

1.1 Overview

The Butte Regional Conservation Plan (BRCP or Plan) will provide a comprehensive, coordinated, and efficient program to conserve ecologically important resources in the lowland and foothill region of Butte County (the “Plan Area”), including endangered, threatened, and other at-risk species and their habitats; natural communities and the ecological processes that support them; biodiversity; streams and ponds and the watersheds that support them; wetlands and riparian habitats; and ecological corridors. Important to the success of the BRCP is the continued ecological and economic function of working landscapes, including certain farming and ranching practices, and the preservation of open space. The BRCP addresses regulatory compliance with state and federal laws that protect species, wetlands, and streams for Butte County, cities within the Plan Area, water/irrigation districts within the Plan Area, the Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG),¹ and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) (collectively, the “Permit Applicants” prior to permit issuance or “Permittees” following permit issuance) for activities and projects in the Plan Area that they conduct or approve.

The BRCP provides a more efficient, consistent, and effective alternative to mitigation planning and permitting on a project-by-project basis. Relative to the BRCP, the project-by-project approach is generally more costly and time-consuming for applicants and often results in uncoordinated and biologically inferior mitigation for biological resources. The BRCP offers a simpler process for mitigation of biological resources impacts and provides an additional conservation component for biological resources above the mitigation component.

The Plan is intended to provide an effective framework to protect, enhance, and when necessary, restore natural resources, while streamlining the environmental permitting process for impacts on threatened and endangered species. The following entities jointly prepared the Plan.

- County of Butte (County)
- City of Oroville
- City of Chico
- City of Biggs
- City of Gridley
- BCAG
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- Western Canal Water District (WCWD)
- Biggs-West Gridley Water District

¹ BCAG is a joint powers authority formed pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, California Government Code Section 6500 et seq.

- Butte Water District
- Richvale Irrigation District

The Permittees intend to use the Plan to allow for reasonable development, growth, and needed infrastructure construction and maintenance, consistent with approved land use and capital improvement plans, while accommodating the Plan’s conservation goals and complying with state and federal regulatory requirements.

The Plan will assure compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 1531–1544) as amended and the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 2003 (NCCPA) (California Fish and Game Code §§ 2800 et seq.) as amended. The Plan will serve as a basis for the application for incidental take permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The Permit Applicants will apply for ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permits from NMFS for the anadromous fish in the Plan and from USFWS for all remaining species in the Plan. The Permit Applicants will also apply for a California Fish and Game Code Section 2835 permit from CDFW for all species in the Plan. BCAG intends to develop a regional wetland conservation and permitting program to streamline compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations of wetlands and other waters of the United States. This program is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

1.1.1 Background

In 2007, local, state, and federal agencies entered into the BRCP Planning Agreement (“Planning Agreement”). These agencies included the “Local Agencies” (i.e., the County of Butte, the City of Oroville, the City of Chico, the City of Biggs, and the City of Gridley), CDFW,² USFWS, and NMFS. The Planning Agreement identifies the initial planning scope, goals, and preparation process for the BRCP. In 2010, WCWD, Biggs-West Gridley Water District, Butte Water District, Richvale Irrigation District and Caltrans became signatories to the Planning Agreement.

BCAG created an organizational structure to develop the BRCP efficiently and with substantial opportunity for input from stakeholders and the general public. This structure included a Steering Committee composed of the Permit Applicants; a Stakeholder Committee composed of parties with a broad range of interests in the Plan Area including concerns for biological resources, agriculture, land use and development, education, transportation, resource management, water delivery, and others; and an Agency Technical Committee comprised of the federal and state regulatory agencies (USFWS, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, EPA, and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board [CVRWQCB]). BCAG served as the lead in coordination of the committee process and preparation of the BRCP, including contracting with consultants to support drafting of the BRCP. The federal and state permitting agencies, USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, and USACE, provided input throughout the BRCP development and participated in Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committee meetings as well as separate Agency Technical Committee meetings with BCAG and consultants. BCAG encouraged public involvement through various means, including publicly open Stakeholder Committee

² In 2013, during the development of the BRCP, “California Department of Fish and Wildlife” (CDFW) became the new name for the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG). Some use of the term DFG may be found in the BRCP chapters and appendices and these refer to CDFW. Publications that were published under the name DFG are cited with the DFG name.

meetings; several public workshops, newsletters, and a regularly updated website³ (see Section 1.4.2.2, *Public Outreach*, for more details).

BCAG developed the BRCP in coordination with the development of general plans for the County, Chico, Oroville, Gridley, and Biggs with feedback loops between the BRCP and general plan development processes.⁴ These feedback loops identified opportunities and constraints and allowed for improvements in the general plans regarding the avoidance and minimization of impacts on biological resources and the development of open space and conservation elements that dovetail with the BRCP (for a discussion of the interplay between general plan and BRCP development see Chapter 10, *Alternatives to Take*).

Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was conducted through the preparation of the BRCP Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). USFWS is the federal NEPA lead agency and BCAG is the CEQA lead agency. The BRCP EIR/EIS evaluates the environmental effects of implementation of the BRCP and provides for a public review process.

1.1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to protect threatened and endangered species within the Plan Area, while allowing appropriate and compatible growth and development in accordance with applicable laws.

The BRCP satisfies the requirements for a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of ESA, and a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) under the NCCPA, and serves as the basis for take authorizations under both Acts. Section 2835 of the California Fish and Game Code provides that after the approval of an NCCP, CDFW may permit the taking of any covered species, both CESA-listed and nonlisted, whose conservation and management are provided for in the NCCP. The ESA provides that after the approval of an HCP, USFWS and NMFS may permit the taking of covered species (both ESA-listed and nonlisted) if the HCP meets the requirements of Section 10(a)(2)(A) of ESA.

The regional approach to planning and development of the BRCP as a joint HCP/NCCP, in conjunction with general plan updates developed by the Local Agencies, provides significant benefits to biological resources conservation and regional growth and development over existing processes of planning and compliance. Conservation planning and implementation at a regional scale allows for more efficient and effective establishment of a system of conservation lands to meet the needs of species covered by the BRCP than the existing ad hoc project-by-project process. The BRCP allows for the integration of habitat conservation with the long-term general plan implementation to balance the need for growth of the built environment with species protection and to make future development compliance with endangered species regulations more predictable and certain. The regional BRCP also addresses the integration of species conservation into the existing agricultural working landscape and allows for compatible multiple uses within specific areas important for habitat conservation.

³ <http://www.buttehcp.com/>

⁴ General plans are required under the California Government Code Section 65300 et seq. "Each planning agency shall prepare and the legislative body of each county and city shall adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency's judgment bears relation to its planning." (Section 65300)

1.1.3 Overall Planning Goals and Conservation Objectives

As described in the Planning Agreement, the BRCP planning goals include the following:

- Provide for the conservation and management of covered species within the Plan Area.
- Preserve aquatic and terrestrial resources through conservation partnerships with the Local Agencies.
- Allow for appropriate and compatible growth and development consistent with applicable laws.
- Balance open space, habitat, agriculture and urban development.
- Protect the rights of property owners.
- Provide a means to implement covered activities in a manner that complies with applicable state and federal fish and wildlife protection laws, including CESA (through the NCCPA) and ESA, CWA Sections 404/401, and other environmental laws, including CEQA and NEPA.
- Provide a basis for permits necessary to lawfully take covered species.
- Provide a comprehensive means to coordinate and standardize mitigation and compensation requirements of ESA, NCCPA, CEQA, NEPA, and CWA within the Plan Area.
- Provide a less costly, equitable, more efficient project review process that results in greater conservation values than project-by-project, species-by-species review.

