



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *Scott Valley WUI Fuel Reduction*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** *Rx-NORTH-033-SKU*

3. **CalVTP I.D. Number** *2023-31*

4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** *CAL FIRE Siskiyou Unit
1809 Fairlane RD
Yreka, CA 96097*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *Andrew Yarusso (530) 598-2693
andrew.yarusso@fire.ca.gov*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *Jeremy Ravenscroft (530) 598-2692
jeremy.ravenscroft@fire.ca.gov*

6. **Project Location:** *Located in Quartz Valley, west side of Scott Valley near the town of Greenview, CA.*

Reference point: Lat 41.5541373 N, Long 122.9477625 W

6. **Project Location:** *Legal description: Project occurs within all or portions of: Township 43 North Range 09 North, Sections 25, 30, 31, and 36, Township 43 North Range 10 West Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23 HB&M, USGS 7.5 Min Greenview*

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *520 Acres*

8. **Description of Project:**

The Scott River Watershed Council (SRWC), along with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection CAL FIRE, proposes vegetation treatments for approximately 520 acres within the communities of Quartz Valley, Mugginsville, and Greenview (Project). CAL FIRE has prepared this Project Specific Analysis (PSA) to utilize the California Vegetation Treatment Program's (CalVTP) Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The California Board of Forestry has certified the PEIR for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, and CAL FIRE will serve as a responsible agency proposing later treatments pursuant to the PEIR. CAL FIRE will also serve as the lead agency implementing the project.

The Project is within a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area bordered by tribal, agricultural, rural residential, private timberlands, and federal lands. These communities lie on the west side of the Scott Valley between Fort Jones and Etna. The communities support approximately 100 occupied dwellings and high-use access roads. The roads in and out of these high-risk areas are encroached by heavy accumulations of woody, ladder, crown, and surface fuels. In the event of a wildfire incident, roads would likely be closed and firefighters unable to defend many homes due to heavy fuel loading, historic fire behavior and lack of

substantial fuels modification. The project proposes an initial treatment upon PSA approval and additional maintenance treatments every five years.

The project is proposed to reduce or eliminate light and medium fire fuels by removing excess and encroaching shrub and tree vegetation. Vegetation in this area is best characterized as a matrix of Klamath mixed conifer, mixed hardwood conifer, montane hardwood, montane meadow, and riparian habitat types. Upland forests are dominated by ponderosa pine, sugar pine, and incense cedar. Dominant hardwoods include black oak, white oak, and valley live oak. Riparian areas mostly support maple, alder, and cottonwood trees. The understory in this area is dominated by regenerating conifers, manzanita, ceanothus, bitter brush, and blackberries.

The project area is located within the Klamath Mountains physiographic province. Klamath Mountains geology is characterized by Mesozoic and earlier plutonic, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. More specifically, the geology and geomorphology of the project areas consists of a complex of shear zones, intrusions, and large dominant slides, moderate to steep mountain slopes, inner gorges, glacial deposits, and floodplain alluvium. Most of the rock types can be combined into granitic rocks, metamorphic rock, ultramafic, metasedimentary rock, and bedrock buried under valley alluvium. Elevations within the project area range from a low of about 2,900 feet above mean sea level to a high of approximately 5,200 ft.

TREATMENT TYPES

This project adopts the CalVTP PEIR Fuel Break and the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) treatment types where forested shaded fuel breaks are proposed. The entire project falls within the WUI, and forested shaded fuel breaks will be developed and maintained along private roads. Regardless, objectives and treatments remain the same within each treatment type.

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES

The project proposes an initial treatment upon PSA approval and additional maintenance treatments occurring no sooner than 5 years following the initial treatment. The objective is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, and aid in fire prevention and suppression. Treatment activities include mechanical mastication, grinding, chipping, and pruning. Mechanical and manual methods will be used to mulch, lop, prune, chip and spread, or remove small diameter conifers, shrubs, and down woody debris and built-up vegetative material. Mechanical treatments include the use of motorized equipment to cut, uproot, crush/compact, and spread evenly (approximately 3-6 inches). Manual treatments will include the use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, lop, and scatter, and/or prune herbaceous or woody species. Prescription fire is not proposed.

Herbicides may also be used sparingly and strategically. The chemical application of herbicides is designed to inhibit growth of target shrub and plant species. This includes only common shrubs and invasive plants. Methods include manual on-the-ground application of glyphosate (or other species-specific chemical as described in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2) by painting cut stems or stumps. This is accomplished by using a backpack hand applicator targeting specific shrubs and/or invasive plants. Application will comply with all applicable statutes pursuant to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) label directions, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) label standards, and California Department of Pesticide Regulation label standards. All herbicide application would be performed by certified and licensed pesticide applicators.

Project activities will focus on the treatment of understory vegetation; however, some larger trees may be removed to create a more natural spacing and to fulfill the intent of the project. Conifer trees \leq 16 inches and oaks \leq 8 inches diameter at breast height may be removed. Hazard trees of any size may be removed to ensure the safety of project personnel. Operations will most likely be conducted outside of March 1 to August 31 to avoid impacts to nesting and denning wildlife. If operations are proposed during March 1 to August 31, a reconnaissance level survey will be conducted no greater than seven days prior to operations. The survey is expected to detect sensitive species, common nesting birds, large stick nests, denning wildlife, aquatic resources and botanical resources.

9. **Treatment Types** [see description in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.1, check every applicable category; provide detail in Description of Project]

- Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction
 Fuel Break
 Ecological Restoration

10. **Treatment Activities** [see description in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2, check every applicable category; include number of acres subject to each treatment activity, provide detail in Description of Project]

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, | | acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed (Pile) Burning, | | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Treatment, | 520 | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manual Treatment, | 520 | acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Herbivory, | | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbicide Application, | 520 | acres |

11. **Fuel Type** [see description in in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.4.1, check every applicable category; provide detail in Description of Project]

- Grass Fuel Type
 Shrub Fuel Type
 Tree Fuel Type

12. **Geographic Scope**

- The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape
 The treatment site is NOT entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

The entire project occurs with the CalVTP treatable landscape model.

13. **Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses**

The Project is within a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area bordered by tribal, agricultural, rural residential, private timberlands, and federal lands. The small town of Greenview, in Scott Valley, has supported the growth of agricultural crops such as alfalfa, corn, wheat, as well as cattle grazing and cattle products. Timber production has also been a historical economic benefit to the community.

14. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g. permits)

There are no public agency permits required for proposed project treatments

15. Native American Consultation

On behalf of the CALFIRE, Solano Archaeological Services, LLC (SAS) contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via an emailed letter on January 11th, 2023 to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of appropriate Native American tribal contacts for the proposed Project. On January 31st, 2023, Mr. Cameron Vela, Cultural Resource Analyst for the NAHC, replied in an emailed letter that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File...results were negative".

Mr. Vela also supplied a list of Native American individuals to contact for information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist in the project area. On February 2nd, 2023, SAS mailed letters to the following individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC:

- Alex Watts-Tobin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer – Karuk Tribe*
- Russell Attebery, Chair – Karuk Tribe*
- Gary Frost – Klamath Tribe*
- Troy LittleAxe, Assistant Tribal Administrator – Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma*
- Robert Burkybile, Operations Manager – Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma*
- Harold Bennett, Chair – Quartz Valley Indian Community*
- Sami Jo Difuntorum, Cultural Resource Coordinator – Shasta Indian Nation*
- Roy Hall, Chair – Shasta Indian Nation*
- Caleen Sisk, Chief – Winnemem Wintu Tribe*
- Mark Miyoshi, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer – Winnemem Wintu Tribe*
- Wade McMaster, Chair – Wintu Tribe of Northern California*

As of October 16, 2023 SAS did not receive responses to the contact letters. However, if substantive contacts are made at a later date, any related information will be provided in an addendum to the Archeological Report.

A record search conducted through the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was conducted and results received. The Native American Heritage Commission indicated that no culturally sensitive properties were known to be present within or near the project area. An intensive survey relocated sites that lacked significant associations or characteristics required for listing on the CRHR. As a result, SAS recommended that the proposed Project would have no impacts on historical resources. SAS did however recommend a 50-foot no operational buffer should buried unforeseen archaeological deposits be encountered during operations.

16. Use of PSA for treatment Maintenance

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. Cooperative agreements to allow CALFIRE and SRWC access to private property to conduct treatments is voluntary and at the discretion of the landowner.


17. Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures

- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented
- There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]
- All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented
(provide explanation)

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been analyzed adequately in the CalVTP PEIR, (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, and (c) all applicable mitigation measures and Standard Project Requirements identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is therefore **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. **NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION** is required.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects might be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project will have environmental effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Because these effects are or may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** will be prepared.

Signature:  Date: 10/23/2023
DocuSigned by: 28E8C58CF01E4BC...
 Printed Name: George Morris III Title: Northern Region Chief

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
 FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
 CAL FIRE

 Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR) and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides clarity for review and/or provides direction to the field staff that will implement the project utilizing the checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the proposed project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the CalVTP PEIR, after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MM required by the CalVTP PEIR.
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic.
3. Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
(Definitions located in Chapter 3 – “Environmental Settings, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, 3.1.4 – Terminology Used In the PEIR”)
 - **Less Than Significant (LTS)** - An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
 - **Less Than Significant with Mitigation (LTSM)** - An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable and the mitigation measures and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR will be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significance.
 - **Potential Significant (PS)** - An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
 - **Potentially Significant and unavoidable (PSU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. “Potentially” is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR
 - **Significantly Unavoidable (SU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
 - **Not applicable (N/A)**

If the impact is equal to or less than the impact identified in the PEIR, the PEIR can be utilized without a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR. If there are one or more entries where the impact is evaluated to be greater than the impact in the PEIR, additional documentation is required.

4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.
5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

6. Standard Project Requirements (SPR) and Mitigations Measures (MM).

- **Applicable (Yes/No).** Document whether the SPR or mitigation measure is applicable to the project (Yes or No). The applicability should be substantiated in the Environmental Checklist Discussion.
- **Implementing Entity.** Most cases this will be CAL FIRE. The implementing entity is the individual or organization responsible for carrying out the requirement. This could include the project proponent's project manager, a technical specialist (e.g., archeologist or biologist), a vegetation management contractor, a partner agency or organization, or other entities that are primarily responsible for carrying out each project requirement.
- **Verifying/Monitoring Entity.** Most cases this will be CAL FIRE. The verifying/monitoring entity is the individual or organization responsible for ensuring that the requirement is implemented. The verifying/monitoring entity may be different from the implementing entity.
- **NOTE:** the cited SPRs and MMs are summarized to manage the templet's size. Refer to the approved CalVTP language attached for the full list of requirements.

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

PEIR specific				Project specific		
Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs 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	
<p>Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities</p> <p><i>The project area is partially visible to people traveling on Quartz Valley, Mill Creek and Kidder Creek Roads. Vegetation disturbance will be noticeable but insignificant. The residents are supportive of this project. Treatment will be focused on reducing ladder (small trees and brush) and surface fuels creating an open understory. The mature overstory of mixed conifer will not be affected. Potential impacts to visual character during implementation of vegetation treatment activities are addressed in the PEIR. Impacts were found to be less than significant as long as they are temporary and limited in scope. Impacts on visual character from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	LTS	<p>SPR AES-2</p> <p>SPR AQ-2, 3</p> <p>SPR REC-1</p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types</p> <p><i>There are no scenic vistas or public viewing areas within the project boundary. Treatments will only result in short term minor degradation in visual character. It is anticipated that long term benefits will enhance visual character by returning the area into a more open and natural forested condition. The potential for the project to result in long-term substantial degradation of visual character was evaluated in the PEIR. Impacts resulting in long-term degradation to visual character are not anticipated. Impacts from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	LTS	<p>SPR AES-1</p> <p>SPR AES-3</p> <p>SPR AD-4</p> <p>SPR REC-1</p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type</p> <p><i>This impact does not apply to project because non-shaded fuel breaks are not proposed.</i></p>	SU	MM AES-3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<p>Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Impacts to aesthetics and visual resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>			

Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p>SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>Areas where this measure can be applied will be documented during pre-field work and surveys. Equipment will stay within established boundaries. Flagging will be used to delineate areas of exclusion to meet this objective.</i></p>		
Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p>SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>Areas where this measure can be applied will be documented during pre-field work and surveys. The treatments will only be temporarily visible to the private roads. Staging will occur in areas that limit or avoid view from motorists. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational activities within the project boundary.</i></p>		
Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p>SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>Areas where this measure can be applied will be noted and mapped during pre-field work and surveys. Sufficient vegetation that may provide the best screening from motorists will be preserved in areas adjacent to, or at the edge of, the treatment areas. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational activities within or near the project areas.</i></p>		
No	N/A	N/A
<p>MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks <i>This measure does not apply to project because non-shaded fuel breaks are not proposed.</i></p>		

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST 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 AG-1, pp. 3.3-7-3.3-8	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use</p> <p><i>The project does not propose to remove trees from the overstory or mid-level canopy. Treatments will focus on the removal of encroaching and excess brush and understory vegetation. This reduces the risk of vertical movement of fire to the overstory, and aides in fire suppression. Managing vegetation fuels in the understory will not negatively affect the forest stand. Vegetation management is expected to improve forest stand conditions. Land conversions or changes in land use will not occur. The land use for all properties within the project area is Timber and there are no other agricultural conditions within the project boundary.</i></p>					
<p>Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p> <p><i>Impacts to agriculture and forest resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>					

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

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 AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2, 6 MM AQ-1	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS</p>					

<p>According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District is currently designated within "attainment" of California's standards related to Particulate Pollution (PM 10 and PM 2.5) and Ozone (ppm). Siskiyou County is one of two counties in California which are in attainment of State PM10 standards. In 2002 Siskiyou County exceeded the state's 24-hour maximum allowable emission levels of PM 10, on six occurrences, due to wildfire. The proposed project is designed to prevent or reduce the spread of wildfires which will contribute to Siskiyou Counties' "attainment" status. Hand crews utilized to limb, cut, and pile vegetation will not result in significant air quality impacts associated with dust. Smoke emissions will result from the exhaust associated with the use of transport vehicles and chain saws. Dust will be emitted from the use of masticators. Masticators will not be used if conditions exist that will reduce the EPA's air quality index into a poor condition for the Greenview or Quartz Valley communities (eg. There is a wildlife impact already in place). Emissions should not result in detectable impacts to air quality, and the treatment activities will be conducted over a relatively short duration of time (80 to 100 days). All slash will be ground or chipped. There will be no burning of slash materials. http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/inventory/index.html</p> <p>Emissions of criteria air pollutants from vehicle and equipment use under the proposed project are less than significant and are within the scope of the PEIR based on the size of crews, the types of equipment, and the limited duration of equipment use. Impacts to air quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</p>						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3,4	LTS	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4 SPR NOI-5 MMI AQ-1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during vegetation treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. The potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments was examined in the PEIR. The project is consistent with the PEIR, because of the short and intermittent nature of treatment activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</p>						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3,4	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>This impact does not apply to the proposed project because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment areas (NRCS 2022)</p>						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3,4	PSU	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2, 6	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>This impact does not apply as prescribed fire is not proposed.</p>						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3,4	LTS	SPR HAZ-1 SPR NOI-4, 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments may expose some people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts from objectionable odors will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.

Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD-4 SPR AQ-2, 6	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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This impact does not apply as prescribed fire is not proposed.

Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Impacts to air quality resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>The project will comply with applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located.</i>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>This impact does not apply as prescribed fire is not proposed.</i>	No	N/A	N/A
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. <i>This impact does not apply as prescribed fire is not proposed.</i>	No	N/A	N/A
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. <i>During treatment, the project will implement measures to reduce dust such as limit speed, water roads as needed, and/or cease treatment if a large amount of dust is generated.</i>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE

<p>SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. <i>This measure does not apply to the proposed project because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area (NRCS 2022)</i></p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This impact does not apply as prescribed fire is not proposed.</i></p>			
<p>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. <i>The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined to be feasible and will be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, by using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel will be implemented to the extent feasible</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>

