THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	*Redway Shaded Fuel Break Project*
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	*RX-NORTH-080-HUU*
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	*2021-2*
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	*CAL FIRE Humboldt – Del Norte Unit* *118 S. Fortuna Blvd.* *Fortuna, CA 95540*
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	*HUU VMP Forester Jason Butcher* *jason.butcher@fire.ca.gov* *(707) 726-1258*
6.	**Project Location:**	• *Humboldt County* • *Sections 11, 12, 13, 14. Township 4 South, Range 3 East Humboldt Baseline and Meridian.* • *APN:* *223-162-004, 223-162-005, 223-311-019, 223-171-021, 222-151-005, 222-222-014, 222-222-003, 222-222-001* • *Project is located adjacent to Redway, CA.* • *See Vicinity map*
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	*142*

8. **Description of Project:** (Describe the whole action involved, including any phasing of initial treatments as well as planned treatments, including equipment to be used and planned duration of treatments, but not limited to later phases (e.g., maintenance) of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The project encompasses 142 acres of mixed fuel reduction and prescribed fire treatments. It is located on private and state property within southern Humboldt County adjacent to the community of Redway. The project elevation ranges between 400 to 1000 feet sitting high above the South Fork of the Eel River. The site contains a mix of brush, oak woodland, and mixed conifer forest landscapes (WHR Types: Douglas-fir, Montane Hardwood-conifer, Redwood, Montane Riparian, and Annual Grassland.) The project is within the 9493 acre "Garberville" planning watershed; 1111.320806, the 4741 acre "Leggett Creek" watershed; 1111.320804, and the 9147 acre "Dean Creek" watershed; 1111.320803.

The project is focused on 3 treatment areas initiated in two phases. Phase 1 consists of a ridgetop shaded fuel break (SFB) located along a prominent ridgeline approximately one mile northeast of Redway. Phase 2 consist of installing defensible space through

SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types**.**	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
A burn plan has been prepared and included, this burn plan includes a fire behavior model and will be implemented by a state certified burn boss.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Measures within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
No naturally occurring asbestos is mapped within the treatment area.			
SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP).	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE requires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.			
MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

EC-4: ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources	Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the initial or maintenance treatments, because no built resources, including built historic resources, are present within the project area that could be affected by the proposed treatment project.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heaving equipment. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would apply to this treatment.						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in the southern portion of Humboldt County (Loleta to Mendocino Co. line) were sent notice of the project on March 18, 2020. While one response was received from those contacted, no specific cultural resources concerns were identified within the project area nor were there objections to proposed treatments by any Native American tribes.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
During vegetation removal, there is a potential for uncovering human remains. This is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.						

Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Projects was completed by VMP Forester Jason Butcher and sent to the Northwest Information Center on March 16, 2020.			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project where sent to Native American Contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised January 1, 2020, Humboldt County – Southern Division – Loleta to Mendocino County line" list. The letters were mailed mid-March 2020 and requested information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. *Responses received from Native American Contacts as of January 22, 2021 have not identified any areas of concern within the proposed treatment areas.*			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Pre-field research included review of a historic plat maps, literature covering indigenous tribes known to occupy the area, and conversations with the landowners.			

SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Jason Butcher and reviewed by a CAL FIRE State Archaeologist.			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The Archaeological Survey completed prior to operations did not identify cultural resources; however, when ground cover is disturbed the potential to discover previously concealed resources exists.			
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The Archaeological Survey completed prior to operations did not identify cultural resources; however, when ground cover is disturbed the potential to discover previously concealed resources exists. Should a prehistoric artifact be discovered, operations will cease within 100 feet of discovery, appropriate tribal representatives and CALFIRE State Archeologist will be notified. Coordinated mitigations will be developed to maintain the integrity of the site.			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	LTSM	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4 SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HYD-5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) could result in direct or indirect impacts on special-status plant species because suitable habitat is present for some species. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Treatment activities and intensity of disturbance associated with activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Though no Special-Status Plant Species have been identified during field surveys within suitable habitats, per Mitigation Measure BIO-1a and BIO-1b, if a listed or unlisted special status species are found during subsequent surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species for pile burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatments. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment would not be significant under CEQA with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1a and BIO-1b and relevant SPRs because implementation of the treatment would maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat and because the loss of a few individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. If special-status plant species are identified, the plants may need to be avoided during prescribed burning by establishing a no-disturbance/no-ignition buffer of 50 feet, unless burning is occurring outside blooming period (CDFW, Kaitlin Bushell, 2020), or it is determined that the special status species would receive long-term benefits from						

