



**NORTH COAST RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP (NCRP)  
LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (LC) & TECHNICAL PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE (TPRC)**

**MEETING SUMMARY**

**Date/Time:** Friday, April 26, 2024; 9 am – 3:00 pm

**Location:** Weaverville Veterans Memorial Hall  
51 Memorial Dr, Weaverville CA

**I WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

- Welcome: Nor Rel Muk Tribe and the Tsnungwe Tribe
- North Coast Resource Partnership Welcome: Leadership Council Co-Chairs Leaf Hillman & James Gore
- Trinity County Welcome: Supervisors Carpenter-Harris and Gogan
- Introductions:
  - Leadership Council, TPRC & Staff Team Members
  - Partners

**II REVIEW AND APPROVE AGENDA/PUBLIC COMMENT/DECISION**

*Public Comment: none*

*Motion: Supervisor Madrone*

*Second: Supervisor Howard*

*Public Comment: none*

*Vote: passed unanimously*

**III PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA**

*Public Comment: none*

**IV UPDATES TO NCRP LEADERSHIP COUNCIL AND TECHNICAL PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE**

Mendocino County Appointee Updates - Supervisor John Haschak will be replacing Supervisor Glenn McGourty as primary, Supervisor Dan Gjerde will be alternate.

## V PARTNER PRESENTATIONS (INFORMATIONAL)

**Shannon Johnson**, Staff Chief, Forest Health, Wood Products and Bioenergy, CAL FIRE

- Review of pilot projects. 153\$ has been awarded between the two main forest health programs. Grant award announcements will be announced in May. Wildfire prevention grants will be announced in June. CALFIRE is planning to have another grant solicitation at the end of the year. Update on wildfire statistics: there has been a downward trend of fires.

**Valerie Minton-Quinto**, Executive Officer, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

- The NCRWQB has adopted a new general order that will streamline road upgrades and make the permitting process easier to support water quality. A new approach to regulating water quality on federal lands is needed due to 45% of Trinity County being Federal land (USFS and BLM). In the past, the permits have only applied to a small portion. The new general order includes legacy sites. The public comment period is currently open on this general order and comments and feedback can be submitted until May 7<sup>th</sup> when the adoption of the order is planned in Eureka. The NCRWQB also developed a new vineyard general order that applies to the Russian and Navarro rivers, which had significant public input. A workshop will be held in early July with the board planning to adopt in December 2024. Some background information was offered on cannabis regulation pointing out that the statewide general order applies only to the legal market side of the issue and there were expectations that large numbers of legal growers would come into the market and generate revenue for regulation. Therefore, a shifting of resources at the state level is needed because currently there are limited resources to focus on illegal grows and violation enforcements. There are currently 23 active cleanup and abatement orders to specifically address water quality issues, and there is anticipation of more staff positions to focus on illegal grows. Regulation needs to be supported by strong partnerships as it is challenging to build relationships and trust with growers when they know that the NCRWQB can levy steep fines. There is interest in working with communication experts to help find meaningful way to connect with constituents.

**Elizabeth Betancourt**, Natural and Working Lands Policy Advisor, CA Department of Conservation

- The Wood Utilization Workgroup built a plan for woody biomass utilization aiming for 2.3 million acres annually for 2045. Private investment in land management is needed as 42% of land is federally managed. The current trend is moving away from fossil-based solutions towards hydro-production. The Department of Conservation Forest Biofuels Program is dedicated to investment in the Sierra Nevada because the region has demonstrated much interest in biomass to energy pathways. The work that the NCRP is doing makes it easy to invest because it is a durable collaboration.

