

Appendix B - Full Application Checklist

SNC Reference#: _____

Project Name: _____

Applicant: _____

Please mark each box if item is included in the application. Please consult with SNC staff prior to submission if you have any questions about the applicability to your project of any items on the checklist. All applications must include a CD including an electronic file of each checklist item, if applicable. The naming convention for each electronic file is listed after each item on the checklist. (Electronic File Name = EFN: "naming convention". file extension choices)

Submission requirements for all Category One and Category Two Grant Applications

1. Completed Application Checklist (EFN: *Checklist.doc,.docx,.or .pdf*)
2. Table of Contents (EFN: *TOC.doc,.docx, or .pdf*)
3. Full Application Project Information Form (EFN: *SIform.doc, .docx, or .pdf*)
4. CCC/Local Conservation Corps Document (EFN: *CCC.pdf*)
5. Authorization to Apply or Resolution (EFN: *authorization.doc, .docx, or .pdf*)
6. Narrative Descriptions (EFN: *Narrative.doc or .docx*)
 - a. Detailed Project Description (5,000 character maximum for section 6a only)
Project Description including Goals/Results, Scope of Work, Location, Purpose, etc.
 - b. Workplan and Schedule
 - c. Restrictions, Technical/Environmental Documents and Agreements
 - Restrictions / Agreements (EFN: *RestAgree.pdf*)
 - Regulatory Requirements / Permits (EFN: *RegPermit.pdf*)
 - d. Organizational Capacity
 - e. Cooperation and Community Support
 - Letters of Support (EFN: *LOS.pdf*)
 - f. Tribal Consultation Narrative (EFN: *tribal.doc, docx*)
 - g. Long Term Management and Sustainability
 - Long-Term Management Plan (EFN: *LTMP.pdf*)
 - h. Performance Measures
7. Budget documents
 - a. Detailed Budget Form (EFN: *Budget.xls, .xlsx*)
8. Supplementary Documents
 - a. Environmental Documentation
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation (EFN: *CEQA.pdf*)
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation (EFN: *NEPA.pdf*)
 - b. Maps and Photos
 - Project Location Map (EFN: *LocMap.pdf*)
 - Parcel Map showing County Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (EFN: *ParcelMap.pdf*)

- Topographic Map (EFN: *Topo.pdf*)
- Photos of the Project Site (10 maximum) (EFN: *Photo.jpg, .gif*)
- c. Additional submission requirements for Fee Title Acquisition applications only
 - Acquisition Schedule (EFN: *acqSched.doc, .docx or .pdf*)
 - Willing Seller Letter (EFN: *WillSell.pdf*)
 - Real Estate Appraisal (EFN: *Appraisal.pdf*)
- d. Additional submission requirements for Site Improvement / Restoration Project applications only
 - Land Tenure Documents (EFN: *Tenure.pdf*)
 - Site Plan (EFN: *SitePlan.pdf*)
 - Leases or Agreements (EFN: *LeaseAgmnt.pdf*)

I certify that the information contained in the Application, including required attachments, is accurate, and that I have been authorized to apply for this grant.

Lisa Wallace

Signed (Authorized Representative)

Date

Name and Title (print or type)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Table of Contents

1. Completed Application Checklist	1
2. Table of Contents	3
3. Full Application Project Information Form	4
4. CCC/Local Conservation Corps Document	6
5. Authorization to Apply or Resolution	11
6. Narrative Descriptions	14
a. Detailed Project	15
b. Workplan and Schedule	16
c. Restrictions, Technical/Environmental Documents and Agreements.....	18
d. Organizational Capacity	19
e. Cooperation and Community Support.....	20
f. Tribal Consultation Narrative	21
g. Long Term Management and Sustainability	21
h. Performance Measures.....	21
i. Supporting materials	
i. Restrictions / Agreements	23
ii. Regulatory Requirements / Permits	43
iii. Letters of Support	50
iv. Long-Term Management Plan	53
7. Detailed Budget Form	90
8. Supplementary Documents	
a. Environmental Documentation	
i. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation	91
ii. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation	94
b. Maps and Photos	
i. Project Location Map	99
ii. Parcel Map showing County Assessor’s Parcel Number(s)	101
iii. Topographic Map	107
iv. Photos of the Project Site	108
d. Additional submission requirements for Site Improvement / Restoration Project applications only	
i. Land Tenure Documents	111
ii. Site Plan.....	113

SIERRA NEVADA CONSERVANCY	
PROPOSITION 1 – Watershed Improvement Program Project Information Form	
SNC REFERENCE #	
PROJECT NAME	
APPLICANT NAME <i>(Legal name, address, and zip code)</i>	
AMOUNT OF GRANT REQUEST	
TOTAL PROJECT COST	
PROJECT LOCATION <i>(County with approx. lat/long, center of project area)</i>	
SENATE DISTRICT NUMBER	ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NUMBER
PERSON WITH MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANT CONTRACT	
<i>Name and title:</i> _____ <i>Phone:</i> _____ <i>Email Address:</i> _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	
TRIBAL CONTACT(S) INFORMATION	
<i>Name:</i> _____ <i>Phone Number:</i> _____	
<i>Email address:</i> _____	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR PLANNING DIRECTOR CONTACT INFORMATION	
<i>Name:</i> _____ <i>Phone Number:</i> _____	
<i>Email address:</i> _____	
NEAREST PUBLIC WATER AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	
<i>Name:</i> _____ <i>Phone Number:</i> _____	
<i>Email address:</i> _____	

Please identify the appropriate project category below and provide the associated details (Choose One)

Category One Site Improvement

Category Two Pre-Project Activities

Category One Acquisition

Site Improvement/ Acquisition Project Area (for Category One Projects Only)

Total Acres:

SNC Portion (if different):

Acquisition Projects Only For Acquisitions Only

Appraisal Included

Select one deliverable (for Category Two Projects Only)

Permit

CEQA/NEPA Compliance

Appraisal

Condition Assessment

Biological Survey

Environmental Site Assessment

Plan

See narrative on next page for explanation of acreage totals

Added to file 3/30/2016 (PE)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Total Acres

Weed surveys (YELLOW on Site Plan) – Weed surveys are necessary to identify new noxious weeds infestations, detect the potential spread of existing infestations, and monitor the progress of ongoing treatment. Surveys will focus on areas most vulnerable to weed infestation in addition to known weed infestation sites. This includes road networks and recently completed watershed and forest improvement projects which are in the process of recovery and stabilization. Because non-native invasive species spread aggressively by wind and water, the survey area extends 1,000 feet beyond infestation boundaries. We will survey 10,000 acres a year.

Total survey acreage = 40,000 acres

Weed treatment and native seed planting (ORANGE on Site Plan) – Treatment is necessary to control the spread of noxious weed infestations, ensure the integrity of forest health, and aid the recovery of the important restoration projects. Native seed plantings are necessary to aid the recovery of native habitat, provide forage for wildlife, hold soil in place, and reduce the amount of sedimentation into reservoirs, streams and the Truckee River. Weed treatment and native seed planting will focus on known weed infestation sites and infestation sites newly identified through weed surveys. We will treat and plant 2,000 acres a year.

Total treatment and native planting acreage = 8,000 acres

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 4

CCC/Local Conservation Corps Documents (EFN: CCC.pdf)

1 – CCC Consultation Review Documentation

2 – Local Conservation Corps Consultation Review
Documentation

Michele Prestowitz

From: Prop 1@CCC
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 3:17 PM
To: Michele Prestowitz; Prop 1@CCC
Cc: Arias, Beatrice@CCC; Lisa Wallace
Subject: RE: TRWC Consultation

Thank you so much for your patience. I am finally catching up and picking up from where Wei left off.

I have received a response from one of our districts and **the CCC is able to support this proposed project.**

Please add this email as your proof of reaching out to the CCC.

Nick Martinez
Region II Analyst
California Conservation Corps
Office (916) 341-3157
Nicholas.Martinez@ccc.ca.gov



From: Michele Prestowitz [mailto:mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 10, 2016 2:30 PM
To: Prop 1@CCC <Prop1@CCC.CA.GOV>
Cc: Arias, Beatrice@CCC <Beatrice.Arias@ccc.ca.gov>; Lisa Wallace <lwallace@truckeeriverwc.org>
Subject: RE: TRWC Consultation

Hello Beatrice and the CCC,

Do you have an estimate when we might hear back about our proposed project?

Michele

*Michele Prestowitz, Program Manager | [Truckee River Watershed Council](http://TruckeeRiverWatershedCouncil.org)
Office: 530.550.8760 x 4# | E-mail: mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org*

From: Michele Prestowitz [mailto:mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, February 02, 2016 3:58 PM
To: 'Prop1@ccc.ca.gov' <Prop1@ccc.ca.gov>
Cc: 'beatrice.arias@ccc.ca.gov' <beatrice.arias@ccc.ca.gov>; Lisa Wallace <lwallace@truckeeriverwc.org>
Subject: TRWC Consultation

Dear California Conservation Corps,

The Truckee River Watershed Council is applying for Proposition 1 grant funds from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for the March 1 grant cycle. We are happy to consult with the CCC on the feasibility of your participation in our **“Boca-Stampede Fire & Fuels Management thru Noxious Weed Treatment”** project. Attached is a project description, map, and implementation estimated start and end dates. Please let us know if you have any questions or need further information.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,

Michele

Michele Prestowitz, Program Manager | [Truckee River Watershed Council](#)

Office: 530.550.8760 x 4# | E-mail: mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org

Michele Prestowitz

From: Prop1 Community Corps
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 2:29 PM
To: Michele Prestowitz
Cc: Lisa Wallace
Subject: Re: TRWC Consultation SNC Prop 1 grant

Hello Michele,

Baldeo of the Sacramento Regional Conservation Corps has responded that they are able to assist with the "**Boca-Stampede Fire & Fuels Management thru Noxious Weed Treatment**" project if it receives funding. Please include this email with your application as proof that you reached out to the Local Conservation Corps.

Additionally, please feel free to contact Baldeo Singh (bsingh@saccorps.org) directly if your project receives funding.

Thank you,

Dominique

California Association of Local Conservation Corps

Proposition 1 – Water Bond

Consultation Review Document

Applicant has submitted the required information by email to the Local Conservation Corps (CALCC):

✓Yes (applicant has submitted all necessary information to CALCC)

After consulting with the project applicant, the CALCC has determined the following:

✓It is feasible for CALCC to be used on the project (deemed compliant)

APPLICANT WILL INCLUDE THIS DOCUMENT AS PART OF THE PROJECT APPLICATION.

On Tue, Feb 2, 2016 at 4:03 PM, Michele Prestowitz <mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org> wrote:

Dear Crystal and the California Association of Local Conservation Corps,

The Truckee River Watershed Council is applying for Proposition 1 grant funds from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for the March 1 grant cycle. We are happy to consult with the CALCC on the feasibility of your participation in our “**Boca-Stampede Fire & Fuels Management thru Noxious Weed Treatment**” project. Attached is a project description, map, and implementation estimated start and end dates. Please let us know if you have any questions or need further information.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you,

Michele

Michele Prestowitz, Program Manager / Truckee River Watershed Council

Office: [530.550.8760](tel:530.550.8760) x 4# |E-mail: mprestowitz@truckeeriverwc.org

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 5

Authorization to Apply or Resolution (EFN: authorization.pdf)

TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL

PO Box 8568
Truckee, CA 96162
530-550-8760
www.truckeeriverwc.org

February 24, 2016

Board Of Directors

In the matter of:

**A Resolution Approving the Application for Grant Funds
from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
under Proposition 1 Funding.**

The following Resolution was duly passed by the Board of Directors of the Truckee River Watershed Council at a regular meeting held February 24, 2016: by the following vote:

Ayes: 10

Noes: 0

Abstentions: 0

Absent: 1

Signed and approved by:



Jake Hudson
Chair, Board of Directors

WHEREAS, the Legislature and Governor of the State of California have provided Funds for the program shown above; and

WHEREAS, the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) has been delegated the responsibility for the administration of a portion of these funds through a local assistance grants program, establishing necessary procedures; and

WHEREAS, said procedures established by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy require a resolution certifying the approval of application(s) by the Applicant's governing board before submission of said application(s) to the SNC; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant, if selected, will enter into an agreement with the SNC to carry out the project; and

WHEREAS, the Truckee River Watershed Council has identified *Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management* as valuable toward meeting its mission and goals.

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Truckee River Watershed Council that this Board:

1. Approves the submittal of an application for ~~identified the~~ *Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management*; and
2. Certifies that Applicant understands the assurances and certification requirements in the application; and
3. Certifies that Applicant or title holder will have sufficient funds to operate and maintain the resource(s) consistent with the long-term benefits described in support of the application; or will secure the resources to do so; and
4. Certifies that Applicant will comply with all legal requirements as determined during the application process; and
5. Appoints the Executive Director (or Deputy Director) as the agent to conduct all negotiations, execute and submit all documents, including but not limited to: applications, agreements, payment requests, and so on, which may be necessary for the completion of the aforementioned project.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Truckee River Watershed Council on the 24th day of February, 2016.

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 6

Narrative Descriptions (EFN: Narrative.doc)

- a – Detailed Project Description
- b – Workplan and Schedule
- c – Restrictions, Technical/Environmental Documents and Agreements
- d – Organizational Capacity
- e – Cooperation and Community Support
- f – Tribal Consultation Narrative
- g – Long-Term Management Plan
- i – Supporting materials
 - 1 – Restrictions / Agreements (EFN: RestAgree.pdf)
 - 2 – Please see Regulatory Requirements / Permits (EFN: RegPermit.pdf)
 - 3 – Please see Letters of Support (EFN: LOS.pdf)
 - 4 – Please see Long-Term Management Plan (EFN: LTMP.pdf)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Item 6. Narrative Description

Item 6a. Detailed Project Description

Managing forest health requires the maintenance and improvement of ecosystem elements of soil, water, and vegetation. The stability and ecological function of natural wildlands depend on a diverse community of native plants. Native vegetation provides resilience against fire, drought and flooding, erosion, promotes water infiltration and storage, and provides wildlife and recreation values.

Problem: Noxious weed infestation and spread are two of the greatest negative impacts to maintaining or improving the health of forested wildlands. Infestations compete with new tree seedlings for soil nutrients, light and moisture. Shallow rooted weeds displace native species that hold creek and riverbanks in place, increasing erosion and sedimentation. Weeds out-compete native species during the drier summer months. A weed population can also negatively impact ground water recharge leading to future water loss. Thus effects of drought are amplified in weed-infested areas. Dense infestations of weeds increase the risk and intensity of wildfire and provide ladder fuels.

Purpose: Noxious weeds, such as musk thistle and spotted knapweed, are a major concern in the local watersheds. Since 2008, the Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and others have partnered to treat noxious weeds in our area. Since seeds can remain viable in the soil for several years, multiple years of consistent treatment are required to control the spread. The purpose of the partnership is to coordinate the ongoing efforts of public and private agencies to prevent and reduce the spread of weeds. This proposed project is crucial for continuing the work of the partners to control weeds, contribute to ecologically sound forest management, reduce forest fuels, and support watershed restoration projects.

Goals: This project will remove “A”, “B” and leading edge “C” rated noxious weeds. The goal of the project is to improve forest health, water quality and habitat by preventing and reducing the spread of noxious weeds. The objectives are:

1. Verify and prioritize treatment sites within the project area through weed surveys.
2. Improve forest health, water quality and habitat by treating large weed infestations across property lines.
3. Aid the recovery of native habitat by planting native grass, forb and shrub seeds on bare soils created by weed treatment.

We will track and monitor the results of our work through the number of acres surveyed, treated, and planted with native seeds on an annual basis.

Scope of Work: Building upon past and ongoing efforts in the area:

1. **WEED SURVEYS** – Weed surveys will verify weed populations and prioritize treatment sites within the project area. Survey work will focus on known weed infestations, road networks, riparian and upland areas within and adjacent to newly implemented restoration sites and recent burn areas. Because seeds remain viable and dormant in the soil for several years after initial weed treatment, work sites will be surveyed repeatedly over the course of the project.
2. **WEED TREATMENT** – The partners will contract, hire and manage California Conservation Corps crews. Crews will perform manual removal on federal land, and where possible, chemical treatment on state land of large, weed infestations. Based on ongoing weed surveys, crews will repeat treatment, within a single season and over consecutive years, in order to achieve weed control.
3. **NATIVE SEED PLANTING** – The partners will hire a qualified contractor to collect local native seed to plant on bare soils created by weed treatment. As the partners and CCC complete weed treatment, they will plant native grass, forb and shrub seeds to provide forage for wildlife, and hold soil in place to reduce the amount of sedimentation dispersed into reservoirs, streams and the Truckee River.

Location: This project will be completed on USFS and CDFW properties in Nevada and Sierra Counties in an area bounded by Loyalton to the north, the Verdi Range to the east, just south of the Truckee River, and the Town of Truckee to the west. Treatments will concentrate on the areas surrounding the Prosser, Boca and Stampede Reservoirs, and the Truckee River. Local stakeholders identified treating this area as a priority because of the high incidence of weed fuels, wildlife and habitat values, threat to municipal water supply, and proximity to high-risk growth vectors, such as a major transportation corridor, recent burn areas and restoration sites. This project will focus on known and newly identified weed infestations, road networks, and several important watershed and forest improvement projects within the area. Treatment of weeds within and adjacent to these areas will contribute to recovery and stabilization, rather than continued degradation of native habitats and forest health resulting from dominance of weed species. Please see project maps for more detail.

Item 6b. Workplan and Schedule

The project will consist of repeated cycles of survey, treatment, and planting native seeds in the project area.

Workplan:

Task 1: Weed Surveys

- USFS and CDFW review locations of known weed infestations, road networks, and forest and watershed improvement sites to prioritize survey activities.
- USFS and CDFW conduct field surveys of priority locations to identify and verify weed locations.
- USFS and CDFW will track latitude, longitude, species, number of plants present, and number of areas surveyed.
- Repeat surveys of known infestations until site has been clear for five years.

Deliverables: Acres surveyed.

Task 2: Contract with California Conservation Corps

- TRWC coordinates with USFS and CDFW to clarify scope of work needed from CCC, including location and size of treatment areas, types of treatment, number of work days anticipated, and approximate dates of work.
- TRWC contracts with CCC and manages CCC in coordination with USFS and CDFW.

Task 3: Contract with native seed collection company

- TRWC contracts with a qualified seed collection contractor.
- TRWC provides seed collection contractor a list of preferred native species and criteria for collection (i.e., acceptable locations of collection, pure live seed, quantities, alternatives, etc.).
- Contractor collects native seed within project area.

Task 4: Weed Treatment

- Based on weed survey results, USFS and CDFW prioritize weed treatment locations and methods.
- USFS, CDFW, and CCC treat priority weed locations.
- USFS, CDFW, and CCC will track latitude, longitude, species, number of plants treated, and number of areas treated.
- Repeat treatment of known infestations until site has been clear for at least five years.

Deliverables: Acres treated and estimated reduction in infestation size.

Task 5: Native seed planting

- As USFS, CDFW, and CCC complete weed treatment, plant native grass, forb and shrub seeds.
- USFS, CDFW, and CCC will track latitude, longitude, and number of areas planted.
- Repeat native seed planting with successive weed treatment.

Deliverables: Acres planted.

Task 6: Public outreach

- TRWC produces community education and volunteer Weed Walk/Weed Pull to aid weed treatment in project area. Informational materials will include the ecological threat posed by noxious weeds, weed identification, and the proper treatment and disposal of weeds.

Task 7: Administer Project.

- TRWC coordinates project team, ensures that work is progressing as planned and make adjustments through adaptive management.
- TRWC prepares quarterly invoices.
- TRWC prepares six-month Progress Reports. Progress reports will include project milestones obtained, general update on project status, and progress against project budget.
- TRWC prepares final project report. Final report will include a summary of results and a discussion of the overall project success.
- TRWC submits project deliverables to grant manager.

Deliverables: Six-month Progress Reports, quarterly invoices, and Final Report.

DETAILED PROJECT DELIVERABLES	TIMELINE
Weed Surveys	August 2016 – September 2016 May 2017 – September 2017 May 2018 – September 2018 May 2019 – September 2019
Weed treatment	May 2017 – August 2017 May 2018 – August 2018 May 2019 – August 2019
Native seed planting	May 2017 – September 2017 May 2018 – September 2018 May 2019 – September 2019
6 month project reports	December 2016 June & December 2017 June & December 2018 June & December 2019
Quarterly invoices	October, December 2016 Mar, July, October, December 2017 Mar, July, October, December 2018 Mar, July, October, December 2019 Mar, July 2020
Final Project Report	June 2020

Item 6c. Restrictions, Technical/Environmental Documents and Agreements

Restrictions/Agreements: TRWC, USFS and CDFW have a successful history of working together. All the project partners are members of the Nevada-Placer County Weed Management Area (NPWMA) whose goal is to reduce and prevent the spread of weeds. The NPWMA maintains a Memorandum of Understanding which states that all members, “will cooperate and coordinate activities necessary to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of harmful non-native, invasive weeds in Nevada and Placer Counties.” Additionally, TRWC and USFS maintain a master agreement that includes working together on weed projects. Please see the attached agreements.