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

PEIR specific		Project specific	
Identify location of impact in the PEIR	Identify impact significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed
Impact CUL-1, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes
<p>Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources</p>		LTS	LTS
<p><i>An Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was developed for this project and sensitive resources will be protected. Per SPR CUL-7 Historical Resources have been identified and flagged for avoidance and personnel will be briefed of the location during treatment. The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Impacts to historical resources resulting from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>			
<p>No New Impact</p>		<p>Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>Project treatments include the use of heavy equipment that may result in ground disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Project treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance that may occur are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR based on the types of equipment and their use. Impacts to archaeological resources resulting from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
<p>Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource</p> <p><i>Project treatments include the use of heavy equipment that may result in ground disturbance. The potential for adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Solano Archaeological Services (SAS) contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via an emailed letter on January 11th, 2023 to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of appropriate Native American tribal contacts for the proposed Project. Mr. Vela also supplied a list of Native American individuals to contact for information on unrecorded cultural resources that may exist in the project area. On February 2nd, 2023, SAS mailed letters to those contacts. As of May 2023 (date of report completion), SAS has not received any responses to the contact letters. However, if substantive contacts are made at a later date, any related information will be provided in an addendum to this report.</i></p>	<p>Impact CUL-3, 3.5</p>	LTS	SPR.CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains</p> <p><i>Project treatments include the use of heavy equipment that may result in ground disturbance. The potential for treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR. The potential for human remains to be uncovered during the implementation of the project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and the level of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. As stated in the PEIR, this project would comply with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097, which indicate that if human remains are discovered, there shall be no further disturbance or excavation of the site and the human remains shall be left undisturbed. Furthermore, SRWC will notify the Siskiyou County Coroner's Office immediately. There are no SPRs or MMs for this impact.</i></p>	<p>Impact CUL-4, 3.5</p>	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>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?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impacts to cultural resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>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.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior	CALFIRE
<p>On January 31st, 2023, Mr. Cameron Vela, Cultural Resource Analyst for the NAHC, replied in an emailed letter that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File...results were <u>negative</u>”.</p>			
<p>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.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior	CALFIRE
<p><i>Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project were sent to Native American contacts. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>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</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior	CALFIRE
<p><i>Pre-field research included a review of the ethnographic and historic history of the project area, as well as coordination with an Archaeologist and discussions with the landowner on any previous findings from approved Timber Harvesting Plans (THP).</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior	CALFIRE
<p>Between May 8th, and May 12th, 2023, SAS archaeologists Karena Skinner, Matt Rives, Mark Pense, and Lauryn Stockert conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area walking transects spaced no greater than 10 meters apart (Figure 4). Digital photographs were taken of the project area and encountered cultural resources, and observations were recorded in detail. A Trimble Geo 7x GPS unit was utilized to verify the project area location and boundaries (NAD 83), and to locate cultural resources. All updated and newly</p>			

<p>encountered resources were documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 records and archaeological resources were located and flagged for avoidance.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During <u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During <u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During <u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Historical Resources have been identified and flagged for avoidance and personnel will be briefed of the location during treatment.</i></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During <u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Meetings will be conducted with all personnel prior to, and during treatment activities in proximity to archeological resources. The areas have been flagged for avoidance.</i></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During <u>CALFIRE</u></p>

SRWC will be closely associated with project activities at all times. Where significant soil disturbance occurs, the area will be inspected to assess damage, develop a plan to repair, and document any new 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 archaeologist will assess the significance of the find.

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, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 MM BIO-1a, 1b	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p> <p><i>Mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status plant species. Per SPR Bio-7, a botanical evaluation for this project was conducted by John Vellella, Senior Botanist with Siskiyou BioSurvey LLC under the direction of the Northern California Resource Center (NCRC) director Larry Alexander. The intent was to develop a species scoping list to determine which sensitive species may occur within, or adjacent to, the project treatment area. Collaboration letters pursuant to PRC 4123 were sent to regional contacts for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and California Water Quality Control Board (WQCB) on September 20, 2023. CDFW responded on September 20, 2023, acknowledging receipt of the letter, but did not indicate they had questions or comments. No other response has been received as of October 20, 2023.</i></p> <p><i>Sensitive botanical species are those listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), as well as those that are candidates for listing pursuant to CESA, and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) ranked 1 or 2 (Plants).</i></p> <p><i>A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query. The CNDDB query was carried out for multiple resources, such as Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDB. Dates of the queries include 04/06/2023, 07/14/2023, and 08/31/2023. The area used for this evaluation consists of</i></p>					

nine 7.5 Minute USGS quadrangles: Greenview (center), Scott Bar, Russell Peak, Indian Creek Baldy, Boulder Peak, Fort Jones, Yellow Dog Peak, Etna, and McConaughy Gulch. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, , dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Surveys and site evaluations occurred on April 18, May 29, and June 19, 2023. None of the species generated by the scoping process were found. Only common plants were identified, and a project wide species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Tables at the end of this section. These species have some potential to occur within the project boundary.

Measure BIO-1a will be used by implementing an initial no-disturbance buffer of 50 feet if special status plants listed under ESA or CESA are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction with a science-based justification for the deviation. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

<p>Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	<p>Impact BIO-2, 3,6</p>	<p>LTS (all wildlife except bumble bees - PSU)</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2e, 2g, 3a</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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Mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status wildlife species. A wildlife evaluation for this project was conducted by Northern California Resource Center (NCRC) Senior Wildlife Biologist, Jamie Allen. The intent was to develop a species scoping list to determine which sensitive species may occur within, or adjacent to, the project treatment area. A consultation was also initiated with the California Department of Forestry and Fire protection (CAL FIRE), and an email with recommendations was provided on 09/05/2023. Sensitive species are those listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), as well as those that are candidates for listing pursuant to CESA, CDFW species of special concern, and CDFW fully protected.

<p>A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query. The CNDDB query was carried out for multiple resources, such as Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDB Dates of the queries include 04/06/2023, 07/14/2023, and 08/31/2023. The area used for this evaluation consists of nine 7.5 Minute USGS quadrangles: Greenview (center), Scott Bar, Russell Peak, Indian Creek Baldy, Boulder Peak, Fort Jones, Yellow Dog Peak, Etna, and McConaughy Gulch. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Surveys and site evaluations occurred on April 18, May 29, and June 19, 2023. None of the species generated by the scoping process were found. Only common plants were identified, and a project wide species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Table at the end of this section. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The project will implement appropriate measures (MM BIO-2a) for species protected under CESA or ESA if found during pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys, or during operations. Measure BIO-2b will be implemented for special status species such as species of special concern.</p>	<p>Impact BIO-3, 3.6</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function</p> <p>Mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to sensitive natural communities. Riparian as well as montane chaparral and mixed chaparral habitat types have been identified within the Project boundary. Riparian habitat will be protected by appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) standards (75 feet for Class I, 50 feet Class II, and 25 feet Class III), as described in SPR HYD-4. These measures are expected to reduce degradation and maintain functional riparian habitat.</p> <p>Montane chaparral and Mixed chaparral comprises 10 acres of the vegetation within the project boundary occurring in small patches near the north end of the project. Manual treatment activities are proposed within chapparral communities. Herbicides, if used, will be excluded from these chapparral stands and treatments are limited to once every five years. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-establish following treatment. Additional treatments may be required; however, type conversion of chaparral habitat is not anticipated. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</p>	<p>Impact BIO-4, 3.6</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO-4</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands</p>						

<p><i>Eleven small sections of wetland occur within the southern and northern most edges of the Project, according to the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory (2011). These wetlands comprise a total of 15 acres and are designated mostly Depressional Perennial, or Seasonal, Natural Emergent wetlands. Pursuant to SPR HYD-4, these areas will be protected by appropriate WLPZ and Class I, fish bearing watercourse protections. Adverse impacts to wetlands are not anticipated. Impacts from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
<p>Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries</p>	<p>Impact BIO-5, 3.6</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>SPR BIO- 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD- 1, 4</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>
<p><i>There are Essential Habitat Connectivity areas to the south and west of the project, but none are within the project boundary. The project area is not part of a natural landscape block or linkage and does not contain essential movement corridors. Studies show that disconnects of habitat greater than one quarter of a mile (1,320 feet) can adversely impact ungulate movement. The proposed shaded fuel breaks will be no more than 300 feet in total distance from edge to edge, or road to edge. Riparian vegetation will also be left intact providing cover for wildlife. One study showed that clearing vegetation for fuel breaks slightly increased use by several wildlife species. The patchy nature of the vegetation, either planned or natural, coupled with fuel break openings are expected to act like a forested meadows edge, a natural preferred foraging habitat of ungulates. The proposed project is expected to increase foraging opportunities for deer and elk by removing competition and promoting multiple flowering plants and grasses. These openings allow forbs and grasses to be the first to colonize the area. Adverse impacts to wildlife, and their movement, are not anticipated. Impacts on wildlife movement from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
<p>Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife</p>	<p>Impact BIO-6, 3.6</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR BIO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>
<p><i>Mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to common wildlife, including nesting birds. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect common nesting birds, denning canines, large stick nests (raptors), as well as aquatic and botanical resources. Per SPR BIO-12, if operations occur within March 1 to August 31, and common species are confirmed nesting within the project boundary, appropriate measures provided by the CaVTP PEIR will be utilized, such as MM BIO-2 (a and b). The habitat type (shrubs and conifer saplings) proposed for removal is abundant throughout the area and the project is relatively small in scale. Ample habitat will remain surrounding the project area. The potential for adverse impacts to habitat required by common species was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					