**Cindy Buxton** (substituting for Josh Smith), Watershed Stewardship Program Director, Watershed Research and Training Center

- This presentation about project implementation highlighted helicopter wood restoration projects on the South Fork of the Trinity River (with one of the last remaining spring chinook runs), where ample public land provided good opportunities for experimentation. Fish populations have not recovered from sediment inundation after fire. Phase 1 restoration upstream from Hyampom's St. John's reach involved the placement of large wood to create pools. Permitting took forever and implementation is challenging: 3 years of planning for 22 hours on the ground. Tagging trees turned out to be very useful in locating them if they moved downstream. The biggest lesson learned was that hardwoods such as Oak and Chinquapin did not travel as far and created more change in the river. Phase 2 restoration further upstream Silver Creek to Forest Glen reach used lesson from Phase 1. This "wild wood" is a catalyst for geomorphic processes and provides refugia for juvenile fish. The Storage and Forbearance Project focused on the human impacts to stream flow "death by a thousand straws" – Hayfork Creek dried up in 2014 and Brown's Creek was dry by July of 2021 which is bad for fish and people so the project was best for short term repair of the situation. However, getting people to sign forbearance can be tricky. To date, 8 projects, ranging from 7 to 10 tanks per area and utilizing matching funds allowed for the installation of 5 more systems totaling 470,000 gallons stored in a summer. View the [Watershed Research and Training Center](#) slideshow presentation.

**Mark Lancaster**, Executive Director, Five Counties Salmonid Conservation Program

- The Trinity River Water Reliability Assessment County began in 1987. In 2007, one of the creeks dried up and they realized that they needed a different strategy. Review of past and planned restoration projects in the Weaver Creek Basin including removal of migration barriers, sediment reduction, forbearance and City water main extension project that installed 2 fire hydrants (there were previously no hydrants). View the [Restoration, Water Reliability and Water Conservation](#) slideshow presentation.

**Discussion:**

- Illegal growers have difficulty reaching out to the RWQCB for guidance for fear of the hammer coming down on them. Meeting participants are looking forward to the [2024 Biomass Utilization Symposium](#). Concerns were expressed about getting funding for projects that address the need to utilize the large amount of wood being removed from projects. The state OPR feedstock aggregation pilot project is intended to help with that.

## VI TRIBAL NATIONS 101

**Sherri Norris**, NCRP Director of Tribal Engagement, California Indian Environmental Alliance and **Javier Silva**, NCRP Staff Team, California Indian Environmental Alliance, past NCRP TPRC member

- This is important information for everyone that does work in the region. Gratitude was expressed for stewardship of this land. Inherent tribal sovereignty is authority by virtue of being. All treaties were broken and not ratified. NCRP does not differentiate between recognized and unrecognized tribes for governance structure representatives or program eligibility and strives to support equity in access to funding and program assistance. The “Discovery Doctrine” gave the U.S. the exclusive right to extinguish the original tribal right of possession by purchase or conquest as a result of having arrived onto the continent, which left Tribes with the “Right to Use and Occupy the Land”. Become familiar with the mandates for tribal consultation when Federal agency policies involve “regulations, proposed legislation or other policy action that have a substantial direct effect on tribes”.

From presentation slide *Observations in Communication, Collaboration & Consultation*:

- Tribes are Nations
- Each Tribe speaks on their own behalf
- Informational meetings are not the same as Consultation
- Provide materials and establish what decisions are in front of the agency and/or Tribe
- Consultation is not public – maintain confidentiality unless Tribe agrees in writing
- While, government-to-government Consultation is in statute and is mandated, it does not exclude communication with Tribal staff and leadership earlier than “Consultation” is required
- “Early and often” begins at the pre-planning or conceptual phase
- Meaningful input may lead to cooperation and collaboration for the better of all communities
- Many Tribes have their own Consultation policies to be followed when consulting with that Tribe

Additional comments were made by Tribal members that when a consultation issue is started, trauma comes up. It is recommended to begin a consultation with a conversation to build a relationship. Also, having only low-level staff available to meet with leaders of Tribal nations is disrespectful. An invitation was extended to the 36 tribes in the region to connect with Sherri and Javier to share anything at a future meeting. View the [Roots of Tribal Sovereignty in California](#) slideshow presentation.

- **Leaf Hillman**, NCRP Co-Chair shared a short film [Catching Fire: Prescribed Burning in Northern California](#), on how collaboration works to understand how to bring good fire into the community of Orleans. The culture of the community played an important role in allowing the prescribed burns to take place. In this case, the right group of people moved from suppressing fire to actively managing fire in the landscape. Strategic fire is good fire.