The BRCP's goal to "provide for the conservation and management of covered species" means that the BRCP will ensure the implementation of measures that will contribute to the recovery of covered species, taking into consideration the scope of the Plan Area in relation to the geographic range of the covered species, and the effect of covered activities on these species in relation to other activities not addressed by the BRCP.

As further described in the Planning Agreement, the conservation objectives intended to be achieved through the BRCP are as follows:

- Provide for the protection of species, natural communities, and ecosystems on a landscape level.
- Preserve the diversity of plant and animal communities throughout the Plan Area.
- Protect threatened, endangered or other special-status plant and animal species, and minimize and mitigate the take or loss of covered species.
- Identify and designate biologically sensitive habitat areas.
- Preserve habitat and contribute to the recovery of covered species.
- Reduce the need to list additional species.
- Set forth species-specific goals and objectives.
- Set forth specific habitat-based goals and objectives expressed in terms of amount, quality, and connectivity of habitat.
- Implement an adaptive management and monitoring program to respond to changing ecological conditions.

1.2 Regulatory Context

This section describes the applicable federal and state laws and regulations with which the BRCP is intended to comply.

1.2.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

USFWS and NMFS administer the ESA. The ESA requires USFWS and NMFS to maintain lists of threatened and endangered species and affords substantial protection to listed species. NMFS's jurisdiction under ESA is limited to the protection of marine mammals, marine fishes, and anadromous fishes⁵; all other species are subject to USFWS jurisdiction.

The ESA has three major components relevant to the BRCP: the Section 9 prohibition against the “taking” of listed species; the Section 10 provisions for the permitting of nonfederal entities (the Permittees) for the incidental take of listed species; and the Section 7 requirement that federal agencies (in this case, USFWS and NMFS by issuance of ESA Section 10 permits) ensure, in consultation with the federal fish and wildlife agencies (USFWS and NFMS conduct intra-agency consultations), that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of species or result in modification or destruction of critical habitat.

1.2.1.1 Section 9

Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the ESA prohibits the take by any person of any endangered fish or wildlife species; take of threatened fish or wildlife species is prohibited by regulation. The ESA prohibits the take of any listed threatened fish or wildlife species in violation of any regulation promulgated by the USFWS or NMFS. “Take” is defined broadly to mean harass, harm, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.⁶ “Harm” is defined by regulation to mean an act which actually kills or injures wildlife, including those activities that cause significant habitat modification or degradation resulting in the killing or injuring of wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.⁷ The take prohibitions of the ESA apply unless take is otherwise specifically authorized or permitted pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 or Section 10 of the ESA. The protections for listed plant species under the ESA are more limited than for fish and wildlife.⁸

⁵ *Anadromous fish* are fish that spend part of their life cycle in the ocean and part in fresh water.

⁶ 16 U.S.C § 1532(19).

⁷ 50 CFR § 17.3. NMFS has a similar definition that adds the concepts of spawning and migrating to examples of injury. NMFS defines “harm” as “an act which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including, breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR § 222.102).

⁸ Protection for threatened plant species is limited to areas under federal jurisdiction. Section 9(a)(2)(B) of the ESA prohibits removal, possession, or malicious damage or destruction of endangered plants in areas under federal jurisdiction, as well as actions that remove, cut, dig up, damage, or destroy endangered plants in areas outside of federal jurisdiction in violation of any state law or regulation, including state criminal trespass law (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 1538(a)(2)(B)). The ESA Section 7(a)(2) prohibition against jeopardy applies to plants, wildlife, and fish equally, and USFWS and NMFS may not issue a Section 10(a)(1)(B) permit if the issuance of that permit would result in jeopardy to any listed species (16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2)).

1.2.1.2 Section 10

Section 10 of the ESA specifically addresses the authorization for take by nonfederal entities through the development of an HCP. For those actions for which no federal nexus exists (i.e., not authorized, funded, or carried out by a federal agency), private individuals, corporations, state and local government agencies, and other nonfederal entities who wish to conduct otherwise lawful activities that may incidentally result in take of a listed species must first obtain a Section 10 incidental take permit from USFWS or NMFS. The nonfederal entity is required to develop an HCP as part of the permit application process. The BRCP an HCP that meets all regulatory requirements necessary for USFWS and NMFS to issue Section 10 permits to allow incidental take of all covered species as a result of covered activities undertaken by the permitted entities. Before issuing a Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit, the USFWS and NMFS must make the following findings:

- The taking is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity.
- Impacts are monitored, minimized, and mitigated to the maximum extent practicable.
- Procedures are provided to deal with unforeseen circumstances.
- Adequate funds exist to implement the HCP.
- The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild.⁹

BCAG has prepared this HCP/NCCP consistent with guidance provided in the Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook (USFWS and NMFS 2016). This handbook provides the latest federal guidance on HCP preparation.

1.2.1.3 Section 7

Section 7 of the ESA requires that all federal agencies (including USFWS and NMFS when they issue ESA Section 10 permits) must ensure, in consultation with USFWS and/or NMFS, that any actions authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of areas determined to be critical habitat.¹⁰ Section 7 requires federal agencies to engage in formal consultation with the USFWS and NMFS for any proposed actions that are likely to adversely affect listed species. USFWS and NMFS issue a biological opinion (BO) at the completion of formal consultation. The BO may conclude that the project as proposed (in this case the federal issuance of an incidental take permit through the HCP) is either likely or not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the species. If the BO concludes that the proposed action would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify its critical habitat, the opinion must suggest “reasonable and prudent alternatives” that would avoid that result. If the BO concludes that the project as proposed would involve take of a listed species, but not to an extent that would jeopardize the species’ continued existence, it must include an “incidental take statement.” The incidental take statement specifies an amount of take that may occur as a result of the action and may include “reasonable and prudent measures” to minimize the impact of the take. If the action complies with the BO and incidental take statement, it may be implemented without violation of the ESA, even if incidental take occurs.

⁹ 16 U.S.C. § 1539(a)(2)(B)

¹⁰ 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2).

BCAG expects that, during BRCP implementation, covered activities with a federal nexus to federal agencies other than USFWS and NMFS will use the conservation measures described in the BRCP as conservation actions under future Section 7 consultation processes. Unless otherwise required by law or regulation, USFWS and NMFS will ensure that the activities and conservation measures for the specific proposed project are consistent with the BRCP and the BO issued for the BRCP. For example, projects in the Plan Area that require a permit from the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA have a federal nexus. The USACE, as the authorizing agency under CWA, must consult with USFWS or NMFS on the effects of their action on federally listed species. Similarly, projects in the Plan Area which are provided funding by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) should also be eligible to proceed with reliance on the BRCP conservation measures.