Regulatory Requirements/Permits: CDFW is filing a CEQA Notice of Exemption (NOE) with the State Clearinghouse for hand and chemical weed treatment on their land under Categorical Exemption 15304 (Minor Alterations to Land). Project activities will result in the treatment of noxious weed populations by work crews of up to fifteen people. Impacts to native species will be minimal. Special status wildlife species have been surveyed and project activities will occur in a manner or in time frames that will avoid disturbance impacts. The herbicides to be used during the project are not restricted and pose insignificant risks to non-target wildlife species. CDFW will file the NOE in the spring of 2016 and complete CEQA documentation before June 1, 2016.

The USFS completed the “Decision Memo for Noxious Weed Control Project” for the hand pulling of Noxious Weeds in Nevada, Placer, and Sierra Counties, California in January 2012. This document fulfills the NEPA requirements for the work to be completed on Forest Service system lands.

USFS accepts the responsibility of finding a lead agency to file a CEQA Notice of Exemption with the State Clearinghouse for hand treatment of weeds on their land. This filing will be based on NEPA findings and other studies. They will identify the lead agency by April 1, 2016, complete or review studies of physical attributes and cultural/archeological resources by March 15, 2016, and complete CEQA documentation before June 1, 2016.

Please see attached regulatory documentation.

No other permits are required because all work will be completed on land owned and controlled by project partners with only minor alterations to the land.

Item 6d. Organizational Capacity

TRWC is the grant lead responsible for all project management, project reports, and invoicing. TRWC staff members are Jeannette Halderman, Program Manager, and Lisa Wallace, Executive Director. Ms. Halderman is a botanist by training, having received her B.A. and M.A. in Biology from the University of California, Fullerton. She has worked as a botanist/plant ecologist and environmental consultant throughout California since 1991, and has an extensive background in all aspects of Habitat Restoration. Ms. Wallace has been the project director on numerous

restoration and protection programs. She has managed financial planning, schedules, contracts and reporting for projects totaling approximately \$13,000,000 over 14 years.

USFS is a project partner, led by Susi Urie, East Zone Botanist. USFS will complete survey work on their property, small-scale weed removal and native seed plantings. The Truckee and Sierraville Ranger Districts of the USFS keep staff who routinely hire and manage summer temporary employees to complete field work such as pulling weeds and accomplishing the preparatory work for Forest Health projects.

CDFW is a project partner, led by Joel Trumbo, Senior Environmental Scientist, Lands Program, Wildlife Branch. CDFW will complete survey work on their property, small-scale weed removal and native seed plantings. CDFW is fully staffed to manage and complete field work such as weed surveys, weed treatment projects.

All personnel are available to complete the project. Partners all have the credentials and relevant activities as part of their agencies' or organization's performance objectives or work plans. All partners have committed the capacity to meet these commitments. The partners in this application have worked with each other and with TRWC on past projects.

Item 6e. Cooperation and Community Support

This is a collaborative project between the Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

The TRWC is a stakeholder-driven watershed council and as such, outreach to the regional community on all projects is vital to its success. We have over 40 formal stakeholders who have signed a Memorandum of Understanding stating agreement and common purpose in watershed protection and restoration. This includes state and federal agencies (e.g. USFS, CDFW), non-profits (e.g., Truckee Donner Land Trust, Trout Unlimited), private landowners (Northstar Mountain Resorts, Tahoe Donner Association), Town of Truckee, counties (Placer, Nevada, Sierra), and interested citizens. See <http://www.truckeeriverwc.org/about/about-trwc> for a full list.

As a group, the stakeholders will identify a potential project. Sometimes the Watershed Council will take the lead in implementing restoration and protection projects, but often a partner will execute the project. Noxious weed prevention and control is part of the stakeholders' continuous efforts to improve the Truckee River watershed.

The partners for this project are all active members of the Nevada & Placer Weed Management Area (www.cal-ipc.org/WMA/Nevada_Placer_WMA.php). For local efforts in the Truckee River watershed, TRWC takes a strong coordinating role in the NPWMA for surveying, reporting, and funding and organizing treatment. The NPWMA partners have an established working relationship and have worked in invasive weed control in the project area over the last several years.

Please see the attached letters of support.

Item 6f. Tribal Consultation

The Washoe Tribe fully supports this project. The tribe maintains goals for the restoration of native species and natural ecological processes and the encouragement of traditional land-management practices. This specifically includes monitoring and controlling noxious weeds and invasive plant species. In order to re-establish specific plant and animal species to the watershed and protect those native and culturally significant species already known to be present in the area, the foundation of a suitable habitat needs to be established.

Our contact at the Washoe Tribe is Norman Harry, Environmental Director.

Item 6g. Long Term Management and Sustainability

USFS is committed to the management of this project in perpetuity, and CDFW is committed to controlling this project site for a minimum of ten years. Both agencies will ensure SNC monitoring of the project site for twenty-five years. Long-term management will be funded by USFS and CDFW. Both agencies have managed similar areas to protect resource values in the past.

The long-term goal is to improve forest health, water quality and habitat by preventing and reducing the spread of “A”, “B” and leading edge “C” rated noxious weeds by 80% over the next ten years. TRWC is collaborating with USFS, CDFW, and other landowners to treat the area next year and beyond. All partners have responsibility for native and invasive plant management, and are committed to continuing to treat the site with the same level of effort as we have the last three years. We will regularly evaluate our efforts and adjust weed prevention and control activities through adaptive management. We will continue to go after additional funding to meet our long-term goal. We are confident that, with landowner and partner collaboration, we can meet our ten-year goal.

The long-term management of this project is consistent with the strategic plans of the Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area, and all land managers. For example, the USFS maintains the “Truckee River Watershed Invasive Plant Species Strategic Integrated Management Plan” dated November, 2010. This document identifies musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) as the most widely distributed “A” rated noxious weed within the Truckee River watershed and the need for integrative treatments for control. Control on all sides of property lines are recommended because this noxious weed is spread by the wind dispersal of its seed. Hand pulling is effective because it is a biennial that does not spread through the roots. Planting of native seed in sites where weeds have been pulled is beneficial because it helps to establish plants with fibrous roots to hold the soil and compete with noxious weeds. Please see attached Long-Term Management Plans.

Item 6h. Performance Measures

Our performance measures are built around specific project objectives. We will track and monitor our progress using the following project metrics:

Project Objectives	Performance Measures
Verify and prioritize treatment sites within the project area through weed surveys.	Acres surveyed
Improve forest health, water quality and habitat by treating large, weed infestations.	Acres treated and estimated reduction in infestation size
Aid the recovery of native habitat by planting native grass, forb and shrub seeds on bare soils created by noxious weed treatment.	Acres planted

We already have in place protocols for surveying, mapping, data collection, analysis, and reporting. The project partners maintain detailed work logs and maps (see attached Project Site Map for example) of all previously identified noxious weed populations in the project area. Each year, crews visit the previously known and/or treated populations, document new treatment, and document the current extent of the population. This method allows the project partners to evaluate the effectiveness of past treatments and determine a treatment plan for upcoming years.

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 6c1

Restrictions / Agreements (EFN: RestAgree.pdf)

- 1 – Master Participating Agreement Between The Truckee River Watershed Council And The USDA, Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest And Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
- 2 – Memorandum of Understanding, Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area including The Truckee River Watershed Council And The California Department of Fish And Wildlife



FS Agreement No. 14-PA-11501700-013
Cooperator Agreement No. _____

MASTER
PARTICIPATING AGREEMENT
Between The
TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL
And The
USDA, FOREST SERVICE
TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST AND LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT

This MASTER PARTICIPATING AGREEMENT is hereby made and entered into by and between the Truckee River Watershed Council, hereinafter referred to as "TRWC," and the USDA, Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit hereinafter referred to as the "U.S. Forest Service," under the authority: Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act of December 12, 1975, Pub.L. 94-148, 16 U.S.C. 565a1 – a3, as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, Pub.L. 110-161, and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Pub.L. 111-11, Sec. 3001; the Wyden Amendment, Section 323(a) of the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Pub.L. 105-277, Div. A., Section 101 (e), as amended by Pub.L. 109-54, Sec. 434, and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Pub.L. 111-11, Sec. 3001; and the Cooperative Funds Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498 as amended by Pub. L. 104-127).

Background:

The U.S. Forest Service and the TRWC have partnered on multiple watershed improvement projects within the Middle Truckee River Watershed over the past 10 years. The partnership has worked through several previous agreements using a combination of grant funding acquired by the TRWC and U.S. Forest Service funds to complete the field reconnaissance, project development, project design, environmental assessment, permitting, implementation, and monitoring for multiple projects.

The TRWC and the U.S. Forest Service have also partnered on community work days and educational events such as the annual Truckee River Day event which is in its 19th year. We plan to continue to cooperate on assessing the watershed to locate watershed degradation and erosion sources, plan and design projects to correct degraded sites, implement restoration projects, monitor the results and participate community work days and watershed educational events. The TRWC and the U.S. Forest Service are currently involved in multiple sub-watershed assessments, and applying for funding for several projects and planning the next efforts.

The Middle Truckee River Watershed has been designated as a Treasured Landscape by the National Forest Foundation (NFF). This focusses fund raising from the NFF to do watershed work on NFS lands. Funding from NFF will be required to come through a third party non-profit organization such as TRWC. TRWC has been designated by NFF as one of the nonprofits available to implement the work.



For these reasons this Master Agreement is needed to organize for future Supplemental Project Agreements between the TRWC and the U.S. Forest Service.

Title: Middle Truckee River Watershed Improvement

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to document the cooperation between the parties to improve the Middle Truckee River Watershed through identifying and implementing watershed improvement assessments and projects in accordance with the following provisions and any incorporated Supplemental Project Agreement(s).

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFITS AND INTERESTS:

It is mutually beneficial to enter into this agreement to establish a framework for the development of individual Supplemental Project Agreements (SPAs) for the parties to work together on projects to accomplish their mutual goals.

The TRWC and the FS have the mutual mission and interest of maintaining and improving the health and function of the watersheds of the Truckee River. Specifically, TRWC brings stakeholders in the watershed together for the benefit of the Truckee River Watershed. TRWC is a non-profit corporation and was founded in 1996 to protect and restore the water quality and biological resources of the Truckee River watershed. The organization identifies, coordinates, funds and implements restoration projects directly related to the health, beauty, and economy of the watershed as well as organizing public outreach, education and watershed work days.

The U.S. Forest Service benefits by increasing capacity to do watershed improvement work, by expanding stakeholder and general public outreach and education, and by accomplishing watershed improvement work on NFS lands.

The TRWC benefits by being able to accomplish its mission of improving watershed health and helping watershed stakeholders accomplish their goals.

The objectives of this cooperative effort are: to improve the watershed health by identifying opportunities to improve stream and riparian zone function and stability, forest health, fish passage, aquatic habitat, and water quality.

In consideration of the above premises, the parties agree as follows:

**III. TRWC SHALL:**

- A. **LEGAL AUTHORITY.** TRWC shall have the legal authority to enter into this agreement, and the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project, which includes funds sufficient to pay the nonfederal share of project costs, when applicable.
- B. Work collaboratively with the U.S. Forest Service in efforts to improve the health and function of the Middle Truckee Watershed.
- C. Coordinate with the U.S. Forest Service to develop supplemental agreements as needed to facilitate watershed assessments, planning and implementation of watershed improvement projects, educational outreach efforts, and project monitoring.
- D. Assist with identification and acquisition of funding sources and other resources associated with watershed improvement projects of mutual interest, including participate in grant writing and grant applications.
- E. Provide grant administration, fiscal management, contract preparation and administration for projects awarded to the TRWC from external sources.
- F. Provide stakeholder coordination, public outreach, and volunteer coordination associated with the identification, planning and implementation of watershed restoration projects as specified under project specific supplemental agreements.

IV. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE SHALL:

- A. Work collaboratively with the TRWC to in efforts to improve the health and function of the Middle Truckee Watershed.
- B. Coordinate with TRWC to develop supplemental project agreements.
- C. Utilize available funding sources to complete watershed assessment work, identify watershed degradation issues, help design and plan (complete NEPA as needed) restoration projects, supervise implementation of watershed restoration projects and monitoring of projects.
- D. Provide grant administration, fiscal management, contract preparation and administration for projects awarded to the U.S. Forest Service from external sources.
- E. Supervise on the ground construction operations when needed, make sure erosion control measures are installed, and write daily reports.
- F. Provide general support to TRWC to facilitate meeting the requirements of grants, including providing accomplishment reports at desired intervals.
- G. Participate in meeting public outreach and education efforts of the TRWC.



V. IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

A. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS. Individuals listed below are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this agreement.

Principal Cooperator Contacts:

Cooperator Program Contact	Cooperator Administrative Contact
Beth Christman P.O. Box 8568 Truckee, CA 96162 Telephone: (530) 550-8760 FAX: (530) 550-8761 Email: bchristman@truckeeriverwc.org	Lisa Wallace PO Box 8568 Truckee, CA, 96162 Telephone: (530) 550-8760 FAX: (530) 550-8761 Email: lwallace@truckeeriverwc.org

Principal U.S. Forest Service Contacts:

U.S. Forest Service Program Manager Contact	U.S. Forest Service Administrative Contact
Randy Westmoreland 10811 Stockrest Springs Rd. Truckee, CA 96161 Telephone: (530) 587-3558 FAX: (530) 587-6914 Email: rwestmoreland@fs.fed.us	Robin Bryant 631 Coyote Street Nevada City, CA 95959 Telephone: (530) 478-6127 Email: rbryant01@fs.fed.us
Joey Keely 35 College Drive South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 Telephone: (530) 543-2661 Email: jkeely@fs.fed.us	

B. AVAILABILITY FOR CONSULTATION. Both parties will make themselves available at mutually agreeable times for continuing consultation to discuss the conditions covered by this agreement and agree to actions essential to fulfill its purposes.

C. SUPPLEMENTAL PROJECT AGREEMENTS (SPA). Nothing in this agreement obligates either party to offer or accept any project proposals under this agreement. Any projects added to this agreement must be by mutual consent of the parties through a specific SPA.



- D. ASSURANCE REGARDING FELONY CONVICTION OR TAX DELINQUENCY STATUS FOR CORPORATE ENTITIES. This agreement is subject to the provisions contained in the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. No. 112-74, Division E, Section 433 and 434 regarding corporate felony convictions and corporate federal tax delinquencies. Accordingly, by entering into this agreement TRWC acknowledges that it: 1) does not have a tax delinquency, meaning that it is not subject to any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, and (2) has not been convicted (or had an officer or agent acting on its behalf convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within 24 months preceding the agreement, unless a suspending and debarring official of the United States Department of Agriculture has considered suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government. If TRWC fails to comply with these provisions, the U.S. Forest Service will annul this agreement and may recover any funds TRWC has expended in violation of sections 433 and 434.
- E. NOTICES. Any communications affecting the operations covered by this agreement given by the U.S. Forest Service or TRWC are sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or transmitted electronically by e-mail or fax, as follows:
- To the U.S. Forest Service Program Manager, at the address specified in the agreement.
- To TRWC, at TRWC's address shown in the agreement or such other address designated within the agreement.
- Notices are effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.
- F. PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. This agreement in no way restricts the U.S. Forest Service or TRWC from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
- G. ENDORSEMENT. Any of TRWC's contributions made under this agreement do not by direct reference or implication convey U.S. Forest Service endorsement of TRWC's products or activities.
- H. USE OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE INSIGNIA. In order for TRWC to use the U.S. Forest Service insignia on any published media, such as a Web page, printed publication, or audiovisual production, permission must be granted from the U.S. Forest Service's Office of Communications. A written request must be submitted and approval granted in writing by the Office of Communications (Washington Office) prior to use of the insignia.



- I. **NON-FEDERAL STATUS FOR COOPERATOR PARTICIPANT LIABILITY.** TRWC agree(s) that any of their employees, volunteers, and program participants shall not be deemed to be Federal employees for any purposes including Chapter 171 of Title 28, United States Code (Federal Tort Claims Act) and Chapter 81 of Title 5, United States Code (OWCP), as TRWC hereby willingly agree(s) to assume these responsibilities.

Further, TRWC shall provide any necessary training to TRWC's employees, volunteers, and program participants to ensure that such personnel are capable of performing tasks to be completed. TRWC shall also supervise and direct the work of its employees, volunteers, and participants performing under this agreement.

- J. **MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS.** Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 22, no United States member of, or United States delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or benefits that may arise therefrom, either directly or indirectly.
- K. **NONDISCRIMINATION.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
- L. **ELIGIBLE WORKERS.** TRWC shall ensure that all employees complete the I-9 form to certify that they are eligible for lawful employment under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC 1324a). TRWC shall comply with regulations regarding certification and retention of the completed forms. These requirements also apply to any contract or SPA awarded under this agreement.
- M. **STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.**

1. Financial Reporting

TRWC shall provide complete, accurate, and current financial disclosures of the project or program in accordance with any financial reporting requirements, as set forth in the financial provisions.

2. Accounting Records



TRWC shall continuously maintain and update records identifying the source and use of funds. The records shall contain information pertaining to the agreement, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, and income.

3. Internal Control

TRWC shall maintain effective control over and accountability for all U.S. Forest Service funds, real property, and personal property assets. TRWC shall keep effective internal controls to ensure that all United States Federal funds received are separately and properly allocated to the activities described in the agreement. TRWC shall adequately safeguard all such property and shall ensure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

4. Source Documentation

TRWC shall support all accounting records with source documentation. These documentations include, but are not limited to, cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, contract and subgrant/contract documents, and so forth.

N. OVERPAYMENT. Any funds paid to TRWC in excess of the amount entitled under the terms and conditions of this agreement constitute a debt to the Federal Government. The following must also be considered as a debt or debts owed by TRWC to the U.S. Forest Service:

- Any interest or other investment income earned on advances of agreement funds; or
- Any royalties or other special classes of program income which, under the provisions of the agreement, are required to be returned;

If this debt is not paid according to the terms of the bill for collection issued for the overpayment, the U.S. Forest Service may reduce the debt by:

1. Making an administrative offset against other requests for reimbursement.
2. Withholding advance payments otherwise due to TRWC.
3. Taking other action permitted by statute (31 U.S.C. 3716 and 7 CFR, Part 3, Subpart B).

Except as otherwise provided by law, the U.S. Forest Service may charge interest on an overdue debt.



- O. AGREEMENT CLOSEOUT. TRWC shall close out the agreement within 90 days after expiration or notice of termination.

Any unobligated balance of cash advanced to TRWC must be immediately refunded to the U.S. Forest Service, including any interest earned in accordance with 7 CFR 3016.21, 7 CFR 3019.22, or other relevant law or regulation.

Within a maximum of 90 days following the date of expiration or termination of this agreement; all financial performance and related reports required by the terms of the agreement must be submitted to the U.S. Forest Service by TRWC.

If this agreement is closed out without audit, the U.S. Forest Service reserves the right to disallow and recover an appropriate amount after fully considering any recommended disallowances resulting from an audit which may be conducted later.

- P. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORTS. TRWC shall monitor the performance of the agreement activities to ensure that performance goals are being achieved.

Performance reports must contain information on the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments to the goals established for the period. Where the output of the project can be readily expressed in numbers, a computation of the cost per unit of output may be required if that information is useful.
- Reason(s) for delay if established goals were not met.
- Additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

TRWC shall submit annual performance reports to the U.S. Forest Service Program Manager. These reports are due 90 days after the reporting period. The final performance report must be submitted either with TRWC's final payment request, or separately, but not later than 90 days from the expiration date of the agreement.

- Q. RETENTION AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDS. TRWC shall retain all records pertinent to this agreement for a period of no less than 3 years from the expiration or termination date. As used in this provision, "records" includes books, documents, accounting procedures and practice, and other data, regardless of the type or format. TRWC shall provide access and the right to examine all records related to this agreement to the U.S. Forest Service Inspector General, or Comptroller General or their authorized representative.

If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the end of the 3-year period, the records must be kept until all issues are resolved, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.



Records for nonexpendable property acquired in whole or in part, with Federal funds must be retained for 3 years after its final disposition.

TRWC shall provide access to any project site(s) to the U.S. Forest Service or any of their authorized representatives. The rights of access in this section shall not be limited to the required retention period but shall last as long as the records are kept.

- R. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA). Public access to agreement records must not be limited, except when such records must be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to Freedom of Information regulations (5 U.S.C. 552).
- S. TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING. In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving," any and all text messaging by Federal employees is banned: a) while driving a Government owned vehicle (GOV) or driving a privately owned vehicle (POV) while on official Government business; or b) using any electronic equipment supplied by the Government when driving any vehicle at any time. All cooperators, their employees, volunteers, and contractors are encouraged to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging when driving company owned, leased or rented vehicles, POVs or GOVs when driving while on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.
- T. PUBLIC NOTICES. It is the U.S. Forest Service's policy to inform the public as fully as possible of its programs and activities. TRWC is/are encouraged to give public notice of the receipt of this agreement and, from time to time, to announce progress and accomplishments. Press releases or other public notices should include a statement substantially as follows:

"This project was completed in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Tahoe National Forest and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit."