**Discussion:**

- There was widespread appreciation for the Tribal Sovereignty presentation and requests were made for slideshow to be made available to share out (a link to the slideshow is [here](#)). Appreciation was shared for the Karuk tribe work prescribed burning. Historically, when the USFS would go in to save the day locals didn't get the chance to share their experience with the land and more recently that attitude has evolved and people are able to give gate keys to access the river, and skid trail and horse trail locations are shared. When community is pulled into the process there are huge successes because historical land use knowledge is leveraged. Interest was expressed in exploring other projects to collaborate on. There is opportunity to transcend challenges if we share successes.

**VII KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL UPDATE**

**NCRP Co-Chair Leaf Hillman, Karuk Tribe:**

- The drawdown of Copco 2 began in February 2024 and deconstruction has begun on Copco 1. The Iron Gate earthen dam will be removed last (currently the drawdown is complete and removal will be complete in September 2024). Before and after images of dam removal show abundant sediment. 5-7 million Cubic Yards are expected to travel downstream as a result of drawdown. Before dam removal plans were approved, State and Federal agencies engaged in a rigorous evaluation of the sediment chemistry in the reservoirs. It was determined to be safe to send downstream by both Federal and State agencies. California Water Boards posted on their website Frequently Asked Questions page: "Could sediment from the dam removal leach metals and other substances into a groundwater well located downstream of the dams along the Klamath River? Answer: No. Metals in mobilized reservoir sediment are not expected to leach into groundwater well. Sediments with higher concentrations of metals will be either mobilized into the ocean or stabilized in place, minimizing groundwater well exposure to sediment." The Karuk Tribes Water Quality Portal shows the result of turbidity monitoring in Orleans. Tribes and agencies are out monitoring fish and while the results are preliminary, so far

they are finding happy and healthy hatchery fish and wild fish. No signs of disease yet. View the [Dam Removal Update](#) slideshow presentation, [Los Angeles Times Article – Klamath Dam Removal](#) and [CBS Video](#) (featuring NCRP Co-Chair Leaf Hillman).

**Supervisor Ogren and Supervisor Criss, Siskiyou County:**

- The Siskiyou County Board and many citizens have historically been opposed to dam removal. The County must protect the health and resources of community. There are concerns that the Klamath Mitigation Fund does not currently address impacts to residents as a result of dam removal. Administrators have refused to communicate with community members. The largest dam removal in the United States means big impacts to communities. Community members were not informed about construction activities such as blasts. Project related traffic has been a problem. Drawdown has eliminated usage of water to fight fires and for agriculture, which is a big economical driver for the County. A salmon fisheries cohort may be lost due to sediment damage. Siskiyou County staff are doing their best to respond to community concerns.

Siskiyou County Webpage on Klamath Dam Decommissioning Project:

<https://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/naturalresources/page/klamath-dam-decommissioning-project>

**Discussion:**

- It is healthy to talk about topics that we don't necessarily agree on, like the Potter Valley Project, for example. In the future, different points of view can be expected on offshore wind projects as well. Aspects of the dam removal process and impacts to community and natural resources will continue to be explored.

**VIII ILLEGAL CANNABIS AD HOC COMMITTEE UPDATE & PRESENTATION**

- Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee:
  - Overview of Committee Work  
The NCRP Illegal Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee was formed by the NCRP Leadership Council in July 2023. The committee is comprised of Leadership Council members Councilmember Downey, Supervisor Criss, Supervisor Carpenter-Harris and Supervisor Gogan. NCRP staff team members participating and supporting this ad hoc committee include Sherri Norris, Javier Silva, Katherine Gledhill and Karen Gaffney. The NCRP Ad Hoc committee and NCRP staff have held three meetings, with a focus on the development of a draft NCRP Regional Illegal Cannabis Strategy that will outline issues, opportunities, strategies, policy and funding

recommendations to address the environmental and community impacts of cannabis, education and outreach activities, as well as capacity enhancements for Tribes and counties to address these impacts.