1.2.2 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act

The NCCPA provides a mechanism for compliance with state endangered species regulatory requirements through the development of comprehensive, broad-scale conservation plans that focus on the needs of natural communities and the range of species that inhabit them.¹¹ The NCCP program has provided the basis for successful collaborations throughout California between state and federal agencies, local governments, community groups, and private interests that have resulted in long-term, habitat-based protections for regional biodiversity and related ecosystems. It has also proved to be an effective tool in achieving these protections while reducing conflicts between conservation goals and the reasonable use of natural resources and lands for economic development. The BRCP adopts the approaches set out in the NCCPA and incorporates those elements necessary to meet regulatory requirements of the NCCPA.

Specifically, the BRCP has been developed in a manner consistent with the process identified in its Planning Agreement, including processes to ensure ample public participation and engagement throughout Plan development and review, input from independent scientists, and coordination with federal fish and wildlife agencies with respect to ESA requirements. Consistent with the requirements of the NCCPA, the BRCP further provides a comprehensive approach to the conservation and management of covered species and their habitats, incorporating a Conservation Strategy that provides for the protection of habitat, natural communities, and species diversity on an ecosystem level; establishes conservation measures, including measures sufficient to mitigate the effects of covered activities; integrates adaptive management strategies that can be modified based on new information developed through monitoring and research; and sets out an implementation program, including provisions that ensure adequate funding to carry out the BRCP.

The BRCP addresses all of the requirements of the NCCPA for covered species of fish, wildlife, and plants and natural communities in the Plan Area. On that basis, CDFW may issue a permit under Section 2835 of the NCCPA for the taking of the BRCP covered species including species listed as threatened and endangered under CESA, species fully protected under California Fish and Game Codes (see discussion in Section 1.2.8, *California Fully Protected Species*, and nonlisted species).¹²

1.2.3 California Endangered Species Act

CESA prohibits the take of state-listed threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. CESA also prohibits the take of candidate species. “Take” is defined under CESA as “to hunt,

¹¹ Fish and Game Code § 2800 et seq.

¹² Fish and Game Code § 2835.

pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The CESA definition of “take” does not include the ESA’s concepts of “harm” or “harass.” Take authorizations may be obtained under CESA, provided the permit applicant minimizes and “fully mitigates” the take that will be caused by the covered activities. The NCCPA offers a separate means for authorization of take of CESA-listed species through development of a NCCP and take authorization under NCCPA Section 2835.

Although the BRCP has been designed to comply with the NCCPA, and take authorizations are being sought under NCCPA Section 2835, the Plan’s provisions have also been developed to be consistent with the regulatory standards of CESA. Specifically, the BRCP Conservation Strategy incorporates measures that adequately minimize and fully mitigate the effects of covered activities on state-listed species and includes other measures as required by CESA. As such, the actions set out in the BRCP are expected to be sufficient to allow for findings to be made by CDFW to support the issuance of incidental take authorizations under CESA, if necessary.

1.2.4 Other Federal and State Wildlife Laws and Regulations

1.2.4.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, as amended, implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful, as is taking of any parts, nests, or eggs of such birds (16 U.S.C. 703).

1.2.4.2 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles, with limited exceptions. Under the Act, it is a violation to “...take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof...” Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, and disturb. The BRCP includes specific measures to avoid take of eagles to comply with provisions of the BGEPA.

Recent revisions to the BGEPA authorize take of bald eagles and golden eagles under the following conditions: (1) where the take is compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and golden eagle, (2) is necessary to protect an interest in a particular locality, (3) is associated with but not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity, and (4) for individual instances of take the take cannot be avoided, or (5) for programmatic take the take is unavoidable even though advanced conservation practices are being implemented (50 CFR 22.26). Permits issued under this regulation usually authorize disturbance only; however, in limited cases a permit may authorize lethal take that results from but is not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity.

Bald and golden eagles are not covered species in this Plan because they are not expected to be affected by the covered activities in ways that may result in take as defined by the BGEPA.

This Plan also does not seek a permit under the BGEPA and therefore does not permit direct injury or death of the species or its eggs or disturbance to nests. Proponents of covered activities that may take bald or golden eagles must obtain a separate BGEPA permit.

1.2.4.3 California Fully Protected Species

In the 1960s, before CESA was enacted, the California legislature identified specific species for protection under the California Fish and Game Code. These *fully protected* species may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of bird species for the protection of livestock, or as part of an approved NCCP. Fully protected species are described in Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code. These protections state that “...no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected [bird], [mammal], [reptile or amphibian], [fish].” Fully protected species expected to occur in the study area include, but are not restricted to, those listed below.

The BRCP seeks take authorization for the following fully protected species: greater sandhill crane, California black rail, and white-tailed kite.

1.2.4.4 California Fish and Game Code 3503 (Bird Nests)

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take, possess or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any bird, unless otherwise authorized under the Fish and Game Code or regulations. The BRCP includes conservation measures to avoid and minimize take of covered species and specifically nests and eggs that serve as the basis for compliance with Section 3503. The Section 2835 permit under the NCCPA will serve as CDFW’s authorization for take of nests or eggs of birds under the BRCP.

1.2.4.5 California Fish and Game Code 3503.5 (Birds of Prey)

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take, possession or destruction of any birds of prey or their nests or eggs, unless otherwise authorized under the Fish and Game Code or regulations. The CDFW may issue permits authorizing take pursuant to CESA or NCCPA. The BRCP includes conservation measures to avoid and minimize such take and will serve as a basis for compliance with Section 3503.5. The Section 2835 permit under the NCCPA will serve as CDFW’s authorization for take of birds of prey or their nests or eggs under the BRCP.

1.2.5 The National Environmental Policy Act

The purpose of NEPA is to ensure that federal agencies consider the environmental impacts of their actions and decisions.¹³ NEPA requires that the federal government use all practicable means and measures to protect environmental values and makes environmental protection a part of the mandate of every federal agency and department. To accomplish this goal, NEPA establishes a process and approach to analyze and determine the environmental impacts associated with proposed federal actions that significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

The permitting and implementation of the BRCP involve several federal actions and decisions that constitute a major federal action and are subject to review under NEPA. USFWS and NMFS will make decisions regarding the issuance of incidental take permits under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. USFWS is the lead federal agency under NEPA; NMFS, USACE, and EPA are cooperating agencies; and

¹³ 42 U.S.C § 4321 et seq.

BCAG is the CEQA lead agency for the preparation of the BRCP EIR/EIS to satisfy CEQA and NEPA concurrently. To satisfy NEPA requirements, USFWS and NMFS released a draft EIS in November, 2015 for the public review period as described in Section 1.4.4, *Public Review Process*.

1.2.6 The California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA serves to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.¹⁴ CEQA applies to all discretionary activities proposed to be carried out or approved by California public agencies. CEQA requires state and local agencies to identify significant environmental impacts of their actions and to take all feasible steps to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CEQA sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements, and its procedures are intended to ensure adequate public participation and input into the decision making process.

The BRCP is a project subject to CEQA, as are numerous BRCP-related actions that will be implemented over the term of the Plan.¹⁵ BCAG is the CEQA lead agency for the preparation of the EIR/EIS on the BRCP, which will include analyses of the proposed adoption of the Plan. CDFW is participating in the preparation of the EIR/EIS as both a CEQA responsible and trustee agency. The EIR/EIS will also serve as the CEQA document for the purpose of regulatory permits issued by CDFW pursuant to the BRCP. USFWS and NMFS are joint federal lead agencies and BCAG is the CEQA lead agency for the preparation of the BRCP EIR/EIS to satisfy CEQA and NEPA concurrently.