TRWC may call on the U.S. Forest Service's Office of Communication for advice regarding public notices. TRWC is/are requested to provide copies of notices or announcements to the U.S. Forest Service Program Manager and to the U.S. Forest Service's Office of Communications as far in advance of release as possible.

- U. PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS. Improvements placed by TRWC on National Forest System land at the direction or with the approval of the U.S. Forest Service becomes the property of the United States. These improvements are subject to the same regulations and administration of the U.S. Forest Service as other National Forest improvements. No part of this agreement entitles TRWC to any interest in the improvements, other than the right to use them under applicable U.S. Forest Service regulations.



- V. CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS. Any contract under this agreement must be awarded following TRWC's established procurement procedures, to ensure free and open competition, and avoid any conflict of interest (or appearance of a conflict). TRWC must maintain cost and price analysis documentation for potential U.S. Forest Service review. TRWC is/are encouraged to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

Additionally, federal wage provisions (Davis-Bacon or Service Contract Act) are applicable to any contract developed and awarded under this agreement where all or part of the funding is provided with U.S. Forest Service funds. Davis-Bacon wage rates apply on all public works contracts in excess of \$2,000 and Service Contract Act wage provisions apply to service contracts in excess of \$2,500

- W. GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY. TRWC may only use U.S. Forest Service property furnished under this agreement for performing tasks assigned in this agreement. TRWC shall not modify, cannibalize, or make alterations to U.S. Forest Service property. A separate document, Form AD-107, must be completed to document the loan of U.S. Forest Service property. The U.S. Forest Service shall retain title to all U.S. Forest Service-furnished property. Title to U.S. Forest Service property must not be affected by its incorporation into or attachment to any property not owned by the U.S. Forest Service, nor must the property become a fixture or lose its identity as personal property by being attached to any real property.

Cooperator Liability for Government Property.

1. Unless otherwise provided for in the agreement, TRWC shall not be liable for loss, damage, destruction, or theft to the Government property furnished or acquired under this contract, except when any one of the following applies—
 - a. The risk is covered by insurance or TRWC is/are otherwise reimbursed (to the extent of such insurance or reimbursement).
 - b. The loss, damage, destruction, or theft is the result of willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of TRWC's managerial personnel. TRWC's managerial personnel, in this clause, means TRWC's directors, officers, managers, superintendents, or equivalent representatives who have supervision or direction of all or substantially all of TRWC's business; all or substantially all of TRWC's operation at any one plant or separate location; or a separate and complete major industrial operation.
2. TRWC shall take all reasonable actions necessary to protect the Government property from further loss, damage, destruction, or theft. TRWC shall separate the damaged and undamaged Government property, place all the affected Government property in the best possible order, and take such other action as the Property Administrator directs.
3. TRWC shall do nothing to prejudice the Government's rights to recover against third parties for any loss, damage, destruction, or theft of Government property.
4. Upon the request of the Grants & Agreements Specialist, TRWC shall, at the Government's expense, furnish to the Government all reasonable assistance and



cooperation, including the prosecution of suit and the execution of agreements of assignment in favor of the Government in obtaining recovery.

- X. U.S. FOREST SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED IN PUBLICATIONS, AUDIOVISUALS AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA. TRWC shall acknowledge U.S. Forest Service support in any publications, audiovisuals, and electronic media developed as a result of this agreement.
- Y. NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT – PRINTED, ELECTRONIC, OR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL. TRWC shall include the following statement, in full, in any printed, audiovisual material, or electronic media for public distribution developed or printed with any Federal funding.

"In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)"

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

If the material is too small to permit the full statement to be included, the material must, at minimum, include the following statement, in print size no smaller than the text:

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider."

- Z. REMEDIES FOR COMPLIANCE RELATED ISSUES. If TRWC materially fail(s) to comply with any term of the agreement, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, an assurance, or the agreement, the U.S. Forest Service may take one or more of the following actions:
1. Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the TRWC or more severe enforcement action by the U.S. Forest Service;
 2. Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance;
 3. Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current agreement for TRWC's program;
 4. Withhold further awards for the program, or
 5. Take other remedies that may be legally available, including debarment procedures under 7 CFR part 3017.



AA. TERMINATION BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT. This agreement may be terminated, in whole or part, as follows:

1. When the U.S. Forest Service and TRWC agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.
2. By 30 days written notification by TRWC to the U.S. Forest Service setting forth the reasons for termination, effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

If, in the case of a partial termination, the U.S. Forest Services determines that the remaining portion of the agreement will not accomplish the purposes for which the agreement was made, the U.S. Forest Service may terminate the agreement in its entirety.

Upon termination of an agreement, TRWC shall not incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of the agreement after the effective date, and shall cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. The U.S. Forest Service shall allow full credit to TRWC for the United States Federal share of the non-cancelable obligations properly incurred by TRWC up to the effective date of the termination. Excess funds must be refunded within 60 days after the effective date of termination.

- BB. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION – PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT. In the event of any issue of controversy under this agreement, the parties may pursue Alternate Dispute Resolution procedures to voluntarily resolve those issues. These procedures may include, but are not limited to conciliation, facilitation, mediation, and fact finding.
- CC. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION. TRWC shall immediately inform the U.S. Forest Service if they or any of their principals are presently excluded, debarred, or suspended from entering into covered transactions with the federal government according to the terms of 2 CFR Part 180. Additionally, should TRWC or any of their principals receive a transmittal letter or other official Federal notice of debarment or suspension, then they shall notify the U.S. Forest Service without undue delay. This applies whether the exclusion, debarment, or suspension is voluntary or involuntary.
- DD. TERMINATION FOR COLLECTION AGREEMENTS. Either party, in writing, may terminate this agreement in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration. The U.S. Forest Service shall not incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of this agreement after the effective date of termination and shall cancel as many obligations as possible. Full credit must be allowed for U.S. Forest Service expenses and all non-cancelable obligations properly incurred up to the effective date of termination. Excess funds must be refunded in accordance with the REFUND provision of the agreement .



- EE. MODIFICATIONS. Modifications within the scope of this agreement must be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least 60 days prior to implementation of the requested change. The U.S. Forest Service is not obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.
- FF. COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION DATE. This agreement is executed as of the date of the last signature and is effective for five years at which time it will expire.
- GG. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES. By signature below, each party certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the individual parties are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this agreement. In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the last date written below.

Lisa Wallace

5.5.14

LISA WALLACE, Executive Director
Truckee River Watershed Council

Date

Tom Quinn

5/12/14

TOM QUINN, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest

Date

Nancy Gibson

5/8/14

NANCY GIBSON, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Date

The authority and format of this agreement has been reviewed and approved for signature.

Robin Bryant

4/30/2014

ROBIN BRYANT
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

Date



Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0217. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area

This Memorandum of Understanding is made and entered into by the signatories.

I. AUTHORITY

This Memorandum of Understanding is made and entered into by:

- Nevada County Department of Agriculture
- Placer County Department of Agriculture
- California Department of Food and Agriculture
- California State Parks
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, El Dorado National Forest
- Truckee River Watershed Council
- Fire Safe Council of Nevada County
- Placer Land Trust
- Bear Yuba Land Trust
- Nevada County Resource Conservation District
- Placer County Resource Conservation District
- Caltrans
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- California Invasive Plant Council

hereinafter referred to as Principal Parties, Parties or Party, or Partner(s); and other Parties according to the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding, Section IV.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to establish the Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area (NPWMA) and define the terms and conditions under which the NPWMA will cooperate and coordinate activities necessary to prevent the introduction, establishment, and spread of harmful non-native, invasive weeds in Nevada and Placer Counties. These activities shall focus upon the exclusion, detection, eradication, and suppression of priority invasive weeds using an integrated approach. Priority invasive weeds include:

- Species listed as noxious weeds by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- Species listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory.
- Species identified on the NPWMA priority invasive plant list.

The signatory agencies and organizations will cooperate in developing coordinated work plans and seeking funds to support the activities of the NPWMA. In addition, public education on weed identification, prevention, and control will be a primary component of the NPWMA.

III. GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

The geographic scope of the NPWMA covers the entirety of Nevada County and Placer County excluding lands within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

IV. GOALS

NPWMA members recognize that invasive weed infestations occurring within the NPWMA region reduce the biological, recreational, silvicultural and economical value of natural resources and have a negative impact upon the environment by suppressing native plant species. A coordinated approach to identifying infestations, developing responses and educating the public will result in a more effective effort to reduce or eliminate invasive weed infestations. Responses to invasive weed infestations may include mechanical, biological, chemical and/or cultural control methods that could minimize further invasive weed infestations. Accomplishing the above goals will require the following:

1. EDUCATION: Increase public and staff awareness of invasive weeds.
2. EXCLUSION: Exclude invasive weeds from the NPWMA region.
3. PREVENTION: Prevent the establishment of new invasive weed infestations and spread of existing invasive weed infestations.
4. CONTROL: Promote the effective management or eradication of designated weeds.
5. INFORMATION EXCHANGE: Share technical information regarding control methods, locations, new infestations, project success amongst parties and with other weed management areas.
6. COOPERATION: Facilitate development of cooperative agreements for weed management areas which include opportunities for shared funding sources, resources, materials, personnel including volunteers, expertise, equipment, etc.

V. UNDERSTANDING

Now, therefore, in consideration of the above premises, and within each Party's budget and staffing limitations, it is mutually agreed upon and understood by and among the parties to the MOU that:

1. Partners will meet as needed for the purpose of developing, documenting, implementing, and updating a coordinated plan to detect, map, and control

harmful non-native invasive weed infestations in the NPWMA region using the methods of integrated weed management.

2. Partners will participate in the implementation of the coordinated plan by developing and implementing an annual work plan.
3. Insofar as it is compatible with each Party's primary mission and statutory responsibilities, all parties shall use their best efforts to secure the funding needed to carry out the coordinated plan and annual work plan. Each project that requires specific funding to be implemented shall be the subject of a separate project-specific agreement between the Parties responsible for its funding and implementation.
4. Partners will provide data and information on the distribution of weeds and methods of control for sharing with all Partners through a centralized database.
5. This MOU may be extended or amended as necessary by mutual consent of the Parties by execution of a written amendment signed and dated by all Parties. This MOU will be reviewed every five (5) years and extended if necessary.
6. Any Party may terminate its participation in this MOU by providing 60-day written notice to all other Parties.
7. This MOU in no way restricts the involved Parties from participating in similar understandings and/or activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
8. This MOU shall be effective upon execution of a Signature Page by a minimum of two (2) Parties and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2020, or until terminated by the Principal Parties.
9. Additional participants, including interested property owners, property managers, special districts, non-profit entities and members of the public may become part of the NPWMA by execution of a Signature Page, subject to ratification by a majority of the existing participants.
10. The principal contacts for this instrument are: Ed King, Placer County Agriculture Department, 11477 E Ave, Auburn, CA, 95603; Preston Neufeld, Nevada County Agriculture Department, 255 S. Auburn St., Grass Valley, CA, 95945.
11. **NON-FUND OBLIGATING DOCUMENT:** Nothing in this MOU shall obligate either the U.S. Department of Agriculture or other signatories to this MOU to obligate or transfer any funds. Specific work projects or activities that involve the transfer of funds, services, or property among the various agencies and offices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other signatories to this MOU will require execution of separate agreements and be contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds. Such activities must be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOU does not provide such authority. Negotiation, execution, and administration of each such agreement must comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.
12. To the extent allowed under Federal Tort Claims Law, each Party shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each of the other Parties, their officers, employees

and agents from any and all liability, loss, expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees) or claims for injury or damages arising out of the performance of this MOU but only in proportion to and to the extent of such liability, loss, expense, attorneys' fees, or claims for injury or damages are caused by or result from the negligent or intentional acts or omissions by the indemnifying Parties.

13. This MOU may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.
14. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA). Any information furnished to the U.S. Department of Agriculture under this instrument is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).
15. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTIES. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and other signatories to this MOU and their respective agencies and office will handle their own activities and utilize their own resources, including the expenditure of their own funds, in pursuing these objectives. Each party will carry out its separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner.
16. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY. This MOU is not intended to, and does not create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other parties or person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this MOU on the attached Signature Page as of the date when the second Party has signed the Signature Page.

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 6c2

Regulatory Requirements / Permits (EFN: RegPermit.pdf)

- 1 – CEQA/NEPA Compliance Form
- 2 – USFS letter regarding CEQA documentation
- 3 – CDFW letter regarding CEQA documentation

Appendix F - CEQA/NEPA Compliance Form

(California Environmental Quality Act & National Environmental Policy Act)

Instructions: All applicants must complete the CEQA compliance section. Check the box that describes the CEQA status of the proposed project. You must also complete the documentation component and submit any surveys, and/or reports that support the checked CEQA status.

If NEPA is applicable to your project, you must complete the NEPA section in addition to the CEQA section. Check the box that describes the NEPA status of the proposed project. Submit any surveys, and/or reports that support the NEPA status. For both CEQA and NEPA, submittal of permits is only necessary if they contain conditions providing information regarding potential environmental impacts.

NOTE: Effective July 1, 2015, AB52 compliance is required.

CEQA STATUS

(All applicants must complete this section)

Check the box that corresponds with the CEQA compliance for your project. The proposed action is either Categorical Exempt from CEQA, requires a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report per CEQA.

Categorical Exemption or Statutory Exemption

If a project is exempt from CEQA, all applicants, including public agencies that provide a filed Notice of Exemption, are required to provide a clear and comprehensive description of the physical attributes of the project site, including potential and known special-status species and habitat, in order for the SNC to make a determination that the project is exempt. A particular project that ordinarily would fall under a specific category of exemption may require further CEQA review due to individual circumstances, i.e., it is within a sensitive location, has a cumulative impact, has a significant effect on the environment, is within a scenic highway, impacts an historical resource, or is on a hazardous waste site. Potential cultural/archaeological resources must be noted, but do not need to be specifically listed or mapped at the time of application submittal. Backup data informing the exemption decision, such as biological surveys, Cultural Information Center requests, research papers, etc. should accompany the full application. Applicants anticipating the SNC to file an exemption should conduct the appropriate surveys and submit an information request to an office of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

1. Describe how your project complies with the requirements for claiming a Categorical or Statutory Exemption per CEQA:

2. If your organization is a state or local governmental agency, submit a signed, approved Notice of Exemption (NOE) documenting the use of the Categorical Exemption or Statutory Exemption, along with any permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this CEQA status. The Notice of Exemption must bear a date stamp to show that it has been filed with the State Clearinghouse and/or County Clerk, as required by CEQA.
3. If your organization is a nonprofit, there is no other California public agency having discretionary authority over your project, and you would like the SNC to prepare a NOE for your project, let us know that and list any permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support the CEQA status. All supplementary documentation must be provided to the SNC before the NOE can be prepared.

-
- Negative Declaration OR**
 Mitigated Negative Declaration

If a project requires a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration, then applicants must work with a qualified public agency, i.e., one that has discretionary authority over project approval or permitting, to complete the CEQA process.

1. Describe how your project complies with the requirements for the use of a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration per CEQA:

2. Submit the approved Initial Study and Negative Declaration/Mitigated Negative Declaration along with any Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plans, permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this CEQA status. The IS/ND/MND must be accompanied by a signed, approved Notice of Determination, which must bear a date stamp to show that it has been filed with the State Clearinghouse and/or County Clerk, as required by CEQA.

Environmental Impact Report

If a project requires an Environmental Impact Report, then applicants must work with a qualified public agency, i.e., one that has discretionary authority over project approval or permitting, to complete the CEQA process.

1. Describe how your project complies with the requirements for the use of an Environmental Impact Report per CEQA:

2. Submit the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report along with any Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plans, permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this CEQA status. The EIR documentation must be accompanied by a signed, approved Notice of Determination, which must bear a date stamp to show that it has been filed with the State Clearinghouse and/or County Clerk, as required by CEQA.

NEPA STATUS

Check the box that corresponds with the NEPA compliance for your project.

Categorical Exclusion

Submit the signed, approved Decision Memo and Categorical Exclusion, as well as documentation to support the Categorical Exclusion, including any permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this NEPA status.

Environmental Assessment & Finding of No Significant Impact

Submit the signed, approved Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact along with any permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this NEPA status.

Environmental Impact Statement

Submit the Draft and approved, Final Environmental Impact Statement, along with the Record of Decision and any permits, surveys, and/or reports that have been completed to support this NEPA status.



File Code: 2080
Date: February 29th, 2016

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
11521 Blocker Drive, Suite 205
Auburn, CA 95603

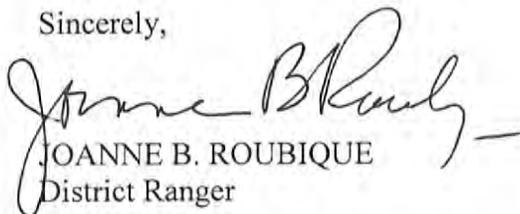
Dear Sierra Nevada Conservancy Board,

The Truckee River Watershed Council, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, is submitting this grant application to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy Watershed Improvement Program Proposition 1 Funding. The project "Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management" (SNC Reference #876) will survey, treat, and plant native seeds in the Boca-Stampede area.

USFS accepts responsibility of finding the appropriate lead agency to file a CEQA Notice of Exemption with the State Clearinghouse for treatment of weeds on our land. Weed treatment on our land will be exclusively hand removal. Therefore, we anticipate filing for a Categorical Exemption or Negative Declaration.

We will identify the lead agency by April 1st, 2016, complete or review studies of physical attributes and cultural/archaeological resources by March 15th, 2016, and complete CEQA documentation before June 1, 2016.

Sincerely,


JOANNE B. ROUBIQUE
District Ranger

Cc: Susan Urie
Michele Prestowitz, TRWC





State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Wildlife Branch, Lands Program
1812 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95811
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



February 29, 2016

Ms. Michele Prestowitz
Program Manager
Truckee River Watershed Council
10418 Donner Pass Road
Truckee, CA 96161

Dear Ms Prestowitz

This letter is in response to your request for confirmation of two items related to your application for grant funding from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) for your project "Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management". Our department fully supports the above-mentioned project (SNC Reference #876) to survey, treat noxious weeds, and plant native seeds in the project area. Further, our department looks forward to our partnership with the Truckee River Watershed Council and the U.S. Forest Service in implementing the project.

This letter confirms our fee title ownership to the various properties that comprise the Truckee River Wildlife Area in Nevada County and Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area in Sierra County. Site control for these properties by our department is anticipated for the next ten years. Further, assuming continued control of these properties by our department, permission for any monitoring by the SNC for the above-named project is granted for the next 25 years.

With regards to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for this project, our department intends to file a Notice of Exemption (NOE) with the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) using a Categorical Exemption pursuant to California Code of Regulations § 15304 (Minor Alterations to Land). It is anticipated that the NOE will be filed with OPR in the spring of 2016.

Further questions related to these issues can be directed to me at (916) 445-8544 or via email joel.trumbo@wildlife.ca.gov. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Joel Trumbo
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program, Wildlife Branch
Sacramento, CA

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 6e

Letters of Support (EFN: LOS.pdf)

- 1 – USFS, please see Master Participating Agreement
Between TRWC and USFS
- 2 – CDFW
- 3 – Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
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Sincerely,

Joel Trumbo
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program, Wildlife Branch
Sacramento, CA

February 25, 2016

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
11521 Blocker Drive, Suite 205
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management

I am writing to express support for the joint Truckee River Watershed Council, U.S. Forest Service, and Department of Fish and Wildlife proposal to control “A” and “B” rated noxious weeds in the Truckee River Watershed. Their combined efforts to detect and control these invasive species are critical to reduce fire threats, and to protect native plant communities, restoration and ecologically sensitive areas, and municipal water supplies.

The Placer County Agriculture Department is a partner in the Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area and the Lake Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group. As the chair of each of those organizations I work closely with professional staff from the Truckee River Watershed Council, U.S. Forest Service, and Department of Fish and Wildlife on noxious weed eradication within the Truckee-Tahoe region. Our cooperative efforts across multiple management and ownership jurisdictions have been successful in controlling noxious weeds at a landscape scale.

Ongoing support from the Conservancy will ensure that this type of well-established and productive cooperation will continue to improve watershed health in the region. Funding this proposal is a cost-effective and prudent action to fulfill our common goal of limiting the impacts of noxious weeds on forest lands, including devastating wildfire and subsequent impacts to water resources.

Sincerely,



Ed King
Placer County Deputy Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 6g

Long-Term Management Plan (EFN: LTMP.pdf)

1 – Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area MOU

1 – USFS Truckee River Watershed Invasive Plant Species
Strategic Integrated Management Plan



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area

This Memorandum of Understanding is made and entered into by the signatories.