burning. In addition, an encompassing handline may be installed outside the buffer to preserve fire exclusion to area of special-status plant species in order for residual impacts to be mitigated to less than significant under CEQA, and consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species due to suitable habitat being present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to special-status wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a for Marbled Murrelet and Mitigation Measure BIO-2b for special-status Northern Spotted Owls, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' and the loss of individual Marbled Murrelet or Spotted Owls will not occur. Additionally, disturbance or loss of special-status Marbled Murrelet and Spotted Owl is extremely unlikely to occur after implementation of buffers around roosts and through seasonal limitations for treatments (i.e., outside of sensitive breeding season). Species roosting outside the breeding season would be able to flee during a prescribed burn if needed. Any unintentional disturbance or loss of special-status individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) could result in direct and/or indirect impacts on sensitive habitats including sensitive natural communities which was evaluated in the PEIR. Treatment activity and intensity are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR, as are the resulting potential impacts. Several Sensitive Natural Communities were identified by referencing the WHR classifications within treatment boundaries, in conjunction with table 3.6-16 in the PEIR, followed by field verification revealed multiple sensitive communities and riparian habitat locations. Through implementation of MM Bio-3a, habitat function will be maintained and impacts from treatments will result in less than significant impact under CEQA.						

Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) are not proposed to occur in any State of Federally protected wetlands; however, a potential for indirect adverse effects to protected wetlands may occur. The potential for adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Through Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4, impacts to protected wetlands are mitigated to less than significant under CEQA.						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
The potential for the proposed treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) to result in direct or indirect impacts on wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was evaluated in the PEIR. Treatment activity and intensity are consistent with the PEIR evaluation as are the resulting potential impacts. Data and field review did not identify major corridors nor nursery sites; however, suitable habitat does exist and treatment areas may be used for movement and cover by common wildlife species. Habitat function within the treatment areas would be maintained because treatment activities would not result in removal of trees (i.e., conifers, hardwoods) or snags greater than 12 inches DBH. Additionally, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 100 feet will be implemented adjacent to all aquatic habitat in the treatment areas, which could function as wildlife movement corridors, pursuant to SPR HYD-4. SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-4 will be implemented to ensure habitat function and wildlife movement corridors remain intact. Given the implementation of SPRs listed above, this impact is less than significant.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Nesting bird surveys will be conducted if operations are proposed between March 1st to August 31st as specified by CDFW, Kaitlin Bushell, email on 4/22/2020 (attached).						

Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The potential for the proposed treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR. The potential for the treatment project to conflict is within the scope of the PEIR because vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources, per SPR AD-3. The only applicable ordinance to the proposed treatment areas is a County Stream Side Management Area (SMA) Ordinance, wherein, if mechanical operations are to occur within a buffered "Blue Line" stream, a permit is required from then county. However, through the implementation of SPR HYD-4, treatments will not occur within these SMAs, thus no significant impact to local policies or ordinances are expected from implementing proposed treatments.						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with adopted habitat conservation plans (HCP) or natural community conservation plans (NCCP), because the treatment site is not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP.						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the applicable environmental and regulatory conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to biological resources would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. 1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes Yes No	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
The project area is within the Miranda and Garberville 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps. A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) 10-mile buffer search was chosen over a 9-quad search due to the project straddling the 2 quads. The search was conducted on June 23rd, 2020 and again on April 22nd, 2021 a review of Appendix BIO-3, (Table 9a, Table 9b, and Table 19) in the PFEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife which could occur in the Northern California Coast Range ecoregion was assessed for previously identified biological resources. Complete lists of species with potential to occur in the treatment site are included in the Attachments. Additionally, CDFW staff provided several recommendations to avoid adverse effects to biological resources (see Attachments). *Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1, including review of occurrence data, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, and habitat present within the treatment site, six Special-status plants (CA Rare Plant Rank groups 1 and 2) and twelve Special-status wildlife species could occur within the treatment areas.* *The Species Status Summary Table below EC-5 contains the compiled list of special-status species. The table is comprised of the scientific name, common name, Federal and State status, preferred habitat descriptions, and whether habitat for the special-status species exists within the project area.*			
SPR BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers. The project proponent will require crew members and contractors to receive training from a qualified RPF or biologist prior to beginning a treatment project. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	Prior	CALFIRE N/A
Through implementations of SPR BIO-1 it was determined that the project area contains sensitive natural communities of redwood forest and tanoak forest, sensitive habitats, and potential habitat for plant species listed under CA Rare Plant Rank groups 1 and 2.			

SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
No mechanical equipment will be utilized within identified Water and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ) established for the protection of watercourses. Pursuant to SPR HYD-4, Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat (i.e., wet areas) within the treatment area will be implemented. No overstory tree canopy will be removed within WLPZs or within the Stream Management Zones identified by Humboldt County Ordinance. • *All equipment and staging areas shall occur within upland areas and shall avoid wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats. No equipment is allowed within wetland, riparian or stream channel habitats.* • *Proper best management practices (BMP's) shall be used to minimize erosion. No hazardous materials and/or sedimentation shall be discharged into wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats.* • *Constructed control lines shall avoid stream channel, wetland, or riparian habitats. Handlines, up to 4 feet in width, may be constructed along property lines into the WLPZ. This will be determined by the IC prior to ignition. No ignition is permitted in the WLPZ.* *Dead and down non-embedded debris will be removed from the zone where feasible. Chipping and pile burning shall not occur inside the WLPZ. Trees 6 inches DBH or less may be removed, this debris will be removed from the WLPZ for chipping, piled and burned, or lopped and scattered for broadcast burning operations. Lopped and scattered debris will not be placed in the waterway. Treated vegetation will be felled in a direction away from waterways. Fuels treated will focus on areas where there are uncharacteristic fuel loads adjacent to the dominate and codominant trees. No fire ignition will occur within the WLPZ; however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back down into the zone to consume ground fuels.*			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	No	N/A	N/A
SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised to make sure equipment coming to or leaving from the project area be washed to reduce the risk of spreading plant pathogens. The project area is not in a known area of plant pathogens; however, Phytophthora ramorum			

(Sudden Oak Death) is known to exist within the 10-mile biological assessment area. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of pathogens entering from other areas will be low. However, because contractors, Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, and associated equipment (vehicles, masticators, chainsaws, handtools, etc.) could have been used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving on the project site.			
SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Protocol-level surveys for special-status plants occurred on the Phase 1 private property. No special-status plants were observed during these surveys which occurred over multiple days in multiple months covering the full range floristic periods for species listed in Species Status Summary Table. Phase 2 treatment areas meeting special-status plant habitat requirements will receive surveys prior to treatment. If special-status plants are identified during Phase 2 surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1b will be implemented to avoid loss of identified special-status plants. Per Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, if special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species within which mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide application, and prescribed burning will not occur.			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	N/A	N/A
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. The project area contains at least one invasive weed Centaurea solstitialis, yellow star-thistle. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive entering from others areas will be low. Because contractors, Fire Crews, Fuels Crews, and associated equipment (vehicles, masticators, chainsaws, handtools, etc.) could be used in other portions of the state, either on fires or other fuel treatment projects, the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools and vehicles before leaving the project site or before arriving from another project site.			

SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Suitable nesting habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet occurs in the State Park treatment areas. This area will be avoided by heavy equipment during the breeding season Mar 1 – Aug 31, per CDFW K. Bushell 2020. Mechanical treatment within .25 mile of suitable nesting habitat will be adjusted so that operations are outside the breeding season when breeding species could be present and affected by operations. Buffer areas will be clearly flagged and treatment supervisors will be notified of operational restrictions. Handtools treatments will not convert habitat to another habitat type nor change its suitability for special-status species. If protocol-level surveys occur and determine special status species are not present, mechanical treatments may occur during the Mar 1 – Aug 31 period.			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
If operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31 timeframe and there is a potential for nesting birds: • *An RPF or representative of the RPF will perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.* • *If an active nest is identified, activates within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.* • *See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in EIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees).* *Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the EIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds.*			
MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat may occur between October and March allowing CESA Candidate Endangered Species, Bombus occidentalis, western bumble bee, to be avoided during flight season. This time-period may be adjusted as surveys and site conditions are validated through SPR-BIO1 and/or consultation with CDFW. Where feasible, treatment areas will be divided so as not to treat the entirety of occupied or suitable habitat in one year.			

MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	N/A	N/A
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	N/A	N/A

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

SPECIES	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**	**CNPS**	
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	DL	DL / FP	-	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
coast fawn lily *Erythronium revolutum*	N	N	2B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb blooming Mar-Jul. Found in mesic, streambanks, bogs and fens. Broadleaved upland and North Coast coniferous forest. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	N	WL	-	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
fisher - West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	N	TH	-	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	N	E	-	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
giant fawn lily *Erythronium oregonum*	N	N	2B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb blooming Mar-Jun. Found in serpentinite, rocky openings. Cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	N	FP	-	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
Howell's montia *Montia howellii*	N	N	2B.2	Annual herb blooming Mar-May. Found in vernally mesic, sometimes roadsides. Meadows and seeps of North Coast coniferous forest HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
Humboldt County milk-vetch *Astragalus agnicidus*	N	E	1B.1	Perennial herb blooming Apr-Sept. Found in openings, disturbed areas, sometimes roadsides of broadleaved upland and North Coast coniferous forest. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
little willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii brewsteri*	N	E	-	Nest throughout California wherever riparian deciduous shrubs, mainly thickets of willows, occur. Altitudes of known nestings occurred from within 30 m (100 ft.) of sea level to 2,440 m (8,000 ft.) Habitat was most common at lower elevations. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.
long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*	N	N	-	Avoids the arid Central Valley and hot deserts, occurring along the entire coast and in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Great Basin from the Oregon border south through the Tehachapi Mts. to the Coast Ranges. This species has been found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 2700 m (9000 ft), but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.

North American porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*	N	N	-	
	Most common in montane conifer, Douglas-fir, alpine dwarf-shrub, and wet meadow habitats. Less common in hardwood, hardwood-conifer, montane and valley-foothill riparian, aspen, pinyon-juniper, low sage, sagebrush, and bitterbrush. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
northern clustered sedge *Carex arcta*	N	N	2B.2	
	Perennial herb blooming Jun-Sept. Found in bogs and fens of North Coast coniferous forest. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
obscure bumble bee *Bombus caliginosus*	N	N	-	
	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state. Food plant genera include baccharis, cirsium, lupinus, lotus, grindelia and phacelia. Habitats include open grassy coastal prairies and coast range meadows. It nests underground, but also above ground in abandoned bird nests. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
Oregon goldthread *Coptis laciniata*	N	N	4.2	
	Perennial rhizomatous herb blooming Mar-May. Found in bogs and fens of North Coast coniferous forest. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	N	WL	-	
	Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Preys mostly on fish; also takes a few mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. Requires open, clear waters for foraging. Uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones. Swoops from flight, hovers, or perches to catch fish near surface of water. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	N	N	2B.3	
	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 705 to 4593 ft in elevation. Blooms May-June. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	N	SSC	-	
	Deserts, grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting but buildings, bridges, live trees and snags are also used. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
red-bellied newt *Taricha rivularis*	N	SSC	-	
	Coastal drainages from Humboldt county south to Sonoma county, inland to lake county. Lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments. Will migrate over 1 km to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean, rocky substrate. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
Siskiyou checkerbloom *Sidalcea malviflora ssp. patula*	N	N	1B.2	
	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Prefers Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, north coast coniferous forest. Open coastal forest; roadcuts. 16 to 4117 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
small groundcone *Kopsiopsis hookeri*	N	N	2B.3	
	Perennial rhizomatous herb. North coast coniferous forest. Open woods, shrubby places, generally on Gaultheria shallon. 394 to 4708 ft in elevation. Blooms April-August HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
Sonoma tree vole *Arborimus pomo*	N	SSC	-	
	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma county. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood-conifer forests. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
southern torrent salamander *Rhyacotriton variegatus*	N	SSC	-	
	Coastal redwood, Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old Growth forest. Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, or within splash zone or on moss-covered rocks within trickling water. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
summer-run steelhead trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 36*	N	CE	-	
	N. Calif coastal streams south to middle fork eel river. Within range of Klamath Mtns province dps & N. Calif dps. Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the Summer. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			