1.2.7 Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the CWA, with the goal of “restor[ing] and maintain[ing] the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”¹⁶ In furtherance of this goal, the CWA prohibits the discharge of any pollutants into navigable waters, except as allowed by permit issued under certain sections of the CWA.¹⁷ Specifically, Section 404 authorizes the USACE to issue permits for and regulate the discharge of dredged or fill materials into “waters of the United States.” Under the CWA and its implementing regulations, “waters of the United States” are broadly defined to consist of rivers, creeks, streams, and lakes extending to their headwaters, including adjacent wetlands.¹⁸

Many of the actions that will be implemented under the BRCP may result in the discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States and will need to be authorized by the USACE. These BRCP actions may receive such authorizations through General Permits or Standard Permits (also referred to as “Individual Permits”). Typically, General Permits apply to specific classes of activities that have been determined to cause no more than minimal impact to the aquatic environment (e.g., construction of road crossings, installation of utility lines, and operations and maintenance

¹⁴ Section 15002 General Concepts, Title 14. California Code of Regulations Chapter 3. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act

¹⁵ California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. and CEQA Guidelines, 14 Code of California Regulations (CCR) 15000 et seq.

¹⁶ 33 U.S.C § 1251(a).

¹⁷ See 33 U.S.C §§ 1311, 1342, and 1344.

¹⁸ 33 CFR § 328.3(a)(3).

activities).¹⁹ Standard Permits are designed for activities that have the potential to have more than a minimal effect on jurisdictional waters or that otherwise do not qualify under the conditions of a General Permit. Substantively, the USACE must evaluate applications for Standard Permits to determine their consistency with the requirements of the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines²⁰ and the USACE regulations.²¹

All permits issued under Section 404 of the CWA must include a certification under Section 401 of the CWA that water quality standards will be met by the activities permitted.²² In the Plan Area, Section 401 water quality certifications are provided by the CVRWQCB. The CVRWQCB also regulates waters in the Plan Area under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Section 1.2.9, *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act*).

BCAG is conducting a CWA permitting process with USACE, EPA, and CVRWQCB in parallel with the development of the BRCP. BCAG is applying to USACE to issue a Regional General Permit (RGP) such that CWA compliance of implementing the BRCP covered activities (Section 1.3.5, *Covered Activities*) is streamlined. In addition to the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address impacts on wetlands and other waters, the BRCP provides for measures to the conserve wetlands, streams, and other waters and the watersheds that support them in the Plan Area. The Section 404 permitting process will also include a request for certification of the RGP by the CVRWQCB under CWA Section 401.

1.2.8 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires any person, state or local governmental agency to provide advance written notification to CDFW prior to initiating any activity that would (1) divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or remove material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or (2) result in the disposal or deposition of debris, waste, or other material into any river, stream, or lake.²³ The State definition of “lakes, rivers, and streams” includes all rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life, and watercourses with surface or subsurface flows that support or have supported riparian vegetation.²⁴

Certain actions that will be implemented under the BRCP may require Streambed Alteration Agreements under Fish and Game Code section 1600. The BRCP includes measures to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts on streams, ponds, wetlands, and riparian habitats that may be regulated under Section 1600. Proponents of activities covered by the Plan should be able to fulfill most or all of the requirements of Section 1600 by fulfilling the conditions on Covered Activities described in Chapter 6, *Program Participation and Conditions on Covered Activities*, and paying fees consistent with Chapter 9, *Implementation Costs and Funding Sources*. At a minimum, proponents of activities covered by the Plan are expected to meet or exceed the requirements of Section 1600 for impacts to all species covered by the Plan.

¹⁹ 33 CFR § 325.5(c).

²⁰ 40 CFR Part 230.

²¹ 33 CFR Part 325.

²² 33 U.S.C. 1341.

²³ Fish and Game Code §1602.

²⁴ 14 CCR § 1.72.

1.2.9 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Section 13000 of the California Water Code (the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, or “Porter-Cologne Act”) outlines the State’s interest in the “conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources of the state” and the protection of the quality of all the waters of the state “for use and enjoyment by the people of the state.” The law controls all “waters of the state” which are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (Section 13050[e]). The overall responsibility for water rights and water quality protection is assigned to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which in turn delegates its authority to nine geographically discrete, semi-autonomous Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) to develop and enforce water quality standards within their boundaries. The CVRWQCB covers nearly one-fifth of the state, including the BRCP Plan Area.

RWQCBs are required by the Porter-Cologne Act to prepare and adopt water quality control plan, known as “basin plans,” that include water quality objectives and an implementation program. The CVRWQCB Basin Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins was last revised in 2011.²⁵ The BRCP addresses the objectives of and are consistent with the CVRWQCB Basin Plan.

In addition to basin planning, the SWRCB and RWQCBs have been delegated the following federal responsibilities:

- Administration of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits described in Section 402 of the CWA.
- Water quality certification of Section 404 permits issued by the USACE to place fill in waters under federal jurisdiction (which includes some but not all waters of the state), pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA (discussed in Section 1.2.6, *Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act*).

1.3 Scope of the BRCP

This section identifies and describes the boundaries and rationale for the geographic scope of the BRCP, defined as the Plan Area; the list of and rationale for the natural communities addressed in the BRCP; the covered species selection process and selected covered species; the activities to be covered under the BRCP; and the anticipated permit duration and rationale for that duration.

1.3.1 Geographic Scope

The Plan Area is defined as the area within which conservation will occur through the BRCP. The Permit Area is defined as the area within which covered activities will occur. The BRCP Plan Area and Permit Area are shown in Figure 1-1, *Plan Area and Permit Area for the Butte Regional Conservation Plan*). The Plan Area encompasses 564,203 acres. The Plan Area includes the western lowlands and foothills of Butte County bounded on the west by county boundaries with Tehama, Glenn, and Colusa counties; bounded on the south by boundaries with Sutter and Yuba counties; bounded on the north by the boundary with Tehama County; and bounded on the east by the upper extent of landscape dominated by oak woodland natural communities. The eastern oak woodland

²⁵ Fourth Edition of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, 15 September 1998, as revised October 2011.

boundary is defined by a line below which land cover types dominated by oak trees comprise more than one-half of the land cover present (referred to hereafter as the oak woodland zone) plus a small portion of the City of Chico that extends above the oak woodland zone. The upper elevation range of the oak woodland zone varies from about 800 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level. Typically, oak tree-dominated land cover types are replaced with either chaparral or conifer-dominated land cover types at higher elevations.

The Permit Area is equivalent to the Plan Area except in two areas in the City of Chico. The Permit Area excludes all lands owned by the City of Chico for the Chico Municipal Airport (Figure 1-1). These lands are subject to strict land use limitations based on underlying agreements which transferred the lands to the City from a former US Army Air Corps facility by the former War Assets Administration. The lands are further restricted by regulation and grant agreements with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Any proposed projects or maintenance activities on the Chico Municipal Airport lands that have the potential to take a federally listed species would obtain take authorization through a consultation between the FAA and USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA.

The Permit Area also excludes a large property in the City of Chico that at the time of the Final BRCP was undergoing its own local project review (Figure 1-1). The project applicant is expected to apply for a permit with USACE under CWA Section 404, and with CDFW under Section 2081 of Fish and Game Code. As part of that application, USACE is expected to consult with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA. Therefore, the project applicant intends to seek and obtain take authorization separately from the BRCP. The project applicant also intends to seek and obtain state permits separately, as appropriate.