I. AUTHORITY

This Memorandum of Understanding is made and entered into by:

- Nevada County Department of Agriculture
- Placer County Department of Agriculture
- California Department of Food and Agriculture
- California State Parks
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, El Dorado National Forest
- Truckee River Watershed Council
- Fire Safe Council of Nevada County
- Placer Land Trust
- Bear Yuba Land Trust
- Nevada County Resource Conservation District
- Placer County Resource Conservation District
- Caltrans
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- California Invasive Plant Council

hereinafter referred to as Principal Parties, Parties or Party, or Partner(s); and other Parties according to the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding, Section IV.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to establish the Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area (NPWMA) and define the terms and conditions under which the NPWMA will cooperate and coordinate activities necessary to prevent the introduction, establishment, and spread of harmful non-native, invasive weeds in Nevada and Placer Counties. These activities shall focus upon the exclusion, detection, eradication, and suppression of priority invasive weeds using an integrated approach. Priority invasive weeds include:

- Species listed as noxious weeds by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- Species listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory.
- Species identified on the NPWMA priority invasive plant list.

The signatory agencies and organizations will cooperate in developing coordinated work plans and seeking funds to support the activities of the NPWMA. In addition, public education on weed identification, prevention, and control will be a primary component of the NPWMA.

III. GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

The geographic scope of the NPWMA covers the entirety of Nevada County and Placer County excluding lands within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

IV. GOALS

NPWMA members recognize that invasive weed infestations occurring within the NPWMA region reduce the biological, recreational, silvicultural and economical value of natural resources and have a negative impact upon the environment by suppressing native plant species. A coordinated approach to identifying infestations, developing responses and educating the public will result in a more effective effort to reduce or eliminate invasive weed infestations. Responses to invasive weed infestations may include mechanical, biological, chemical and/or cultural control methods that could minimize further invasive weed infestations. Accomplishing the above goals will require the following:

1. EDUCATION: Increase public and staff awareness of invasive weeds.
2. EXCLUSION: Exclude invasive weeds from the NPWMA region.
3. PREVENTION: Prevent the establishment of new invasive weed infestations and spread of existing invasive weed infestations.
4. CONTROL: Promote the effective management or eradication of designated weeds.
5. INFORMATION EXCHANGE: Share technical information regarding control methods, locations, new infestations, project success amongst parties and with other weed management areas.
6. COOPERATION: Facilitate development of cooperative agreements for weed management areas which include opportunities for shared funding sources, resources, materials, personnel including volunteers, expertise, equipment, etc.

V. UNDERSTANDING

Now, therefore, in consideration of the above premises, and within each Party's budget and staffing limitations, it is mutually agreed upon and understood by and among the parties to the MOU that:

1. Partners will meet as needed for the purpose of developing, documenting, implementing, and updating a coordinated plan to detect, map, and control

harmful non-native invasive weed infestations in the NPWMA region using the methods of integrated weed management.

2. Partners will participate in the implementation of the coordinated plan by developing and implementing an annual work plan.
3. Insofar as it is compatible with each Party's primary mission and statutory responsibilities, all parties shall use their best efforts to secure the funding needed to carry out the coordinated plan and annual work plan. Each project that requires specific funding to be implemented shall be the subject of a separate project-specific agreement between the Parties responsible for its funding and implementation.
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6. Any Party may terminate its participation in this MOU by providing 60-day written notice to all other Parties.
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8. This MOU shall be effective upon execution of a Signature Page by a minimum of two (2) Parties and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2020, or until terminated by the Principal Parties.
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10. The principal contacts for this instrument are: Ed King, Placer County Agriculture Department, 11477 E Ave, Auburn, CA, 95603; Preston Neufeld, Nevada County Agriculture Department, 255 S. Auburn St., Grass Valley, CA, 95945.
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12. To the extent allowed under Federal Tort Claims Law, each Party shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each of the other Parties, their officers, employees

and agents from any and all liability, loss, expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees) or claims for injury or damages arising out of the performance of this MOU but only in proportion to and to the extent of such liability, loss, expense, attorneys' fees, or claims for injury or damages are caused by or result from the negligent or intentional acts or omissions by the indemnifying Parties.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this MOU on the attached Signature Page as of the date when the second Party has signed the Signature Page.



Memorandum of Understanding Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area

SIGNATURE PAGE

Name of party

hereby agrees to be part of the Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area and agrees to comply with, and be bound by, the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding – Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

The Party hereto has executed this MOU as of the date written below.

Signature *Lisa Wallace* Date *1/20/16*

Printed Name *Lisa Wallace*

Title *Executive Director*

Address *PO Box 8568,*

City/State/Zip *Truckee, CA 96162*

Phone *530-550-8760*

Please sign and date this page, make a copy for your files, and return to:

Ed King
Nevada-Placer Weed Management Area
Placer County Department of Agriculture
11477 E Ave
Auburn, CA 95603
eking@placer.ca.gov

Truckee River Watershed
Invasive Plant Species
Strategic Integrated Management Plan
East Zone of the Tahoe National Forest

November 4, 2010

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

II. TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AREA

III. CURRENT MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- A. Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2080 - Noxious Weed Management**
- B. Executive Order 13112**
- C. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) standard and guidelines (S&Gs)**
- D. California State Noxious Weed Laws**

IV. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR INVASIVE PLANTS

- A. Prevention practices for Projects and/or Maintenance Programs**
- B. Educational Invasive Plant Species Prevention Practices**
- C. Aquatic Prevention Practices in the Truckee River Watershed**
- D. Fire Management Prevention Practices**
- E. Grazing Management Prevention Practices**

V. CONTROL AND ERADICATION

- A. Physical/Mechanical**
- B. Chemical Cultural / Land Use**
- C. Biological**

VI. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF THE TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED

- A. Inventory, Mapping, and Monitoring**
- B. Invasive Species Distribution and Specific Control Methods**
 - 1. Musk thistle**
 - 2. Spotted Knapweed and Diffuse Knapweed**
 - 3. Dalmatian Toadflax**
 - 4. Tall whitetop**
 - 5. Canada Thistle**
 - 6. Eurasian Watermilfoil**

VII. INTEGRATED STRATEGY

- A. “A” and “B” Rated Invasive Plant Species**
- B. “C” Rated Invasive Plant Species**

Appendices

Appendix A – References

Appendix B – Table 1- Invasive Species Weed Treatment Comparisons

Appendix C- Information on Herbicides

I. INTRODUCTION

The continued and increasing spread of invasive species causes severe ecological and economic problems, and poses significant risk for the future (National Governors Association, 2008). Economic and environmental harm to our ecosystems affects all of the multiple uses of public land provided through the Forest Service. A common operating approach to the management of invasive species is to focus on specific sites owned /managed by a specific agency and/or individual. Weed infestations are treated, but eradication treatments frequently stop at different ownership boundaries. However, effective strategies for long-term management of noxious weeds must include a broad-scale approach to weed management; i.e. a cooperative approach.

The focus of cooperative weed management is to find solutions to noxious weed problems across a landscape, rather than strictly focusing on treatments within specific land ownerships. A cooperative weed management effort places specific weed species and treatment sites in context with the geographic distribution of the noxious weeds and considers susceptible habitats and feasibility of management.

The Truckee River Watershed Weed Management Strategy (TRWWMS) is a cooperative noxious weed management effort between the Tahoe National Forest, the Nevada Placer Weed Management Area (NPWMA) group, the California Department of Fish and Game, the Truckee and Lake Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Groups, the Plumas Sierra Weed Management Group, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Army Corp of Engineers. The TRWWMS is composed of all relevant and interested agencies, organizations, landowners and other groups throughout the Truckee River Watershed. Most relevant and interested agencies, organizations, landowners, and other groups are also members of the NPWMA and have signed a cooperative agreement, referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which formally recognizes the organization and intent of the group. Small parcel landowners are typically less aware of the problems associated with invasive species but can be contacted by their County.

Another group has been formed locally to address aquatic invasive species that are threatening or moving into the Truckee River Watershed. The Truckee Regional Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program (TRAISPP) performs voluntary watercraft inspections and boater education at the public launch ramps at Boca, Stampede and Prosser Reservoirs as well as at Donner Lake to help avoid infestations of aquatic invasive species. TRAISPP is a one year pilot program created by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District through a grant from the Truckee River Fund. See Practice 22 below.

This strategy is a landscape approach for prevention control and eradication that focuses on terrestrial invasive plant species. It prioritizes treatment of the noxious weeds known to occur within the Truckee River watershed and identifies the coordinated efforts between agencies and land owners within this watershed. Currently musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) and spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) are considered the highest priority weeds within the Truckee River watershed. However, other high priority weed species are also included since this watershed is located within a landscape that is

likely to be subject to the introduction of new weed species due its geographic location and the high level of commerce along Interstate 80, etc.

This strategy is intended to bring together those responsible for weed management within the Truckee River watershed to develop common management objectives, set realistic management priorities, facilitate effective treatment, and coordinate efforts along logical geographic boundaries with similar land types, use patterns and problem species. This strategy is not a decision document. The basic strategy encompasses the four program elements outlined in the National Strategy and implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management which are prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and management and rehabilitation and restoration (USDA 2004). Actions proposed on National Forest System lands that are presented in this strategy will go through the public review process and NEPA analysis.

II. TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AREA

The area covered under this strategy includes the Truckee River watershed in California, east to approximately the California State Line west of the city of Reno. It extends north to include the eastern portion of the Sierraville Ranger District that encompasses the upper portion of the Feather River Watershed. Maps 1 and 2 show the extent of the musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) infestation that has been plaguing the eastern portion of the Truckee River Watershed since it was introduced after the Highway Fire in 1978.

The Nevada County Map shows the extent of musk thistle in the eastern portion of Nevada County. The Sierra County Map shows the extent of musk thistle in the eastern portion of Sierra County. The green stars indicate known locations that have been brought down to zero musk thistle present. The brown dots represent those sites that have been treated by hand by Forest Service crews. The population size is representative of the number of musk thistle treated. The larger dot represents a larger known occurrence. Places where multiple brown dots occur indicate that hand pulling has occurred in these sites multiple years in a row. Data plotted has been limited to the past 3 years to simplify the map to show the current circumstances. The blue dots show those sites that were mapped by the Great Basin Institute in 2008. Many of these sites are currently being treated by Nevada County and the California Department of Fish and Game.

III. CURRENT MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The area identified as the TRWWMS contains lands owned and managed by several agencies and individuals. Refer to the following description of current management by agency:

USDA Forest Service: State and Federal laws, Forest Service direction, and other regulatory direction that is relevant to the management and prevention of noxious weeds on National Forest System lands include:

1. Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2080 - Noxious Weed Management includes a policy statement calling for a risk assessment for noxious weeds to be completed for every project. Specifically, the manual states: 2081.03 – Policy: When any ground disturbing action or activity is proposed, determine the risk of introducing or spreading noxious weeds associated with the proposed action. For projects having moderate to high risk of introducing or spreading noxious weeds, the project decision document must identify noxious weed control measures that must be undertaken during project implementation. Use contract and permit clauses to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds by contractors and permittees. For example, where determined to be appropriate, use clauses requiring contractors or permittees to clean their equipment prior to entering NFS lands. *2081.2 - Prevention and Control Measures*: Determine the factors that favor the establishment and spread of noxious weeds and design management practices or prescriptions to reduce the risk of infestation or spread of noxious weeds. Where funds and other resources do not permit undertaking all desired measures, address and schedule noxious weed prevention and control in the following order:
 - First Priority: Prevent the introduction of new invaders,
 - Second Priority: Conduct early treatment of new infestations, and
 - Third Priority: Contain and control established infestations.
2. **Executive Order 13112** of February 3, 1999 directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, detect and respond rapidly to and control such species, not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.
3. **Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) standard and guidelines (S&Gs)**: The SNFPA (2004) lists 14 S&Gs for management of noxious weeds. In summary, the S&Gs applicable to this project direct the Forest to conduct a noxious weed risk assessment that includes weed risk, prevention, and treatment in this DEIS (NEPA document).
4. **California State Noxious Weed Laws**: The Nevada, Placer and Sierra County Agricultural Commissioner follow the laws of the State. The following is a digest of the most important laws affecting noxious weeds in California. For the most part, they are derived from the laws for pests in general. The laws are found in the California Food and Agriculture Code. One link to the complete code is <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov>

403. The department shall prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds.

461. The department may conduct surveys or investigations of any nursery, orchard, vineyard, agricultural commodity, agricultural appliance, farm, or other premises within the state liable to be infested or infected with any pest as defined in Section 5006 or disease, including any infectious, transmissible, and contagious diseases of livestock and poultry, for the purpose of detecting the presence of, or determining the status of, the pest or disease. The director and the county agricultural commissioner shall consult concerning these surveys or investigations and in the conduct or implementation of any control or eradication activity when the provisions of this code provide joint responsibilities in connection with the pest or disease.

5004. "Noxious weed" means any species of plant that is, or is liable to be, troublesome, aggressive, intrusive, detrimental, or destructive to agriculture, silviculture, or important native species, and difficult to control or eradicate, which the director, by regulation, designates to be a noxious weed. In determining whether or not a species shall be designated a noxious weed for the purposes of protecting silviculture or important native plant species, the director shall not make that designation if the designation will be detrimental to agriculture.

5021. Unless otherwise provided, any treatment which may be required pursuant to this division is at the risk and at the expense of the owner or person in charge or in possession of the property which is treated at the time of treatment.

5023. The commissioner, whenever necessary, may enter and make an inspection of any premises, plant, conveyance, or thing in his jurisdiction.

5024. (a) The secretary or the commissioner shall, during the maintenance of any quarantine established by the secretary pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 5301) of Chapter 5, inspect any plant or thing that is, or is liable to be, infested or infected by, or which might act as a carrier of, any pest. The person who conducts the inspection shall not permit any of those plants or things to pass over the quarantine line during the quarantine, except pursuant to a certificate of inspection and release that is signed by that person.

5026. (a) The director may overrule a local agency's ordinance or regulation where that ordinance or regulation would prevent or inhibit an eradication effort. The director may act under this section only when the Governor has declared a state of emergency relating to the eradication effort and the effect of the local ordinance or regulation will be to threaten agriculture on a statewide basis, to materially interfere with the ability of the director or the commissioner to eradicate a pest, or where the pest is of such a nature that it could rapidly spread to other areas beyond the boundaries of the local agency.

5027. Unless otherwise expressly provided, a violation of any provision of this division is a misdemeanor.

5301. The director may establish, maintain, and enforce such quarantine regulations as he deems necessary to protect the agricultural industry of this state from pests. The regulations may establish a quarantine at the boundaries of this state or elsewhere within the state.

5302. The director may make and enforce such regulations as he deems necessary to prevent any plant or thing which is, or is liable to be, infested or infected by, or which might act as a carrier of, any pest, from passing over any quarantine line which is established and proclaimed pursuant to this division.

5306. (a) It is unlawful for any person to refuse to comply with any quarantine regulation which is established by the director pursuant to this division. (b) It is unlawful for any person to possess, propagate, plant, process, sell, or take any other action with regard to a plant or thing subject to a quarantine which has been imported or moved in violation of the quarantine. (c) Notwithstanding Section 5309, any violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

5309. Any violation of this chapter by any person, or an agent of any person, is an infraction, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first offense. For a second or subsequent offense within three years of a prior conviction of a violation of this chapter, the violation is punishable as a misdemeanor.

5310. (a) In addition to any other penalties prescribed in this division, any person who violates this division or any regulation adopted pursuant to this division is liable civilly in an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation. 5321. If the director receives information of the existence of any pest which is not generally distributed within this state, he shall thoroughly investigate the existence and probability of its spread, and the feasibility of its control or eradication.

5322. The director may establish, maintain, and enforce quarantine, eradication, and such other regulations as are in his or her opinion necessary to circumscribe and exterminate or prevent the spread of any pest which is described in Section 5321.

5323. This division and the regulations which are established pursuant to this division are of a statewide interest and concern and are intended to occupy the field. No local jurisdiction shall adopt ordinances, laws, or regulations which prevent, hinder, or delay the effect or application of this division or regulations established pursuant to this division.

5401. Any premises, plants, conveyances or things which are infected or infested with any pest, or premises where any pest is found, are a public nuisance, and shall be prosecuted as such in all actions and proceedings. All remedies which are given by law for the prevention and abatement of a nuisance apply to such a public nuisance.

5402. It is unlawful for any person to maintain such a public nuisance. The remedies which are provided by this article are in addition to any other remedy by way of abatement which is provided in this division.

5403. If, after service of notice pursuant to this chapter a public nuisance is not abated within the time which is specified in the notice, the commissioner shall abate the nuisance by eradicating, controlling, or destroying the pest.

5404. (a) If, after service of the notice pursuant to this chapter, the commissioner determines that the nuisance constitutes an immediate hazard to adjoining or nearby property, and that great or irreparable injury would result from delay until expiration of the time required by law for constructive notice, he or she may forthwith abate the nuisance by eradicating, controlling, or destroying the pest.

5421. If the commissioner finds, after inspection, that any premises, plant, conveyance, or thing in his jurisdiction is infected or infested with any pest, he may in writing notify the record owner or person in charge or possession of the premises, plant, conveyance, or thing, that it is infected or infested with a pest. He may, to his satisfaction, require the person to eradicate, destroy, or control, the pest within the time which is specified in the notice.

5430. ...the amount which is incurred or expended by the county in the abatement is a lien on the land against which the expense is chargeable.

5432. If a copy of the notice to abate a public nuisance, as described in Section 5401, is recorded and a copy is served upon or mailed to the holder of any encumbrance of record pursuant to this article, the lien is superior to all encumbrances, existing and future, except liens for taxes and assessments.

5434. Except as provided in Article 3 (commencing with Section 5461) of this chapter, the district attorney of the county which makes payment of the abatement expense shall, within 120 days after the notice which is required by Section 5431 is recorded, commence in the name and for the benefit of such county, an action to foreclose the lien.

5761. The regulations which are adopted pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 5321) of Chapter 5, Part 1 of this division may proclaim any portion of the state to be an eradication area with respect to the pest, prescribe the boundaries of such area, and name the pest and the hosts of the pest which are known to exist within the area, together with the means or methods which are to be used in the eradication or control of such pest.

5762. Any pest with respect to which an eradication area has been proclaimed, and any stages of the pest, its hosts and carriers, and any premises, plants, and things infested or infected or exposed to infestation or infection with such pest or its hosts or carriers, within such area, are public nuisances, which are subject to all laws and remedies which relate to the prevention and abatement of public nuisances.

5763. The director, or the commissioner acting under the supervision and direction of the director, in a summary manner, may disinfect or take such other action, including removal or destruction, with reference to any such public nuisance, which he thinks is necessary.

7201. The director, after investigation and practical survey, may consult with other state and federal agencies having responsibility for forest management and protection of native

species and, by proclamation, declare an area within this state to be practically free from any noxious weed, as defined in Section 5004, which is named in the proclamation.

7206. It is unlawful for any person to sell, distribute, or transport into, or within, any weed-free area any seed of any noxious weed of which the area has been declared to be practically free.

7207. It is unlawful for any person that owns or possesses any land within any weed-free area to knowingly permit any noxious weed of which the area has been declared to be practically free, to mature upon his land and disseminate its seed or to propagate itself by other means upon such land, or on the land of another.

7501. It is unlawful for any person to disseminate the seed of any pest within this state.

7502. The enforcement of this chapter is under the supervision of the director. He shall make such regulations as he may deem necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter.

IV. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

In response to national direction and regional needs, Region 5 that encompasses California has developed a *Noxious Weed Management and Action Plan*. **Tiered to the national strategy, the Regional strategy emphasizes the actions necessary to: promote the overall management of noxious weeds; to prevent the spread of weeds; control existing standards**

The Nevada Placer Weed Management Area (NPWMA) Group has been working together using many practices that help to coordinate our efforts by incorporating many of the following practices into our day to day land management activities. These practices have been grouped into categories such as prevention and education, project management, fire management, tracking infestations and monitoring the spread of exotic invasive plant species and monitoring the effects of our management and control treatments on these species. Most importantly as a group we share goals and coordinate our efforts to insure that our limited resources are maximized.

Prevention measures are practices that reduce the potential for the introduction, establishment and spread of weeds. Prevention is the most cost effective and successful way to manage noxious weeds and is considered a high priority within this weed strategy. The following land management activities (site-disturbing and maintenance) many of which have been put into practice by the Tahoe NF and others such as the Modoc NF 2005 are considered important program areas for implementation of prevention methods:

- Timber management
- Road and railroad construction/reconstruction and maintenance
- Construction and use of sand and gravel extraction sites
- Range management activities

- Recreational activities (including construction and maintenance of recreational sites, and areas of concentrated use such as campsites, trailheads and trails, and off-road vehicle use)
- Wildlife management and enhancement projects
- Fire suppression and rehabilitation

A. Prevention practices for Projects and/or Maintenance Programs:

Practice 1: Incorporate weed prevention and control into project layout, design, alternative evaluation, and project decisions. Assess the risk of weed introduction and spread during environmental analysis for the effects of implementing the project and/or maintenance program. Identify prevention practices to reduce and/or eliminate weed introduction and/or spread from existing weed infestations. This reported in the “Weed Risk Assessment” that is usually written by the botanist assigned to the project.

