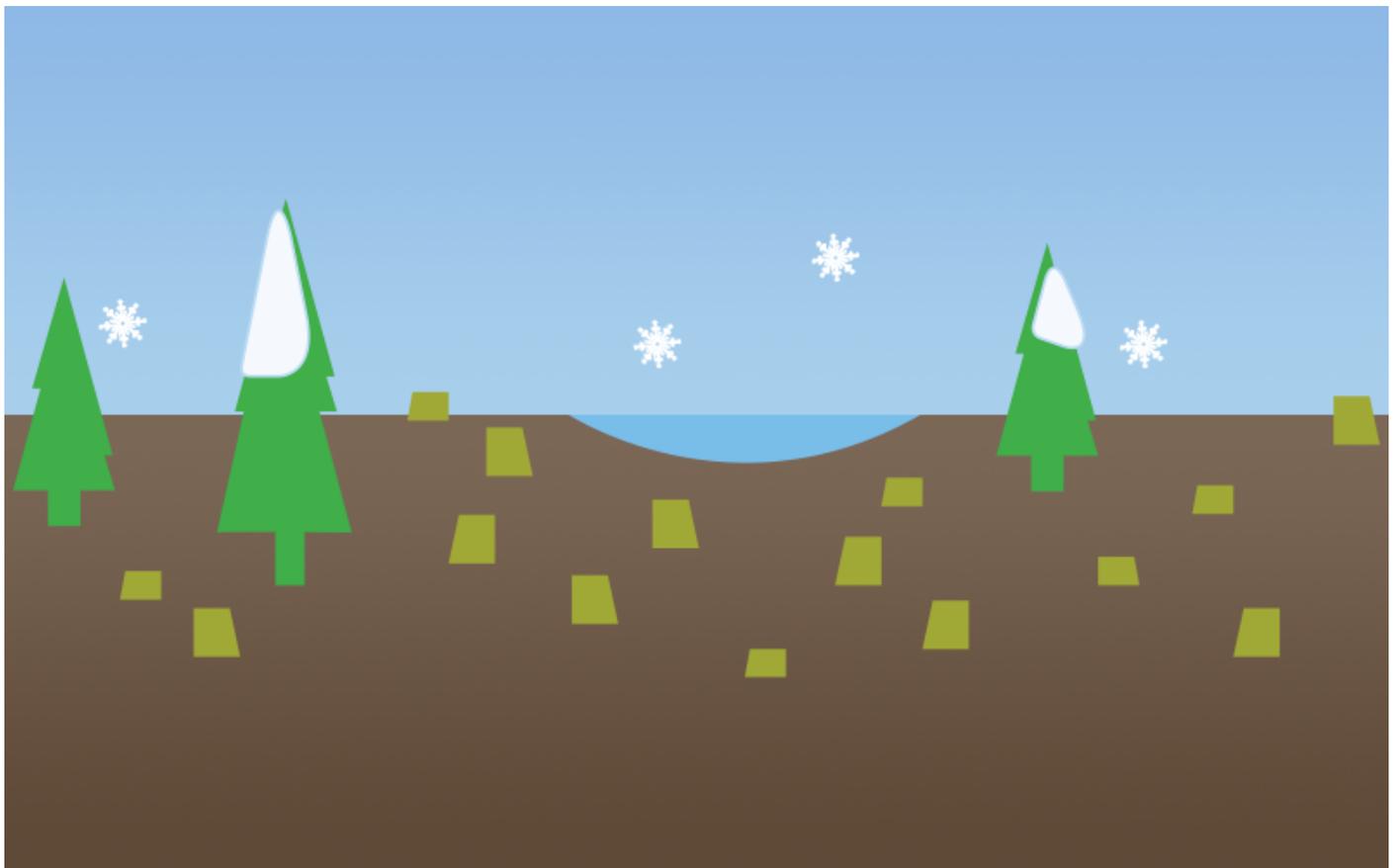
**Keep it Cool, Slow it Down:** Restore and maintain canopy cover over streams to shade and cool water; large dead trees create eddies and pools to hold water longer.

**Decrease Flooding:** Reduce “rain-on-snow” events in cleared openings by retaining some tree cover and shading. Slowing snowmelt also provides well-metered water yields later into the year.

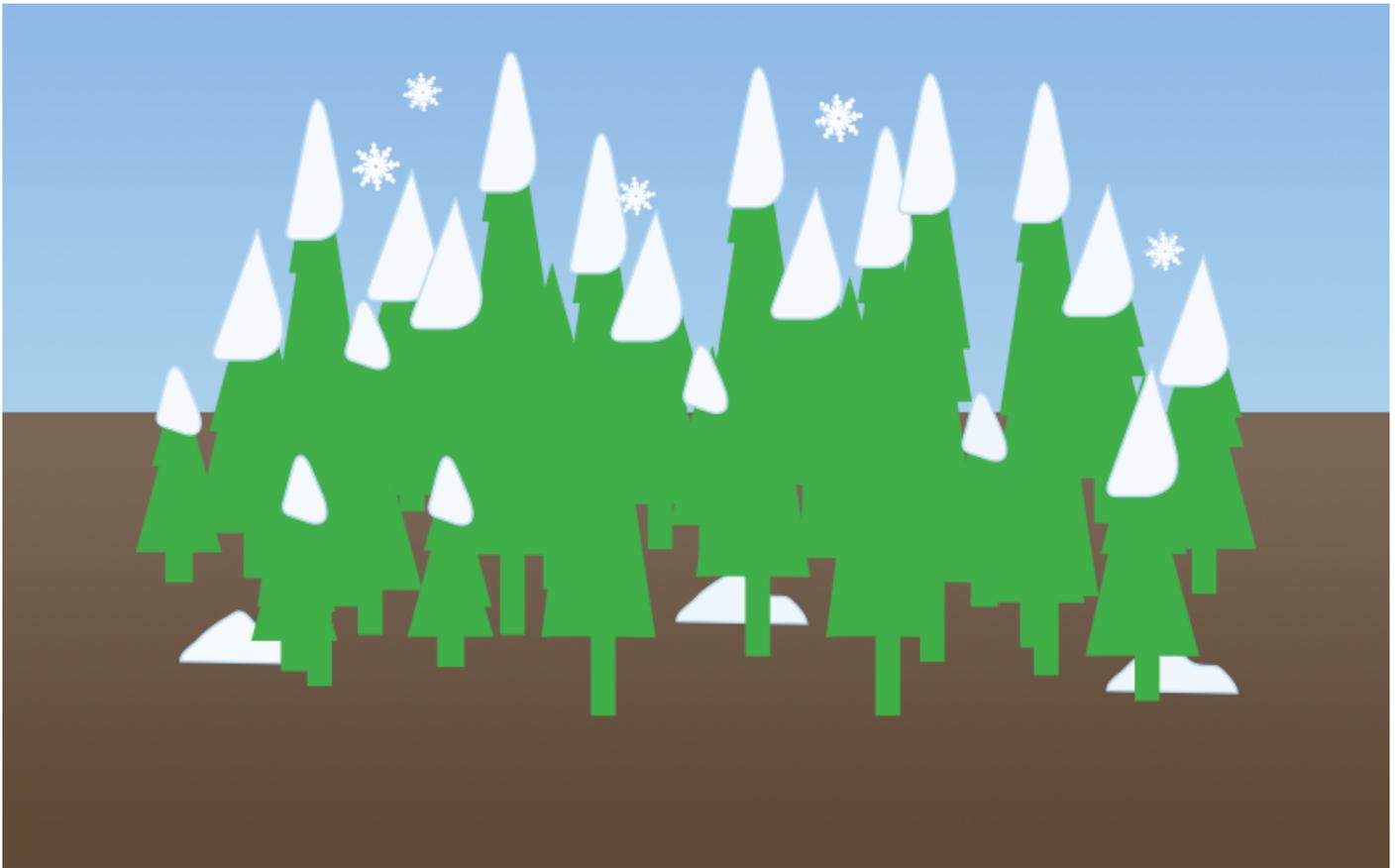
**Increase Summer Release:** Retain big, downed logs which hold moisture longer; thin dense forests of small tree stands, restore and maintain wet meadows, and keep snow and soil moisture longer with increased tall tree shade.

**Keep Forests Continuous:** Conserve forests and reduce fragmentation.

## Good forest management helps secure our water supplies.



**Clearcut forest:** Snow melts quickly and gets little ground penetration. More “rain on snow” events lead to flooding and erosion.



**Dense, unrestored forest:** Snow cannot penetrate to forest floor, which causes canopy melt with up to 70% evaporation, less snow pack, and less soil penetration.

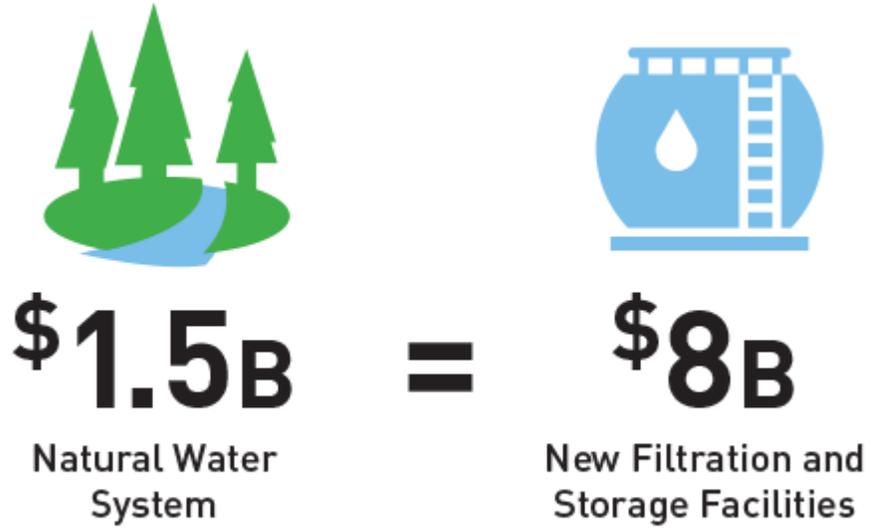


**Healthy forest cover:** 8% deeper snow and a higher snow/water equivalent with reduced sediment. Snowmelt extends 3 times longer than in overly dense forests. Downed logs hold water and release it slowly, like a sponge.

## **NATURAL SYSTEMS = ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Water authorities across the country realize that natural water infrastructure is essential for a safe and secure water supply. Built infrastructure alone cannot solve our supply problems, and neglecting our watersheds is both dangerous and costly. Unmanaged or ill-managed forests set the stage for catastrophic wildfires that take lives, damage homes, and cost the state millions of dollars in suppression and recovery efforts. Encroaching development in watersheds causes erosion and reduces water quality. We can conserve and restore our forested watersheds for a fraction of the cost, in a fraction of the time it takes to build dams and filtration systems. It is time to invest in natural infrastructure to secure our water.