The area excluded from the Permit Area on the Chico Municipal Airport is 1,268 acres. The area excluded from the Permit Area on the project site in Chico is 314 acres. In total, the Permit Area is 562,723 acres (1,582 acres less than the Plan Area).

1.3.2 Natural Communities

The BRCP addresses all of the natural communities found in the foothills and valleys of the Plan Area: Oak woodland and savanna, grassland, riparian, wetland, aquatic, and agriculture (although agriculture is not a natural community, it provides important habitat for a number of covered species and so is included). Each of the natural communities is comprised of certain land cover types. The classification, description, and mapping procedures for natural communities and land cover types are provided in Chapter 3, *Ecological Baseline Conditions*.

Chaparral and conifer forests are natural communities not addressed in the Plan, as the BRCP is focused on the conservation of lowland natural communities. Chaparral and conifer forests are higher elevation communities distributed primarily outside of the Plan Area and are found in the Plan Area only as relatively small inclusions within the oak woodland-dominated landscape.

1.3.3 Covered Species

Species identified for coverage under the BRCP (“covered species”) are those for which incidental take authorizations may be required under the ESA and NCCPA to implement the covered activities over the term of the BRCP. The evaluation process used to select the covered species is described in Section 3.6, *Proposed Covered Species* and Appendix B, *Evaluation of Species Considered for Coverage*. Species considered for coverage were special-status species that could be present in the BRCP Plan

Area. Consideration for coverage of nonlisted species was limited to special-status species because, by definition, they are recognized by federal and state wildlife agencies as declining, and therefore are more likely than other nonlisted species to become listed at some time during implementation of the covered activities. Special-status species are defined as species that are:

- Listed as threatened or endangered under ESA.
- Proposed or candidates for listing under ESA.
- Listed as threatened or endangered under CESA.
- Candidates for listing under CESA.
- Fully protected species under California Fish and Game Code;
- California species of special concern (SSC) as identified by CDFW.²⁶
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act.
- Plants included in the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank 1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B.

Sources of information used to identify the special-status species that could be present in the Plan Area are as follows:

- CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB).²⁷
- USFWS list of endangered and threatened species that occur in or may be affected by projects in Butte County.²⁸
- Butte County General Plan Background Report.
- Recorded observations of special-status species provided by local resource experts.

A total of 108 special-status species (61 animals and 47 plants) were identified as being present or having the potential to be present in the Plan Area based on the sources of information described above (see Chapter 3, *Ecological Baseline Conditions* and Appendix B).

Four criteria (listed below) were used to evaluate the species identified as special-status species. All four of the criteria had to be met for the species to be covered under the BRCP.

1. **Occurrence in the Plan Area.** Species is known to occur in the Plan Area or could occur based on presence of habitat in the Plan Area and known occupied habitat near the Plan Area.
2. **Potential for Listing.** The species is listed as threatened or endangered under ESA or CESA or is reasonably likely to become listed under these laws during the term of the permit. Nonlisted species are considered likely to become listed in the future if they meeting one of the following criteria:
 - a. They are currently proposed for listing under the ESA or are candidates for listing under the ESA or the CESA.

²⁶ <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/>

²⁷ Source: CNDDDB RareFind 3 database (2006) and http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov/viewers/cnddb_quickviewer.

²⁸ Source: http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_lists/auto_list.cfm.

- b. They are a California Species of Special Concern or California Rare Plant Rank 1B or 2B plant species whose populations or habitats are continuing to decline and a substantial proportion of their population is located in the Plan Area.
3. **Potential to be Affected.** The species or its habitats could be affected by the types of activities anticipated to be covered under the BRCP.
4. **Sufficient Information.** Sufficient scientific information and data are available to determine the likely impacts of the covered activities on the species and to formulate conservation measures that could effectively mitigate impacts and conserve the species.

A total of 25 species met all four of the selection criteria and constitute the covered species under the BRCP. The covered species are provided in Table 1–1, *BRCP Covered Species*, below.

Table 1-1. BRCP Covered Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ (Federal/State/CNPS)
Birds		
1. Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	-/T/-
2. Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	-/SSC/-
3. Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	T/E/-
4. Greater sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	-/T,FP/-
5. California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	-/T,FP/-
6. Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	-/T/-
7. White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	-/FP/-
Reptiles		
1. Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T/T/-
2. Western pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	-/SSC/-
Amphibians		
1. Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	-/C/-
2. Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	-/SSC/-
Fish		
10 Central Valley steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/-/-
2. Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	T/T/-
3. Central Valley fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	-/SSC/-
4. Green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T/SSC/-
Invertebrates		
1. Valley elderberry longhorn beetle ²	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T/-/-
2. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	E/-/-
3. Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	E/-/-
4. Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T/-/-
Plants		
1. Hoover's spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hooveri</i>	T/-/1B
2. Butte County meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes floccosa ssp. californica</i>	E/E/1B
3. Hairy Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia pilosa</i>	E/E/1B
4. Slender Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	T/E/1B

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ (Federal/State/CNPS)
5. Butte County checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea robusta</i>	-/-/1B
6. Greene's tuctoria	<i>Tuctoria greenei</i>	E/R/1B

¹Status:

Federal

E = Listed as endangered under ESA

T = Listed as threatened under ESA

C = Candidate for listing under ESA

D = Delisted under ESA

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank

1B = rare or endangered in California and elsewhere

State

E = Listed as endangered under CESA

T = Listed as threatened under CESA

C = Candidate for listing under CESA

D = Delisted under CESA

R = Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act

SSC = California species of special concern

FP = Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code

² Valley elderberry longhorn beetle was proposed for de-listing by USFWS in October 2006. If it is removed from federal protection status, it may no longer meet the criteria for coverage under the BRCP.

1.3.4 Local Concern Species

In addition to the species selected as covered species, the Stakeholder Committee identified 20 species they desire to be conserved within the Plan Area. These species were identified as “Local Concern Species” (Table 1-2, *Local Concern Species*). Each of these species is evaluated in the BRCP for the expected conservation outcome with implementation of the Conservation Strategy (see Appendix N, *Benefits of Conservation Measures for Local Concern Species*).

Table 1-2. Local Concern Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ (Federal/State)
Birds		
1. Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	-/SSC
2. California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	-/-
3. Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	-/SSC
4. California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	-/-
5. Yellow-billed magpie	<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	-/-
6. Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	-/SSC
7. Willow flycatcher ²	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	-/E
8. Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	-/SSC
9. Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	-/SSC
10. Greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	-/-
11. Golden eagle ³	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP/FP
12. Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FP/FP
13. Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	-/SSC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹ (Federal/State)
14. Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	-/-
15. Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	-/-
Fish		
16. Sacramento Splittail	<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	-/-
17. River Lamprey	<i>Lampetra Ayresii</i>	-/SSC
18. Tule perch	<i>Hysterocarpus traski</i>	-/-
19. Hitch	<i>Lavinia exilicauda</i>	-/-
20. Hardhead	<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	-/SSC

¹ Status:

State

E = Listed as endangered under CESA

SSC = California species of special concern

FP = Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code

² Although listed, this species was not included as a covered species because the species only occurs as a migrant in the Plan Area and will not be affected by the covered activities.