Practice 2: To prevent weed spread from existing weed infestations, before ground-disturbing activities begin, survey the project area and access routes for weeds. Prioritize weed infestations for treatment to control and/or eliminate existing weed infestations in project areas and along access routes. Control and/or elimination of weed infestations can take several years. This information is also included in the "Weed Risk Assessment

Practice 3: After completing “Practice 2” above, when the project and/or maintenance must be completed prior to weed eradication and/or control, begin project implementation and/or maintenance operations in uninfested areas before operating in weed-infested areas.

Practice 4: Within the project area locate and use weed-free areas as staging areas. Avoid all types of vehicle and/or equipment use within areas infested with noxious weeds.

Practice 5: Determine the need for, and when appropriate, identify sites where vehicles and/or equipment can be cleaned. Clean equipment that operates off roads before it is used on National Forest System lands. Weed washing sites should be identified early in the planning process and the effects of using the area to wash vehicles and/or equipment considered during the environmental analysis. This practice does not apply to vehicles that remain on existing roads. Seeds and plant parts need to be collected when practical and incinerated. Remove mud, dirt, and plant parts from project equipment before moving it into a project area.

Practice 6: Clean all equipment, before leaving the project site, if operating in areas infested with weeds. Determine the need for, and when appropriate, identify sites where equipment can be cleaned. Seeds and plant parts need to be collected when practical and incinerated.

Practice 7: Direct workers to inspect, remove, and properly dispose of weed seed and plant parts found on their clothing and equipment.

Practice 8: Evaluate whether the weed treatment area needs to be closed to all vehicle traffic to reduce the risk of weed spread and to encourage the growth of desired vegetation.

Practice 9: Whenever possible, use only weed free gravel and fill in project areas. Inspect local gravel and fill areas and work with the managers to treat any weed infestations found. This prevention practice reduces the risk that noxious weeds will be moved into project areas via sand, gravel, borrow, and fill material.

Practice 10: When plant materials are needed for erosion control, require the use of certified weed free material. This includes seed mixes, straw, mulch and other plant materials.

Practice 11: Retain native vegetation within project sites to the maximum extent possible consistent with project objectives. Retain shade and minimize exposed soil areas to suppress weeds and prevent invasive plant establishment and growth.

Practice 12: To prevent weed germination and establishment, avoid creating bare soil conditions adjacent to weed infestations, roadways and other disturbed areas.

Practice 13: Re-establish native vegetation. Native plant reestablishment may include use of certified weed free topsoil/seed/mulch. Whenever possible collect seed from the project area or adjacent areas that are weed free and where the plant species match the site to be restored.

B. Educational Invasive Plant Species Prevention Practices:

Practice 14: Outreach to the public through various media by publishing articles in the local newspapers and homeowner association newsletters. -

Practice 15: Partner with other organizations such as the Truckee River Invasive Species Investigators (TRIPI) and the Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC) to outreach and educate the public through websites, invasive species publications and speaker series.

Practice 16: Display information and distribute educational invasive species information at events such as Earth Day, Truckee River Day and Boca Weed Day.

Practice 17: Improve effectiveness of prevention practices through weed awareness and education. Provide information, training and appropriate weed identification materials to people potentially involved in weed introduction, establishment, and spread on National Forest System lands, including agency managers, employees, forest workers, permit holders, and recreational visitors. Educate them to an appropriate level in weed identification, biology, impacts, and effective prevention measures.

Practice 18: Volunteer and interagency work days - Continue to educate the interested public and build alliance between agency workers through local work days such as Boca Weed Day (mid-June annually) and Truckee River Day (mid-October, annually). Use day as an opportunity to share information about weed identification, biology, impacts, and effective prevention measures.

Practice 19: To prevent weed spread, maintain weed-free administrative sites.

Practice 20: Provide outreach to state fish and game departments, counties, and other agencies concerning the unique prevention measures and control practices associated with aquatic weeds.

Practice 21: Train road maintenance staff to recognize weeds and report locations to the local weed specialist.

C. Aquatic prevention practices in the Truckee River Watershed:

Practice 22: The Truckee Regional Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program (TR AISPP) performs voluntary watercraft inspections and boater education at the public launch ramps at Boca, Stampede and Prosser Reservoirs as well as at Donner Lake to help avoid infestations of aquatic invasive species. TR AISPP is a one year pilot program created by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District through a grant from the Truckee River Fund. The program may continue into the future depending on availability of grant funding by the Truckee River Fund for 2011. Inspections are performed by six full time seasonal workers who work with any cooperative boaters on a voluntary basis to teach about AIS problems in the United States and the west, to teach the importance of Clean, Drain and Dry practices, to survey boaters on many aspects of their boating practices and Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) knowledge and to issue a 2010 TR AISPP Pass which includes a sticker for their vessel to show the boaters cooperation with the program as well as the boaters willingness to sign a pledge to help keep AIS out of our regions waters. The inspectors inspect boats (including air boats), trailers, and other boating equipment and remove any minor amount of visible plants, and minor amounts of water on the vessel, if the vessel has been determined to be of low risk based on it's previous launch locations (no infested waters with dreissena mussels or New Zealand Mud snails) and the time it has been out of the water and what climate it has been in. A vessel that is believed to be of low risk but has some water on board will be decontaminated on site with bleach prior to launching if the boater allows. The owner or agent of a vessel that is believed to be of high risk will be asked to go to obtain a free hot water (140 degrees) decontamination at either Northstar or Alpine Meadows decontamination stations as operated by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. A high risk vessel is one where one or more of the following conditions exist: 1) Many weeds are seen. 2) Where it is believed to have been in infested water (see description above) and it has not been out long enough and/or kept dry enough for the AIS to be killed. 3) Where the boater is non cooperative and/or believed to be lying about where they have launched previously and when. 4) Where there are any live or dead fish, bait, or other aquatic organisms present. If there are any live or dead quagga or zebra mussels or New Zealand Mud snails found on any part of the vessel, it's trailer or tow vehicle, the inspector will ask the boater not to launch and explain why, and then will call the California Department of Fish and Game Hotline and request that a game warden be dispatched as soon as possible to quarantine the vessel and prevent it from launching until it has gone through the proper level of decontamination.

Practice 23: Teach TR AISPP staff to give presentations to the public at boat launches, public forums, and special interest groups on the proper procedure to Clean, Drain and Dry watercraft to prevent the spread of all aquatic invasive species. Post signage at the boat launch sites to teach the same and to give the boater access to more information on the topic. Teach to clean their vessels and trailers of all weeds, animals, or mud before leaving any waters or boat launching facilities. Drain water from motor, live well, coolers, lockers, bilge, and transom wells while on land before leaving the vicinity. Wash and dry boats, tackle, downriggers, anchors, nets, floors of boats, props, axles, trailers, and other boating equipment to kill weeds and other organisms not visible at the boat launch. Recommend that users rinse boat and boating equipment with hot (40°C or 104°F) clean water, spray boat or trailer with high-pressure water, or dry boat and

equipment for at least 5 days prior to transporting to new waters. Recommend that boaters go directly to a hot water decontamination station at either Northstar or Alpine Meadows prior to launching their vessel, after launching in any waters known to be infested with either dreissena mussels or New Zealand Mud snails.

Practice 24: To prevent the spread of aquatic weeds, maintain an 100 feet buffer of aquatic weed-free clearance around boat launches. There are no boat launches that currently have infestations next to the boat launch, but this practice could apply if and when infestations are discovered.

Practice 25: Promptly post sites if aquatic invasive aquatic species are found. Confine infestation; where prevention is infeasible or ineffective, close facility until infestation is contained. This practice will be up to the CA DFG and the water owners to work out per DFG codes 2301 and 2302. They would be advised, if any AIS are found.

Practice 26: Teach boaters and anglers through contact at boat launches or through other education and outreach measures to wash and dry tackle, downriggers, float tubes, waders, and other equipment to remove or kill harmful species not visible at the boat launch.

Practice 27: Teach boaters to avoid running personal watercraft through aquatic plants near boat access locations. Instead, push or winch watercraft onto the trailer without running the engine. After the watercraft is out of the water, start the engine for 5-10 seconds to blow out any excess water and vegetation. After engine has stopped, pull weeds out of the steering nozzle. Inspect trailer and any other sporting equipment for weed fragments and remove them before leaving the access area. Wash or dry watercraft before transporting to another body of water. There are no boat launches that currently have infestations near to the boat launch, but this practice could apply if and when infestations are discovered.

Practice 28: When there is a need to construct new boat launches and ramps, build them at deep-water sites. Restrict motorized boats in lakes near areas that are infested with weeds. Move sediment to upland or quarantine areas when cleaning around culverts, canals, or irrigation sites. Clean equipment before moving to new sites. Inspect and clean equipment before moving from one project area to another.

D. Fire Management Prevention Practices:

Weed prevention practices apply except in instances where human life or properties are at risk.

Practice 29: Identify possible staging areas, helicopter-bases and fire camps prior to wildfire incidents and maintain those areas in a weed free condition.

Practice 30: Increase weed awareness and weed prevention in all fire training.

Practice 31: Assign a local weed specialist or include weed risk factors and weed prevention practices in Resource Advisor duties on all Incident Management Teams and Burn Rehabilitation Teams especially when occur in or near a noxious weed area. Resource Advisors need to provide briefings that identify operational practices to reduce weed spread, (for example: avoiding known weed infestation areas when locating fire lines). Include this information in shift briefings.

Practice 32: Provide weed identification aids to Field Observers.

Practice 33: Order contractor with equipment washing station, especially if wildfire breaks out in an area infested with invasive species. Work with the equipment managers to ensure that rental equipment is free of weed seed and propagules before the contracting officers' representative accepts it.

Practice 34: Avoid moving water buckets from infested lakes to lakes that are not infested prior to inspection and cleaning. There is no hazard in using water infested with aquatic weeds on terrestrial sites.

Practice 35: Evaluate weed status and risks in Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation plans. When appropriate, apply for Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation and restoration funding.

Practice 36: Inspect and document weed establishment at fire access roads, cleaning sites, all disturbed staging areas, and within burned areas; control infestations to prevent spread within burned areas. If you suspect the presence of noxious weeds, request BAER funds to inspect and document for emergence in the spring. Request BAER funds for control if noxious weeds are present and NEPA has already been approved.

Practice 37: Native seed sources and rice straw mulch to be used for burn rehabilitation (for wattles, straw bales, dams, etc.) all need to be inspected and certified that they are free of weed seed and propagules.

Practice 38: Work with Fuels Officer to review the project Weed Risk Assessment to determine the invasive species situation when they prepare the Burn Plans for prescribed fires. Avoid ignition and burning in areas at high risk for weed establishment or spread due to fire effects. Treat weeds that establish or spread because of unplanned burning of weed infestations.

Practice 39: Regulate human, pack animal, and livestock entry into burned areas at risk for weed invasion until desirable site vegetation has recovered sufficiently to resist weed invasion.

E. Timber Harvest Operations & Stewardship Contracting Prevention Practices

Practice 40: Train contract administrators to identify noxious weeds and select lower risk sites for landings and skid trails.

Practice 41: Encourage operators to maintain weed-free mill yards, equipment parking, and staging areas.

Practice 42: Use standard timber sale contract provisions such as WO-C/CT 6.36 to ensure appropriate equipment cleaning:

C6.36 – EQUIPMENT CLEANING: (5/01) and CT6.36 – EQUIPMENT CLEANING: (5/01)

Unless the entire Sale Area is already infested with specific noxious weed species of concern, Purchaser shall ensure that prior to moving on to the Sale Area all off-road equipment, which last operated in areas known by Forest Service to be infested with specific noxious weeds of concern, is free of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris

that could contain or hold seeds. Purchaser shall certify in writing that off-road equipment is free of noxious weeds prior to each start-up of timber sale operations and for subsequent moves of equipment to Sale Area. The certification shall indicate the measures taken to ensure that off-road equipment is free of noxious weeds will be identified. "Off-road equipment" includes all logging and construction machinery, except for log trucks, chip vans, service vehicles, water trucks, pickup trucks, cars, and similar vehicles. A current list of noxious weeds of concern to Forest Service is available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Purchaser must clean off-road equipment prior to moving between cutting units on this timber sale that are known to be infested with noxious weeds and other units, if any, that are free of such weeds. Sale Area Map shows areas, known by Forest Service prior to timber sale advertisement, that are infested with specific noxious weed species of concern.

Purchaser shall employ whatever cleaning methods are necessary to ensure that off-road equipment is free of noxious weeds. Equipment shall be considered free of soil, seeds, and other such debris when a visual inspection does not disclose such material. Disassembly of equipment components or specialized inspection tools is not required.

Purchaser shall notify Forest Service at least 5 days prior to moving each piece of off-road equipment on to the Sale Area, unless otherwise agreed. Notification will include identifying the location of the equipment's most recent operations. If the prior location of the off-road equipment cannot be identified, Forest Service may assume that it was infested with noxious weed seeds. Upon request of Forest Service, Purchaser must arrange for Forest Service to inspect each piece of off-road equipment prior to it being placed in service.

If Purchaser desires to clean off-road equipment on National Forest land, such as at the end of a project or prior to moving to a new unit that is free of noxious weeds, Purchaser and Forest Service shall agree on methods of cleaning, locations for the cleaning, and control of off-site impacts, if any.

New infestations of noxious weeds, of concern to Forest Service and identified by either Purchaser or Forest Service on the Sale Area, shall be promptly reported to the other party. Purchaser and Forest Service shall agree on treatment methods to reduce or stop the spread of noxious weeds when new infestations are found. In the event of contract modification under this Subsection, Purchaser shall be reimbursed for any additional protection required, provided that any work or extra protection required shall be subject to prior approval by Forest Service. Amount of reimbursement shall be determined by Forest Service and shall be in the form of a reduction in stumpage rates, unless agreed otherwise in writing. However, in no event may stumpage rates be reduced below Base Rates.

Practice 43: Minimize period from end of logging to site preparation, revegetation, and contract closure.

E. Grazing Management Prevention Practices:

Include weed prevention practices, inspection and reporting directions and provisions for inspection of livestock concentration areas in allotment management plans and annual operating instructions for active grazing allotments.

Practice 44: For each grazing allotment containing existing weed infestations, include prevention practices focused on preventing weed spread and cooperative management of weeds in the annual operating instructions. Prevention practices may include, but are not limited to: altering season of use, exclusion, activities to minimize potential ground disturbance, preventing weed seed transportation, maintaining healthy vegetation, weed control methods, revegetation, inspection, reporting, and education.

Practice 45: Include weed prevention practices that reduce ground disturbance in allotment management plans and annual operating instructions. Consider for example: changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; location and changes in bedding grounds; restoration or protection of watering sites; and restoration of yarding/loafing areas, corrals, and other areas of concentrated livestock use.

Practice 46: Use education programs or annual operating instructions to increase weed awareness and prevent weed spread associated with permittees' livestock management practices.

Practice 47: If livestock were transported from a weed-infested area, annually inspect and treat allotment entry units for new weed infestations.

Practice 48: Close pastures to livestock grazing when the pastures are infested to the degree that livestock grazing will continue to either exacerbate the condition on site or contribute to weed seed spread. Designate those pastures as unsuitable range until weed infestations are controlled.

Practice 49: Manage livestock grazing on restoration areas to ensure that vegetation is well established. This may involve exclusion for a period of time consistent with site objectives and conditions. Consider practices to minimize wildlife grazing on the areas if needed.

Practice 50: Inspect known areas of concentrated livestock use for weed invasion. Inventory and manage new infestations.

F. Lands and Special Uses Invasive Plant Species Prevention

Practice 51: Include a weed prevention and control provision in all new special-use authorizations such as, permits, easements or leases involving ground-disturbing activities when authorized activities present a high risk for weed infestation or the location of the activity is vulnerable to weed introduction or spread. Include weed prevention and control provision in existing authorizations that authorize ground-disturbing activities when the authorization is amended for other reasons; consider the need to amend an authorization directly, when ground-disturbing activities are involved. These provisions can be accomplished through the development and incorporation of a supplemental clause, or as a requirement in an associated operation and maintenance plan.

Practice 52: For road new and reconstruction conducted as part of public works (construction) contracts and service contracts include contract language for equipment cleaning such as is in WO-C/CT 6.36.

Practice 53: Schedule and coordinate blading or pulling of noxious weed-infested roadsides or ditches in consultation with the local weed specialist. Do not blade or pull roadsides and ditches that are infested with noxious weeds unless doing so is required for public safety or protection of the roadway. If the ditch must be pulled, ensure the weeds remain on-site. Blade from least infested to most infested areas. When it is necessary to blade noxious weed-infested roadsides or ditches, schedule activity when seeds or propagules are least likely to be viable and to be spread. Minimize soil surface disturbance and contain bladed material on the infested site.

Practice 54: Avoid acquiring water for dust abatement where access to the water is through weed-infested sites.

V. CONTROL AND ERADICATION

This integrated weed strategy considers all control methods. In general terms, specific treatment prescriptions are determined by the biology of the particular weed, site characteristics and management objectives. Successful control and eradication of weed infestations typically require several years of treatment and follow-up monitoring. The following control and/or eradication techniques of will be considered during environmental analysis on a site-specific basis:

A. Physical/Mechanical: The use of physical or mechanical methods for weed control/eradication can be effective on small infestations of annual or biennial species. Hand grubbing, mowing, tilling, and burning are commonly used to physically destroy weeds or interfere with their reproduction. To be effective, treatment must typically take place before seed production. Weeds that have flowered must be removed from the site and destroyed. Repeated mowing or tilling during the growing season is required with many weed species. Generally this approach is not recommended as a sole method for control of weed species that spread vegetatively.

B. Chemical: Herbicides are an effective and efficient tool for the control of many noxious weeds. Chemical control methods, along with appropriate cultural practices, are likely to be the best option for larger infestations and for tough to control perennial species. Herbicide application and rates are dependent on specific site characteristics, the target weed, location, non-target vegetation and land use. Herbicides are a particularly important method of treatment when complete eradication of a weed population is the management objective. Treatment at the earliest stage of infestation greatly reduces the need for future additional herbicide applications. It is critical to follow all label instructions, site-specific directions and safety precautions when using any herbicide.

C. Cultural/Land Use: Cultural practices are activities that purposefully enhance and maintain the growth of desired vegetation. Practices that retain, enhance, or introduce desirable plant species that out-compete weeds can serve as important control measures. Examples that are applicable include seeding, planting, and retaining shrub and tree canopy cover where appropriate. Grazing prescriptions that are designed to maintain or enhance perennial vegetation in a healthy state or maintain soil cover is an important

practice in slowing the spread of weeds. Minimizing the extent and duration of exposed soil during management actions can also reduce the risk of weed establishment.

D. Biological: Biological weed control involves the deliberate introduction and establishment of natural enemies to reduce the weeds competitive or reproductive capacities. Insects are the most common agent released against noxious weeds. Plant pathogens, such as fungi, are increasing in use. Sheep and goats have also been effective in reducing densities and limiting spread of specific weed species. Biological control can be a slow process, often requiring 10 to 20 years to be effective. Its purpose is not eradication but a reduction in densities and rate of weed spread to an acceptable level. It is most effective on dense weed infestations over large areas. As such, this is not expected to be a treatment option in the near future for the TRWWMS.

VI. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF THE TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED

Inventory, Mapping, and Monitoring

The Tahoe National Forest has been using the national protocol for tracking invasive species including musk thistle infestations by mapping, treating and entering data into the National Resource Inventory System and Forest Activity FACTS databases. Invasive species are mapped and treated by hand as they are recognized. The weed crew drives around and treats known infestations by hand pulling them and recording the number of plants and phenology of weed occurrences when they are pulled. Since environmental analysis documentation (NEPA) is not required for hand pulling of weeds, we pull almost every kind of weed found to buy time until an environmental document can be produced to allow the use of herbicides. Surveys are also done after for proposed project areas during environmental analysis phase for the various forest management projects. A Weed Risk Assessment is prepared for all projects. The Weed Risk Assessments capture the invasive species situation within the project area and includes mitigations to prevent future infestations and prevent the spread of weed from these areas if they are found to be infested.

Other organizations have also been tracking and mapping invasive species on state and private lands including Nevada and Sierra County Agricultural Department and the Great Basin Institute. They have been entering data into a geospatial databases. The data is freely shared to help coordinate efforts and maximize efficiency of fund expenditures.

There are several invasive plant species within the Truckee River watershed. The Truckee Ranger District is focusing our control efforts currently on three California State rated weed species located in the Truckee River watershed: musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*). Musk thistle, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed and Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) are the highest priority for control and eradication since they are “A” rated by the State of California, and have a high risk of spreading rapidly into other areas. Map 2 shows the current areas of infestation Tall whitetop also known as perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), is considered a high priority for control and eradication even though the State of California has rated it as a “B” weed. Other “B” rated weeds that are

a priority are Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*).