<p>Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources</p>	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project will not conflict with local policies and ordinances.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan</p>	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>There are no conservation plans within the project boundary, specifically Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP's) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP's). A query of CDFW's Conservation Plan Boundaries [ds760] was conducted for this determination. If at any time conditions change and management zones, or conservation plans, are developed in the area, CALFIRE will ensure the project does not result in conflicts of resource management.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Impacts to biological resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						

Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
Yes		
Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
No		
<p>SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.</p> <p>1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.</p> <p>This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online CNDDDB query. The CNDDDB query was carried out for multiple resources, such as Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDDB. Dates of the queries include 04/06/2023, 07/14/2023, and 08/31/2023. The area used for this evaluation consists of nine 7.5 Minute USGS quadrangles: Greenview (center), Scott Bar, Russell Peak, Indian Creek Baldy, Boulder Peak, Fort Jones, Yellow Dog Peak, Ethna, and McConaughy</i></p>		

<p><i>Gulch.ome species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, proximity to observation, dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Surveys and site evaluations occurred on April 18, May 29, and June 19, 2023. None of the species generated by the scoping process were found. Only common plants were identified, and a project wide species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Table at the end of this section. These species have potential to occur within the project boundary Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning canines, large stick nests (raptors), as well as aquatic and botanical resources.</i></p> <p><i>MM BIO-2a and BIO 2b will provide 100-375 feet for wildlife, and HYD-4 will employ WLPZ's per watercourse classification (75 feet for Class I, 50 feet Class II, and 25 feet Class III). Mechanical treatments will be excluded from this buffer and only manual treatments will occur. A biological monitor will be assigned to evaluate impacts. Additional and more restrictive measures may be employed as needed. Treatment activities within the WLPZ will retain 75 percent cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. Adverse impacts to suitable habitat will be avoided.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>A registered professional forester (RPF) or biologist will brief the crew on identification of large raptor nests, fishers and dens associated with fishers and gray wolf. Personnel operating within riparian habitat (WLPZ's) will receive a brief on willow flycatcher nests, cascades frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Prior-During</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Surveys and site evaluations occurred on April 18, May 29, and June 19, 2023. None of the species generated by the scoping process were found. Only common species were identified, and a project wide species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Tables at the end of this section. These species have potential to occur within the project boundary. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning canines, large stick nests (raptors), as well as aquatic and botanical resources.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>

<p><i>Mechanical treatments and vehicles are excluded from all WLPZ's. Manual treatments will only remove non-embedded woody debris, various built-up vegetation, limbs of trees, and small diameter trees. Treatment activities within the WLPZ will retain 75 percent cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat</i></p>			
<p>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</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Montane chaparral and Mixed chaparral comprises approximately 10 acres of the vegetation within the project boundary occurring in small patches near the north end of the project. Manual treatment activities are proposed within chaparral communities. Herbicides will be excluded from these chaparral stands and treatments are limited to once every five years. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-establish following treatment. Additional treatments may be required; however, type conversion of chaparral habitat is not anticipated. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>			
<p>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., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (<i>Fusarium</i>), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>These pathogens are not known to occur in the area; however, contractors will be advised of this measure and will be instructed to maintain clean equipment and vehicles upon arrival and departure of the area.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Surveys and site evaluations occurred on April 18, May 29, and June 19, 2023. There were no special status species found within the project boundary, and only common species were identified. A project-wide plant species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Tables at the end of this section. These species have some potential to occur within the project boundary. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning canines, large stick nests</i></p>			

<i>(raptors), as well as aquatic and botanical resources. If pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys detect any special status plants within the project area, MM BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b will be employed to protect listed plants and retain habitat function.</i>			
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
<i>This measure does not apply as the project is not within the Coastal Zone.</i>			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<i>Invasive species were observed within and adjacent to the project area: <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> and <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> are found scattered throughout the valley in general and within the survey area. <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> and <i>Bromus tectorum</i> were widespread throughout the project area especially along roads. <i>Rubus bifrons</i> and <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> are found as scattered clumps in several locations within the project area. In order to minimize the spread of invasive species within this project it is recommended that tires and undercarriages of work vehicles be washed prior to entering the job site in order to prevent inadvertent introduction or spread of seeds. Prior to ground disturbing activities around infested areas newly emerged plants should be physically removed in the spring in order to prevent current year seed production that mature in the late summer. It is likely that these mitigation measures will not eliminate this plant from the project area due to the established seed bank present in established infestations. Current trends in the invasion trajectory of this plant in the general area assume that this species will continue to spread regardless of whether or not the project activities are carried out.</i>			
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	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<i>Per SPR BIO-10, surveys for biological resources will occur prior to operations as pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys. If a nursery site is found, work will stop in the vicinity of the nursery site, or it will be protected with an appropriately sized buffer, generally 100-375 feet.</i>			
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
<i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i>			

<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect common nesting birds, if operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect common nesting birds will be employed, such as a 50-foot no mechanical operations buffer. Raptors will be afforded a 375-foot buffer. Only manual operations will occur, and a monitor will be placed to observe disturbance. A larger more restrictive buffer may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.</i></p>			
<p>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).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect botanical resources. If operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect nesting birds will be employed. If efforts related to SPR BIO-1 and/or SPR BIO-7 confirm presence of special status plant species, this measure will be implemented by applying a 50 foot no mechanical disturbance buffer. Only manual operations will occur, and a monitor will be placed to observe disturbance. A larger more restrictive buffer may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect special status botanical resources. If operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect special status botanical resources not listed under ESA or CESA will be employed, such as a 50-foot no mechanical operations buffer (MM BIO-1b). Only manual operations will occur, and a monitor will be placed to observe disturbance. A larger more restrictive buffer may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Impacts to listed and non-listed special status plants will be avoided, and compensatory mitigation is not proposed.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>Impacts, including death or disturbance, to listed and fully protected wildlife species will be avoided by implementing reconnaissance level surveys and limited disturbance buffers. Habitat for listed and fully protected species will remain abundant and intact.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>If special status wildlife species are located during pre-operational surveys, applicable protection buffers will be provided to include a no disturbance buffer. No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician may be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment if the treatment activity has the potential to result in mortality, injury, or disturbance. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. Additional and more restrictive measures may be employed as needed. Adverse impacts to suitable habitat will be avoided.</i></p>			

<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Provisions of MM BIO-2a, BIO-2b, and BIO-2g will be implemented whereas MM BIO-2d, BIO-2e, and BIO-2f are not applicable. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed. This measure does not apply.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because it is not in range the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle according to dataset 254.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>CALFIRE During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>Our analysis did not reveal the likelihood special status butterfly species could occur within the project boundary. If pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys identify host plants which support special status butterfly species, then MM BIO 2e will apply by providing a 10 foot no operational buffer around host plants. This will be accomplished by application of high visibility flagging, fencing, or stakes.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the range for these species, individuals, or their habitat has not been identified within the project area or assessment area.</i></p>			

<p>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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect botanical resources, including large floristic communities that may provide foraging habitat to special status bumble bees. Currently, no such habitat elements are present. If conditions change, MM BIO-2g will be employed by dividing treatment areas into units such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year; the objective of this measure is to provide refuge for special-status bumble bees during treatment activities and temporary retention of suitable floral resources proximate to the treatment area. Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in occupied or suitable habitat, such that the entirety of the habitat is not removed and untreated portions of occupied or suitable habitat are retained. Additionally, herbicides will not be applied to flowering native plants within occupied or suitable habitat to the extent feasible during the flight season (March through September).</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i></p>			
<p>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:</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>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.</i> <i>Significant impacts to sensitive natural communities will not occur. Montane chaparral, riparian, and wetlands are the sensitive habitat types found within the project boundary. Montane and Mixed chaparral comprises only 10 acres of the vegetation within the project boundary occurring in small patches near the north end of the project. Treatments will be limited to once every five years. Incorporating an infrequent treatment will assist in habitat retention and will not result in habitat type conversion of montane chaparral. There are no oak woodland habitat types. Riparian and wetland habitat types will be protected by appropriate WLPZ protection buffers pursuant to HYD-4. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>			

<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Adverse impacts will be avoided. This Measure does not apply to the project.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Adverse impacts will be avoided. This Measure does not apply to the project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>Riparian and wetland habitat types will be protected by appropriate WLPZ protection buffers.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CAL FIRE</p>
<p><i>Per SPR BIO-10, surveys for nursery sites will occur prior to operations. Per MM BIO-5, if a nursery site is found, work will stop in the vicinity of the nursery site, or it will be protected with an appropriately sized buffer.</i></p>			

Refer to Attachment B, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for biological resources.