³ Although a CDFW-designated fully protected species, this species was not included as covered because it is not expected to become listed over the term of the BRCP and is not expected to be adversely affected by covered activities.

1.3.5 Covered Activities

The types of covered activities within the Plan Area of the BRCP for which incidental take permit coverage is requested from USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW in compliance with the ESA and the NCCPA are summarized below and described in more detail in Chapter 2, *Covered Activities*. The covered activities are grouped by geographic location within the Plan Area:

- **Within urban permit areas (UPAs).** UPAs are those mapped locations in the Plan Area within which the cities and county anticipate concentrated urban and infrastructure development under their respective general plan updates. The UPAs are discussed in more detail in Chapter 2, *Covered Activities*.
- **Outside UPAs.** This designation includes all areas of the County within the Plan Area but outside of the UPAs. It includes covered activities such as linear utilities, transportation construction and maintenance projects, and agricultural services; it does not include areas that become part of the BRCP conservation land system.
- **Within conservation lands.** This area includes new conservation lands established under the BRCP. It includes conservation actions within conservation lands such as habitat restoration, enhancement, and management.

The covered activities include the construction and maintenance of public and private facilities and infrastructure that are consistent with local general plans, transportation plans, and local, state, and federal laws. The covered activities are divided into activities that result in permanent development and activities involving maintenance measures that happen periodically over the duration of the permit. The reason for these two categories is that the impacts on covered species and natural communities resulting from such activities and the conservation measures used to address such impacts tend to differ based on the permanence or ongoing nature of the activity.

Although the Plan Area includes portions of the Sacramento River within Butte County, the BRCP does not address activities that could affect listed fish species in the Sacramento River; such

activities are addressed under other regional conservation planning efforts for the Sacramento River (e.g., the USFWS Anadromous Fish Restoration Program). The Sacramento River floodplain within Butte County is included in the BRCP for implementing conservation measures for covered species and natural communities that would not have adverse effects on fish. Similarly, the Plan Area includes portions of the Feather River within Butte County below Oroville Dam, but the BRCP does not address the activities of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) or other federal or state agencies involved in the operations of Oroville Dam and Reservoir, Thermalito Forebay, Thermalito Afterbay, and all appurtenant facilities (known as the “Oroville-Thermalito Complex”) for operating the system along the Feather River or activities affecting the levees along Feather River.

1.3.6 Permit Duration

The Permittees are seeking permits from USFWS, NMFS, and CDFW to implement the BRCP covered activities and retain incidental take coverage under those permits for a term of 50 years. This timeframe provides necessary and sufficient duration for the implementation of covered activities (Chapter 2, *Covered Activities*), mitigation actions to address the covered activities, and conservation actions that contribute to the recovery of covered species (Chapter 5, *Conservation Strategy*). This timeframe takes into account the expected time necessary to implement proposed land development under the cities and county general plans and the regional transportation plan. The general plans for the County, City of Chico, City of Oroville, and City of Gridley have planning horizons to 2030. Biggs’ draft general plan also has a planning horizon to 2030. The BCAG Regional Transportation Plan is a four-year plan with projections and planning policies aimed through 2035. The permit duration also provides the time necessary to assess the impacts of covered activities on the covered species and natural communities and to implement measures to mitigate those impacts.

The BRCP includes a large conservation component that will provide for the conservation of natural communities and contribute to the recovery of covered species in the Plan Area (Chapter 5, *Conservation Strategy*). The BRCP Conservation Strategy requires the orderly creation of a landscape-level system of conservation lands with ecological connectivity through the acquisition (easement and fee title) and management of land. The Conservation Strategy includes habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration; impact minimization and avoidance measures; and the implementation of monitoring and adaptive management to ensure success in the achievement of biological goals and objectives. Due to the scale of the program, including acquisition of over 80,000 acres of land, the 50-year duration is necessary to provide for sufficient time to accumulate the funds and find the willing sellers needed to implement the Conservation Strategy and achieve its biological goals and objectives. In addition, time is needed to build an endowment during the permit term to provide funding for management of conservation lands after the 50-year permit term. See Chapter 8, *Plan Implementation*, for the implementation schedule for conservation measures and Chapter 10, *Implementation Cost and Funding Sources*, for the necessary amount and timing of funding over the permit term.

1.4 Overview of the BRCP Development Process

This section describes the composition of the Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committee and the role of these committees in developing the BRCP; the participation of CDFW, USFWS, and NMFS as technical advisors to the planning process; public involvement and outreach (e.g., website, public

newsletters, and public informational workshops); and the integration of science to inform the development of the BRCP.

1.4.1 Organizational Structure for Planning

1.4.1.1 Stakeholder Committee

The Stakeholder Committee was responsible for reviewing draft sections of the BRCP and providing comments and recommendations for BRCP development to BCAG and the Steering Committee. The role of the Stakeholder Committee's members included representing the interests of their organizations at meetings and reporting on development of the BRCP to other members of their organizations on a regular basis.

The member organizations of the Stakeholder Committee are listed below.

- Butte County Farm Bureau
- Ducks Unlimited
- Butte Environmental Council
- Altacal Audubon Society
- Sierra Club
- CSU Chico
- Butte Glenn Community College District
- Butte County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- The Nature Conservancy
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
- Butte County Resource Conservation District
- Caltrans
- WCWD

The names of members and alternates of the Stakeholder Committee over the time of BRCP development are provided in Chapter 13, *List of Preparers*.

Between 2007 and 2013, the Stakeholder Committee met 45 times to discuss the preparation of the BRCP. All such meetings were open to the public and provided for public participation in addition to input from Stakeholder Committee members. The Stakeholder Committee provided oral and written comments on multiple working drafts of all chapters of the BRCP prepared between 2008 and 2012 and on the full Preliminary Public Draft BRCP released in November 2012.

1.4.1.2 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee served in an administrative capacity and was responsible for providing BCAG staff with policy-level guidance and oversight during the early years of BRCP development. Responsibilities of the Steering Committee include the following:

- Working with BCAG staff and the consultants to establish timelines, work products and outreach processes.
- Reviewing key BRCP elements (e.g., covered species, Plan Area, covered activities, Conservation Strategy, impact assessment, implementing entity, implementation plan, costs and funding sources).
- Providing guidance as requested by other committees.
- Providing oversight of the BRCP development.
- Reviewing public participation and outreach programs and strategies.
- Reviewing the BRCP scopes of work, budgets, and scope modifications of the consultants.

Membership of the Steering Committee over the course of BRCP development included the following:

- Butte County, Supervisor District 1
- Butte County, Supervisor District 2
- Butte County, Supervisor District 4
- City of Chico, Mayor
- City of Oroville, Mayor or City Council Member
- Caltrans District 3, Director
- Western Canal Water District, District Manager
- BCAG, Executive Director

The names of members and alternates of the Steering Committee over the time of BRCP development are provided in Chapter 13, *List of Preparers*.

1.4.2 Coordination with Agencies and Public Outreach

1.4.2.1 Agency Coordination

Regular technical agency meetings with USFWS, CDFW, NMFS, USACE, EPA, and CVRWQCB were held to discuss specific agency concerns related to administrative draft document sections. These agencies provided technical input on the baseline data, covered species list, covered species accounts, existing ecological conditions report, covered activities, impact analysis, Conservation Strategy, implementation plan, and implementation costs and funding sources.