Invasive Species Distribution and Specific Recommended Control Methods

See Appendix B Table 1 that summarizes and compares the effectiveness of control methods for priority invasive plant species in the Truckee River Watershed. Control methods will vary by weed species and by infestation size and location among other considerations. Descriptions, illustrations and photographs of the invasive weed species known to occur on the Tahoe National Forest have been assembled into a field booklet (Donaldson et al 2009)

Highest priority Invasive plant species are those that are “A” rated by the State of California. Musk thistle and spotted knapweed are the highest priority in the Truckee River Watershed.

A. Musk thistle

Musk thistle was first discovered in the Truckee River watershed by the Nevada County Agricultural Department in 1994 on Boca Hill near Boca Reservoir. The source of introduction into the watershed is unknown. It is speculated that musk thistle was either introduced by heavy equipment or as a seed contaminant in the seed mix used to revegetate after the 1978 Highway Fire that burned the northeast side of Boca Hill. By 1994, the musk thistle infestation had spread from the Boca Hill Plantation to the Boca Reservoir. The Crystal and Hirschdale wildfires (1994) and Martis wildfire (2002) reduced soil cover and contributed to the spread of musk thistle within the watershed.

Known concentrations of musk thistle within Nevada County are known to be occurring along the banks and gravel bars of the Truckee and Little Truckee Rivers. The shoreline between the high and low waterline around Boca Reservoir is another problem area. Other musk thistle concentrations occur where landings and other openings have been created within historic fire scars including those created by the Crystal and Hirschdale Fires. The major hot spots for musk thistle in Sierra County occur on the northeastern portion of the Truckee Ranger District around Stampede Reservoir, Little Truckee River and within the Crystal wildfire area. Within the Sierraville Ranger District, also in Sierra County musk thistle has been found near Bear Valley Campground that burned in the Cottonwood wildfire, Sierra Brooks Subdivision near Loyalton, Jones Valley and Merrill Valley. The invasive species crew has been hand-pulling and mapping these infestations in the Boca and Stampede areas using grant money that was obtained from the Bureau of Reclamation from 2004 through 2010.

Treatment to control and/or eradicate musk thistle in the Truckee River watershed has included a combination of hand pulling and herbicide use. The Tahoe National Forest has manually pulled or dug out musk thistle plants on NFS lands. This method of treatment has proven effective for small infestations of plants when the first year (rosette form) can be dug up and/or the plants can be dug up before going to flower in the second year. Although much work has been done and the crew has been diligent, total eradication has not been successful because musk thistle seeds are very small and have a

large plume, like a dandelion, that can be carried several hundred feet and sometimes several miles, by wind. However, judging from the pattern of new seedlings surrounding a decadent musk thistle, it appears that most musk thistle seeds are deposited near the parent plant. Therefore, the distribution of musk thistle within the watershed is usually patchy, occurring in areas of disturbance such as around the reservoirs, areas that have burned, within landings, along skid trails, in river gravel bars and along roads. The strategy so far has been to seek out those widely distributed small occurrences and so that new dispersal centers such as Boca Hill will not be started.

Control and/or eradication of larger infestations may require other treatment methods. Chemical control may be needed. As mentioned earlier in this document, environmental analysis of effects is needed using the NEPA process before chemical methods can be utilized.

Other land managers have used chemical control within the Truckee River watershed to control musk thistle. Nevada County Agricultural District and California Department of Fish and Game personnel have used the herbicide Milestone VM (Aminopyralid) to control musk thistle on lands within their jurisdiction. Monitoring of the effectiveness of these herbicide treatments has shown them to be very effective in the control of musk thistle. Milestone VM can be used safely up to water's edge. (See Appendix 2 for details on chemicals).

Future Strategy for Treatment

All parties should continue implementing the integrated approach as outlined by the many practices listed above.

Nevada County shall continue to treat musk thistle using herbicides along the Truckee River on private and California Dept of Fish and Game lands with funding from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act.

Sierra County shall consider efforts to treat especially those infestations of musk thistle that have been reported as occurring along the Truckee River between Farad and the Nevada Stateline in the eastern reaches of Sierra County and those sites within Sierra Brooks and northeastern Sierra Valley.

The Tahoe National Forest is intending to make it our priority, depending on grant money, to assist them by hand pulling musk thistle on the National Forest system lands during the same time period. Musk thistle plants should be pulled before they have a chance to set seed and collect the flower heads if they have had a chance to develop. Flower heads should be bagged in heavy duty compactor bags so that they can be stored until they are given to the Agricultural Station for incineration, Return to those sites every year for at least three years to hand pull any recurring rosettes to insure that musk thistle seeds that may have accumulated in the soil have been exhausted.

Biological controls in the form of a flower eating weevil were introduced in the Truckee River watershed in the past. However, these weevils were found to be ineffective because they did not become well established. In addition, the weevils were subsequently barred from being used because they were found to affect native thistles as well as the noxious weed thistles. Although fire has not been used as a control, it has been found to create conditions that promote the spread of musk thistle. Fire kills native vegetation and creates bare soil conditions that are readily invaded by musk thistle.

B. Spotted Knapweed and Diffuse Knapweed

Spotted knapweed and diffuse knapweed infestations within the watershed are located within the Truckee River corridor and various locations in the Northstar subdivision. Infested areas include California Fish and Game land, private land and National Forest system lands. Infestations are currently considered small with usually less than 100 plants each. However, both of these species are known to be strong competitors with native vegetation. They can spread rapidly because they germinate and grow in early spring using the water and nutrients in the soil before native vegetation. In addition, there is some evidence that spotted knapweed releases chemical substances into the soil that inhibit the growth of other vegetation (Whitson 1992). Disturbance favors rapid establishment and spread of these knapweeds. However, spotted and diffuse knapweeds are also capable of invading undisturbed areas.

Spotted knapweed can be controlled using combinations of plant competition and chemicals. Persistent and careful hand-pulling can be effective for small infestations. A single, low-intensity fire does not effectively control spotted knapweed because it is not hot enough to prevent re-sprouting from crowns or re-establishment from viable seeds in the soil (Shelly and Petroff 1999). In addition, fires may create the type of disturbance that promotes the colonization of knapweeds.

Future Strategy for Treatment

Treatment of spotted knapweed infestations within the Truckee River watershed includes manually pulling new infestations on NFS lands and chemically treating infestations on lands of other ownership. Nevada and Placer County Agricultural Control District should continue use of the herbicide Milestone to treat infestations of lands within their jurisdiction.

C. Dalmatian Toadflax

Dalmatian toadflax is known to occur in one area of the eastside of the Tahoe National Forest on the Sierraville District in a remote area known as Turner Canyon. This invasive exotic was apparently brought in on some heavy equipment used to fight the Cottonwood Fire. The Turner Canyon Environmental Assessment was completed so that this occurrence could be legally treated by herbicides on National Forest System lands by Sierra County.

Future Strategy for Treatment

The Dalmatian toadflax in Turner Canyon has been treated for several successional years by Sierra County. After the proper environmental analysis was completed it was treated

with the herbicide glyphosate (trade name Accord) along with the surfactant Syltac, on one acre of National Forest System (NFS) lands. Glyphosate is also the active ingredient in the household product RoundUp. This occurrence is now being monitored and has been determined to have been successfully treated. Monitoring should continue as long as necessary.

D. Tall whitetop

As mentioned above, tall white is a “B” rated weed in the state of California. In the state of Nevada, tall whitetop has been downgraded to a “C” rated weed because it has become so widespread within Nevada. Tall whitetop occurs within the watershed in several locations along the Truckee River corridor and in one rather large area in Squaw Valley. Tall whitetop infests lands owned/managed by California Department of Fish and Game, on privately owned lands, and on National Forest system lands. Currently, occurrences are considered relatively small with usually less than 10 plants each. Tall whitetop is considered a strong competitor with native vegetation within riparian plant communities and has become the dominant species of vegetation along sections of the lower Truckee River between Reno and Pyramid Lake.

Hand pulling is considered an effective treatment for new infestations. However, a combination of treatments is usually recommended. For example mowing an infestation prior to applying herbicides is more effective than applying herbicides alone. Reducing the above-ground biomass allows the herbicides to reach the roots and have greater effectiveness. In general, herbicides are most effective on this species with multiple applications. Milestone VM+, and Aquamaster can all be effective on this species. Because pepperweed typically occurs in wet areas, precautions are necessary to ensure that chemicals do not reach the water (or that “safe” ones are used). Aquamaster is approved for aquatic use, and Milestone VM+ can be used up to water’s edge.

Treatment of tall whitetop infestations within the Truckee River watershed include manually pulling new infestations on NFS lands and chemically treating infestations on lands of other ownership. Nevada, Placer and Sierra County Agricultural Control District personnel have used the herbicides. The most effective herbicides are effective with multiple applications. Milestone VM+ maybe used up to the water’s edge. Aquamaster is aquatic approved. The pulling of tall whitetop can slow spread because it at least removes seed source and may help to reduce new infestations.

Herbicides have been approved for use on tall whitetop along the I-80 corridor. In the future, it may be necessary for the Tahoe National Forest to make a proposal to use herbicides and analyze the environmental effects of controlling all but the smallest of occurrences before they become a larger problem.

Future Strategy for Treatment

Continue the Truckee River Watershed current treatments for infestations of tall whitetop that include hand pulling on NFS lands. Nevada and Placer County Agricultural Control Districts shall continue to apply herbicides to infestations located within their jurisdiction.

E. Canada Thistle

Canada thistle has recently been reported to be occurring in a few isolated areas within the greater Truckee River Watershed. One area that Canada thistle has been reported is along Bear Creek that flows out of Alpine Meadows Ski Area drainage. It has also been reported along Davies Creek in Lemon Canyon.

Hand pulling is not recommended as an effective treatment even for new infestations since this species of thistle is so aggressive. However, a combination of treatments is usually recommended. For example, mowing an infestation prior to applying herbicides is more effective than applying herbicides alone. Reducing the above-ground biomass allows the herbicides to reach the roots and have greater effectiveness. In general, herbicides are most effective on this species with multiple applications. Milestone VM+, and Aquamaster can all be effective on this species. Because Canada thistle typically occurs in wet areas, precautions are necessary to ensure that chemicals do not reach the water (or that “safe” ones are used). Aquamaster is approved for aquatic use, and Milestone VM+ can be used up to water’s edge.

Future Strategy for Treatment

Treatment of Canada thistle infestations within the Truckee River watershed include manually pulling new infestations on NFS lands and chemically treating infestations on lands of other ownership. Nevada, Placer and Sierra County Agricultural Control District personnel have used the herbicides. The most effective herbicides are effective with multiple applications. Milestone VM+ maybe used up to the water’s edge.

In the future, it may be necessary for the Tahoe National Forest to make a proposal to use herbicides and analyze the environmental effects of controlling all but the smallest of occurrences before they become a large problem.

F. Eurasian Watermilfoil

Eurasian watermilfoil is an aquatic plant found in portions of the Truckee River, Martis Lake. This species is rated in Nevada, but not in California. Eurasian watermilfoil spreads by vegetative methods when pieces of the plant break off and re-root downstream, making many treatment options detrimental.

Eurasian watermilfoil is a perennial plant that grows submerged in water and forms mats. Leaves are feather-like and are dark green to brown. Their flowers are tiny, pink and stand above the water surface in a spiked inflorescence.

Proposed Future Strategy for Treatment

Herbicide use has not been tried in the Truckee River watershed – it would not be effective in the river, but may be helpful in control or eradication in a lake setting. To date, the most effective method has been to cover infestations with black plastic, limiting gas exchange and light. This has been shown to kill milfoil in Lake Tahoe and is being tried on an experimental basis in Martis Lake. This control method is time consuming, but may be the best choice to limit the spread of milfoil. During early fall, this method

may be effective in the Truckee River below Lake Tahoe when flow out of the lake is low.

VII. INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR ALL “A” and “B” RATED INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

1. Work with Weed Management Groups and local volunteers to keep up the “Early Detection and Rapid Response” for those newly recognized invasive species sightings on non-Forest Service system land.
2. Continue hand treating as long as necessary on those invasive species found on Forest Service system land.
3. Continue the mapping and tracking of known infestations.
3. Make efforts to obtain funding in conjunction with other programs such as recreation (Green Sticker grants), Native Plant Program grants, silviculture and watershed.
4. Grant writing efforts should continue by all agencies in order to supply funding and support for continuous hand pulling, environmental analysis for obtaining the permission to apply herbicides on federal lands and to continue the spraying of herbicides in the future.
5. Continue to share information and concentrate efforts across property lines to maximize the optimal use of invasive species control funds.
6. Continue to recommend surveys of proposed project areas to find new infestations and incorporate many of the prevention practices listed above into project Standard Management Requirements.
7. The planting of native seed may also be used as a strategy to help slow the spread of invasive plants. However, the largest most problematic areas tend to occur between the high and low water level lines around the reservoirs where permanent bareground is expected to remain for the life of the reservoirs or longer due to the frequent flooding.

“C” rated invasive plants

“C” rated weeds such as cheatgrass, bull thistle, Klamathweed and woolly mullein are far too common to spend the limited resources to control, map or manage these species. They may be address on a limited basis especially if they are impacting the livelihood of a protected plant species such as a threatened, endangered or Forest Service sensitive species. The application of the many preventative practices listed above should be used to prevent or slow the spread of these invasive plant species.

Appendix A – REFERENCES

Donaldson S., A Miller and S. Urie 2009. Invasive Weeds of the Tahoe National Forest. United States Forest Service Publication. R5-TP-024. Tahoe National Forest. 10811 Stockrest Springs Road, Truckee, CA.

National Governors Association, 2008. Improved Cooperative Management Of Invasive Species.

Sheley, R. L. and Janet K. Petroff. 1999. Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis. 438 pages.

USDA Forest Service 2004. National Strategy and implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management. FS-805 October 2004.

USDA Forest Service 2005. Noxious Weed Management Strategy - Modoc National Forest 2005

Whitson, Tom; Larry Burrill, Steven Dewey, David Cudney, B. E. Nelson, Richard Lee, and Robert Parker. 1996. Weeds of the West. The Western Society of Weed Science. 630 pages.

Appendix B- Table 1 :Weed Treatment Comparison for Typical Treatments

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	rating	growth	Pulling	Mowing	Biological	Rx Fire	Herbicide	Grazing	IWM	Vectors
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	A	biennial	Effective for small infestations	Not effective – will grow new flowers	No options currently available Check for new options	Detrimental – spreads musk thistle	Effective – Milestone (aminopyralid); safe to use up to water's edge	Ineffective	Yes – combination of pulling and herbicides. Hand pulling on USFS, herbicides on private and DFG	Seeds – by wind, vehicles, water, animals
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	A	perennial	Marginally effective, can slow spread if pull before goes to seed. Tends to flower late so not enough time to re-sprout	Same as pulling	Previous attempts to use biological control have been unsuccessful	Probably detrimental	Effective – milestone Telar also effective	Ineffective	Only herbicides are truly effective for eradication, combination can be used for control	Seeds – wind, some vegetative propagation
Perennial Pepperweed (Tall Whitetop)	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	B in CA C in NV	perennial	Can slow spread at least removes seed source. May help to reduce new infestations	Used in conjunction with herbicide to remove biomass and make herbicides more effective	No	Probably detrimental	Effective. (most effective with multiple applications) Milestone VM+ up to water's edge Telar – not near water Habitat – aquatic approved Aquamaster – aquatic approved	Ineffective. This practice has been tried in NV	Yes – mowing, possibly grazing to remove biomass, to help effectiveness of herbicides	Seeds – wind water, animals, vehicles, etc. ?Hay trucks, gravel sources, construction materials, road maintenance

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	rating	growth	Pulling	Mowing	Biological	Rx Fire	Herbicide	Grazing	IWM	Vectors
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	A in NV, not listed in CA	perennial	Detrimental – spreads vegetatively	Detrimental	None known	NA	Maybe in a lake	NA	Only known control is plastic covering or dewatering – in reservoirs dewatering is an option	Vegetative, boats, trailers, waders
Canada thistle		B in CA C in NV	perennial	Can slow spread at least removes seed source. May help to reduce new infestations	Used in conjunction with herbicide to remove biomass and make herbicides more effective	No	Probably detrimental	Effective – Milestone (aminopyralid); safe to use up to water's edge	Ineffective	Yes – combination of pulling and herbicides. Hand pulling on USFS, herbicides on private and DFG	Seeds – by wind, vehicles, water, animals

Appendix C- Information on Herbicides

Herbicide information is posted on the following website that is maintained by the Forest Health Protection under “Risk Assessment”. It also contains information about some of the herbicides mentioned as being used by Nevada County to control noxious weeds. <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/risk.shtml>

The following text is copied from this website:

Forest managers frequently make decisions regarding the use of pesticides on forest lands. These decisions must be based not only on the effectiveness of these tools, but also on an understanding of the risks associated with their use. For the pesticides commonly used by the Forest Service in its management activities, Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments (HERAs) are prepared. In these documents, the process of risk assessment is used to quantitatively evaluate the probability (i.e. risk) that a pesticide use might pose harm to humans or other species in the environment. It is the same assessment process used for regulation of allowable residues of pesticides in food, as well as safety evaluations of medicines, cosmetics, and other chemicals. The Forest Service incorporates relevant information from the HERA into environmental assessment documents prepared for pesticide projects, and are used to guide decision-making and to disclose to the public potential environmental effects.

Risk is defined as the likelihood that an effect (injury, disease, death or environmental damage) may result from a specific set of circumstances. It can be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms. While all human activities carry some degree of risk, some risks are known with a relatively high degree of accuracy, because data have been collected on the historical occurrence of related problems (i.e. lung cancer caused by smoking, auto accidents caused by alcohol impairment, and fatalities resulting from airplane travel). For several reasons, risks associated with activities including exposure to chemicals such as pesticides cannot be so readily determined. The process of risk assessment helps evaluate the risks resulting from these situations.

When evaluating risks from the use of pesticides proposed in a NEPA planning document, reliance on U.S. EPA’s pesticide registration process as the sole demonstration of safety is insufficient. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management were involved in court cases in the early 1980’s that specifically addressed this question (principally *Save Our Ecosystems v. Clark*, 747 F.2d 1240, 1248 (9th Circuit, 1984) and *Southern Oregon Citizens v. Clark*, 720 F. 2d 1475, 1480 (9th Cir. 1983)). These court decisions and others affirmed that although the Forest Service can use U.S. EPA

toxicology data, it is still required to do an independent assessment of the safety of pesticides rather than relying on FIFRA registration alone. The Courts have also found that FIFRA does not require the same examination of impacts that the Forest Service is required to undertake under NEPA. Further, Forest Service assessments consider data collected from both published scientific literature and data submitted to U.S. EPA to support FIFRA product registration, whereas U.S. EPA utilizes the latter data only. The U.S. EPA also considers many forestry pesticide uses to be minor. Thus, the project-specific application rates, spectrum of target and non-target organisms, and specialized exposure scenarios evaluated by the Forest Service are frequently not evaluated by U.S. EPA in its generalized registration assessments.

Risk assessment documents and worksheets have been developed for a number of pesticides that are used by the Forest Service. These are available on-line at this website. Existing risk assessments may be used in lieu of a project-specific risk assessment.

For further detail of the Forest Service risk assessment process for pesticides and how it is used, please consult “Preparation of Environmental Documentation and Risk Assessments”, available from the following on-line selections.

EPA REGISTERS MILESTONE™ VM HERBICIDE

New molecule has reduced risk status, controls invasive weeds with low use rates
INDIANAPOLIS — July 10, 2006 — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has accepted a Section 3 federal registration for Milestone™ VM herbicide, a product developed and manufactured by Dow AgroSciences LLC, for long-lasting control of problem weeds, including noxious and invasive species that often plague right-of-way management areas nationwide.

Milestone VM introduces a new molecule—aminopyralid, a member of the pyridine chemical class—that not only offers postemergence control, but also has season-long residual activity. It also has been accepted in 46 states so far with more expected. In addition, this nonvolatile, non-2,4-D formulation carries a “Caution” signal word, is registered under the EPA’s Reduced Risk Pesticide Initiative and offers a low use rate. It contains 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon; most labeled weeds can be controlled at a labeled rate of 3 to 7 ounces per acre. Furthermore, it can be sprayed up to the water’s edge and does not require a special license for purchase or application. “The environmental characteristics of Milestone VM will provide vegetation managers who maintain roadsides and utility rights-of-way with an outstanding tool to help restore the ecological balance in areas now dominated by invasives,” says Stan Howell, North American business leader at Dow AgroSciences. “This product is the newest, most advanced herbicide the industrial vegetation management segment will have at its disposal. Users will begin to depend on it. We anticipate this new chemistry to emerge

as a foundation molecule.”

Milestone VM works systemically, translocating rapidly throughout the entire plant, including the roots. Labeled weeds include musk thistle, Canada thistle, yellow starthistle, various knapweeds, ragweed, orange hawkweed, tropical soda apple and other broadleaf weeds.