### EXAMPLE 1: NEW YORK CITY

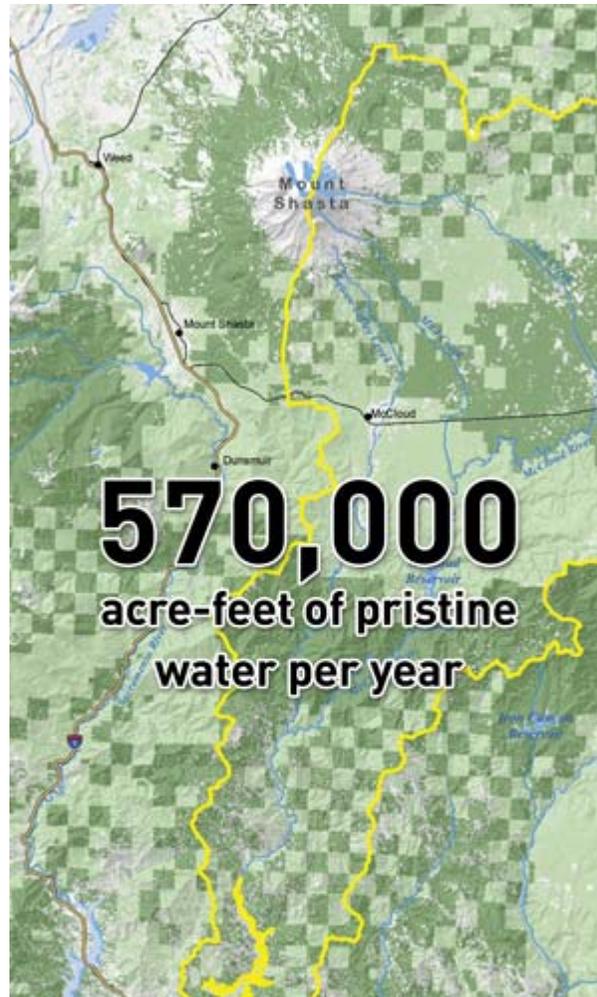


Investing in natural infrastructure over filtration facilities saved New York City more than six billion dollars while preserving the myriad benefits of healthy ecosystems, such as biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

### EXAMPLE 2: DENVER



After a catastrophic fire cost taxpayers \$160 million, Denver Water decided to restore their key watersheds. A partnership with the U.S. Forest Service protects key watersheds at a cost of just \$1.65 a year per household.



## The McCloud Example

The McCloud River has the coldest, cleanest water in California, and is globally recognized for its fishery, biodiversity, and recreation. It hosts some of the most productive forestlands nationally, with sustainable forestry driving the local economy.

A key source watershed, the McCloud River basin provides 10% of the Sacramento River's water supply. This work would create potential gains of ten to twenty percent additional water supplied, reduce fire risk, and improve resilience.

Working with willing landowners, investments would protect at least 100,000 acres of forested watershed by acquiring working forest conservation easements. Easements are already in

place on 44,000 acres or more of the McCloud.

For both public and private forests, investments would target thinning, riparian area restoration, and meadow area restoration. These investments would cost less than \$200 million but would result in twice the quantity of water supplied by, for example, a desalinization plant at a fraction of the price.

The McCloud River basin on the eastern flanks of Mount Shasta encompasses 432,620 acres of interwoven public and private lands—a typical pattern for many of the state's key watersheds.

## FEATURED CONSERVATION PROJECTS



### BEAR CREEK WORKING FOREST CA | 8,230 ACRES

Conserving the headwaters of the Fall River protects California's water supply, wildlife habitat, and jobs.

### BUTTE CREEK MEADOWS WORKING FOREST CA | 3,468 ACRES

A home to headwaters that provide cold, clear water for people and an abundance of wildlife.

### MC CLOUD DO WORKIN CA | 12,6

This project expa of the McCloud R benefitting Califo wildlife, and clim

Help conserve America's forests.

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## CURRENT PROJECTS & NEWS

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS



### A Risk Assessment of California's Key Source

## **Watershed Infrastructure**

PFT's report looks upstream to find a cost-effective long-term water solution: repairing & maintaining California's watersheds.

## **THE LATEST FROM OUR NEWSROOM**

### **PFT comments on California's Water Resilience Portfolio**

PFT made comments at a public forum for California Water's Future held by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) in Redding, CA on August 6, 2019, and submitted detailed comments on September 1, 2019. Find out more.

### **A new model for water security in the face of climate change**

The health of our forested watersheds is crucial to water security, and the effects of climate change only reinforce that vital role. Here's what PFT is doing to ensure healthy watersheds and water security in California.

### **Joint Informational Hearing: Wildfire Impacts on Watershed Lands**

At a joint hearing of California Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and the Transportation and Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, PFT President Laurie Wayburn testified on the use of natural infrastructure restoration to increase water storage and climate adaptation.



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# Wood Utilization Options to Support Long-Term Hazardous Fuels Treatment in Butte County

2/10/2020 Update

## Introduction

The Butte County Fire Safe Council (BCFSC) is working with multiple partners to improve community safety and tree usage in support of Camp Fire recovery efforts. In addition, the BCFSC is seeking development of forest biomass utilization facilities to provide a ready home for biomass material produced as a byproduct of fuels treatment activities planned within Butte County long after the Camp Fire cleanup. By establishing market-based economic utilization, the BCFSC and partners forecast the following community benefits will be realized:

- Forest fuels will be diverted away from pile-and-burn disposal thus mitigating impacts to air quality and the potential for fire escape.
- Forest fuels will be diverted away from disposal at Neal Road Landfill, thus extending the service life of the landfill.
- Local, family-wage jobs will be created.
- Delivered value of forest biomass to local utilization enterprises will provide compensation for at least a portion of the cost to collect, process and transport forest biomass, thus reducing the overall cost of forest restoration efforts and leading to more acres treated per year.

While there are some existing regional markets for logs and forest biomass, many of these facilities are located some distance from the Camp Fire. The high transport costs are a challenge both for Camp Fire recovery efforts and for forest restoration (i.e. wildfire risk reduction) activities in future years.

## What are the Commercial Log Markets?

Summarized below is the current market for timber and includes: a particleboard plant, commercial-scale sawmills,<sup>1</sup> commercial-scale firewood operation and a biomass power plant accepting cull logs (non-merchantable timber).

Facility	Location	Miles from Paradise	Annual Log Usage (Tons)	Comment
Ampine	Martel	132	25,000	Particleboard plant
Apex Lumber	Oroville	21	7,200	Prefer incense cedar
Cal Hot Woods	Oroville	21	19,200	Hardwood and softwood logs
SPI	Lincoln	71	1,200,000	All species
SPI	Oroville	21	240,000	Incense cedar
SPI	Anderson	73	800,000	All species
SPI	Quincy	78	1,200,000	All species
Wheelabrator	Anderson	73	70,000	Cull logs accepted
			<b>3,561,400</b>	

<sup>1</sup> There are also several small portable sawmills operating within the Paradise and Concow area.



**What are the Current Biomass Markets?**

Discussions with foresters working to remove hazard trees within the Camp Fire confirm that standing trees continue to deteriorate such that most of the remaining trees will not meet sawlog specifications by spring 2020. When mills will no longer buy those logs, they will either have to be chipped and sent to a biomass facility (usually for generating electricity) or discarded in a landfill. Limbs and tops from hazard trees will all need to be chipped and disposed of in a biomass facility or landfill. Future wildfire risk reduction and forest restoration work will generate a significant supply of limbs, tops, and small diameter trees that will either be piled and burned in the forest, chipped and left on site to decompose (releasing methane), or trucked to a facility that can process that material into a commercial product. The more such a facility can pay for delivery of that material, the lower the effective cost will be for conducting forest management, especially forest thinning.

Summarized below are the biomass power plants that are actively purchasing biomass fuel (< 3” chips) from the Camp Fire.

Facility	Location	Miles from Paradise	Annual Fuel Usage (Tons)	Comment
Honey Lake Power	Wendel	136	320,000	Long distance transport
Rio Bravo	Rocklin	81	320,000	Accept log chunks
Wheelabrator	Anderson	73	453,333	Accept logs and chunks
Woodland Biomass	Woodland	86	320,000	May operate past Q1 2020
			<b>1,413,333</b>	

There is local interest in the potential re-start of the former Pacific Oroville Power, Inc (POPI) biomass power facility in Oroville. Located approximately 21 miles from Paradise, the POPI facility was decommissioned in 2012. It has a generation capacity of 20 megawatts, and was capable of utilizing about 40 truckloads (40’ to 50’ chip trailers) per day or 320,000 tons per year. POPI is also a potential site for a pellet mill with attached co-generation (heat and power) facility by the Rural County Representatives of California.

**What are the promising alternative uses for excess forest biomass?**

There are a number of alternative uses for tree material (slash, small logs, cull logs) that could be viable in Butte County:

**Animal Bedding**

There is significant market demand for animal bedding (hamsters to horses) made up of wood shavings. Currently there is one commercial-scale animal bedding manufacturing facility in California. Located at Jamestown (near Sonora), the American Wood Fiber facility produces animal bedding grade shavings by processing small to medium size logs. Animal bedding markets are typically year-round, with peak demand in the winter months.

**Biochar**

Biochar is essentially partially burned wood. It has existing uses as a soil amendment and for filtering water, in addition to other possible uses that are still being tested. At present, no large-scale market for biochar exists, though one may be developed. Butte College has conducted field trials and demonstrations to convert slash to biochar on home sites throughout the Camp Fire. The



objective is to optimize use of fire damaged material to create soil amendment and store carbon at home sites. Using the Oregon Kiln and flame top burning techniques the college has been sponsoring workshops at home sites in Paradise.

In addition, the Town of Paradise has deployed two Air Curtain Fire Box units at the former greenwaste management site near the intersection of American Way and Clark Road. Now accepting slash (at no cost) from Paradise residents, the facility operates the Fire Box units as slash is delivered. These units are on loan from Cal Fire. The site is managed by Northern Recycling and Waste Services (under contract with the Town of Paradise).

### **Fuel Pellets**

In recent years there have been increased interest in the utilization of fuel pellets as an alternative fuel for the production of renewable power and heat. While there is some regional demand for residential grade fuel pellets, most of the demand growth has been in the commercial power sectors in Europe and the Pacific Rim. Raw material for the production of commercial grade fuel pellets includes logs and sawmill residuals (sawdust and shavings). Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) is currently conducting research into the potential siting of several commercial-scale in the Sierra.

### **District Heating and Cooling and Power**

There is local interest in the utilization of excess forest biomass as fuel to heat, cool and power buildings in central Paradise. BCFSC has submitted proposals to several grant funding initiatives (e.g., Open Innovation Challenge) requesting funding to conduct a feasibility study to site a combined heat and cooling facility, fired on forest biomass, serving central Paradise. This is a business model that is successfully deployed in Europe, as well as in downtown Seattle and Minneapolis- St Paul.

### **Liquid Fuels**

Significant research has been conducted to convert woody biomass into liquid transportation fuels. Several attempts to deploy liquid biofuels conversion facilities have been made in the U.S. (e.g., Range Fuels, KIOR) but none have proven to be commercially viable. The latest attempt is being developed by Red Rock Biofuels at Lakeview, Oregon, where they plan to convert 320,000 tons per year into 15 million gallons of renewable diesel and jet fuel. The Red Rock facility should be in commercial operation in early 2021.

### **Power Generation**

Biomass power generation facilities in California have been receiving forest material as a primary fuel source since the early 1980's. These facilities have demonstrated their ability to receive woody material long-term on a consistent 12 month per year schedule. Smaller facilities that utilize newer, gasification technology are currently in late stages of development at several locations in the Sierra. The POPI facility, in Oroville, has been idle since 2012, but it still has power generation capacity and interconnection with PG&E. There may be an opportunity to re-start POPI.