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDDB Query

WILDLIFE <i>Organized by common name</i>	STATUS		HABITAT
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	State CDFW TH	
<p>Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)</p>		<p>State listed threatened. Bank swallows live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs. Their territories usually include vertical cliffs or banks where they nest in colonies of 10 to 2,000 nests. Though in the past Bank swallows were most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks,</p>	

	<p>more and more often these swallows populate human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts. Bank swallows build nests, often in large colonies, in vertical banks and bluffs. Habitat for the species is currently not present within the project area. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>				
<p>Cascades frog (<i>Rana cascadae</i>)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="267 1438 300 1575">N</td> <td data-bbox="267 119 300 1438">CE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="300 119 527 1575"> <p>There are no known detection of cascades frog within the project area. There are noted detections in the headwaters and tributaries of the Scott River. These watersheds may host suitable habitat for the species within the project area which consists of wet mountain areas in open coniferous forests to near timberline, including small streams, small pools in meadows, lakes, bogs, ponds, and marshy areas near spring fed cold water streams. Habitat for the species is limited to Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	N	CE	<p>There are no known detection of cascades frog within the project area. There are noted detections in the headwaters and tributaries of the Scott River. These watersheds may host suitable habitat for the species within the project area which consists of wet mountain areas in open coniferous forests to near timberline, including small streams, small pools in meadows, lakes, bogs, ponds, and marshy areas near spring fed cold water streams. Habitat for the species is limited to Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p>	
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<p>Crotch Bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="527 1438 560 1575">CE</td> <td data-bbox="527 119 560 1438"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="560 119 893 1575"> <p>State candidate for listing. Bumble bees are social insects that live in colonies composed of a queen, workers, and reproductive individuals (males and new queens). Colonies are annual and only the new, mated queens overwinter. These queens emerge from hibernation in the early spring and immediately start foraging for pollen and nectar and begin to search for a nest site. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. The project is expected to increase conditions for grasses and flowering plants, thereby increasing available habitat for the species. Currently, large floristic communities are not present within the project boundary. If conditions change, and a Crotch bumble bee is confirmed within the project area during March 1 – August 31, a 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied to the host floristic community. Only manual operations will occur within the buffer. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	CE		<p>State candidate for listing. Bumble bees are social insects that live in colonies composed of a queen, workers, and reproductive individuals (males and new queens). Colonies are annual and only the new, mated queens overwinter. These queens emerge from hibernation in the early spring and immediately start foraging for pollen and nectar and begin to search for a nest site. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. The project is expected to increase conditions for grasses and flowering plants, thereby increasing available habitat for the species. Currently, large floristic communities are not present within the project boundary. If conditions change, and a Crotch bumble bee is confirmed within the project area during March 1 – August 31, a 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied to the host floristic community. Only manual operations will occur within the buffer. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>	
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<p>Fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="893 1438 925 1575">N</td> <td data-bbox="893 119 925 1438">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="925 119 1161 1575"> <p>CDFW species of special concern. The fisher is a habitat generalist but generally prefers older forest with at least moderate canopy cover. It usually dens in cavities of hollow trees and snags and utilized rest sites comprised of large branches, cavities, logs, mistletoe brooms and other pre-existing structures. It preys on a variety of small birds and mammals, reptiles, fruits, and fungi. Habitat may be present within the project area. If a fisher den is confirmed, during March 1 to August 31, a 375-foot heavy equipment exclusion buffer will be applied, and a monitor will be placed to evaluate disturbance. Habitat elements for the species are not proposed for removal and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	N	N	<p>CDFW species of special concern. The fisher is a habitat generalist but generally prefers older forest with at least moderate canopy cover. It usually dens in cavities of hollow trees and snags and utilized rest sites comprised of large branches, cavities, logs, mistletoe brooms and other pre-existing structures. It preys on a variety of small birds and mammals, reptiles, fruits, and fungi. Habitat may be present within the project area. If a fisher den is confirmed, during March 1 to August 31, a 375-foot heavy equipment exclusion buffer will be applied, and a monitor will be placed to evaluate disturbance. Habitat elements for the species are not proposed for removal and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</p>	
N	N				
<p>CDFW species of special concern. The fisher is a habitat generalist but generally prefers older forest with at least moderate canopy cover. It usually dens in cavities of hollow trees and snags and utilized rest sites comprised of large branches, cavities, logs, mistletoe brooms and other pre-existing structures. It preys on a variety of small birds and mammals, reptiles, fruits, and fungi. Habitat may be present within the project area. If a fisher den is confirmed, during March 1 to August 31, a 375-foot heavy equipment exclusion buffer will be applied, and a monitor will be placed to evaluate disturbance. Habitat elements for the species are not proposed for removal and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</p>					
<p>Foothill-yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1161 1438 1193 1575"></td> <td data-bbox="1161 119 1193 1438">SCC</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1193 119 1432 1575"> <p>Foothill yellow-legged frogs are small- to medium-sized frogs that are typically gray, brown, olive, or reddish with brown-black flecking and mottling, which often matches the local substrate. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have a relatively squat body and granular skin. They are a stream dwelling species spending little time outside of stream corridors. Movement from stream habitats is also limited in distance (usually less than 12 meters). Breeding is dependent on water temperature starting with oviposition in mid to late spring after flood waters recede. Habitat required consist of shallow somewhat swift moving water with cobble-sized substrate. Breeding habitat does not occur within the project boundary, but dispersing individual may utilize perennial</p> </td> </tr> </table>		SCC	<p>Foothill yellow-legged frogs are small- to medium-sized frogs that are typically gray, brown, olive, or reddish with brown-black flecking and mottling, which often matches the local substrate. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have a relatively squat body and granular skin. They are a stream dwelling species spending little time outside of stream corridors. Movement from stream habitats is also limited in distance (usually less than 12 meters). Breeding is dependent on water temperature starting with oviposition in mid to late spring after flood waters recede. Habitat required consist of shallow somewhat swift moving water with cobble-sized substrate. Breeding habitat does not occur within the project boundary, but dispersing individual may utilize perennial</p>	
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<p>Foothill yellow-legged frogs are small- to medium-sized frogs that are typically gray, brown, olive, or reddish with brown-black flecking and mottling, which often matches the local substrate. Foothill yellow-legged frogs have a relatively squat body and granular skin. They are a stream dwelling species spending little time outside of stream corridors. Movement from stream habitats is also limited in distance (usually less than 12 meters). Breeding is dependent on water temperature starting with oviposition in mid to late spring after flood waters recede. Habitat required consist of shallow somewhat swift moving water with cobble-sized substrate. Breeding habitat does not occur within the project boundary, but dispersing individual may utilize perennial</p>					