1.4.2.2 Public Outreach

The NCCPA requires the establishment of a process for public participation and outreach throughout the development of a plan. Similarly, policies governing the ESA emphasize the importance of public involvement in the development of large-scale HCPs and encourage plan participants to facilitate the engagement of the public. Under the Five-Point Policy, USFWS and NMFS have sought to increase public participation in the HCP process, including greater opportunity for the public to assess, review, and analyze HCPs and associated NEPA documentation.

Beginning at the initial stage of the BRCP planning process, the public has been afforded a wide range of opportunities to learn about the various elements of the BRCP and provide input during the course of its development. In addition to the public involvement associated with the Stakeholder Committee meetings discussed above, other public outreach and involvement has occurred throughout the development of the Plan. A pair of public workshops were held early in the BRCP development process on September 5, 2007 in Chico, and September 12, 2007 in Oroville. A series of public workshops were held following the release of the Preliminary Public Draft BRCP on January 15, 2013 in Oroville, January 15, 2013 in Gridley, and January 16, 2013 in Chico. The purposes of the workshops were to do the following:

- Educate and involve the public in the BRCP development process including project scope, timing, and objectives.
- Answer community questions regarding the process.
- Provide an opportunity for the public to understand and participate in the BRCP development process.
- Secure support for the BRCP through education, interaction, and sharing of ideas and materials.
- Update the community on BRCP developments and share community feedback with the Steering Committee.

BRCP Newsletters were made available to the public regularly to keep interested parties up-to-date with the latest information on the development of the Plan. The following newsletters were released: Summer/Fall 2007, Winter 2008, Summer 2008, Spring 2009, Fall 2009, Spring 2010, Winter 2011, Winter 2012, and Winter 2013. An informational brochure describing the major elements and objectives of the BRCP was released in fall of 2007. Two subsequent brochures describing the BRCP and highlighting benefits of the BRCP for the participating cities and the County were released following release of the Public Draft BRCP in 2015.

To further facilitate the dissemination of information, the BRCP maintained a project website (www.buttehcp.com) that provided access to administrative draft chapters of the BRCP and other documents, information about Stakeholder and Steering Committee meetings, background and benefits of the BRCP, information on public workshops, access to newsletters and detailed informational brochures, contact information and links to other important websites, and other relevant information associated with the BRCP. The Preliminary Public Draft BRCP was posted on the website in December 2012 and the Public Draft BRCP was posted on the website following its release in November 2015.

Additionally, an “interested parties” email distribution list containing 50 to 75 individuals, including landowners, environmentalists, agriculturalists, developers, hunting advocates, members of academia, and others, was maintained to provide these individuals with the same information the Stakeholder Committee received.

As part of the CEQA/NEPA public process, BCAG and USFWS prepared and released a Notice of Preparation and Notice of Intent.²⁹ These documents underwent a required 45-day public review period between December 14, 2012 and January 30, 2013 to receive input from the general public. Public scoping meetings were held on January 9, 2013 in Oroville and Chico to disseminate

²⁹ Notice of Intent was made available online in the *Federal Register* at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-12-14/pdf/2012-30182.pdf>

information about the BRCP and BRCP EIR/EIS development process and to take public input. A public scoping report was prepared by BCAG and USFWS and included additional information pertinent to public scoping process that was undertaken.

1.4.3 Integration of Science

Using the best available science was a high priority for the development of the BRCP and a requirement under the NCCPA. To ensure the best scientific information was being used, the Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committee, in 2007, coordinated to assemble an independent science advisors group composed of experts in conservation ecology and the specific biological resources in the Plan Area. A science advisor facilitator was hired to assist in the formation of and to coordinate with the Science Advisory Group. A draft of the science advisory report was provided to the Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committee in September of 2007, and the final science advisory report on the BRCP was released in January 2008.

The Independent Science Advisors Reports summarize recommendations from the group of independent science advisors for the BRCP. This NCCPA-required scientific input was provided early in the planning process, before preparation of the draft conservation strategy, to help ensure that the BRCP was developed using the best available science. To ensure objectivity, the advisors operated independent of the Permit Applicants and stakeholders, their consultants, and other entities involved in the BRCP development. The advisors reviewed information prepared by the BRCP consultants, attended a workshop, completed subsequent information searches, and engaged in discussions. The science advisors met in June of 2007 to review information gathered for the BRCP planning process, hear the concerns of Plan participants, tour portions of the Plan Area, and begin formulating recommendations for BRCP development and implementation. The advisors were encouraged to seek expert input from other scientists. Recommendations were provided in the report related to the Draft Ecological Baseline Report, the scope of the BRCP, information gaps, the conservation design, the conservation analyses, and the adaptive management and monitoring.

In May 2011, the Independent Science Advisors were again assembled to review a draft of the BRCP Conservation Strategy (including biological goals and objectives, conservation measures, monitoring program, and adaptive management program) and to respond to specific questions regarding the proposed approach for conserving the covered species and natural communities. In July 2011, The Independent Science Advisors published the *Report of Independent Science Advisors for Butte County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP)*. This report provided recommendations for improving the Conservation Strategy and provided responses to specific questions regarding assumptions and uncertainties associated with the proposed conservation measures. The Independent Science Advisors, in their responses to the questions regarding key assumptions used and uncertainties considered in the development of the Conservation Strategy, generally concurred with the overall conservation approach. Some components of the Conservation Strategy were revised to address input from the Independent Science Advisors.

More detail on the 2007–2008 and 2011 processes and input from the Independent Science Advisors is provided in Appendix Q, *Independent Science Advisory Process*.

1.4.4 Public Review Process

BCAG has coordinated development of the BRCP with numerous individuals, groups and entities including the BRCP Stakeholder Committee, state and federal agency staff, city and county planning and public works staff, and special interest groups throughout the Plan Area, as follows:

- In late 2007, public workshops were held in Chico and Oroville introducing the general public to the BRCP, and encouraging participation in the planning process.
- In June 2011, the first administrative draft of the BRCP was completed and reviewed by the Stakeholder Committee and wildlife agencies, and made available on the BRCP website.
- In December 2012, the second "preliminary public draft" BRCP was completed and a 60-day public review period was held along with public workshops in Chico, Gridley and Oroville.
- In January 2013, public scoping meetings were held for the BRCP Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in Oroville and Chico.
- In July 2015, a formal Public Draft BRCP was completed and submitted to CDFW, NMFS, and USFWS for review and publishing of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.
- On November 18, 2015, the formal 90-day public review period for the formal Public Draft BRCP and EIS/EIR began, accompanied by public workshops in Chico, Gridley and Oroville in January 2016. The required 90-day public review period was extended an extra 90 days due to requests by several stakeholder groups and Permittees. Then, due to the need to align the CEQA and NEPA review periods, the review period was extended an additional 23 days, resulting in a public review period that lasted until June 8, 2016, and encompassed a total of 204 days.
- BCAG coordinated with the Permittees, stakeholders, and permitting agencies to revise the BRCP to address issues raised during the public review period. BCAG retained ICF to prepare the Final BRCP.