- Draft Illegal Cannabis Strategy Paper (see Meeting Materials Appendix A)
- Comments from Committee Members:

Supervisor Heidi Carptener-Harris has been watching the changes on the land and in the community for a long time having growing up in the area. We can see what matters historically and currently when we look at the condition of the land. Our story can be a process of healing.

This could Flint Michigan in the future. It is important to work now to mitigate the problem instead of react to it years down the road. The Illegal Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee is actively working to come up with ideas, solutions, and strategies but can see the need to rely on the State for liability protections.

- Presentations & Panel:

- **Kristy Anderson**, Director, Trinity County Environmental Health  
Kristy has been working on illegal sites for the last 9 years in Trinity County. The common violations on illegal cultivations sites are water quality, hazardous waste, air quality, solid waste, and housing issues. There are also animal neglect and abuse cases. Trinity Pines (South Fork Trinity watershed) has over 1,000 parcels that have at some time been used for illegal cannabis cultivation. There is very little water coming through this area as a result and the water that does come through is contaminated. Chemicals are being transferred deep into the groundwater. Sewage is seeping directly into the ground. Clandestine labs are very dangerous. All of these issues have gotten worse since 2015. Possible solutions include: strict criminal and civil enforcement, specialized grants, property holds and tax issues, abate or else, and receivership. Issues and lessons learned include: LLC's and property flipping, all cash deals, CDFW grant/CALRECYCLE. The County can't afford abatement costs and property value is left much lower than appraised. Trinity County Environmental Health's current focus is team work. They are working to provide incentives through a permitting program, serve same day notice of violations, and employ multiple forms of enforcements including tax liens. There is need to develop a method for abandoned/multiple violation properties as it would cost millions of dollars to clean up just one small area. View the [Common Environmental Violations with Illegal Cannabis Cultivation](#) slideshow presentation.

- **Dr. Greta Wengert**, Executive Director, Integral Ecology Research Center  
The vast majority of cultivation is not legal and unpermitted, which means no regulation. Cultivators can be your neighbor, internationally drug trafficking organizations, and everyone in between. There are likely tens of thousands of sites on National Forests and adjacent private lands. In Lassen National Forest, there is a complex of 17 cultivation plots. On some National Forest lands, such as the Ventana Wilderness, illegal cultivation plot numbers are even more extreme. Illegal cultivation can also take place on private land, bordering public land, and in sensitive habitats. The estimated water use rates of illegal grows is very concerning as a typical plant needs 900 gallons of water per season. One of the biggest problems is people living on these sites: 2,000 pounds of refuse was removed from just one site. The amount of chemicals per site is shocking: 900 pounds of soluble fertilizers, 9 gallons of liquid fertilizers, 11 pounds of pesticides, 14 pounds of rodenticides, and 1.5 pounds of phosphides. Carbofuran, banned for use in the U.S. due to high toxicity to humans and the environment, is commonly smuggled into the U.S. by drug trafficking organizations. Methamidiphos is equally as toxic. Chinese chemicals were found but not able to identified. The Integral Ecology Research Center has been tracking the percent of sites in California where banned and restricted pesticides were detected. The peak number of sites (82) occurred in 2018 and it has relatively stayed at that level. How deep does contamination go? Toxicology sampling between 2014-2023 at 402 sites detected pesticides in water at 16% of sites, detected pesticides in soil in 60% of sites, and detected pesticides in plants in 47% of sites. Some of these pesticides have persisted for 5 years. A lot of illegal growers that were on public lands have moved to private lands. The emerging trend in Siskiyou County is cookie cutter grows using all of the illegal pesticides and the serious question of how to deal with that from a public health perspective. Trail Cams set up at an illegal grow site in Shasta Trinity Forest show the suffering of wildlife like the Marten. A consideration is to partner with CDFW to identify high-risk areas associated with sensitive wildlife and habitats and assist in surveillance, reconnaissance and regulation on a cumulative basis. View the [Environmental Impacts from Illegal Cannabis Cultivation in CA: Old Problems and New Approaches](#) slideshow presentation.
- **Javier Silva**, NCRP Staff Team, California Indian Environmental Alliance, past NCRP TPRC member



Funding for Tribes and how they are recognized comes with complications. Tribes don't tax their members, land use planning doesn't happen as often as it should, and holding people responsible for illegal grows is very difficult. Tribes work hard to develop codes and enforcement agreements with local law enforcement and the DA office. In Round Valley, there are some sites that are abandoned and conversations can be tough with Tribal members that carry out growing.