	<p>Franklin's Bumblebee (<i>Bombus franklini</i>)</p>	<p>E CE</p> <p>streams for migration following breeding. Habitat for the species is limited to Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p> <p>Federally listed endangered. Franklin's Bumble bee is known to be one of the most narrowly distributed bumble bee species, making it a critically endangered bee of the western United States. It is known only from a 190 by 70 mile in southern Oregon and northern California, between the Coast and Sierra Cascade Mountain ranges. Colonies are annual and only the new, mated queens overwinter. These queens emerge from hibernation in the early spring and immediately start foraging for pollen and nectar and begin to search for a nest site. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. The project is expected to increase conditions for grasses and flowering plants, thereby increasing available habitat for the species. If conditions change, and a Franklin's bumble bee is confirmed within the project area, a 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied to the host floristic community. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>
	<p>Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupinus</i>)</p>	<p>E E</p> <p>Federally and State listed endangered. In 2013, a GPS-collared wolf known as OR-7 dispersed from Oregon into California then returned to Oregon. At that time, OR-7 was the second recorded wolf in California since 1924. In 2017, a pack of wolves became active on the Lassen National Forest (>50 miles from the Scott Valley WUI Fuel Treatment Project analysis area). The likelihood of wolves denning in the Scott Valley WUI Fuel Treatment Project analysis area is low because of the lack of extensive wet meadow habitats, high road densities, and concentrated human use. If a gray wolf den or rendezvous site is confirmed within the project area, all noise generating activities will cease within .25 miles and USFWS/CDFW will be notified.</p>
	<p>Greater sandhill crane (<i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>)</p>	<p>TH</p> <p>Sandhill Cranes breed in open wetland habitats surrounded by shrubs or trees. They nest in marshes, bogs, wet meadows, prairies, burned-over aspen stands, and other moist habitats, preferring those with standing water. Breeders gravitate toward the edges between wetland and upland habitats, while nonbreeders may prefer open, grassy sites. Sandhill Cranes winter in the southern U.S. and northern Mexico, roosting on shallow lakes or rivers at night and spending the day in irrigated croplands, pastures, grasslands, or wetlands. Habitat for the species is not present within the project area. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>
	<p>Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caruna</i>)</p>	<p>TH TH</p> <p>The northern spotted owl is strongly associated with dense over story canopy that develops in late seral forest structures composed primarily of conifer dominant or in mixed coniferous forests in our inland Northern California bioregion. This along with an abundant food source primarily consisting of the dusky footed woodrat and abiotic features such as downed woody debris and proximity to water sources constitute suitable habitat. A minimum of 40% canopy closure is necessary to qualify for Foraging classification of habitat. Any canopy closure less than 40% does not qualify for suitable habitat.</p>

	<p>There is no critical habitat within the project area according to USFWS dataset 156 (CDFW) which maps habitat essential to the conservation of the species. Activity Center SIS0563 is located approximately .25 miles of the southwestern edge of the project. This is an old activity with observations dating back to 1994 and 1996; however, recent surveys are not known. To avoid adverse impacts, limited operating periods will be employed within .25 (Feb 1 to July 9) and .5 miles (Feb 1 to Sept 15) of the activity center. Additionally, large trees and habitat elements required for the species are not proposed for removal. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>				
<p>Pacific tailed frog (Ascaphus truei)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1444 464 1575"></td> <td data-bbox="435 1205 464 1444">SSC</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="464 117 927 1444"> <p>The Pacific tailed frog often considered uncommon but has been shown by experienced observers to be quite common in suitable habitats. Presently this species is known only from Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, and Mendocino Counties. In California, pacific tailed frogs occur in permanent streams of low temperatures in conifer-dominated habitats including redwood, Douglas fir, Klamath mixed-conifer, and ponderosa pine habitats. It also occurs in montane hardwood-conifer habitats.</p> <p>Pacific tailed frogs occur more frequently in mature or late-successional stands than in younger stands. Elevational range extends from near sea level to 6500 ft. Adults forage primarily terrestrially along stream banks but also occasionally feed underwater. A wide variety of food items taken, including both aquatic and terrestrial larval and adult insects, other arthropods (especially spiders), and snails. Habitat for the species is limited to Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		SSC	<p>The Pacific tailed frog often considered uncommon but has been shown by experienced observers to be quite common in suitable habitats. Presently this species is known only from Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, and Mendocino Counties. In California, pacific tailed frogs occur in permanent streams of low temperatures in conifer-dominated habitats including redwood, Douglas fir, Klamath mixed-conifer, and ponderosa pine habitats. It also occurs in montane hardwood-conifer habitats.</p> <p>Pacific tailed frogs occur more frequently in mature or late-successional stands than in younger stands. Elevational range extends from near sea level to 6500 ft. Adults forage primarily terrestrially along stream banks but also occasionally feed underwater. A wide variety of food items taken, including both aquatic and terrestrial larval and adult insects, other arthropods (especially spiders), and snails. Habitat for the species is limited to Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p>	
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<p>Scott bar salamander (Plethodon asupak) and Siskiyou Mountain Salamander (Plethodon stormi)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="927 1444 956 1575"></td> <td data-bbox="927 1205 956 1444">TH</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="956 117 1292 1444"> <p>These salamanders are typically found on forested slopes where rocky soils and talus outcrops occur. Occupied habitat for the species ranges from small, isolated rock outcrops to entire hillsides. The available data suggest overall that these species are mainly associated with talus and fissured rock outcrops and are generally associated with moist, cool surface microclimates. While they may occur in variable conditions, they are likely more common in mature and old-growth forest than in other forest classes. Overall, available moisture and rocky talus appear to be the two most important habitat conditions for this species. Habitat for these species is currently not known to occur within the project area. If conditions change, or habitat is discovered, a 25-foot heavy equipment exclusion buffer will be applied to the rock outcrop area. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p> </td> </tr> </table>		TH	<p>These salamanders are typically found on forested slopes where rocky soils and talus outcrops occur. Occupied habitat for the species ranges from small, isolated rock outcrops to entire hillsides. The available data suggest overall that these species are mainly associated with talus and fissured rock outcrops and are generally associated with moist, cool surface microclimates. While they may occur in variable conditions, they are likely more common in mature and old-growth forest than in other forest classes. Overall, available moisture and rocky talus appear to be the two most important habitat conditions for this species. Habitat for these species is currently not known to occur within the project area. If conditions change, or habitat is discovered, a 25-foot heavy equipment exclusion buffer will be applied to the rock outcrop area. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>	
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<p>Southern long-toed salamander (Ambystoma macrodictylum sigillatum)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1292 1444 1321 1575"></td> <td data-bbox="1292 1205 1321 1444">SSC</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1321 117 1461 1444"> <p>An Ambystomatid, or mole, salamander with larval stages living in streams and ponds while adults are largely terrestrial usually living underground. They often utilize the tunnels of burrowing mammals such as moles and ground squirrels. They are only found above ground during the breeding season when they inhabit ponds, lakes and streams and underwater, logs, rocks and other objects. Habitat for the species is limited to</p> </td> </tr> </table>		SSC	<p>An Ambystomatid, or mole, salamander with larval stages living in streams and ponds while adults are largely terrestrial usually living underground. They often utilize the tunnels of burrowing mammals such as moles and ground squirrels. They are only found above ground during the breeding season when they inhabit ponds, lakes and streams and underwater, logs, rocks and other objects. Habitat for the species is limited to</p>	
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	<p>Shackleford Ditch, Kidder Creek, and Oro Fino Creek. SPR HYD-4 as well as SPR GEO-1 are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</p> <p>SSC</p> <p>Suitable roosting habitat for this species is specifically associated with features such as caves, tunnels, mines, buildings and other human made structures. Use of trees and buildings by the bat is occasional, and such habitat must be "cave-like" to be considered suitable. Suitable habitat has not been discovered within or adjacent to the project boundary. Habitat elements are not proposed for removal. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>			
<p>Townsend's big eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1333 467 1575">N</td> <td data-bbox="435 1207 467 1333">N</td> <td data-bbox="435 119 467 1207">1B.2</td> </tr> </table> <p>The Western bumble bee is known to occur in all states adjacent to California. Historically, the species was broadly distributed across western North America along the Pacific Coast and westward from Alaska to the Colorado Rocky Mountains. Historically, the western bumble bee was one of the most broadly distributed bumble bee species in North America. Currently, the western bumble bee is experiencing severe declines in distribution and abundance due to a variety of factors including diseases and loss of genetic diversity. Meadows provide important foraging and nesting habitat for the species, in the absence of fire, native conifers encroach upon meadows, decreasing the amount of available habitat. The project is expected to increase conditions for grasses and flowering plants, thereby increasing available habitat for the species. Currently, large floristic communities are not present within the project boundary. If conditions change, and a Western bumble bee is confirmed within the project area during March 1 – August 31, a 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied to the host floristic community. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>	N	N	1B.2
N	N	1B.2		
<p>Willow flycatcher (Empidonax trailii)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="933 1333 966 1575">E</td> <td data-bbox="933 119 966 1575"></td> </tr> </table> <p>The willow flycatcher is listed in California as an Endangered species. A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats at 2000 feet to 8000 feet in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows. Common spring (mid-May to early June) and fall (mid-August to early September) migrant at lower elevations. The willow flycatcher prefers willow thickets, brushy fields, and upland thickets associated with streams or wet meadow habitats. Willow flycatcher breeding habitat often occurs within and adjacent to forested habitats. The species has historically nested throughout much of California where mesic willow thickets are found and has specific habitat requirements, typically consisting of riparian habitat often dominated by willows and alders as well as permanent water, often in the form of low gradient watercourses, ponds, lakes, wet meadows, marshes, and seeps. Habitat is currently not present within the project boundary; however, conditions may change, and habitat may be present in the future. Reconnaissance level surveys will be performed during times the species is nesting. If a nest is confirmed during operations, a 100-foot no operational buffer will be applied. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</p>	E		
E				