### **Small-Scale Heat or Heat-and-Power**

Newly developed technology for small-scale power generation is emerging in Europe. Many of these technologies do not sell power into the grid but supply power solely to one or more on-site



users, and can be used as a microgrid to maintain power supply even when the local utility shuts off power to the grid. Other units, such ones currently in use by Plumas County and Mono County, primarily produce heat for one or more buildings, but can also produce power to offset power used by that building. These units can replace existing diesel, propane, or fuel oil boilers with very few retrofits and are comparatively clean. Nearly all of these units are designed to burn wood chips or fuel pellets.

### **Soil Amendment**

Chipped wood waste can be incorporated into the soil as a soil amendment. Compost is typically made up of processed greenwaste (slash) that has been aged. In addition, chipped wood waste can be utilized as landscape cover to mitigate soil erosion.

### **What are the short-term utilization options for fire damaged trees and slash?**

Short-term utilization is focused on:

- Sawlog deliveries to local sawmills
- Firewood log deliveries to local firewood operations
- Slash processed into biochar
- Slash and logs processed into chips for delivery to:
  - Area biomass plants
  - Local landscape cover/soil amendment

### **What are the mid-term utilization options for fire damaged trees?**

Mid-term utilization is focused on:

- Firewood log deliveries to local firewood operations
- Slash processed into biochar
- Slash and logs processed into chips for delivery to:
  - Area biomass plants
  - Animal bedding
  - Local soil amendment
  - Local district heating and cooling facility

### **What are the long-term utilization options for fire damaged trees?**

Long-term utilization is focused on:

- Firewood log deliveries to local firewood operations
- Slash processed into chips for delivery to:
  - Area biomass plants
  - Local biomass plant (potentially POPI)
  - Local district heating, cooling and power facility
  - Local landscape cover/soil amendment
  - Animal bedding
  - Other?

### **What are the current disposal options for tree material with no ready markets?**

Two facilities are current permitted for disposal of tree material and both charge significant fees for disposal of wood waste:



- Old Durham Wood: Only accepts logs, limbs (nothing with leaves attached).
- Neal Road Landfill: Only accepts tree debris or small logs (<6' long, < 24" diameter) and has no room to stockpile logs.
- Northern Recycling and Waste Services: Only accept slash. Using Air Curtain Fire Box units to combust wood waste.
- Bamford Enterprises (also known as P-31): Currently accepting logs.

**In addition, material can be disposed of using the following techniques:**

- Pile and burn within designated burn windows and with appropriate (California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection) monitoring. Use of top down burning technique or an Oregon kiln can produce biochar.
- Chip and broadcast material on-site.

**Who are the Primary Stakeholders Coordinating the Tree Removal Effort?**

The BCFSC has been coordinating fire recovery and fire damaged tree removal with a variety of agencies and stakeholders including:

- Butte County
- Town of Paradise
- Sierra Institute
- USDA Forest Service
- CAL FIRE
- CAL TRANS
- Yankee Hill Fire Safe Council
- Butte College

**Several stakeholder meetings committees will be convened in the coming months:**

**Biomass and Forest Health Strategy Meeting – February 12 – (875 Mitchell Ave, Oroville)**

Coordination amongst stakeholders to optimize safe tree removal and delivery to local markets. Seek out value-added uses, both existing (power, lumber) and emerging (biochar). Begin discussions on what type of biomass facility would be appropriate for Butte County, where it/they should be situated, and who might take ownership of the project. This work group formed out of the need to identify challenges and resolve impediments to tree removal; the Group is led by the BCFSC.

**Forest Biomass Utilization Workshop – March 18 – Chico (meeting location to be determined)**

Coordination amongst stakeholders to conduct a forest biomass utilization workshop featuring biomass conversion technology presentations and discussions. Agenda for this meeting will be discussed during the February 12 meeting.

**Findings**

There is a compelling need to find short-term, mid-term and long-term solutions for utilization of fire damaged tree material and fuels reduction material. The BCFSC recommends that a menu of utilization options be pursued as there is likely no single answer that will address the scale of the challenge. It is critical that these biomass utilization facilities be located tributary to planned forest



restoration and fuels reduction projects to minimize transportation costs, impacts to county roads and to provide local jobs.

**Credits: Thank you to Butte Strong for supporting the development of this white paper and recovery of our communities.**

January 31, 2020

**Via Electronic Submittal (E-File)**

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, N. E.  
Washington, D.C. 20426

**Re: Poe Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2107-CA  
Second Extension of Time Request: Article 407 – Hiking Trail Feasibility  
Study**

Dear Secretary Bose:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) respectfully submits this letter to request a second extension of time to comply with Article 407 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) *Order Issuing New License* (License Order) for the Poe Hydroelectric Project (Project), dated December 17, 2018. In its *Order Granting Extension of Time Pursuant to Article 407*, dated October 22, 2019 (Order Granting Extension), FERC approved PG&E's initial request, submitted on September 17, 2019 (Initial Request), to extend the deadlines pursuant to Article 407 of the License Order (i) to conduct a trail feasibility study for the Project (from September 18, 2019, to January 31, 2020), and (ii) to file a schedule for constructing the trail, if determined to be feasible (from September 18, 2019, to July 31, 2020).

By this letter, PG&E requests that FERC further extend the deadline, from January 31, 2020 to July 31, 2020, for conducting the trail feasibility study and comparing the results of the 2006 study as required in Article 407 of the License Order. PG&E is not seeking any additional extension of time to comply with the requirement to complete the other activities set forth in Article 407 by July 31, 2020. For the reasons set forth below, PG&E's request is reasonable and should be granted expeditiously.

On December 17, 2018, FERC issued the License Order for the Project. On April 18, 2019, FERC issued the *Order Granting Rehearing* (Order Granting Rehearing) for the Project, which, among other things, created a new Article 407 of the License Order, requiring PG&E to conduct a hiking trail feasibility study, compare the results of the study with previously-provided information and, if feasible, include a trail construction schedule in the Recreation Plan, as follows:

*Article 407. Hiking Trail Feasibility Study.* Within 9 months of license issuance, the licensee must conduct a feasibility study on improving an existing abandoned trail between Bardees Bar and the Poe powerhouse road and compare the results of this study with the information provided in PG&E's September 2006 feasibility

report on modifying the abandoned construction road, upstream of Bardees Bar, for use as a trail; and if feasible, based on the results of the study, include in the Recreation Plan a schedule for constructing an all-weather hiking trail in one of the two locations.

The new Article 407 of the License Order appeared to provide PG&E with a full 9 months after the December 17, 2018 date of the License Order to conduct the required activities; however, by the time the Order Granting Rehearing was issued on April 18, 2019, PG&E was left with only 5 months to complete these activities. As described in PG&E's Initial Request, despite PG&E's earnest efforts, the 5-month period was not sufficient for a number of reasons, including the fact that the Butte County Resource Conservation District (RCD), which had been hired by PG&E to conduct a trail feasibility study, conceptual level design, with alternatives and preliminary cost estimates, did not plan to provide a draft study until October 15, 2019 (approximately 6 months after issuance of the April Order Granting Rehearing and almost one month after the initial deadline for compliance). FERC agreed and approved PG&E's request for extension of time in the Order Granting Extension. As a result, the deadlines, pursuant to Article 407 of the License Order, were extended as follows: (i) the deadline to file the results of the feasibility study was extended to January 31, 2020, and (ii) the deadline to file a schedule for constructing the trail, if determined to be feasible, was extended to July 31, 2020.

While the RCD initially planned to provide the draft trail feasibility study by October 15, 2019, this draft trail feasibility study was not provided until November 11, 2019, to allow additional time to further refine their estimated construction costs. PG&E provided comments on the draft which RCD addressed. After reviewing the draft feasibility study at a meeting with stakeholders on December 3, 2019, PG&E provided an electronic copy of this draft trail feasibility study to stakeholders on December 9, 2019. PG&E received electronic comments from some stakeholders and additional verbal comments from stakeholders at a January 23, 2020 stakeholder meeting. PG&E is currently reviewing and processing these comments and requires additional time to engage with stakeholders to resolve and address these comments in the final study prior to submission to FERC.

Moreover, upon review of the draft study provided by RCD, PG&E discovered apparent inadequacies with respect to the preliminary cost estimates included in the draft study. In particular, PG&E believes that the draft study does not adequately incorporate estimates of permitting and cultural resource study costs. As a result, PG&E needs to initiate an additional estimation process with respect to these important costs, which PG&E plans to do within the next 60 days. In the meeting with stakeholders on January 23, 2020, the stakeholders voiced support for a request for extension of time to complete and incorporate an adequate estimation of permitting costs and requested additional time to comment on the final recommendation regarding feasibility of the trail (including appropriate cost estimates) prior to submission to FERC.

Accordingly, in order to complete the foregoing activities and continue to be responsive to stakeholder input, PG&E requests an extension of time, until July 31, 2020, to complete the study (including adequate estimates of permitting and cultural resource study costs) and the stakeholder consultation process, prior to filing the results of the feasibility study with FERC. Granting this request will align all deadlines for completion of activities required under Article 407 of the License Order, further streamlining FERC's review and consideration.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact PG&E's Senior License Coordinator, Matthew Joseph, at 415-973-8616.

Sincerely,



Neil J. Wong  
Supervisor, Hydro Licensing

RCRC-BCFSC meeting Dec. 18<sup>th</sup> 2019

Calli-Jane invited each participant to share their thoughts and personal history with biomass.

Brenda Rightmyer. Biomass thoughts: YHFSC has experience doing large tree chipping operation on site as well as milling, but the chips usually just go on the ground. Sometimes, chips have been hauled to Lincoln (Rio Bravo) because that made more money than keeping it local. Need for knowledge: How can we identify in the field what trees/brush/debris make good opportunities for making into pellets? Concerns: Getting the right contractor who understands how to do fuels removal around a community, not just out in a forest. Brenda emphasized we need a variety of approaches in the toolbox, including Rx fire, pile burning; and we also need tools to identify which approach is the right one for the situation.

Dave Derby. Biomass thoughts: Right now, either leaving it in place or burning it in place is most economical. Tree/chip removal trucks are articulated and can definitely pose unforeseen problems on rural roads. There are limitations on exporting products from public land. (Terrence of RCRC responded that it has been illegal to export whole logs but RCRC's product would be "a manufactured wood product" which apparently can be exported.)

Thor Bailey – Green Carbon Nexus. Biomass thoughts: The 1979 energy crisis led to his dedication to renewable energy. He teamed up with a group of farmers in Durham who were trying to make energy from old orchard wood, but, in the end, there was \$ for permitting and design but no ability to get financing b/c they needed to get 70% of the fuels contracts up front. They couldn't guarantee the feedstock b/c they were competing w/too many other entities for it. Bottom line: Too much risk on the front end to manage/guarantee the continuous flow of feedstock. Thor contended, "The State of CA needs to recognize that they need to subsidize this industry on the front end, not the back end. The feedstock collection and supply side is the risk."

Steve Feher biomass thoughts: Steve has thought a lot about what can be done with excess biomass, esp. ag stuff, and he has created insulated building blocks out of wood chips and rice hulls etc. (That was an EPA-funded project, with a demo house built at Butte College). Next, Steve decided to turn his attention to forest biomass. Most of that will get burned anyway, so can we at least reduce the C it releases and reduce the investment required? Steve has come to believe that industrial-scale biochar production is unlikely to be feasible in our area, so he is now primarily interested in on-site, distributed biochar, not in building a centralized biochar plant.