- **Trent Tuthill**, Trinity County Administrative Officer  
The task is to try to bring people to become licensed or cease and desist. Funding and partnerships are important.
- **Rick Dean**, Director, Siskiyou County Community Development, NCRP TPRC member  
The Siskiyou County Supervisors called for state of emergency and many of the growers moved inside. There have been some illegal grow sites that have been cleaned up and then the illegal growers come back to them. There has been some progress in monitoring and some success with fines. There is a need to change the culture somehow and any support from NCRP is appreciated.
- **Discussion:** It is unfortunate that toxic materials are used to grow medicine. The recommendation so far from the Ad Hoc Committee is for the Tribes and Counties to go big and articulate a strategy for why the North Coast region needs a very large investment on this issue. Contacts have been made with the US EPA which opened up an investigation on the illegal Chinese pesticides, CA DPR warned about the issue, but EPA agents want to deal with it mainly at the border. With Trinity County having so much public land it is hard to understand why there is little support from the Federal government. A Tribal perspective was offered on Nevada's legalization of cannabis, where if they opened up their compact to Tribes where they could grow and keep their benefits, Tribes could bring in revenue and retain their sovereignty instead of being tempted by cartels that offer them money. In Mendocino, about 1,000 entities are pursuing licenses and there are 8,000 illegal grows - the County sheriff cannot take on an issue of this magnitude. Is it to the County's advantage politically to declare an environmental disaster emergency? This question should be put on the agenda for the Ad Hoc committee. Siskiyou County declared a state of emergency in 2017 but the

State of CA never recognized it and there was a State official that criticized them for declaring it. State partners need us to help them but investments are needed from the State. A damage report and needs assessment will be put together. There could be a mechanism to have partners sign off on it.

## **IX NCRP CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT INVESTMENTS (DECISION)**

- Capacity Investments to Date
- North Coast Regional Capacity Enhancement Strategy: Draft Assessment Approach (see Meeting Materials Appendix B)
- Program Evaluation and Improvements
- Round Robin: RFFC Ad Hoc, Leadership Council and TPRC

### **High Level Program Summary & Accomplishments**

Following is a high-level summary of the impacts and accomplishments provided by the RFP-driven and assessment-driven capacity investments to date, including information supported by funding from the RFFC, HAF/WRCF and DACTI programs.

- 92 TA projects (69 funded by the DOC's RFFC program and 23 funded by the DWR, DACTI program)
- Program expenditures: \$1,407,965 in TA funding has been awarded (RFFC, HAF/WRCF & DACTI)
- Program leveraging: \$38,395,000 in grant funding received by project sponsors as a result of TA support (\$7,726,198.00 in NCRP Implementation funding from DWR, and \$30,669,720 from other sources)

### **RFP/Solicitation-based Technical Assistance (Local Project Sponsor Driven)**

NCRP maintains an ongoing solicitation for concept proposals from eligible entities throughout the North Coast region that align with the Goals and Objectives of the NCRP and the source funding. NCRP contracts with a technical regional expert to provide one-on-one technical assistance and capacity building for the selected technical assistance projects. The typical value of technical assistance provided is in the range of \$5,000 to \$15,000 per entity.

See Meeting Materials for detailed reporting.