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

DL - Delisted E - Endangered CE - Candidate Endangered CTH - Candidate Threatened TH - Threatened PTH - Potential Threatened
 N - None NL - Not Listed R - Rare WL - Watch List SSC - CDFW Species of Special Concern

PLANTS <i>Organized by scientific name</i>	STATUS		HABITAT
	FED	STATE	
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	CNPS LIST		
Northwestern moonwort (<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>)	2B.3		Found in moist fields and shrubby slopes at elevations ranging from 1,900 to 2,800 feet elevation in the Klamath ranges, near Mt. Shasta and in the Sierra Nevada mountains. This annual species has limited potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: June-Oct.
Shasta Chaenactis (<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>)	1B.3		Rocky, exposed serpentine soils and road-cuts at elevations ranging from 770 to 2,120 m. This perennial species has potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: May-Sept.
Long leaved sundew (<i>Drosera anglica</i>)	2B.3		Found with Sphagnum moss in swamps and peatlands in the Klamath Ranges, Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains at elevations from 1,300-2,000 M. This perennial species has limited potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: June-Sept.
Klamath Mountain Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum hirtellum</i>)	1B.3		Found on serpentine soils in the Klamath ranges at elevations ranging from 1,300 to 1,700 M. This perennial species has limited potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: July-Sept.
Scott Valley Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>lautum</i>)	1B.1		Lower montane coniferous forests in flats with gravelly sandy soils at 800-900 m elevation. This perennial species is considered to have potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: July-Sept.
Henderson's fawn lily (<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>)	2B.3		Found in dry woodlands and openings especially in <i>Quercus</i> woodlands at elevations from 300-1,600 M. This perennial species is considered to have potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: April-July.
Modoc frasera (<i>Frasera albicaulis</i> var. <i>modocensis</i>)	2B.3		This plant is widespread in the west in dry brushy places ranging in elevation from 900-1,600 M elevations. This perennial species is considered to have potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: May-July.

<p>Heckner's Lewisia (<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>)</p>	<p>This perennial plant found in crevices in cliffs, rocky slopes and conifer forests at elevations ranging from 225 to 2200 M. This species has limited potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: May-July.</p>	
<p>Great polemonium (<i>Polemonium carneum</i>)</p>	<p>2B.2</p>	<p>Coastal scrub, prairie edges to mid elevations mountains. Moist to dry woody thickets, open and moist forests, <1,800 m elevation. This perennial species has limited potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: April-Sept.</p>
<p>Siskiyou clover (<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>)</p>	<p>1B.1</p>	<p>Wet, mountain meadows at elevations ranging from 800-1,400 m. This perennial species is considered to have potential to occur within the survey area. Flowering period: June-July.</p>

EC-6: GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY, AND MINERAL 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
<p>Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil</p> <p><i>The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impact to slope stability or soil productivity because the project area does not contain any unstable areas or steep slopes, Ephemeral (Class II and Class III) watercourses and Perennial (Class I) watercourses will be protected with SPR HYD-4. Impacts to topsoil and risk of erosion from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	<p>Impact Geo-1, 3.7</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide</p>	<p>Impact Geo-2, 3.7</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ-3</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impact to slope stability or soil productivity because the project area does not contain any unstable areas or steep slopes. Impacts on the risk of landslides from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>						
<p><i>Impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						

Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure by monitoring local weather forecasts and ceasing all work if rain is expected at a 30 percent chance or higher within 24 hours.</i></p>		
<p>SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>The project will implement this measure by ceasing operations during wet and saturated conditions.</i></p>		

<p>SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure if such conditions arise.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure by inspecting erosion control areas following the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more falls within a 24-hour period. If areas are identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge, they will be immediately corrected and stabilized.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure by installing water breaks diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches into a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water breaks shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because steep slopes do not occur within the project boundary.</i></p>			

<p>SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because slopes greater than 50 percent do not occur within the project boundary.</i></p>			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	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
<p>Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs</p>	<p>Impact GHG-1, 3.8</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR_GHG- 1</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments will result in some GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CaVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Impacts on GHG emissions from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities</p>	<p>Impact GHG-2, 3.8</p>	<p>PSU</p>	<p>SPRAQ- 3 MM_GHG- 2</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CaVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Impacts to GHG emissions from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases: Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CaVTP PEIR?</p>				<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Impacts of GHG emissions resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process: The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p><i>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will result from exhaust associated with the use of chain saws, heavy equipment, and project vehicles. In addition, understory vegetation removal will also result in a temporary reduction of sequestration rates within the project area. The project is approximately 520 acres in size, small in scope and not likely to produce measurable GHG emissions on a geographical or global scale. GHG emissions will result from the use of vehicles, chipper and chainsaws only. There will be no burning. These activities will be limited to a short time frame and will not lead to long term increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Project planning will take into consideration effective, logistical planning for utilization of vehicles, chainsaws, and all equipment to further minimize fuels emissions. In terms of net GHG emissions ensuing from cut vegetation, the probable result is known through the scientific principles of the carbon cycle which explains that CO₂ is released through decay and burning and then sequestered from the atmosphere and the soil as plants absorb CO₂ to grow and conduct photosynthesis. The improved growing conditions resulting from the proposed treatment should increase the residual stand's ability to carry out photosynthesis and; therefore, sequester carbon at a higher rate. Furthermore, by reducing the probability of catastrophic wildfire this project can increase the probability of survival of the overstory trees allowing them to continue to sequester carbon. This project has the potential to reduce the substantial increase in short term emissions from wildfire and spread the emissions over a longer period of time while allowing sequestration to occur in the remaining vegetation; therefore, the proposed project should not create significant adverse impacts associated with increased GHG emissions (GHG Analysis). The maintenance treatment is assumed to be equal when evaluating for impacts, but this estimate is most likely inflated as the maintenance treatment is expected to require less work.</i></p>			
<p>MM GHG-2. Implement GHG Emission Reduction Techniques During Prescribed Burns. The project proponent will document in the Burn Plan required pursuant to SPR AQ-3 which methods for reducing GHG emissions can feasibly be integrated into the treatment design.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>Prescribed fire is not proposed. This measure does not apply to the project.</i></p>			

EC-8: Energy

PEIR specific				Project specific	
Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs 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 ENG-1, 3.9	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy</p> <p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment will result in consumption of stored fossil fuel energy. Use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis based on type of equipment and duration of use. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. Impacts to energy resources from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
<p>Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CaVTP PEIR?</p> <p><i>Impacts to energy resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>					

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

PEIR specific				Project specific	
Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs 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 HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials</p> <p><i>Mechanical and manual treatment activities require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE will ensure all contractors have an active maintenance protocol and the equipment is in good working order, and without leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur outside the project area. If fueling is needed on larger equipment they will be filled on level ground away from WLPZ's</i></p>					

<p><i>or sensitive habitats. Impacts to public health and safety from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>				
<p>Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides</p>	<p>Impact HAZ-2, 3, 10</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> LTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Project treatments include herbicide application to better maintain a functional shaded fuel break. Herbicides may also be used sparingly and strategically. The chemical application of herbicides is designed to inhibit growth of target shrub and plant species. This includes only common shrubs and invasive plants. Methods include manual on-the-ground application of glyphosate (or other species-specific chemical as described in CaVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2) by painting cut stems or stumps. This is accomplished by using a backpack hand applicator targeting specific shrubs and/or invasive plants. Application will comply with all applicable statutes pursuant to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) label directions, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) label standards, and California Department of Pesticide Regulation label standards. All herbicide application would be performed by certified and licensed pesticide applicators.</i></p>				
<p><i>The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides was examined in the PEIR. Impacts on health hazards from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>				
<p>Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites</p>	<p>Impact HAZ-3, 3, 10</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>MM HAZ- 3</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>This impact was identified as potentially significant in the PEIR because hazardous materials sites could be present within treatment sites, and soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards. As directed by Mitigation Measure HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the project area have been conducted. No hazardous waste sites are identified within any of the treatment areas (CalEPA 2020, DTSC 2020, SWRCB 2020), and off-site contamination is not likely to pose a risk to workers within the treatment areas. This impact does not apply to the project.</i></p>				
<p>Other Impacts to Hazardous Materials, Public Health and Safety: Would the project result in other impacts to hazardous materials, public health and safety that are not evaluated in the CaVTP PEIR?</p>				
<p><i>Impacts to hazardous materials, public health, and safety resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>				