Thad Walker (BCRCD) biomass thoughts: RCD Board is very aware of need to increase pace and scale and is interested in helping to increase regional capacity, including through partnerships with private landowners, helping USFS partners through stewardship agreements that lead to increased harvest and management, and helping with grant writing. Thad mentioned portable biomass mini-plants that can tie into a local grid and give rural communities (temporary or long-term) energy self-sufficiency. This model seems like a good option for small rural communities because biomass harvesting itself is cyclical and mobile, so maybe biomass plants should be too.

Terrence with RCRC out of Sacramento: RCRC represents 37 rural counties as advocates for local land use and resource issues, and it administers several programs including CA JPA "Golden State Finance

Authority” which has the ability to act like a govt entity, since 1993. That finance authority gives down payment help to first-time low/moderate income homebuyers, plus energy/water conservation programs. \$12 B in financing over its lifetime so far. 29 employees. Because of current tariff structure, Terrence sees opportunities to sell pellets (or something) overseas and leverage that to create wood innovation products “that sequester carbon longer” and somehow also bring broadband to rural communities. Japan and other Asian nations are looking for long-term contracts (to buy wood products) and GSFA’s 20-yr stewardship agreement with R5 makes that possible.

As a non-profit, GSFA can operate with slimmer margins than Wall-Street funded firms. Terrence asserted that until the State of California provides leadership in making products like bio-insulation or CLT (cross-laminated timber) easier to manufacture within CA, the economic driver of fuels reduction will be “the long-term off-take contracts coming out of Asia.”

Claren Nilson with Lost River Fire Mgmt– Claren serves on the Western Region Cohesive Strategy team, which sets biomass and wildfire strategy for everything west of Nebraska. She asked “How do I help you build capacity? What do you need to attract the people with timber falling equipment and experience so we can get the job done?” She continued, “\$2500/acre [a standard cost for fuels reduction in Butte County at this point] is an exorbitant amt of money. We should be able to help you get the job done, get the fuels out of the forest and reduce the risk of wildfire.” Claren stated that new advances in CLT technology continue to be made and allow less toxic manufacturing (e.g., Columbia Forest Products has a new laminate glue made out of soy). Claren asked Dave Brillenz how many acres he would treat if money were no object. He replied they have 20-30K NEPA-ready acres, which is 10% of the district. Overall, to become fire-resilient, he feels FRRD needs to treat 150-200K acres, selecting them strategically (that means, higher % of acres treated near WUI than in high country). Herbicides are another tool that need to be used strategically.

Doug Teeter – Would like to know how to turn beetle-killed trees into *graded lumber* – needs State legislation. A key public safety need is fuels clearance along roadsides. Who’s going to do it? The landowner? The County is unlikely to have the \$\$ to sponsor regular compliance checks for defensible space and fuels along roads. Furthermore, green waste facilities are almost nonexistent, although Neal Rd landfill has a composting plan in works. The biggest challenge is when there’s dense brush where there’s no marketable wood – how will we remove it? Prescribed fire is good but there are limited opportunities to do it.

Jason Swinkler- North State Planning and Devel Collective at Chico – Helped with geospatial/planning aspect with RCRC and Region 5.

Courtney Karrell with same outfit – Can help try to identify funding but she also works mostly on the data support side.

Pete and Peggy Moak:

Peggy: Biggest obstacle is regulations. They prevent viability of using and exporting the resource. Peggy noted we need to be doing mitigation before disasters, not just reacting after disasters. Problem with getting funding (grants) to do that is that it’s currently not a long-term sustainable venture. Can’t subsidize it forever. Forest Service capacity is a real issue. Peggy believes it’s going to require legislative

action to move forward. The population of Camp Fire affected areas has, to a great extent, moved on or has v limited resources. People in the room are here to make sure that **if there's that groundswell of legislative support, we can strike and take advantage of it.**

Pete: Spoke on behalf of fire, which has been here long before us and whose suppression (coupled with removing the livestock) has led to this problem. Ecosystems are dying because meadows are closing up into brush and timber. This is why the frogs are dying. It is a direct result of removing fire and then removing the livestock that did some of the work fire had done. The entire Sierra Nevada from foothills to the peaks was, historically, heavily grazed and heavily burned. Back then, streams ran clearer and fuller. Let's find herders to get back into the forest, along with fall burnings, not spring burnings. Fall burnings aren't hot, don't feel as "clean," but are the way to go for the land. Our road systems are a big problem with erosion/maintenance and this limits our ability to extract biomass. In other words, trucking it out is not as sustainable over decades scale when compared to fire and grazing.

Wolfy Rougle, BCRC – Affirmed Pete's words and appreciated that fire and herbivores both move under their own power, potentially making them more resilient to future shocks than solutions that rely on long-distance transport. Agreed that USFS and other federal agencies' low capacity are an extremely significant problem that prevents our dedicated federal public servants from managing lands as well as they would like. Stewardship contracts are hopefully an answer and she looks forward to learning more about them so she can help develop them in her role as forest health watershed coordinator. There is room for more than 1 stewardship contract on each forest/district/acre.

Doug Ganey from CalOES –Doug requested that OPR and Governor's Office of Business and Econ. Devel. (GO-BIZ) be invited to future meetings b/c people in those offices are working on wood utilization. Doug Ganey is working on the CalOES hazard tree mitigation program.

Thibault Hoppe-Glosser – There is no long-term forest management strategy because fuels management is \$2500/acre in Butte County. In Shasta County, it's \$300/ac because they have a biomass market. The "grant treadmill" makes little sense compared to the model of communities managing the lands and making a living off of them. How do we "pencil out" working together? (Peggy spoke up: Yes, and it's just like paying for insurance – why can't we get the State to pay up front for mitigation rather than after the fact for rescue/fixing the disaster.) "Walls we've hit" until now include: need for local processing; transportation being too expensive.

Dave Cooper, timber sale admin with FRRD – Reaffirmed the state and federal government need to find common ground to make this kind of project possible.

Adam LeFavre, other timber sale admin with FRRD – Adam spent 9 years on the LNF. There, every green sale had a biomass component because Honey Lake Power was nearby. Then Tier 1 and Tier 2 came in and there was a better value to simply chip green logs and send them to Honey Lake rather than selling them for timber. (That was fine as far as the forest was concerned – the work got done.) And yet arguably the biomass outlet is less needed in LNF than in Butte County -- because brush grows so much faster in Butte.

Jason Miller, fuels battalion chief, FRRD. Biomass thoughts: Just yesterday he was burning 3-yr-old piles in an 11-yr old burn scar. It was already almost inaccessible because of regen. It's red-legged frog habitat in an Owl PAC and it has to be burned before March 1<sup>st</sup>, so the crew can't use mastication, they have to hand cut and pile. He would love for it to be taken to a biomass plant and he has 4000 ac of piles under snow right now – there is simply never enough time to keep up with the burning.

James, WR missed his last name, serves FRRD fuels or timber function. Biomass thoughts: Agrees with Jason that the current way of doing business (burning pile by pile) is way too little way too slow.

Luke Hunt w/ SNC. Biomass thought: He's here to keep his finger on the pulse of what's going on with biomass. SNC can run \$ through either a competitive or a directed grant program. In 2020, they have \$5 million instead of last year's \$15M, so they have to be more strategic in how they disburse it. Maybe they'll rely on the area reps to guide that funding more than in the past (i.e., use more directed grants, fewer competitive). Thibault mentioned how great it would be to have follow-up, maintenance grants after an implementation grant is successfully completed. Luke: The reason this is difficult is that bond funding must be used to make a capital investment, not maintenance. ("You don't take out a loan to paint your house, you take out a loan to build an addition or replace a roof.") Peggy responded that taxable bonds wouldn't have that restriction. It's only non-taxable bonds that can't be used for maintenance. Peggy observed that while BCFSC makes landowners sign an agreement that says they will maintain their lands, very few landowners fulfill their agreements.

Dave Brillenz, FRRD district ranger. Biomass thoughts: There are good examples all around us of where this kind of project is working, so let's figure out how to subsidize it on the front end like Thor said. The liability and political issues with smoke and grazing make them problematic on USFS lands (although they can be achieved). The population is only going to continue to grow and we need to choose our priorities. His is to reduce the effects of catastrophic wildfire. Catastrophic wildfire will destroy **all** timber and ecol values if we don't intervene. We have to subsidize the investment from a for-profit company to get in here and remove the fuels.

Sarah Wolnick – Pass.

**Looking ahead to March session:** This session will be focused on strategy. What is our ask for the state in terms of a policy change or money that would help this actually happen? (Dave: Can we run a public plant with a non-profit or does it have to be private? Terrence: GSNR is a non-profit (Teeter serves on the board) but is raising capital, GSFA is a JPA, by March they will have more feasibility studied. Hardest part is how do you keep the synergy and who's the hub, he would propose RCRC but it could be anyone, Terrence wants to visit POPI to investigate the feasibility there. RCRC staff is reviewing upcoming Forest Resiliency Bond for potential funding. Speaking of public outreach: Dave D. mentioned most folks "who do the voting" don't get touched by wildfire, but the water issue is a bigger deal. Peggy added we need a cultural change driven by elementary education.

*Respectfully submitted by Wolfy Rougle*



# Butte County Board of Supervisors

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*Members of the Board*

*Bill Connelly | Debra Lucero | Tami Ritter | Steve Lambert | Doug Teeter*

January 28, 2020

Sierra Buttes Trail Stewardship  
P.O. Box 26,  
Graeagle, CA 96103

Dear Sierra Buttes Trail Stewardship:

The Butte County Board of Supervisors has been actively involved in supporting recreation on local and regional public lands and believes outdoor recreation is not only important to community health and enjoyment, but also an important economic driver.

The Board has reviewed the organization and accomplishments of the Sierra Buttes Trail Stewardship and is supportive of the concept of its Connected Communities Trails Master Plan (CCTMP). We believe that connecting the rural mountain and foothill communities through a trails system will be beneficial to these communities and are pleased to see that Butte County's Butte Meadows area is proposed to be included in the CCTMP.

Thank you for taking the time to provide information on the CCTMP. We look forward to hearing more about the implementation of the plan as it progresses.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Lambert".