Milestone VM will be available through Continuum™ Prescription Control & Container Management System eventually. The Continuum system, available only through Dow

AgroSciences, is a convenient way to increase productivity, demonstrate product stewardship, decrease worker exposure to herbicides and manage inventory by allowing customers to purchase products or product mixes in returnable, refillable containers.

Aminopyralid also has received registration for use on rangeland, pastures and other natural areas without grazing restrictions. Registration has been granted in Canada and is being sought in Mexico as well.

Visit www.milestonevmherbicide.com for more information about Milestone™ VM herbicide or aminopyralid. Or contact your Dow AgroSciences sales representative or the Customer Information Center at 800-263-1196.

Dow AgroSciences LLC, based in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, is a top tier agricultural company providing innovative crop protection, seeds, pest management and biotechnology solutions that serve the world’s growing population. A wholly owned subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company, global sales for Dow AgroSciences are \$3.4 billion. Learn more at www.dowagro.com.

AquaMaster® herbicide is nonselective and aquatically approved to control emerged vegetation in and around bodies of fresh or salt water. Active ingredient is 53.8% glyphosate. Active ingredient becomes deactivated once it touches water so that vegetation only on or above the waterline is controlled. An aquatically approved surfactant such as Activator 90 (sold separately, Item No. 167757) is required to obtain best performance. Mix 0.67 to 2 fl. oz. per 1 gal. of spray solution for spray-to-wet applications. Will not harm fish or other aquatic life when used as directed by product label. 2.5-gal. jug. USA made.

SIERRA NEVADA CONSERVANCY
SNC Watershed Improvement Program - DETAILED BUDGET FORM

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Treatment

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

SECTION ONE DIRECT COSTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Project Management	\$2,800.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00		\$22,300.00
USFS Biological Technicians	\$5,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00		\$125,000.00
USFS Vehicle	\$1,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00		\$25,000.00
Conservation Corps Crews		\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00		\$144,000.00
Seed Collection Contractor	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00		\$10,000.00
Supplies	\$1,600.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00		\$2,800.00
						\$0.00
DIRECT COSTS SUBTOTAL:	\$12,900.00	\$105,400.00	\$105,400.00	\$105,400.00	\$0.00	\$329,100.00

SECTION TWO PARTIAL INDIRECT COSTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Public Outreach		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$3,000.00
Reporting, Performance Measures, Invoicing	\$1,530.00	\$3,060.00	\$3,060.00	\$3,060.00	\$1,500.00	\$12,210.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
INDIRECT COSTS SUBTOTAL:	\$1,530.00	\$4,060.00	\$4,060.00	\$4,060.00	\$1,500.00	\$15,210.00
PROJECT TOTAL:	\$14,430.00	\$109,460.00	\$109,460.00	\$109,460.00	\$1,500.00	\$344,310.00

SECTION THREE Administrative Costs (Costs may not exceed 15% of the above listed Project costs) :						Total
Organization operating	\$1,440.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$150.00	\$34,590.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
ADMINISTRATIVE TOTAL:	\$1,440.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$150.00	\$34,590.00
SNC TOTAL GRANT REQUEST:	\$15,870.00	\$120,460.00	\$120,460.00	\$120,460.00	\$1,650.00	\$378,900.00

SECTION FOUR OTHER PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Martis Fund	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00				\$100,000.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
						\$0.00
Total Other Contributions:	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00

NOTE: The categories listed on this form are examples and may or may not be an expense related to the project. Rows may be added or deleted on the form as needed. Applicants should contact the SNC if questions arise.

Budget narrative added to file 3/30/2016 (PE) 2 pages

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Budget Narrative

SECTION ONE	
DIRECT COSTS	
Project Management	Project management activities include coordinating with the USFS, CDFW, CCC and seed collection company; contracting with CCC and seed collection company; and ensuring that project activities are completed on time and on budget.
USFS Biological Technicians	3 USFS Biological Technicians with GIS skills will work on this project for 4 months each year. This crew will review and prioritize survey areas on USFS property; complete weed surveys in the field; pull small populations of noxious weeds and plant native seed; track latitude, longitude, species, number of plants present, and number of areas surveyed, treated and planted; and guide CCC crews. Task 1 (Weed Surveys) = 30% of costs Task 4 (Weed Treatment) = 60% of costs Task 5 (Native Seed Planting) = 10% of costs
USFS Vehicle	USFS Vehicle costs include rent and fuel for 4 months each year. The vehicle will be used to transport 3 USFS Biological Technicians in order to complete weed surveys on USFS property, pull small populations of noxious weeds and plant native seed, and guide CCC crews. Task 1 (Weed Surveys) = 30% of costs Task 4 (Weed Treatment) = 60% of costs Task 5 (Native Seed Planting) = 10% of costs
Conservation Corps Crews	Conservation Corps Crews, guided by USFS and CDFW staff, will treat large populations of noxious weeds; plant native seed; and track latitude, longitude, species, number of plants treated and planted. We estimate 20 days for a crew of 15 crew members. Task 4 (Weed Treatment) = 85% of costs Task 5 (Native Seed Planting) = 15% of costs

Seed Collection Contractor	Local seed collection company, such as Comstock Seed Company, will collect native grass, forb and shrub seed within project area. Native seed will be planted by USFS, CDFW, and CCC crews to provide forage for wildlife, and hold soil in place to reduce the amount of sedimentation dispersed into reservoirs, streams and the Truckee River.
Supplies	Supplies include one (1) primary Juno GPS unit and two (2) secondary GPS units at the start of the project, and plastic bags, tools and gloves each year.
SECTION TWO	
PARTIAL INDIRECT COSTS	
Public Outreach	Public outreach will include one public training on weed identification and proper treatment, materials for approximately 25 people, and signage for high visibility sites.
Reporting, Performance Measures, Invoicing	This includes time to complete 6 month project reporting, performance measure reporting, and invoicing to SNC.
SECTION THREE	
Administrative Costs	
Organization operating	Organization operating costs include 10% of the project total in support of expenses such as office space rental, utilities, office and computer equipment, insurance and other expenses used to provide administrative staff support.
SECTION FOUR	
OTHER PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	
Martis Fund	The Martis Fund funded TRWC \$50,000 a year in 2016, 2017, and 2018 to coordinate increasing management and treatment of invasive weed infestations in the middle Truckee River watershed. TRWC is the recipient of the funds and the USFS and CDFW are project partners of this initiative. Work covered by the Martis Fund is separate and additional to the work in this application.

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8a1

Regulatory Requirements / Permits (EFN: RegPermit.pdf)

- 1 – USFS letter regarding CEQA documentation
- 2 – CDFW letter regarding CEQA documentation



File Code: 2080
Date: February 29th, 2016

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
11521 Blocker Drive, Suite 205
Auburn, CA 95603

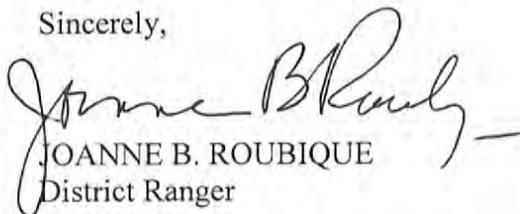
Dear Sierra Nevada Conservancy Board,

The Truckee River Watershed Council, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, is submitting this grant application to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy Watershed Improvement Program Proposition 1 Funding. The project "Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management" (SNC Reference #876) will survey, treat, and plant native seeds in the Boca-Stampede area.

USFS accepts responsibility of finding the appropriate lead agency to file a CEQA Notice of Exemption with the State Clearinghouse for treatment of weeds on our land. Weed treatment on our land will be exclusively hand removal. Therefore, we anticipate filing for a Categorical Exemption or Negative Declaration.

We will identify the lead agency by April 1st, 2016, complete or review studies of physical attributes and cultural/archaeological resources by March 15th, 2016, and complete CEQA documentation before June 1, 2016.

Sincerely,


JOANNE B. ROUBIQUE
District Ranger

Cc: Susan Urie
Michele Prestowitz, TRWC





State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Wildlife Branch, Lands Program
1812 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95811
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



February 29, 2016

Ms. Michele Prestowitz
Program Manager
Truckee River Watershed Council
10418 Donner Pass Road
Truckee, CA 96161

Dear Ms Prestowitz

This letter is in response to your request for confirmation of two items related to your application for grant funding from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) for your project "Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management". Our department fully supports the above-mentioned project (SNC Reference #876) to survey, treat noxious weeds, and plant native seeds in the project area. Further, our department looks forward to our partnership with the Truckee River Watershed Council and the U.S. Forest Service in implementing the project.

This letter confirms our fee title ownership to the various properties that comprise the Truckee River Wildlife Area in Nevada County and Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area in Sierra County. Site control for these properties by our department is anticipated for the next ten years. Further, assuming continued control of these properties by our department, permission for any monitoring by the SNC for the above-named project is granted for the next 25 years.

With regards to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for this project, our department intends to file a Notice of Exemption (NOE) with the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) using a Categorical Exemption pursuant to California Code of Regulations § 15304 (Minor Alterations to Land). It is anticipated that the NOE will be filed with OPR in the spring of 2016.

Further questions related to these issues can be directed to me at (916) 445-8544 or via email joel.trumbo@wildlife.ca.gov. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Joel Trumbo
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program, Wildlife Branch
Sacramento, CA

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8a2

Regulatory Requirements / Permits (EFN: RegPermit.pdf)

– USFS Decision Memo of NEPA Categorical Exclusion for
Noxious Weed Control

Decision Memo

for

Noxious Weed Control Project

USDA Forest Service
Tahoe National Forest  Truckee Ranger District
Nevada, Placer, and Sierra Counties, California
January 2012

Background

Invasive, or noxious, weeds present a threat to native terrestrial habitats on the Truckee Ranger District. There are numerous State and Federal laws, Forest Service direction, and other regulatory direction that are relevant to the management and prevention of noxious weeds. Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2080 - Noxious Weed Management includes a policy statement calling for a risk assessment for noxious weeds to be completed for every project. In *2081.2 - Prevention and Control Measures* calls for the determination of factors that favor the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. The Forest Service is then to design management practices or prescriptions to reduce the risk of infestation or spread of noxious weeds. Where funds and other resources do not permit undertaking all desired measures, address and schedule noxious weed prevention and control in the following order:

- First Priority: Prevent the introduction of new invaders,
- Second Priority: Conduct early treatment of new infestations, and
- Third Priority: Contain and control established infestations.

Work has been conducted on the Truckee Ranger District focusing on all these priorities with specific emphasis on “A” rated weeds such as musk thistle. Ongoing work has focused on inventorying weed locations and treating outlying occurrences while decreasing the sizes of large occurrences. “A” rated noxious weeds are the highest priority on the California Department of Food and Agriculture list of noxious weeds and are to be targeted for eradication or containment. Work has also focused on “B” rated weeds (more widespread weeds) and “C” rated weeds (also widespread but target new occurrences for treatment) where isolated pockets of these weeds occur and/or if the species responds well to hand treatment. The goal of continued weed control is to restore ecosystem function in forests, riverbanks and associated meadows for wildlife and native plants.

Decision

It is my decision to implement the Noxious Weed Control Project as follows:

Allow the hand treatment of known musk thistle and starthistle infestations and other priority “A”, “B” and “C” rated noxious weeds where they occur on National Forest System (NFS) lands in the Truckee Ranger District. This project is critical to continue weed control work that has been conducted over the last 15 years. Work would be conducted by hand-treatment (hand digging with a shovel and/or hand pulling) of each individual weed plant. Plants with mature seeds would be bagged and removed from site, whereas plants without mature seeds would be left on site. In addition, reseeding treated areas with native seed will be implemented where needed to minimize weed re-introduction. The removal of

noxious weeds and seeding with native seed where appropriate would increase the efficiency of the floodplain to filter out sedimentation and would speed the recovery of native habitat.

Rationale for the Decision

In summary, it is my decision to allow hand treatment of known musk thistle and starthistle infestations and other priority “A”, “B” and “C” rated noxious weeds where they occur on the Truckee Ranger District for the following reasons:

- Removal of invasive weeds directly benefits NFS lands by helping to maintain and improve wildlife and native plant habitats.
- Weed removal also helps to improve water quality through stabilizing stream and river banks by allowing the re-establishment of native grasses and other vegetation.
- I also feel the project would improve the overall recreation experience on the district, especially in the wilderness, around the reservoirs and along the Little Truckee and Truckee Rivers.
- This project is an important piece of larger partnerships to control the spread and eliminate the occurrences of musk thistle and other “A” rated weeds within the area. Continuing partnerships with the Truckee River Watershed Council, the Truckee River Weed Warriors, and various county Agricultural Commissions is critical to ensure that an effective control plan is in place.

Reasons for Categorically Excluding This Action

An environmental analysis was conducted for the proposed action. As a result of that analysis, a determination has been made that the project fits in a category of actions that is excluded from further documentation in an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. This category of exclusion (36 CFR 220.6(e)(6)) requires preparation of a project or case file and decision memo and is applicable to the Noxious Weed Control Project as follows:

Category 6 - Timber stand and/or wildlife habitat improvement activities that do not include the use of herbicides or do not require more than one mile of low standard road construction. As stated earlier, the project will improve and maintain native vegetation communities and habitats for wildlife by hand removal of noxious weeds that are competing with native vegetation. (36 CFR 220.6(e)(6))

The IDT which analyzed this project included resource specialists from the Tahoe National Forest. That team consisted of a botanist, archaeologist, soil specialist/hydrologist, aquatics biologist, wildlife biologist, and timber and fuels specialists. These resource specialists did not identify any significant issues during project review, and all concerns were addressed by inclusion as part of the project proposal.

It was also determined through the environmental analysis that there were no extraordinary circumstances or conditions, as listed in 36 CFR 220.6(b), related to this proposal that might cause the action to have significant effects. Specifically, this determination is based upon the absence, among others, of adverse effects on the following:

i. Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species.

In general, there will be no adverse direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to habitat for any special status species. Because the project involves only the hand removal of invasive weeds,

native habitats would be maintained and improved. There are no Federally listed threatened and endangered species or their critical habitat, species proposed for federal listing, or proposed critical habitat that will be adversely affected by this project. The project would not result in any effects to Forest Service sensitive plant or animal (terrestrial or aquatic) species. The project will also not cause adverse effects to management indicator species (MIS) habitats. The project does not have any extraordinary circumstances in relation to any of these species.

ii. Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds.

The project will protect and/or restore water quality, aquatic habitat, and riparian habitat by allowing the re-establishment of native plants which minimizes sediment movement to streams and protects the riparian corridor. No risks of extraordinary circumstances related to cumulative adverse effects were identified.

iii. Congressionally designated areas, such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas.

This project will not have any adverse effects to the Granite Chief Wilderness. There are no wilderness study areas in the Truckee Ranger District. There are no National Recreation Areas on the Tahoe National Forest.

iv. Inventoried roadless areas.

This project will not have any adverse effects to inventoried roadless areas.

v. Research natural areas.

This project will not have any adverse effects to any Research Natural Areas.

vi. American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites & vii. Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas.

Based on past environmental analyses and recent consultations with American Indian tribal councils, the project will not adversely affect any known use areas for religious or cultural purposes. There will be no adverse effects on any archaeological districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. All archaeological sites will be protected and managed according to provisions of the applicable Regional Programmatic Agreement that governs management of heritage resources on the TNF. This work constitutes compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

National Forest Management Act of 1976

All management practices and activities of the proposed action are consistent with management direction, including standards and guidelines, in the Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (June 14, 1990), as amended by the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment Record of Decision (January 2004), which were developed in accordance with the National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 USC 1604(i) and 36 CFR 219.10(e).

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8b1

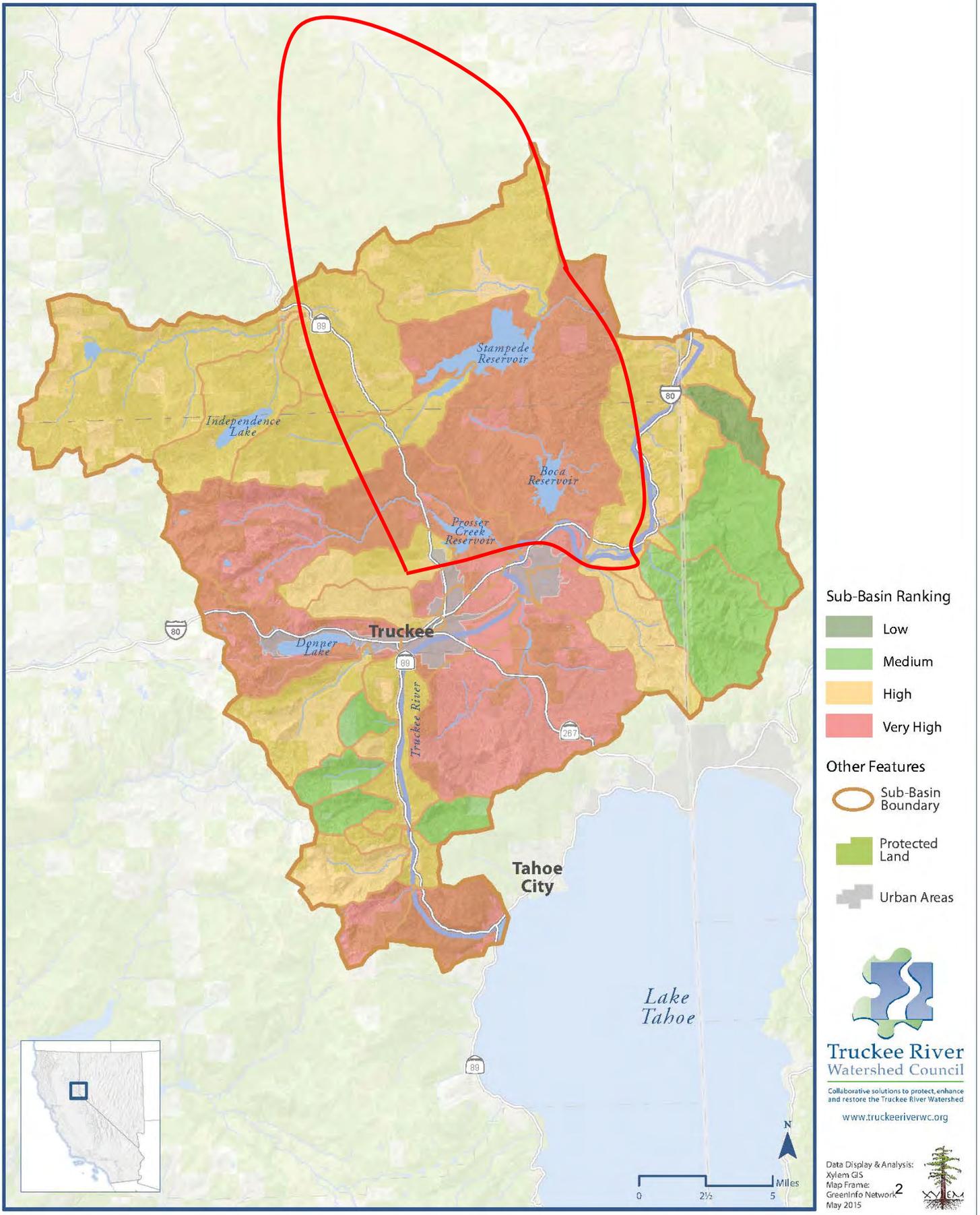
Project Location Map (EFN: LocMap.pdf)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

The Middle Truckee River Watershed Priorities



SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8b1

**Parcel Map showing County Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (EFN:
ParcelMap.pdf)**

- USFS APN not needed
- CDFW properties in Nevada County
- CDFW properties in Sierra County

CDFW properties in Nevada County

http://gis.nevcounty.net/MyNeighborhood/

The screenshot shows a GIS web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the title "My Neighborhood" and "GIS Home". Below the navigation bar is a map of Nevada County, California, with several properties highlighted in red. The map includes labels for "TRUCKEE", "Hatchville Road", "Truckee River Wildlife Area", and "Tahoe NF". A search bar at the top right contains the text "39-3678" and "9.9876 Degrees".

On the right side of the map, there is a "Layer List" panel with the following layers:

- Important Farmland 2010
- Flood Hazard Zones
- Tax Rate Areas
- Federal and State Lands
- Public Land Survey Section Boundaries
- USGS Quad Index

Below the map, there is a search results table with the following columns: APN, Site Address, Site Address Line 2, Situs PO and Zip, Mailing Address, Mailing PO and Zip, Report Link, Exemption Code, Gross Roll Value, Tax Area Code, and Assessed Acreage.