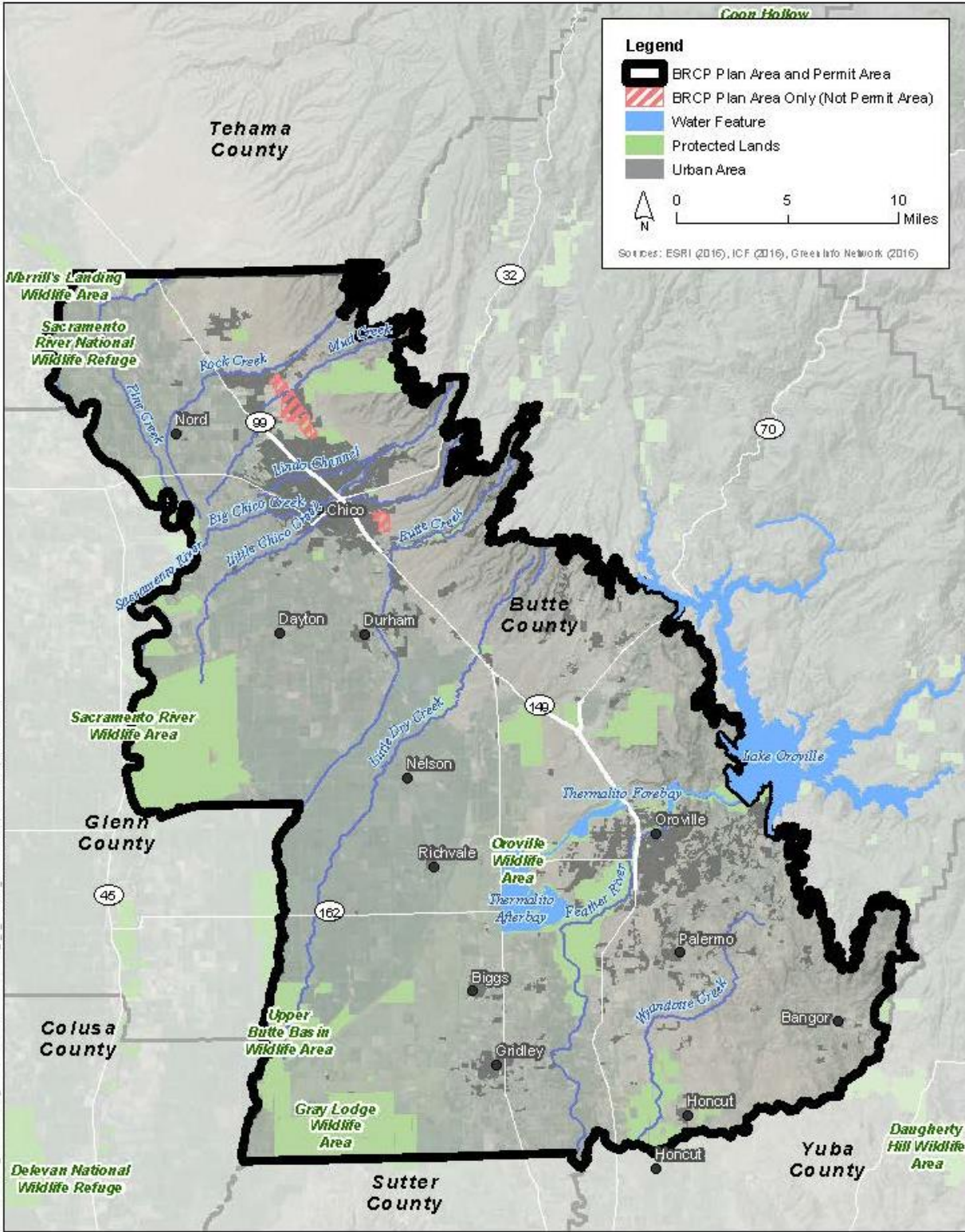
1.5 Organization of the BRCP

This section provides a brief overview of the contents of the BRCP document chapters and appendices. Clear and consistent use of terminology is important, and a glossary of terms as defined in this document is included in the appendices. Specifically, the document includes the following components:

- Chapter 1, *Introduction*, provides the context for the development of the BRCP, including the background, purpose, goals and objectives; regulatory context; scope of the Plan; the process that guided the development of the BRCP; and an overview of the document contents and organization.
- Chapter 2, *Covered Activities*, describes the activities identified for regulatory coverage in the Plan Area, including activities within and outside of the UPAs, and activities within habitat preserves.
- Chapter 3, *Ecological Baseline Conditions*, describes the existing environmental conditions within the Plan Area, providing the context in which the BRCP and its various elements have been developed.

- Chapter 4, *Impact Assessment and Estimated Level of Take*, includes an analysis of the beneficial and adverse effects of the covered activities and conservation measures on covered natural communities and covered species within the Plan Area. The chapter also describes the cumulative and indirect effects resulting from the implementation of the BRCP Conservation Strategy and the covered activities.
- Chapter 5, *Conservation Strategy*, sets out the BRCP Conservation Strategy, including the biological goals and objectives of the BRCP, approach to conservation adopted by the BRCP, and the range of conservation measures for terrestrial and aquatic species and habitats.
- Chapter 6, *Conditions on Covered Activities*, describes survey requirements and the avoidance and minimization measures that must be implemented by project proponents as a condition of receiving a take authorization under the BRCP for implementing covered activities.
- Chapter 7, *Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program*, describes the monitoring requirements for lands conserved under the BRCP and the adaptive management decision making process.
- Chapter 8, *Plan Implementation* addresses matters relating to the implementation of the BRCP including the schedule for the implementation of conservation actions; the monitoring and reporting process to ensure compliance; regulatory assurances anticipated by the entities seeking authorizations; the description of changed circumstances and remedial actions; the approach to unforeseen circumstances; a section discussing permit duration, amendment, renewal and enforcement; the process for implementing the BRCP including applications by project proponents; allowable activities within BRCP conservation lands; and the neighboring landowner assurance program. It also describes the implementing entity, structure and decision-making process.
- Chapter 9, *Implementation Costs and Funding Sources* estimates the costs of BRCP implementation and describes the sources of funding that will be relied on by the BRCP participants.
- Chapter 10, *Alternatives to Take*, sets out the alternatives to take of covered species that were developed and considered and the reasons why they were not adopted including an overview of the relationship between the development of the Local Agencies' general plans and the BRCP.
- Chapter 11, *List of Preparers*, lists the preparers of the BRCP.
- Chapter 12, *References*, lists the printed references and personal communications cited in the BRCP.
- The following appendices are also included:
 - Appendix A, *Covered Species Accounts*
 - Appendix B, *Evaluation of Species Considered for Coverage*
 - Appendix C, *Common and Scientific Names of Species Mentioned in the Text*
 - Appendix D, *Native Species Supported by BRCP Natural Communities*
 - Appendix E, *Permittee Application Process*
 - Appendix F, *Implementation Cost Supporting Materials*
 - Appendix G (Omitted from Final BRCP)

- Appendix H (Omitted from Final BRCP)
- Appendix I, *Vernal Pool and Other Seasonal Wetland Mapping Methods*
- Appendix J (Omitted from Final BRCP)
- Appendix K, *Effects in Vicinity of Covered Activities*
- Appendix L, *Implementing Agreement*
- Appendix M, *Conservation Easement Template*
- Appendix N, *Benefits of Conservation Measures for Local Concern Species*
- Appendix O, *Glossary of Terms*
- Appendix P, *Independent Science Advisory Process*



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**Figure 1-1
Plan Area**