Steve Lambert, Chair  
Butte County Board of Supervisors

cc: Butte County Resource Conservation District  
Butte County Forest Advisory Committee  
Shari McCracken, Butte County Chief Administrative Officer  
Dennis Schmidt, Director of Public Works

**Moak, Peggy**

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**From:** Schramel, Elizabeth A -FS <elizabeth.schramel@usda.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 3, 2020 12:16 PM  
**To:** Schramel, Elizabeth A -FS  
**Subject:** NWS Sacramento: Decade of Extremes - 2010's Decade Climate Summary

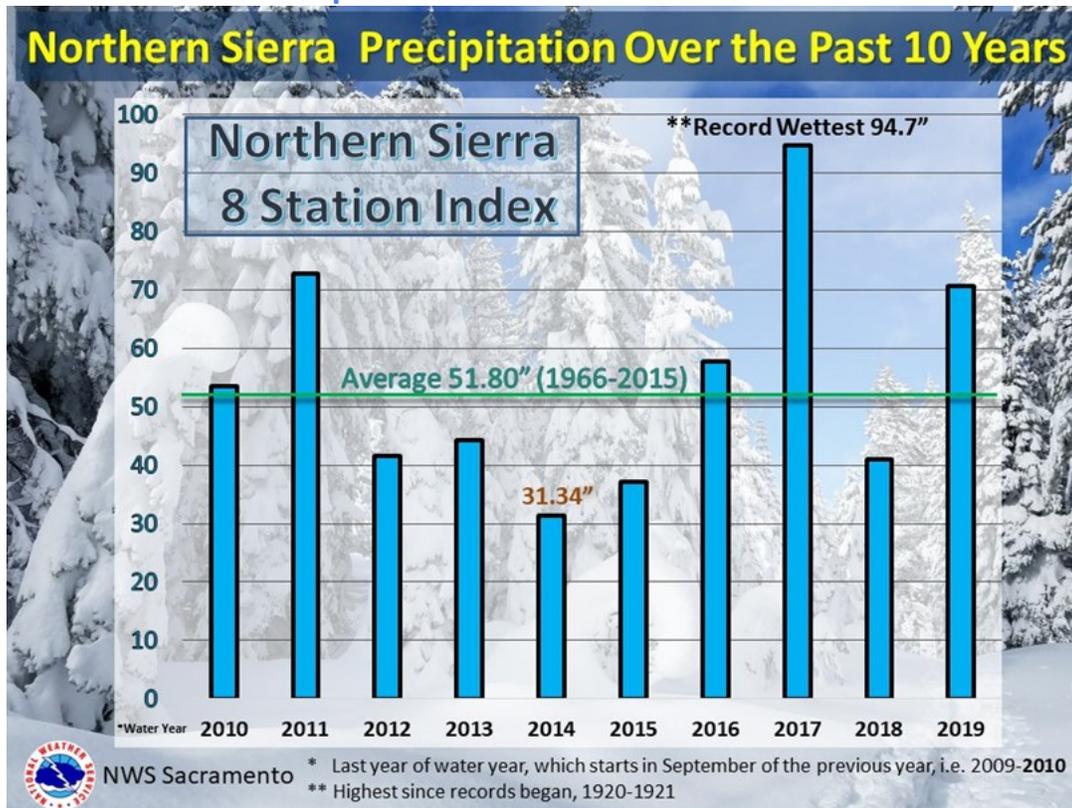


## Decade of Extremes - 2010's Decade Climate Summary National Weather Service - Sacramento

12:00 pm, February 3, 2020

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### Northern Sierra Precipitation



**Image 1**

The decade of the 2010's was a period of precipitation extremes, with both drought and record wet weather (Image 1). This shows CA's significant water year (WY) variability. WY 2016-17 was the wettest water year on record at 94.7" for the Northern Sierra 8-station index, surpassing the old

record of 88.5” in WY 1982-83 (Image 2). In contrast, WY 2013-14 ranks among the driest water years on record (8th driest), with 31.4” of precipitation.

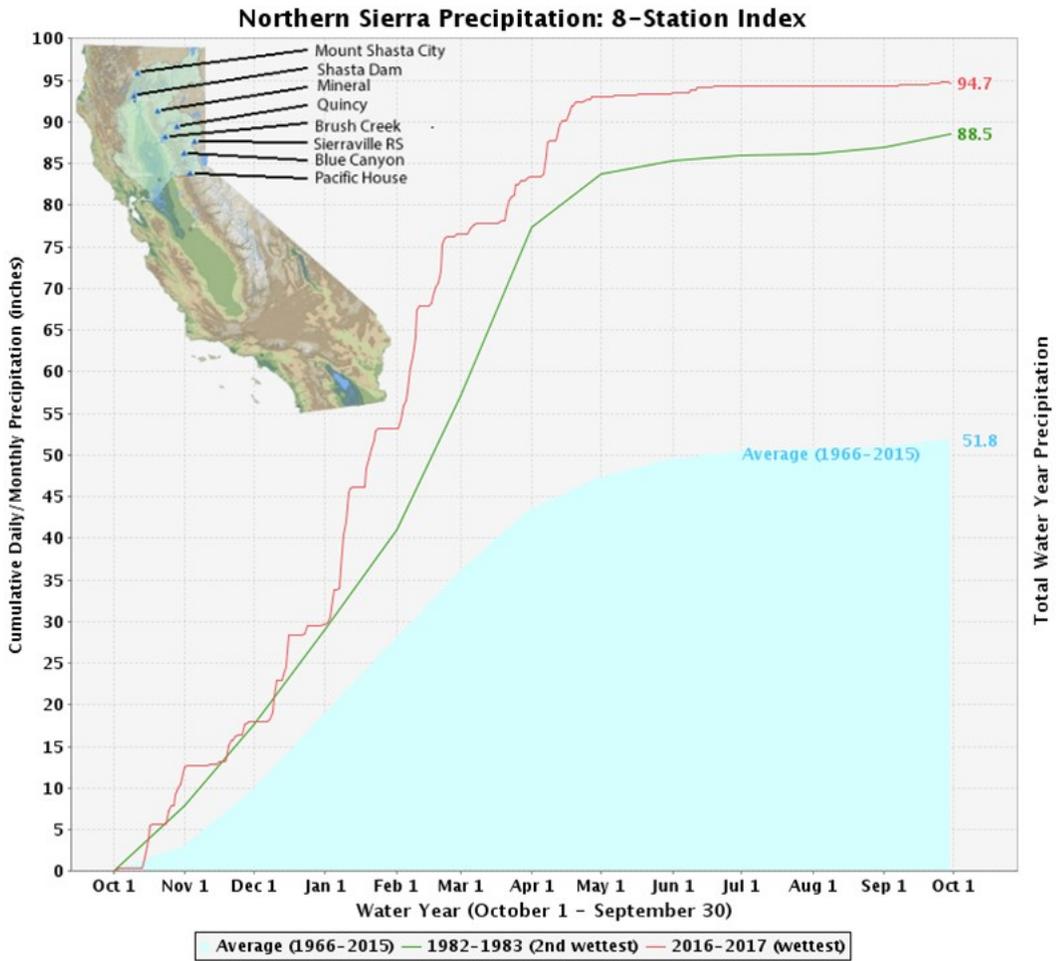
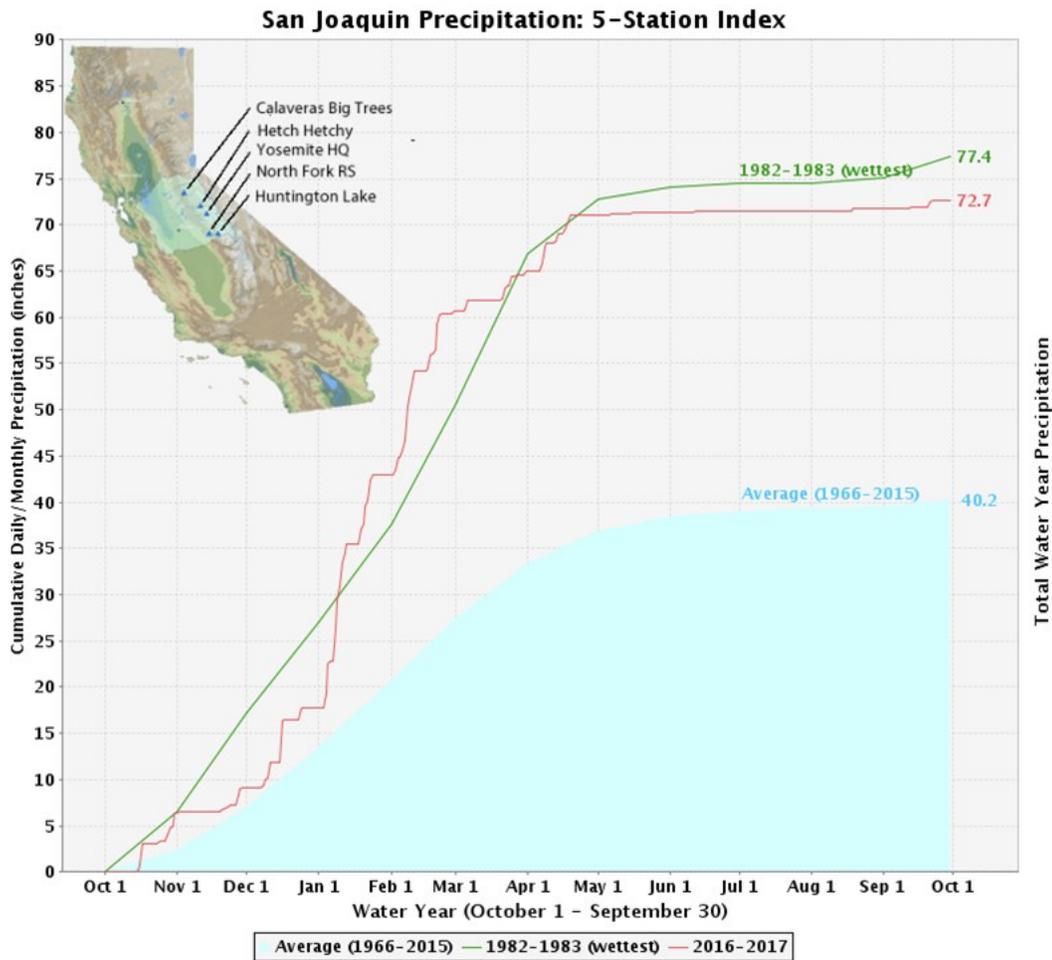


Image 2 (Credit: DWR)

**Central Sierra Precipitation**

WY 2016-17 was the second wettest water year on record at 72.7” for the San Joaquin 5-Station Index (Image 3). In contrast, WY 2013-14 and 2014-15 ranked among the driest water years on record (3rd and 4th driest) with 20.4” and 19.0”, respectively.



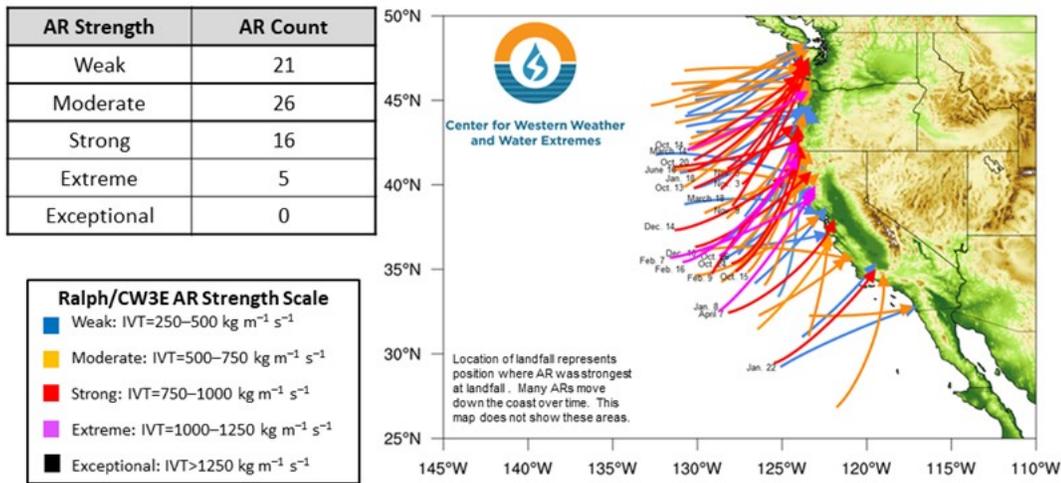
**Image 3 (Credit: DWR)**

### Atmospheric Rivers

The record breaking WY 2016-17 experienced a total of 68 landfalling Atmospheric Rivers (ARs) over the U.S. West Coast (Image 4). The record WY is attributed to the unusually high number of landfalling ARs in CA during 2016-17; about 15 to 20 (approximately 3x average).