#### *Staff Recommendations:*

- a) NCRP staff team to continue to work collaboratively on detailed work planning and budgeting for Round Two of the RFFC funding award, with guidance and decisions as needed from the NCRP Executive Committee and RFFC Ad Hoc.*

- b) *NCRP staff team to continue to work collaboratively with guidance from the RFFC Ad Hoc to deploy the regional capacity assessment between now and October 1, 2024, with CIEA leading the Tribal assessment and WCW leading non-Tribal assessments – both using the same assessment tool and reporting on the same information. This assessment will inform the continued development of the NCRP Capacity Enhancement Strategy.*
- c) *NCRP staff team to continue to work collaboratively to identify opportunities for enhancement to capacity investment processes and actions in the interim period prior to the adoption of the NCRP Regional Capacity Enhancement Strategy. Request guidance and decisions from the NCRP Executive Committee and RFFC Ad Hoc as needed.*
- d) *Share the results from the regional capacity assessment at the October 2024 NCRP, Leadership Council to provide guidance and direction on priorities from this regional capacity assessment.*
- e) *Work with the RFFC Ad Hoc and Executive Committee to prioritize strategies and priorities based on the assessment results and continue to refine the Regional Capacity Enhancement Strategy.*

*Public Comment: none*

*Motion: Supervisor Gore*

*Second: Supervisor Ogren*

*Public Comment: none*

*Vote: passed unanimously*

**X      CONSENT ITEMS: SLATE OF STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS (DECISION)**

- A. NCRP Handbook Updates
  - A. 1. Proposed Near Term Updates
  - A. 2. NCRP Grants and Contract Admin Allocation
  - A. 3. NCRP Project Budget Under-runs and Funding Reallocation Process
  - A. 4. NCRP Project Review & Selection Process
  - A. 5. NCRP Technical Assistance Policy
- B. Leadership Council, TPRC Co-Chairs, and Staff Visits to Sacramento
- C. Recording Meetings and Sharing Via NCRP Website
- D. Grants and Funding

*Staff Recommendations:*

**Proposed Near Term Updates (NCRP Handbook)**

- *To enable on-going and real-time updates to the Handbook, for informational elements that change often, but do not need to receive formal approval by the LC during quarterly meetings; staff recommends making the following sections and appendices into hyperlinked webpages that can be changed as needed:*
  - 1. [Funding Awards](#)

2. [Leadership Council, TPRC and Ad Hoc members](#)
3. [NCRP Leadership Council Decision Making Records](#) (formerly Handbook Appendix A)
4. [Website Links](#) (formerly Handbook Appendix B)
5. [NCRP Projects](#) (formerly Handbook Appendix D)
6. [MOMU Signatories List](#) (formerly Handbook Appendix E)
7. [Tribal Representation Process & North Coast Tribes List](#) (formerly Handbook Appendix F)

**NCRP Grants and Contracts Admin Allocation:**

- *Allocate up to 6% to cover County of Humboldt costs for grant administration/project management for all NCRP grants or contracts.*

**NCRP Project Budget Under-Runs and Funding Reallocation Process:**

- *Approve the Updated NCRP Budget Re-allocation Policy outlined in Appendix C.*

**NCRP Project Review & Selection Process Guidelines:**

- *Approve the updated NCRP Project Review & Selection Process Guidelines outlined in Appendix D.*

**NCRP Technical Assistance Policy:**

- *Approve the NCRP Technical Assistance Policy outlined in Appendix E, and evaluate its application and effectiveness for consideration as part of the NCRP Regional Capacity Enhancement Strategy that will be considered by the NCRP Leadership Council in October, 2024.*

**Leadership Council & Staff Visits to Sacramento:**

- *NCRP staff set up visits to Sacramento, work with the Executive Committee on timing to ensure their attendance if desired, poll the full Leadership Council and TPRC Co-Chairs to determine interest in participating, and coordinate visits accordingly.*

**Recording Meetings and Sharing Via Website:**

- *Beginning with the next NCRP meeting, record the NCRP quarterly meeting and place the recording on the NCRP website.*

**Grants & Funding:**

- *Authorize NCRP staff team to move forward on grant applications, grant agreement execution, and detailed work planning for the following grants, and authorize the NCRP Executive Committee (with TPRC Co-Chair consultation) to make decisions on criteria for project evaluation and selection.*