APN	Site Address	Site Address Line 2	Situs PO and Zip	Mailing Address	Mailing PO and Zip	Report Link	Exemption Code	Gross Roll Value	Tax Area Code	Assessed Acreage
48-080-20	N/A		Truckee, CA 96161	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4808020000		0	03017	2.31
48-090-38	UNKNOWN ADDRESS		Floriston, CA 96111	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4809038000		0	77032	95.53
48-090-40	12972 ICELAND ROAD		Truckee, CA 96161	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4809040000		0	77032	435.04
48-160-09	N/A		Truckee, CA 96161	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4816009000		0	03017	5.95
48-220-03	UNKNOWN ADDRESS		Truckee, CA 96161	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4822003000		0	03003	25.02
48-220-06	16291 ACESA DRIVE		Truckee, CA 96161	1416 NINTH ST	SACRAMENTO, CA 95814	http://reports.nevcounty.net/property/rdPage.aspx?rdReportAPN=4822006000		0	03017	42.97

CDFW properties in Sierra County

<http://publicrecords.onlinesearches.com/view/slid/733>

California Free Public Records Directory
California Public Records | California Assessor and Property Tax Records | Property Search and GIS Maps

Legend

- Sierra County Public
 - Land Use
 - Street Centerlines
 - Railroads
 - Loyalton
 - Airport
 - Water Features
 - PLSS
 - Sierra County Boundary
 - Census Blocks w/Population
 - Census Blocks
 - Farmland
 - Consrv Easmt / Land Trust
 - Williamson Act/Farmland Sec
 - Multiple Parcel Rights
 - Voter Precincts
 - Supervisory Districts
 - Parcels

Parcel APN: 016-005-010

Report

Parcel Information	
APN:	016005010
Tax Area:	052034
Site Address:	
Acres:	440.00
Land Use:	WS-
Description:	721 R18 S38 ALL
Zoning:	

Print

LAT: 39.625903°, LON: -120.104342° | 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) | 29492.3242 | 42673.91 x 16230.02 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory
California Public Records | California Assessor and Property Tax Records | Property Search and GIS Maps

Legend

- Sierra County Public
 - Land Use
 - Street Centerlines
 - Railroads
 - Loyalton
 - Airport
 - Water Features
 - PLSS
 - Sierra County Boundary
 - Census Blocks w/Population
 - Census Blocks
 - Farmland
 - Consrv Easmt / Land Trust
 - Williamson Act/Farmland Sec
 - Multiple Parcel Rights
 - Voter Precincts
 - Supervisory Districts
 - Parcels

Parcel APN: 016-005-010

Report

Parcel Information	
APN:	016100210
Tax Area:	052002
Site Address:	
Acres:	196.64
Land Use:	WS-
Description:	721 R18 S29 & 30 SR
Zoning:	

Print

X: —, Y: — | 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) | 29492.3242 | 42673.91 x 16230.02 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory
[California Public Records](#) | [California Assessor and Property Tax Records](#) | Property Search and GIS Maps

Report Link Remove Frame Return to Results

Parcel Information

API:	0181100100
Tax Area:	052002
Site Address:	
Acres:	326.38
Land Use:	095-
Description:	T21 R18 S32 W10
Zoning:	

Print

LAT: 39.630087° Lon: -120.216055° 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) T: 29492.3242 42573.91 x 16230.02 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory
[California Public Records](#) | [California Assessor and Property Tax Records](#) | Property Search and GIS Maps

Report Link Remove Frame Return to Results

Parcel Information

API:	0181100380
Tax Area:	052002
Site Address:	
Acres:	110.42
Land Use:	095-
Description:	T21 R18 S29 E 32 S/R
Zoning:	

Print

LAT: 39.621455° Lon: -120.210929° 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) T: 29492.3242 42573.91 x 16230.02 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory
 California Public Records | California Assessor and Property Tax Records | Property Search and GIS Maps

Report Link | Remove Frame | Return to Results

Legend

- Sierra County Public
 - Land Use
 - Street Centerlines
 - Railroads
 - Loyalty
 - Airport
 - Water Features
 - PLSS
 - Sierra County Boundary
 - Census Blocks w/Population
 - Census Blocks
 - Farmland
 - Cherry Estate / Land Trust
 - Williamson Act/Farmland Sec
 - Multiple Parcel Rights
 - Voter Precincts
 - Supervisorial Districts
 - Parcels

Parcel API: 016-110-020

Report

Parcel Information

API:	016110020
Tax Area:	002002
Site Address:	
Acres:	07.18
Land Use:	WS-
Description:	T21 R10 S29
Zoning:	

Detail Report

Print

LAT: 39.648732°, LON: -120.214490° | 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) | 29492.3242 | 42573.91 x 16250.62 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory
 California Public Records | California Assessor and Property Tax Records | Property Search and GIS Maps

Report Link | Remove Frame | Return to Results

Legend

- Sierra County Public
 - Land Use
 - Street Centerlines
 - Railroads
 - Loyalty
 - Airport
 - Water Features
 - PLSS
 - Sierra County Boundary
 - Census Blocks w/Population
 - Census Blocks
 - Farmland
 - Cherry Estate / Land Trust
 - Williamson Act/Farmland Sec
 - Multiple Parcel Rights
 - Voter Precincts
 - Supervisorial Districts
 - Parcels

Parcel API: 016-110-020

Report

Parcel Information

API:	016110040
Tax Area:	002002
Site Address:	
Acres:	103.18
Land Use:	WS-
Description:	T21 R10 S29
Zoning:	

Detail Report

Print

LAT: 39.647403°, LON: -120.210541° | 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) | 29492.3242 | 42573.91 x 16250.62 (ft)

California Free Public Records Directory

California Public Records > California Assessor and Property Tax Records > Property Search and GIS Maps

Report List Remove Frame Return to Results

Legend

- Sierra County Public
 - Land Use
 - Street Centerlines
 - Railroads
 - Loyalton
 - Airport
 - Water Features
 - PLSS
 - Sierra County Boundary
 - Census Blocks w/Population
 - Census Blocks
- Farmland
 - Civiv. Estmt / Land Trust
 - Williamson Act Farmland Dec.
 - Multiple Parcel Rights
 - Voter Precincts
 - Supervisorial Districts
 - Parcels

Parcel Information

APN:	018100000
Tax Area:	00000
Situs Address:	
Acres:	500.76
Land Use:	W3
Description:	121 R15 033 R/S 5-34
Zoning:	
APN:	018100000
Tax Area:	00000
Situs Address:	

LAT: 39.632167°, LON: -120.104157° | 1 feature(s) selected on 1 layer(s) | 29492 3242 | 42573.91 x 10230.82 (ft)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8b3

Topographic Map (EFN: Topo.pdf)

Please see Site Plan (EFN: SitePlan.pdf)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8b4

Photos of the Project Site (EFN: Photo.pdf)



Interstate-80 Corridor Before – This musk thistle infestation is located on the north side of Interstate-80, at the eastern boundary of the Truckee Ranger District and encompasses approximately 4.6 acres of *Carduus nutans* (Musk Thistle). The infestation crossed on to California Fish and Wildlife property.



Interstate-80 Corridor During – Because of the massive amount of musk thistle plants at the site, more focus was placed on pulling the flowering adult plants. The infestations on the California Fish and Wildlife property were chemically treated by the contract crew in June 2015. Approximately 10,000 adult musk thistle plants were removed from the infestation site.



Interstate-80 Corridor After – This site was revisited during September 2015. It was discovered that some of the smaller plants bolted and produced/dispersed seed. It is not uncommon for stray plants to mature and release seeds late in the season. The non-native invasive plants on CDFW system lands were sprayed twice and the Forest System lands were pulled once.



Boca Hill – Musk thistle needs to be removed to reduce fuels and stop infestation from spreading. Native grass seed can be planted to hold fine soil in place.



Stampede Reservoir – Noxious weeds, such as musk thistle have been able to spread between the high and low water lines during the present drought periods. Work is needed to keep these noxious weed sites in check to preserve the water quality of municipal water sources.



Timber Landing site – Musk thistle site within a landing of a timber sale. Musk thistle needs to be pulled and native seed planted to reduce fuels and spread of musk thistle. Native grass seed can be planted to help hold fine soil particles on site.

Updated tenure docs added to file 3/30/2016 (PE) 3 pages

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8d1

Land Tenure Documents (EFN: Tenure.pdf)

- USFS land tenure letter
- CDFW land tenure letter



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Sierraville & Truckee
Ranger
Districts

317 South Lincoln St.
Sierraville, CA
96126
530 994-3401

File Code: 2080

Date: March 28, 2016

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
11521 Blocker Drive, Suite 205
Auburn, CA 95603

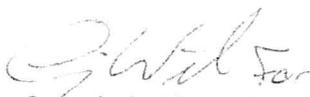
Dear Sierra Nevada Conservancy Board,

The Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC), in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and, is submitting this grant application to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy Watershed Improvement Program Proposition 1 Funding. The project, "Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management" (SNC Reference #876), will survey, treat noxious weeds, and plant native seeds in the project area.

This letter confirms USFS ownership of the project areas within the Truckee and Sierraville Ranger Districts of the Tahoe National Forest. Site control of these properties by the USFS is anticipated in perpetuity. Further, the USFS will grant TRWC access to the property for the purposes of the project and long-term management for the period of five (5) years, and will authorize SNC to monitor the project site for five (5) years through formal agreement once the funds are granted. Five years is the maximum amount of time authorized for the life of an agreement but can be renewed every five years as needed.

If you have questions or need more information please contact Suzi Urie at 530-587-3558 ext 263.

Sincerely,


Quentin L. Youngblood
Sierraville District Ranger


Joanne B. Roubique
Truckee District Ranger





State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Director's Office
1416 Ninth Street, 12th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



March 28, 2016

Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Watershed Improvement Program
11521 Blocker Drive, Suite 205
Auburn, CA 95603

Dear Sierra Nevada Conservancy Board,

The Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC), in partnership with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Forest Service, is submitting this grant application to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy Watershed Improvement Program Proposition 1 Funding. The project, "Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management" (SNC Reference #876), will survey, treat noxious weeds, and plant native seeds in the project area.

This letter confirms CDFW fee title ownership to the various properties that comprise the Truckee River Wildlife Area in Nevada County and Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area in Sierra County in the project area. Site control for these properties by our department is anticipated for the next twenty-five (25) years. Further, CDFW grants TRWC adequate site control to the property for the purposes of the project and long-term management for the period of ten (10) years, and authorizes SNC to monitor the project site for twenty-five (25) years.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Trumbo".

Joel Trumbo
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program, Wildlife Branch
Sacramento, CA

Land Tenure as submitted (PE)

SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8d1

Land Tenure Documents (EFN: Tenure.pdf)

- USFS documents not needed
- CDFW letter regarding land tenure



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Wildlife Branch, Lands Program
1812 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95811
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



February 29, 2016

Ms. Michele Prestowitz
Program Manager
Truckee River Watershed Council
10418 Donner Pass Road
Truckee, CA 96161

Dear Ms Prestowitz

This letter is in response to your request for confirmation of two items related to your application for grant funding from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) for your project "Forest Health through Noxious Weed Management". Our department fully supports the above-mentioned project (SNC Reference #876) to survey, treat noxious weeds, and plant native seeds in the project area. Further, our department looks forward to our partnership with the Truckee River Watershed Council and the U.S. Forest Service in implementing the project.

This letter confirms our fee title ownership to the various properties that comprise the Truckee River Wildlife Area in Nevada County and Smithneck Creek Wildlife Area in Sierra County. Site control for these properties by our department is anticipated for the next ten years. Further, assuming continued control of these properties by our department, permission for any monitoring by the SNC for the above-named project is granted for the next 25 years.

With regards to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for this project, our department intends to file a Notice of Exemption (NOE) with the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) using a Categorical Exemption pursuant to California Code of Regulations § 15304 (Minor Alterations to Land). It is anticipated that the NOE will be filed with OPR in the spring of 2016.

Further questions related to these issues can be directed to me at (916) 445-8544 or via email joel.trumbo@wildlife.ca.gov. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Joel Trumbo
Senior Environmental Scientist
Lands Program, Wildlife Branch
Sacramento, CA

Updated site plan added to file 3/30/16 (PE) 2 pages

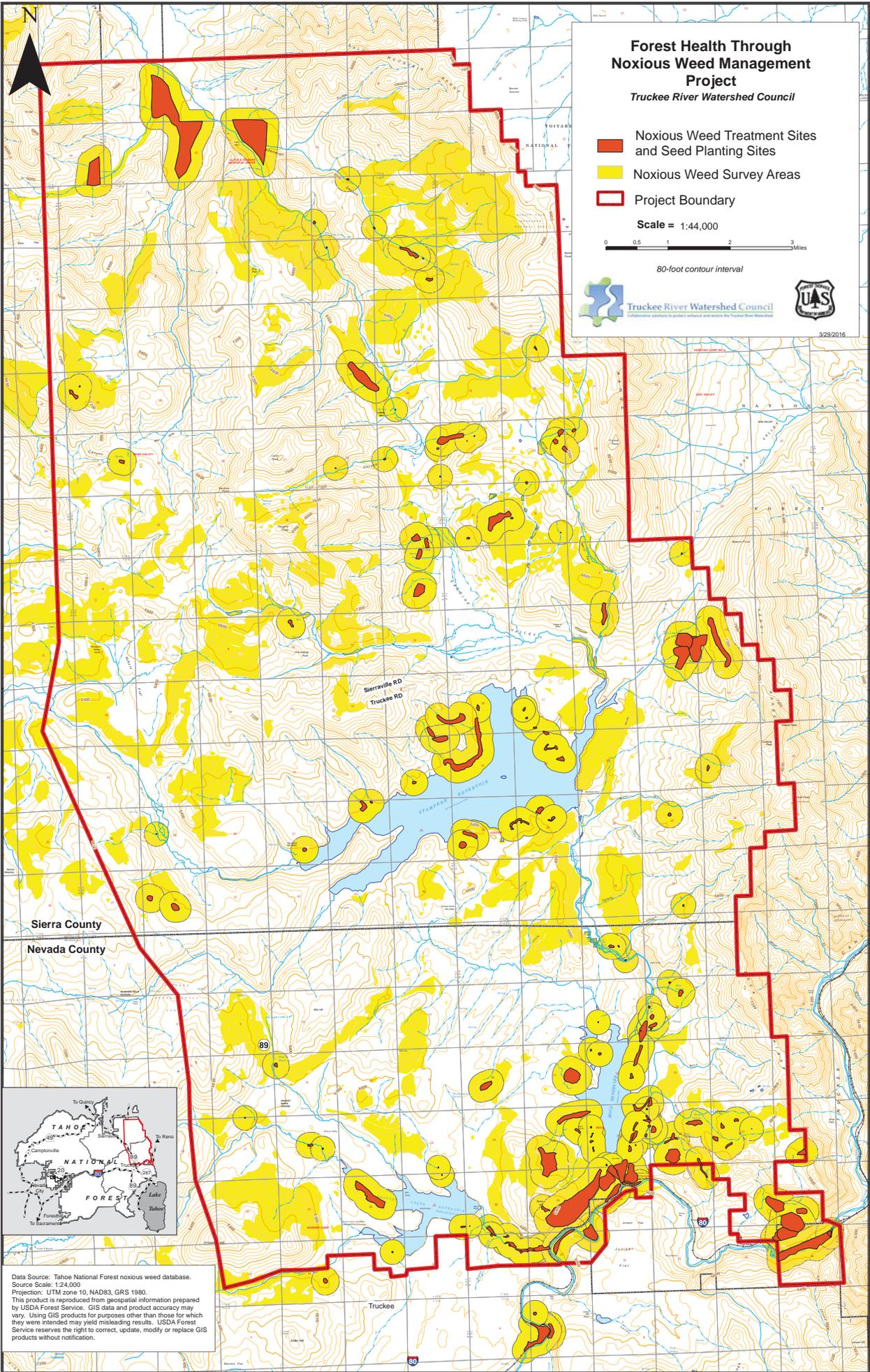
SNC Reference #: 876

Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8d2

Site Plan (EFN: SitePlan.pdf)



Site Plan as submitted (PE)

SNC Reference #: 876

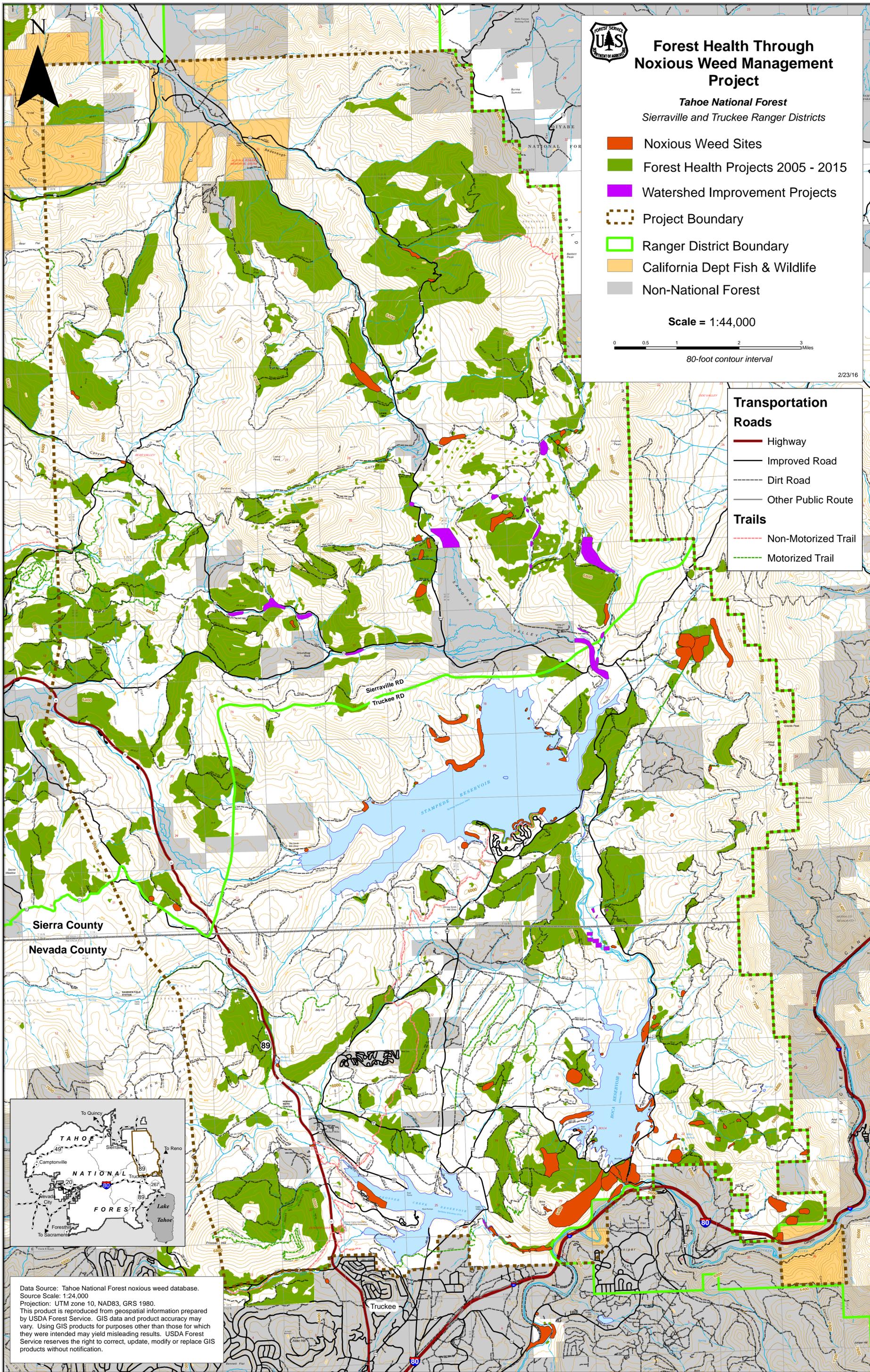
Project Name: Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management

Applicant: Truckee River Watershed Council

Attachment 8d2

Site Plan (EFN: SitePlan.pdf)

Also Topographic Map

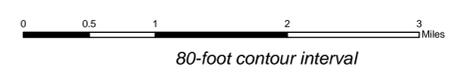


Forest Health Through Noxious Weed Management Project

Tahoe National Forest
Sierraville and Truckee Ranger Districts

- Noxious Weed Sites
- Forest Health Projects 2005 - 2015
- Watershed Improvement Projects
- Project Boundary
- Ranger District Boundary
- California Dept Fish & Wildlife
- Non-National Forest

Scale = 1:44,000



2/23/16

Transportation Roads

- Highway
- Improved Road
- Dirt Road
- Other Public Route

Trails

- Non-Motorized Trail
- Motorized Trail

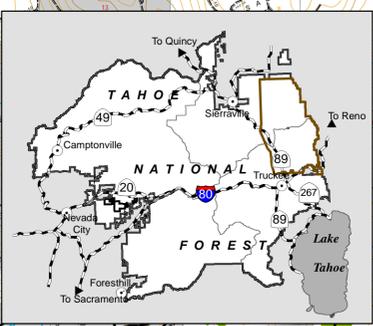
Sierra County

Nevada County

Sierraville RD
Truckee RD

STAMPEDE RESERVOIR

Truckee



Data Source: Tahoe National Forest noxious weed database.
 Source Scale: 1:24,000
 Projection: UTM zone 10, NAD83, GRS 1980.
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