## Distribution of Landfalling Atmospheric Rivers Over the U.S. West Coast During Water Year 2017

- **68** Atmospheric Rivers made landfall on the USWC during the 2017 water year



By F.M. Ralph, C. Hecht, J. Kalansky

**Image 4 (Credit: Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes)**

### Snowpack

WY 2016-17 is ranked among the top 10 highest statewide snowpacks on record at 159% of average, thanks to the record breaking precipitation (Image 5). The 2010-2019 decade also featured the 6th highest statewide snowpack on record in 2011 (Image 5).

# CA Statewide April 1 Average Snowpack

WaterYear (WY) 2016-2017



**\*Highest April 1<sup>st</sup> Snowpack Water Content:  
237% of average in 1952**

**\*6th April 1<sup>st</sup> Snowpack Water Content :  
171% in 2011**



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

*Sacramento*

\*Data: CA Department of Water Resources

Image 5

## Drought

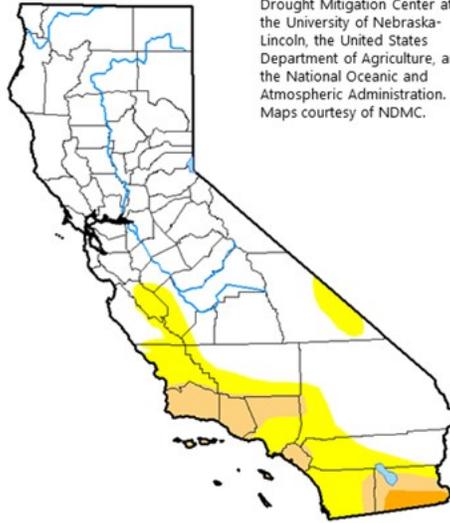
Interior northern CA experienced severe to exceptional drought during the [2012-2016 period](#). A state drought declaration was issued from 2013-2017, due to several years of below normal precipitation (Image 6). In 2017, drought indicators had improved due to the exceptional rains.

# U.S. Drought Monitor

August 2014



April 2017



The U.S. Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Maps courtesy of NDMC.

## Intensity

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought



Image 6

## Driest 3 Year Period

The 2013-2015 period was among the Top 10 driest on record for many locations (Image 7). Red Bluff and Blue Canyon were the driest spots, receiving 42" and 115.45" of precipitation (Image 7).

# Driest 3 Year Period (2013-2015)

Driest Period on Record Ranked for Selected Cities  
of Interior Northern California

Location	Rank	Total Precipitation
Red Bluff	1	42"
Blue Canyon	1	115.45"
Sacramento	2	32.7"
Stockton	3	26.25"
Modesto	7	25.16"

Photo: Tom Dang



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Sacramento

Image 7

## Wettest 3 Year Period

While the northern Sierra received record breaking precipitation amounts during WY 2016-17, portions of the Central Valley were rain shadowed during many of the AR events. Sacramento was one of the wettest Valley spots, with the 3 year period 2017-2019 ranking as the 8th wettest on record (Image 8).

# Wettest 3 Year Period

Wettest 3 Year Period on Record Ranked for Selected Cities  
of Interior Northern California

Location	Rank	Total Precipitation
Sacramento (2017-2019)	8	72.38"
Blue Canyon (2016-2018)	7	236.35"



Image 8

## Sacramento Highlights

# Decade Review for Sacramento

Weather Highlights from 2010-2019



## Precipitation

- Water Year 2016-2017 was the 3rd wettest on record (33.94" of rain)
- 2017-2019 was the 8th wettest 3 year period on record with 72.38"
- 2013-2015 was the 2nd driest 3-year period on record with 32.7"
- 2013-2014 was the 9th driest water year on record with 10.36"



## Hottest Temperature

Warmest day of the decade occurred on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013. This was the 12th warmest temperature on record in Sacramento (tied with other years)



## Coldest Temperature

Coldest temperature occurred on December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013. This was the 14th coldest temperature on record in Sacramento (tied with other years)



## Warmest Year

2014 was the **warmest year on record**, dating back to 1877, with an average temperature of 65.9°



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
Sacramento, CA

## Image 9

WY 2016-17 was the 3rd wettest on record for Sacramento, receiving 33.94" of rain. During the drought years, WY 2013-14 became Sacramento's 9th driest WY on record with only 10.34" of rain (Image 9). Regarding temperatures, the year 2014 was Sacramento's warmest year on record, dating back to 1877 (Image 9).

## Redding Highlights

# Decade Review for Redding

Temperature Highlights from 2010-2019



## Hottest Temperature

Warmest day of the decade occurred on July 2nd, 2013. This was the 7th warmest temperature on record in Redding (tied with 2003)



## Coldest Temperature

Coldest temperature occurred on January 17th, 2012. This was the **coldest temperature on record**, dating back to 1893 (tied with 2009)



## Warmest Year

2015 was the **warmest year on record**, dating back to 1893, with an average temperature of 66.3°



## Coldest Year

2011 was the **10th coldest year on record**, dating back to 1893, with an average temperature of 61.1°



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
Sacramento, CA

### Image 10

Regarding temperatures, the year 2015 was Redding's warmest year on record, dating back to 1893 (Image 10). In contrast, 2011 was the 10th coldest year on record. In 2012 the coldest temperature on record 16 degrees was reached, tying the record set in 2009.

### Temperature Highlights

# Cold Temperatures in 2011

Coldest Average 2011 Temperatures Ranked for Selected Cities  
of Interior Northern California

Location	Rank	2011 Average*
Stockton	9	60°
Redding**	10	61.1°
Red Bluff	11	61.8°



\*2011 Average Temperatures  
\*\*Data: Redding Airport & Redding City

Image 11

The year 2011 was an abnormally cool year for several locations, including Stockton, Redding, and Red Bluff (Image 11). Several locations had their warmest year on record during the decade, including Sacramento in 2014 (Image 9), Redding in 2015 (Image 10), Stockton in 2014 (not shown), and Modesto in 2016 (not shown). Finally, Red Bluff has its 3rd coldest day on record on January 17th, 2012 with an observed low temperature of 18° (not shown).

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## Schedule of Proposed Action (SOPA)

01/01/2020 to 03/31/2020

### Plumas National Forest

This report contains the best available information at the time of publication. Questions may be directed to the Project Contact.

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------	-------------------------	-----------------

**R5 - Pacific Southwest Region, Occurring in more than one Forest (excluding Regionwide)**

<b>Beckwourth Peak Recreation Project</b> CE  <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">*UPDATED*</p>	- Recreation management	Completed	Actual: 10/29/2019	07/2020	Jeremy Dorsey 707-574-6877 jdorsey02@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> Objectives are to provide access to Beckwourth Peak area and to provide alternative recreation activities to relieve congestion in heavily-used areas. Propose construction of approximately 20 miles of non-motorized trails around Beckwourth Peak.</p>					
<p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52465">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52465</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Sierraville Ranger District, Beckwourth Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Township 22 North, Range 13 East, Sections 13, 14, and 22-24; Township 22 North, Range 14 East, Sections 5-9, 17, and 18; and Township 23 North, Range 14 East, Section 31, MDBM. The project area is located immediately south and east of Portola in Plumas County, California.</p>					

**Plumas National Forest, Forestwide (excluding Projects occurring in more than one Forest)**

**R5 - Pacific Southwest Region**

<b>Plumas National Forest Over-Snow Vehicle (OSV) Use Designation</b> EIS  <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">*UPDATED*</p>	- Recreation management	In Progress: Objection Period Legal Notice 08/21/2019 Est. FEIS NOA in Federal Register 04/2020	Expected:05/2020	10/2020	Katherine Carpenter 530-283-7742 katherine.carpenter@usda.gov
<p><b>Description:</b> Designate over-snow vehicle (OSV) use on National Forest System roads and trails and areas on National Forest System lands as allowed, restricted, or prohibited. Identify trails for snow grooming for OSV use would be conducted.</p>					
<p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=47124">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=47124</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Plumas National Forest All Units. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Yuba. LEGAL - Not Applicable. National Forest System lands administered by the Plumas National Forest (forest-wide).</p>					

**Plumas National Forest Beckwourth Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)**

**R5 - Pacific Southwest Region**

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest Beckwourth Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>Feather River Inn Water System</b> CE	- Special use management	On Hold	N/A	N/A	Robert Hawkins 916-849-8037 rhhawkins@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Re-Issue a 30 year special use authorization to Schomac, Inc. for the Feather River Inn water system. The water system includes two diversion structures, a storage tank, waterlines and road and trail access.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Beckwourth Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Section 3, T. 22 N., R. 12 E., Mt Diablo Meridian. The water system is located along Bonta Creek just north of the National Forest boundary and the Feather River Inn.				
<b>Haskell Project</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants - Forest products - Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Road management	In Progress: Scoping Start 09/05/2018	Expected:01/2020	04/2020	Michael Friend 530-836-7167 mjfriend@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Improve forest health and enhance resistance to insect and disease attacks. Proposed activities may include: mechanical thinning, hand thinning, grapple piling, pile burning, underburning, and decommissioning of non-system roads.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52569">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52569</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Beckwourth Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. The project is located 4 to 6 miles Southeast of Graeagle, CA and 10 miles south of Portola in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California.					
<b>Thompson Meadow Restoration Project</b> EA  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants - Grazing management - Watershed management	In Progress: Scoping Start 11/08/2017 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 01/2020	Expected:04/2020	09/2020	Joseph Hoffman 530-283-2050 jahoffman@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> To restore historic floodplain function and the historic meadow water table elevation along a 0.6 mile reach of Thompson Creek, a tributary to McReynolds Creek, which flows to Red Clover Creek.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52760">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=52760</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Beckwourth Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Township 25N, Range 13E, Sections 25 and 36. Approximately 11 air miles north of Portola, CA in Plumas County, California.					

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest</b>	<b>Beckwourth Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>	
<b>Two Rivers Soccer Camp Permit Re-issue</b> CE	- Special use management	In Progress: Scoping Start 05/01/2015	Expected:01/2020	01/2020	Jeremy Dorsey 909 382-2837 jdorsey02@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Re-issue a 20 year permit to Two Rivers Soccer Camp for the following uses: bridge, road, parking area, portion of a soccer field, water transmission lines, storage tank and spring boxes.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Beckwourth Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Sections 30, 31, 32, T. 22 N., R. 12E., Mt. Diablo Meridian. Two Rivers Soccer Camp is located near Blairsden, California.				

<b>Plumas National Forest</b>	<b>Feather River Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>	
<b>Cal Trans Culvert Replacement on Highway 70 Project</b> CE  <b>*NEW LISTING*</b>	- Watershed management - Special use management	In Progress: Scoping Start 12/05/2019	Expected:01/2020	02/2020	Michelle Ahearn 530.532.7447 mahearn02@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans) has submitted a request for a temporary special use permit for construction of replacement drainage facilities on Highway 70. Activities would require temporary work areas outside the ROW.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=57274">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=57274</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte. LEGAL - Not Applicable. California Highway 70, Mile Point 41.89 to 42.66, Butte County.				
<b>Concow Resilience Project</b> CE  <b>*NEW LISTING*</b>	- Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Fuels management - Watershed management	In Progress: Scoping Start 12/11/2019	Expected:09/2020	10/2020	Clay Davis 907-747-4225 clayrdavis@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Proposes to undertake a series of reforestation, revegetation, and brush control activities following high-severity fire in and around the Concow Basin.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=57311">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=57311</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Lands of the Lassen National Forest administered by the Plumas National Forest in the Concow Basin, east of Paradise, California off CA Highway 70.				