1. *OPR Climate Grant (awarded, detailed work planning with NCRP staff team pending)*
2. *SCC lidar grant (awarded, detailed work planning with NCRP staff team pending)*
3. *SWRCB (awarded, detailed work planning with NCRP staff team pending)*
4. *Application Due in July 2024: NRCS Regional Conservation Partnership Program (\$25 million for implementation; staff team to develop grant application)*
5. *Rolling Application: SB 1 Regional Sea Level Rise Planning – CA Ocean Protection Council*
6. *NASA tree mortality partnership with SSU (no direct funding to NCRP: input, advising, updates to Leadership Council)*

*Public Comment: none*

*Motion: Jake Mackenzie*

*Second: Supervisor Howard*

*Public Comment: none*

*Vote: passed unanimously*

## **XI 2024 QUARTERLY MEETING DATES & LOCATIONS (IN PERSON)**

- Canceled: July 19, 2024 (Yreka) – Executive Committee proposes cancelling and replacing with Executive Committee meetings focused on NCRP Handbook
- October 18, 2024 (Del Norte) – proposed focus on offshore wind, Great Redwood Trail master plan
- January 17<sup>th</sup> 2025 possibly in Sonoma County

Discussion: Appreciation was expressed for all who attended, acknowledgement of committed group of people working hard to address problems and encouragement to be creative and collaborative and keep with the spirit of working together.

## **XII INFORMATION UPDATES (see meeting materials)**

### **ADJOURN**

Time: 2:49

## **MEETING PARTICIPANTS**

# attendance: 89

### **LEADERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERS**

Co-Chair: Leaf Hillman, Karuk Tribe, Northern District

Co-Chair: Supervisor James Gore, Sonoma County

Co-Vice-Chair: Supervisor Steve Madrone, Humboldt County

Executive Committee: Nathan Rich, Kashia Band of Pomo, Southern District

Executive Committee: Supervisor Nancy Ogren, Siskiyou County

Supervisor Dean Wilson, Del Norte County

Supervisor Chris Howard, Del Norte County

Supervisor Dan Gjerde, Mendocino County

Supervisor John Haschak, Mendocino County

Supervisor Brandon Criss, Siskiyou County

Supervisor Heidi Carpenter-Harris, Trinity County

Supervisor Liam Gogan, Trinity County

Alternate: Supervisor Ric Leutwyler, Trinity County

Alternate to Susan Gorin: Jake Mackenzie, NCRP Chair Emeritus, Sonoma Water

### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Co-Chair: Leaf Hillman, Karuk Tribe, Northern District

Co-Chair: Supervisor James Gore, Sonoma County

Co-Vice-Chair: Supervisor Steve Madrone, Humboldt County

Nathan Rich, Kashia Band of Pomo, Southern District

Supervisor Nancy Ogren, Siskiyou County

### **TECHNICAL PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Co-Chair: Sandra Perez, Program Manager, Trinity County

Co-Chair: Dale Roberts, Engineer, Sonoma County Water Agency, Sonoma County

Andrew Leighton, Crescent City Engineering Project Manager, Del Norte County

Jonathan Olson PE, County Engineer, Del Norte County

Hank Seemann, Deputy Director, Environmental Services, Public Works Department, Humboldt County

Joe Scriven, Assistant Executive Director/Fisheries Biologist, Mendocino Resource Conservation District, Mendocino County

Elizabeth Salomone, General Manager, Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation, Mendocino County

Rick Dean, Siskiyou County Director of Community Development, Siskiyou County

Mark Lancaster, Director, Five Counties Salmonid Conservation Program, Trinity County

#### **NCRP STAFF**

Karen Gaffney, NCRP Director of Strategic Planning and Communications, West Coast Watershed

Katherine Gledhill, NCRP Director of Project Development, West Coast Watershed

Cybelle Immitt, NCRP Director of Administration and Contracting (Humboldt County)

Susan Haydon, NCRP Director of Legislation and Policy Development, Sonoma Water Agency