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest</b>	<b>Feather River Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>	
<b>FRRD Abandoned Mine Closures 2019</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 08/12/2019	Expected:01/2020	04/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Abandoned mine closures and site reclamation				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56831">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56831</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte, Plumas, Sierra. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Four sites on the Feather River Ranger District.				
<b>French Creek I Hazardous Fuels Reduction</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Forest products - Fuels management	In Progress: Scoping Start 09/11/2019	Expected:04/2020	09/2020	Jason Vermillion 530-532-7434 jvermillion@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The French Creek I project proposes to reduce hazardous fuels and stand density through commercial and pre-commercial thinning, mastication of brush and prescribed burning using GTR-220 and 237 methods. The project will treat no more than 3,000 acres				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56798">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56798</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Located ~ 10 miles north of Berry Creek, at elevations ranging between 2,300 and 4,500 feet. Annual precipitation ranges between 55 and 70 inches. The Camp Fire burned through the majority of the area.				
<b>Golden Trout Temporary Bridge Placement</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Road management	In Progress: Scoping Start 09/13/2019	Expected:01/2020	01/2020	Herman Wendell 530-532-7466 hwendell@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> We are proposing to install an 85 feet long temporary bridge next to the existing damaged bridge. This will allow administrative and public access across the stream without resource damage. This will involve constructing approaches from both sides.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56820">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56820</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte. LEGAL - Not Applicable. The existing bridge crossing South Fork Feather River at Golden Trout was damaged when a large tree traveling down river struck the metal I-beam support causing an approximately 10-inches crack.				

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest</b>	<b>Feather River Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>	
<b>Granite Basin OHV Trail Development Project</b> EA	- Recreation management - Road management	In Progress: Scoping Start 05/15/2019 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 01/2020	Expected:05/2020	06/2020	Clay Davis 530-532-8940 clay.davis@usda.gov
	<b>Description:</b> The Forest Service is proposing to meet the need for additional OHV riding opportunities for the Granite Basin recreation area. This proposal has two components: construction/reconstruction of OHV trail and road reclassification to authorize OHV use.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55986">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55986</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Granite Basin.					
<b>Midas Mine One-Year Exploration Plan</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	Completed	Actual: 11/18/2019	11/2019	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Authorize a phase 1 feasibility study to determine economic viability of a small-scale underground mining operation over a one-year period. Perform surface and underground exploration, focused on sampling and mapping.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56960">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56960</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Grand View and Midas claims in the Granite Basin area.					
<b>Mooreville Ridge Insect and Disease Resilience Project</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Forest products - Vegetation management (other than forest products)	In Progress: Scoping Start 09/20/2018	Expected:01/2020	04/2020	Eric Murphy 530-532-8922 ejmurphy@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Reduce the risk of insect and disease-caused tree mortality through mechanical thinning. Fuels deduction and maintenance would be accomplished with mastication and prescribed burning. Residual stands will be more open, increasing resources for trees.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54027">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54027</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Project area is located ~2 miles west and southwest of La Porte, CA at elevations ranging between 3,700 and 5,900 feet. Stands are Region 5 Forest Health Protection priority areas for treatment.					

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest Feather River Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>PG&amp;E Underground Electric Powerline Special Use Request</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Special use management	In Progress: Scoping Start 09/23/2019	Expected:01/2020	01/2020	Erika Brenzovich 530-283-7622 ebrenzovich@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> PG&E is proposing to install a new underground electric power line within the Highway 70 corridor that will replace approximately 10 miles of the Bucks Creek 1101 12kV pole line that was damaged during the Camp Fire.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56962">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56962</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte, Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Approximately 10 miles within the Highway 70 corridor between Pulga Road and Cresta Dam.					
<b>Strawberry Wildfire Resilience Project</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Forest products - Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Fuels management	In Progress: Scoping Start 03/29/2019	Expected:02/2020	04/2020	Eric Murphy 530-532-8922 ejmurphy@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Reduce hazardous fuels and reduce the risk of insect and disease-caused tree mortality through mechanical and hand thinning, mastication of brush, grapple and hand piling, targeted grazing, and prescribed and pile burning.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55801">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55801</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Feather River Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte, Plumas, Yuba. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Located nearby Sly Creek Reservoir on and near the La Porte Quincy Highway, Strawberry Valley, CA, is one of a number of small, rural communities surrounded by the Plumas National Forest (WUI).					

<b>Plumas National Forest Mt. Hough Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>Black Pearl Mining Exploration</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	Completed	Actual: 10/01/2019	05/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Use of a backhoe, loader to excavate gravels. Material will be processed through a trommel using water pumped from an unnamed creek in the Mulligan Slide area.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. T25N, R8E, Section 31 and 32, Mulligan Slide, north of Meadow Valley, CA.				

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest Mt. Hough Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>China Bar Placer Mining Plan of Operations</b> EA  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 04/01/2019 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 03/2020	Expected:05/2020	05/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Placer mining bench gravels in the North Fork Feather River Drainage. Use of a small backhoe and a trommel. Settling ponds will prevent discharge into river.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T26N, R8E, Sec 19. Seneca, CA, China Bar.				
<b>Long Valley Forest Health Project</b> CE	- Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants - Forest products - Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Fuels management	Developing Proposal Est. Scoping Start 10/2019	Expected:02/2020	09/2020	Kyla Sabo 530-283-7652 kylasabo@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Improve forest health and fire resiliency within the project area as well as reduce meadow and aspen encroachment by lodgepole pine.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56891">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=56891</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T26N R8E Sections 11-13, 24, T26N, R9E Sections 7, 18, 19, 30. The project area is South of Round Valley Reservoir.					
<b>Moonlight-Superior Drill Project</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 02/25/2019	Expected:03/2020	05/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Exploratory drilling, drill pad construction, sump pit excavation, water for drilling, improve some roads, some cross country travel.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T27N, R10E, Sec 1,12, T27N, R11E, Sec 6. Moonlight Valley, north of Taylorsville, CA.				

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest Mt. Hough Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>Mt Hough OHV and Watershed Restoration</b> CE	- Recreation management - Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants - Watershed management	Developing Proposal Est. Scoping Start 03/2019	Expected:08/2019	10/2019	Kurt Sable 530-283-7641 ksable@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The Mt Hough RD has found a need to close 7.9 mi. of non-system OHV trails that are causing resource damage. 0.6 mi. of new motorized and non-motorized trail will be constructed to provide key access.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55637">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=55637</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Township 24 North, Range 8 East; Section 8, Township 24 North, Range 9 East, Sections 6 and 36; Township 24 North, Range 10 East, Sections 4, 5, 6; Township 25 North, Range 9, Section 21, Township. This project is located near Quincy CA, on Mt Hough proper, Grizzly Peak, South Park, and Snake Lake areas.					
<b>Mt. Hough Abandoned Mine Closure 2019</b> CE  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 08/12/2019	Expected:12/2019	04/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Abandoned mine safety closures and site reclamation.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - Not Applicable. Four sites on the Mt. Hough Ranger District.				
<b>Plumas Imperial Mining Plan of Operations</b> EA  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 02/25/2019 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 02/2020	Expected:04/2020	04/2020	Leslie Edlund 530-283-7650 ledlund@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Plan of Operation submitted to mine using heavy equipment to excavate material, processing through a trammel and use of settling ponds. .5 miles of non-system road was constructed under a previous plan. This road will be maintained.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T24N, R9E, Sec 18. Near Meadow Valley, CA.				
<b>R.E. Dahlens Placer Mining Plan of Operations</b> EA  <b>*UPDATED*</b>	- Minerals and Geology	In Progress: Scoping Start 01/30/2019 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 02/2020	Expected:04/2020	05/2020	Donna Duncan 530-283-7614 dmduncan@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Placer mining, continuing operation, on North Fork Feather River				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T26N, R8e, Sec 16. west of Seneca, CA.				

Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
<b>Plumas National Forest Mt. Hough Ranger District (excluding Projects occurring in more than one District)</b>			<b>R5 - Pacific Southwest Region</b>		
<b>Soper Wheeler Silver Creek Pipeline Replacement Project</b> EA	- Special use management - Road management	In Progress: Scoping Start 10/11/2018 Est. Comment Period Public Notice 09/2019	Expected:12/2019	04/2020	Erika Brenzovich 530-283-7620 ebrenzovich@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The proposed project includes the replacement of the existing plastic and metal pipe with new high-density polyethylene (HDPE) 14-20 diameter pipe for a total length of 5,405 feet				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54827">http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54827</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Mt. Hough Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T 24 N, R 8 E, Sec 15 & 16. The project is located near Meadow Valley, CA adjacent to Silver Creek.					

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This report contains the best available information at the time of publication. Questions may be directed to the Project Contact.

## Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA)

This report contains the best available information at the time of publication. Questions may be directed to the Project Contact.

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Lassen National Forest, Forestwide (excluding Projects occurring in more than one Forest)				R5 - Pacific Southwest Region	
Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
Lassen NF Communication Uses Permit Reissuance Project CE	- Special use management	In Progress Scoping Start 09/27/2019	Expected: 01/2020	02/2020	Nancy Barrera 530-257-2151 nbarrera@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Lassen National Forest proposes to issue new special use authorizations for existing communication uses on the Forest, to replace existing or expired authorization terms.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Lassen National Forest All Units. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Antelope Lookout, Keddie Ridge, Turner Mtn., Table Mtn., Hamilton Mtn., West Prospect, Hat Creek, and Morgan Summit				
Lassen National Forest Motor Vehicle Use Map Update Project EA	- Recreation management	In Progress Scoping Start 03/05/2019 Est. Comment Period 05/2019	Expected: 12/2019	01/2020	Leslie Ross 530-252-6622 lross@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> This project enhances off-highway motorized recreation opportunity by increasing the mileage of existing roads and connectivity of routes, available to off highway vehicles, while providing for public safety and protecting resources.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55457">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55457</a>				
Lassen National Forest Over-Snow Vehicle(OSV) Use Designation EIS	- Road management - Recreation management	In Progress FEIS NOA in Federal Register 03/29/2018	Expected: 10/2019	10/2019	Chris Obrien 530-252-6698 cjobrien@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The Forest Service is evaluating management of OSV use on the Lassen National Forest and is releasing a Revised Draft EIS (RDEIS) for the designation of LNF system roads, trails, and areas where OSV use will be allowed.				
	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=45832">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=45832</a>				
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Lassen National Forest All Units. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Forest wide existing miles of groomed OSV trails and open cross country areas of the LNF which receive adequate snowfall for OSV use to occur.					

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Lassen National Forest, Occurring in more than one District (excluding Forestwide)				R5 - Pacific Southwest Region	
Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact

Hat Creek-Westwood Hazard Reduction Project CE	- Forest products - Fuels management - Vegetation management (other than forest products)	In Progress Scoping Start 08/22/2019	Expected: 04/2020	05/2020	Andrew Orlemann 530.252.6693 andrew.orlemann@usda.gov
<p><b>Description:</b> The project involves timber stand improvements designed to reduce hazards associated with PG&amp;E's Hat Creek to Westwood transmission line.</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56660">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56660</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District, Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen, Shasta. LEGAL - Not Applicable Township (T) 35 North (N), Range (R) 40 East (E); T35N, R50E; T34N, R50E; T34N, R60E; T33N, R60E; T33N, R70E; T32N, R70E; T32N, R80E; T31N, R80E; T30N, R90E; and T29N, R90E of the Mount Diablo Meridian</p>					
Southwest Lassen Watershed Improvement Project CE	- Watershed management	In Progress Scoping Start 06/20/2018	Expected: 01/2020	01/2020	Chris Obrien 530-252-6698 cjobrien@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> The LNF proposes a limited set of activities that could be implemented to address the purpose and need. The activities can be categorized into two different types: activities at road-stream intersections and rehabilitation of non-NFS routes.</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=54111">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=54111</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Almanor Ranger District, Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, Tehama. LEGAL - Not Applicable The project area includes Lassen NF lands within Old Cow, Battle, Antelope, Mill, Deer, Big Chico, Butte and upper Feather River watersheds.</p>					

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Lassen National Forest, Almanor Ranger District			R5 - Pacific Southwest Region		
Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
Jones Meadow Fuels Reduction CE	- Fuels management - Vegetation management (other than forest products)	Developing Proposal Est. Scoping Start 03/2020	Expected: 09/2020	11/2020	Jennifer Erickson 530-258-5141 jlerickson@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> Project proposes to improve defensibility of the Jones Meadow Community by removing surface fuels &amp; snags to reduce potential fire behavior, reduce hazards to fire fighters, improve stand health &amp; reduce the threat of wildfire in the project area.</p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Almanor Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Butte. LEGAL - T25N, R5E, Section 32. Mount Diablo Meridian Jones Meadow is 18 mi NE of the town of Paradise and roughly 3 mi from the edge of the 2000 Storrie Fire perimeter. The project is located within the Mt Hope Management Area (47).</p>					
Robbers Creek Watershed EA	- Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Watershed management - Forest products - Fuels management - Road management - Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants	In Progress Scoping Start 06/14/2019	Expected: 01/2020	08/2020	Coye Burnett 530-258-5197 coye.burnett@usda.gov
<p><b>Description:</b> The Robbers Creek Watershed EA project objective is to restore watershed health by implementing treatments that improve the ecological resilience of aspen, meadow, stream and forest habitats.</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56356">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56356</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Almanor Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen, Plumas. LEGAL - T29N R8E sec. 1, 2, 12, 13; T29N R9E sec. 6, 7, 18, 19 and 20; T30N R8 sec. 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 34 and 35; MDM Located within the Swain Management Area, on the Almanor Ranger District. The southern extent of the project boundary is located 2.5 miles North of Westwood, CA on Hwy A-21 and north to Barnes Flat.</p>					
West Shore Community Restoration Project	- Road management - Vegetation management	In Progress Scoping Start	Expected: 07/2020	07/2020	Matthew Cerney 530-258-5104

EA	(other than forest products) - Forest products - Fuels management - Recreation management - Watershed management	05/01/2019 Est. Comment Period 03/2020			mcerney@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> Mixed-conifer forest veg mgt project designed to 1)reduce haz fuels within WUI;2)increase forest health and veg diversity;3)provide an economic benefit to the local community;4)Protect ecosystems and wildlife habitat;5)Improve forest health in RCAs</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56312">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56312</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Almanor Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Plumas. LEGAL - T. 27N, R. 8E, Sections 18, 19, 20, and 30; T27N, R7E, Sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, and 24; Mount Diablo Meridian In Plumas County, CA on the Lassen National Forest adjacent to Lake Almanor's west shore, surrounding the communities of Lake Almanor West and Prattville &amp; the Rocky Point Campground</p>					

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Lassen National Forest, Eagle Lake Ranger District			R5 - Pacific Southwest Region		
Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
Acer Vegetation Management Project EA	- Road management - Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Fuels management - Watershed management - Forest products	In Progress Scoping Start 11/25/2019 Est. Comment Period 03/2020	Expected: 07/2020	08/2020	Andrew Orlemann 530-252-6693 andrew.orlemann@usda.gov
<p><b>Description:</b> Project objectives are fuels reduction, forest health improvement and watershed restoration. Activities include:Plantation thinning &amp; windrow redistribution; fuels thinning; prescribed burning; and transportation management.</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55762">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55762</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Lassen National Forest, Eagle Lake Ranger District, Approximately 20 miles northwest of Susanville, Lassen County, California.</p>					
Confluence Meadow Restoration Project EA	- Watershed management	In Progress Comment Period 08/20/2019	Expected: 03/2020	07/2020	Douglas Peters 530-252-6456 dwpeters@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> Restore meadow hydrology and habitat by redirecting flow into historic remnant channels along a reach of Pine Creek while filling the degraded channel and ditch to match the floodplain elevation.</p> <p><b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=52590">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=52590</a></p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Roughly 24 air miles NW of Susanville, Lassen County, CA, in meadow S of Little Harvey mountain and W of Lassen County Rd 105 near the confluence of Pine Creek and Little Harvey Valley tributary.</p>					
Dyer Mountain Communication Site Development CE	- Special use management	Developing Proposal Est. Scoping Start 08/2021	Expected: 10/2021	05/2022	Nancy Barrera 530-258-5107 nbarrera@fs.fed.us
<p><b>Description:</b> Plumas County Sheriff's office propose to construct and develop a communications tower and prefabricated communications vault for the operation and maintenance of emergency radio communication equipment, at the current Dyer Mountain Lookout location.</p>					
<p><b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - T28N,R08E,Section 36 Eagle Lake Ranger District, Dyer Mountain Communication Site. The exact location on the .96 acre parcel of the project will be determined once the historic evaluation is completed.</p>					
Janesville Road Access Project	- Special use management	Developing Proposal	Expected: 01/2020	02/2020	Nancy Barrera 530-257-2151

CE		Est. Scoping Start 12/2019			nbarrera@fs.fed.us
<b>Description:</b> The Lassen National Forest proposes to issue a new special use authorization to New Cingular Wireless, PCS, LLC, for the use of road 28N05, to replace existing expired authorization terms.					
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Elysian Valley Area, Janesville. T28N,R12E,Sec1. Road 28N05.					
McKenzie Meadow Restoration Project CE	- Watershed management	In Progress Scoping Start 09/17/2019	Expected: 01/2020	06/2020	Bobette Jones 530-257-4188  bobettejones@fs.fed.us
<b>Description:</b> The goal of this project is to enhance meadow habitat by re-connecting the stream to a multiple channel system and increasing stream base elevation. <b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56722">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56722</a>					
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - Not Applicable Project area is approximately 26 miles NW of Susanville, CA. It encompasses 61 miles, between McKenzie Cow Camp and Highway 44, where lowest downstream perennial portion of Pine Creek flows.					
North Eagle Lake, Champs Flat, and Lower Pine Creek Allotments Grazing Mgt. Project EA	- Grazing management	In Progress Scoping Start 03/06/2018 Est. Comment Period 01/2020	Expected: 04/2020	06/2020	Kirsten Pasero 530-252-5854  kpasero@fs.fed.us
<b>Description:</b> Grazing allotment management plans. <b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=48381">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=48381</a>					
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Eagle Lake Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen. LEGAL - T32N and T33N,R9E and R10E,MDM (West of Eagle Lake, CA; North, East and South of Logan Mtn. area) North half of the Eagle Lake Ranger District.					

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Lassen National Forest, Hat Creek Ranger District			R5 - Pacific Southwest Region		
Project Name	Project Purpose	Planning Status	Decision	Expected Implementation	Project Contact
17 Road Crossings Project, Phase II CE	- Watershed management - Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants	Developing Proposal Est. Scoping Start 03/2020	Expected: 08/2020	07/2021	Shawn Wheelock 530-336-3340  swheelock@fs.fed.us
<b>Description:</b> This project is intended to restore a degraded section of North Digger Creek Channel, reduce the sediment entering the Battle Creek watershed, provide effective aquatic organism passage, protect NFS infrastructure, and enhance aspen stands. <b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56425">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=56425</a>					
<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Shasta. LEGAL - Not Applicable Approximately three miles west of Lassen Volcanic National Park in Township 30 North, Range 3 East, sections 22 and 27, Mount Diablo Meridian.					
2014 Hat Creek Fire Restoration Project EA	- Vegetation management (other than forest products)	In Progress Scoping Start 12/17/2019 Est. Comment Period 06/2020	Expected: 11/2020	12/2020	Tamera Taylor 530-336-5521  tataylor@usda.gov
<b>Description:</b> The purpose of this project is to successfully reforest suitable portions of the landscape deforested by the 2014 Bald and Eiler Fires and to reduce the spread of known and new invasive plant infestations within the fire areas.					

	<b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=57170">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=57170</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Lassen, Shasta. LEGAL - Not Applicable Bald and Eiler Fire areas: various sections within T33N:R3E and R4E; T34N:R3E,R4E,R5E,R6E, and R7E; T35N:R4E,R5E,R6E,and R7E; and T36N;R5E and R6E, Mount Diablo Meridian, Lassen and Shasta Counties.				
Black Ranch Flood Plain Enhancement Project CE	- Wildlife, Fish, Rare plants - Road management - Forest products - Watershed management	In Progress Scoping Start 08/23/2019	Expected: 01/2020	02/2020	Shawn Wheelock 530-336-3340 swheelock@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> This project is designed to enhance the historic flood plain, allow natural flows to resume, and address infrastructure damage and tree mortality caused by flooding. <b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55470">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55470</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Shasta. LEGAL - Not Applicable Approximately 4 miles northwest of the community of Johnson Park, California, Township 36 north, Range 3 east, Sections 17-19				
Citizens Utility Company Aerial Telephone Line project CE	- Special use management	On Hold	N/A	N/A	Kimberly Ganz 530-336-3383 kganz@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> Authorize Citizens Communications Co. of CA (Frontier) to install an overhead phone cable from a utility pole on National Forest System Lands to a utility pole on Big Springs Estates. Aerial cable is ~300'long w/aerial phone line 6' below power line.				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Shasta. LEGAL - T32N, R4E, Section 12, NE1/4 The existing utility pole is located ~3 mi SW of Old Station, CA. The pole lies E of SR44/89 and W of Hat Creek near Big Springs Estates Subdivision on the Lassen National Forest in Eastern Shasta Co.				
Crossroads Project CE	- Vegetation management (other than forest products) - Forest products - Road management - Fuels management	In Progress Scoping Start 07/31/2019	Expected: 12/2019	01/2020	Greg Mayer 530-336-5521 gmayer@fs.fed.us
	<b>Description:</b> The Crossroads Project is designed to improve resilience of stands to future disturbance events, decrease fuel loads, enhance oak woodlands, improve ingress and egress, and refine the transportation system for safe public access and travel. <b>Web Link:</b> <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55825">http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/nepa_project_exp.php?project=55825</a>				
	<b>Location:</b> UNIT - Hat Creek Ranger District. STATE - California. COUNTY - Shasta. LEGAL - Not Applicable Approximately 2 miles northeast of Burney, CA, within the Shasta-Trinity NF administered by the Lassen NF. T36N, R3E, Sec. 3-6,8-9,17,19,21,22,26-28,30,31,34,35 and T37N, R3E, Sec. 17-19 and 30.				

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(3) email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

This report contains the best available information at the time of publication. Questions may be directed to the Project Contact.