Sherri Norris, NCRP Director of Tribal Engagement, California Indian Environmental Alliance

Javier Silva, California Indian Environmental Alliance

Shelly Hughes, NCRP Technical Consultant

#### **NCRP REGIONAL FOREST AND FIRE CAPACITY PROGRAM AD HOC COMMITTEE**

Co-Chair: Leaf Hillman, Karuk Tribe, Northern Region

Co-Vice-Chair: Supervisor Steve Madrone, Humboldt County

Executive Committee: Supervisor Nancy Ogren, Siskiyou County

Supervisor Brandon Criss, Siskiyou County

TPRC Co-Chair: Dale Roberts, Engineer, Sonoma County Water Agency, Sonoma County

Mark Lancaster, Director, Five Counties Salmonid Conservation Program, Trinity County

#### **NCRP CANNABIS AD HOC COMMITTEE**

Supervisor Brandon Criss, Siskiyou County

Supervisor Heidi Carpenter-Harris, Trinity County

Supervisor Liam Gogan, Trinity County

#### **PARTNERS**

Chris Grabill, Assistant to Sonoma County Supervisor James Gore

Cindy Buxton, The Watershed Research and Training Center

Cyndie Childress, Nor Rel Muk Wintu Tribes

Duncan, Trinity County Resource Conservation District

Quentin Matilton, Northwest CA RC&D Council

Kelly Sheen, Trinity County Resource Conservation District

Tara George, CA Department of Water Resources

Annabell Benjamin

Ali Ong Lee, Humboldt Area Foundation

Leila Roberts, Humboldt Area Foundation

Amy Jester, Humboldt Area Foundation

Kenneth Baldwin, BBW & Associates

Leslie Mounivong, The Watershed Research and Training Center

Philip Sim, Trinity Office of Emergency Services  
David Colbeck, Trinity County Natural Resources Division  
Carol Fall, Trinity Center Volunteer Fire Department  
Cathie Buchanan, Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria  
Charles Smith, On-sight Biomass Conversion  
Chris Cole, Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Chris Losi, Flowra  
Daniella Santana Cazares, Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake  
David Colbeck, Natural Resources Division  
Dennis McCorkle, DKM Forestry  
Dianna Rios, Economic Development Division  
Drew Barber, Woody feedstock aggregation OPR recipient  
Elizabeth Betancourt, CA Department of Conservation  
George Jennings, Ore-Cal Resource Conservation and Development  
Greta Wengert  
Israel Pulawa, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians  
James Pitcher, Modoc Fire Safe Council  
Jerry Cousins, Trinity County Collaborative  
Judy Rosales, Coast Ridge Forest Council  
Katawna Ford, Tribal Environmental Protection Dept.  
Kendra Traynor, Humboldt Area Foundation  
Kimberly Baker, Klamath Forest Alliance  
Kristen Merrill, CAL FIRE  
Kristy Anderson, Trinity County Environmental Health  
Leece LaRue, Karuk Tribe  
Leila Roberts, Humboldt Area Foundation + Wild Rivers Community Foundation  
Leslie Hubbard, Yurok Tribe  
Luis Santana, Robinson Rancheria Environmental Center  
Megan Killeen, The Watershed Research & Training Center  
Melinda Graves, NRCS  
Michelle Dooley, CA Dept of Water Resources  
Monique Rea, Shasta-Trinity National Forest  
Rod Mendes, Yurok Fire Department  
Ron Sundberg, Trinidad Rancheria  
Ronna Bowers, Department of Water Resources  
Ryan Klausch, California State Parks  
Sergio Arreguin, Wildfire Mitigation  
Shannon Johnson, CAL FIRE



Sherry Constancio, CA DWR Eureka Flood Center  
Sophia Sady, Willow Creek Fire Safe Council  
Tanya Torst, US Forest Service  
Trent Tuthill, Trinity County Environmental Health  
Valerie Quinto, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Walter Mackelburg, CAL FIRE Forest Health  
Will Harling, Mid Klamath Watershed Council  
Xavier Tito Cervantes, DWR - NRO