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment: The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>CAL FIRE will ensure contractors receive a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides. A list of items required in an onsite spill kit will be maintained throughout the life of the activity. Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment will also be available.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>Herbicide application will be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA, comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the</i></p>			

<p><i>EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions, adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation, and will be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CALFIRE</u></p>
<p><i>There are no known hazardous waste sites within the project boundary.</i></p>			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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 HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO-4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning</p> <p><i>Collaboration letters pursuant to PRC 4123 were sent to regional contacts for the CDFW and WQCB on September 20, 2023. CDFW responded on September 20, 2023, acknowledging receipt of the letter, but did not indicate they had questions or comments. No other response has been received as of October 20, 2023.</i></p> <p><i>Vehicles and equipment will be limited to existing roads and road crossings. All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 75 feet (less than 30% slopes), Class II watercourses will be flagged at 50 feet, and Class III watercourses at 25 feet. In general, mechanical operations will not occur within established WLPZ's. SPR's and MMs addressed in this document are appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan. Impacts to water quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and would not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities</p> <p><i>Vehicles and equipment will be limited to existing roads and road crossings. All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 75 feet (less than 30% slopes), Class II watercourses will be flagged at 50 feet, and Class III watercourses at 25 feet. In general, mechanical operations will not occur within established WLPZ's. SPR's and MMs addressed in this document are appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan. Impacts to water quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and would not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					

<p>Impact HYD-3: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through Prescribed Herbivory</p>	<p>Impact HYD-3, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD- 3</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>This impact does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i></p>						
<p>Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides</p>	<p>Impact HYD-4, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD-5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ-5, 7</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Treatment activities include herbicide application, which can affect water quality through runoff, leaching, drift, spills, and/or misapplication. The potential for herbicide treatment activities to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan through the ground application of herbicides was evaluated in the PEIR. Potential impacts are within the scope of the project activities based on the methods of herbicide application, transportation, storage, and disposal. The CalVTP, limits herbicide treatment activities to ground-level application by hand and compliance to EPA labels is required. Only nonaquatic herbicide formulations will not be applied within 50 feet of a waterbody. Application will also be prohibited during precipitation or within 24 hours of forecasted precipitation. A Spill Prevention and Response Plan will be prepared prior to herbicide treatment activities and all herbicide containers must be triple rinsed. All hazardous waste materials must be disposed of at an approved site. Based on the compliance to EPA labels and SPR limitations, the potential for this project to result in a violation of water quality standards is less than significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality standards from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area</p>	<p>Impact HYD-5, 3.11</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR HYD-4, 6 SPR GEO- 5</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 75 feet (less than 30% slopes), Class II watercourses will be flagged at 50 feet, and Class III watercourses at 25 feet. In general, mechanical operations will not occur within established WLPZ's. Vegetative material, including chips, will not be placed in watercourses or near culverts. The implementation of SPR HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, and HYD-6 would avoid and minimize the risk of substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the treatment area through compliance to water quality regulations, avoiding construction of new roads, identifying, and protecting the WLPZ, and protecting existing drainage systems. Impacts to existing drainages and hydrology from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>						
				<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

Impacts to hydrology and water quality resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>General Waste Discharge Requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>The project does not propose new roads; however, some minor clearing of existing roads may be required for equipment to access certain areas. These areas will be identified prior to work and any work performed on roads will not exceed the measures threshold.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	N/A	N/A
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916.5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 75 feet (less than 30% slopes), Class II watercourses will be flagged at 50 feet, and Class III watercourses at 25 feet. In general, mechanical operations will not occur within established WLPZ's. Vegetative material, including chips, will not be placed in watercourses or near culverts.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE

Special status plant species that are confirmed within the project boundary, and may be significantly impacted by the treatment, will be protected by a Special Protection Zone (SPZ) where herbicide application is excluded. All chemicals used shall be applied in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CALFIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CALFIRE</u>
<i>All existing drainage systems will be identified and protected.</i>			

EC-11: LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

	PEIR specific				Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & M/Ms 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 LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation <i>This project does not occur within land zoned as Timber Production Zone. Treatments will occur on private property, zoned as rural residential and agriculture. Treatment activities will not change land use and are consistent with local policies and regulations. This impact does not apply to the project.</i>	Impact LU-1, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth <i>Treatments planned for this project will temporarily increase personnel in the immediate area for a short duration. This temporary increase in personnel will not contribute to a substantial unplanned population growth. This impact does not apply to the project.</i>	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other Impacts related to Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing: Would the project result in other impacts related to land use and planning, and population and housing that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? <i>Impacts on land use, planning, population and housing resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project and they do not apply. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

EC-12: NOISE

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 NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	LTS	SPR NOI-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p><i>Project treatments include the use of large noise-generating heavy equipment as well as chainsaws and a woodchippers. The potential for substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was analyzed in the PEIR. Short-term increases in noise from the use of these types of equipment is addressed in the PEIR. Based on the type, amount, and the duration of equipment use, impacts of noise from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	LTS	SPR NOI-1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p><i>The use of mechanized equipment will generate noise during project activities. Noise from chainsaws and heavy equipment are not uncommon for the area. Noise from project activities are normal occurrences along the highway and within the City of Greenview. SPR NOI-1 requires the appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a substantial short-term increase in truck generated single event noise levels during treatment activities. Impacts of noise from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?			No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p><i>Impacts of noise resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments, and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE
<p><i>Noise-generating treatment activities will be limited to Monday through Saturday between 0700 - 1800 and Sunday and federal holidays between 0900 - 1800.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE
<p><i>All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE
<p><i>Engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operations.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>Staging near noise sensitive areas will be identified and avoided.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE During	CALFIRE
<p><i>All motorized equipment will be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment will be limited to 5 minutes.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	CALFIRE Prior-During	CALFIRE
<p><i>Proposed treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment may occur within 1,500 feet of residential communities and may occur within 1,500 feet of schools or places of worship. All Off-site noise-sensitive receptors will be notified prior to treatments.</i></p>			

EC-13: RECREATION

PEIR specific			Project specific			
Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs 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 REC-1, 3.14	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas</p> <p><i>This impact does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p> <p><i>Impacts on recreation resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project and they do not apply. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						
			No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Applicable		Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity			
No		N/A	N/A			
<p>SPR REC-1 Notify Recreational Users of Temporary Closures. If temporary closure of a recreation area or facility is required, the project proponent will work with the owner/manager to post notifications of the closure approximately 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the treatment activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p> <p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.</i></p>						

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

		PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MIMs 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	
<p>Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures</p> <p><i>Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along some private roads. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed project will only temporarily increase traffic in a select few roadways. Impacts on transportation from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR IRAN-1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses</p> <p><i>Vegetation treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, the proposed treatments would require the transportation of heavy equipment to and from private roads, as well as Highway 3. The potential for the hauling of machinery to remote treatment areas was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the quantity and types of equipment proposed for use that would require transport to treatment areas are the same as those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on increased hazards from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR IRAN-1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP</p> <p><i>Project treatments may temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled for a short period as equipment enters and exists the project location. The surrounding area is utilized for timber production, and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from project treatments is not expected to have a noticeable effect. The slight increase in traffic will not exceed what is common for the area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP may result in a net increase in VMT. With the implementation of AQ-1, the proposed project is expected to be less than significant with mitigation. Impacts on transportation from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	MM AQ-1	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<p>Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Impacts on transportation resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>						

Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
Yes	<p>CALFIRE During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>
<p>SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments: Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>		
<p><i>Traffic will not noticeably increase beyond what is normal for the area. Signs will be placed along the roads to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway as needed.</i></p>		

EC-15: PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES, AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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 UTL-1, 3.16	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities will require water for dust control. The amount of water is minor and within the scope of the PEIR.</i></p>					
Impact UTIL-2, 3.16	PSU	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Vegetation treatments generate biomass from vegetation removal within the treatment areas. Most biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments will be disposed of through masticating, chipping, mulching, or lopping and scattering within treatment areas. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled off-site could exceed the capacity of existing</i></p>					

<p><i>infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, biomass may be left on site while some may be used for biomass processing. The increase in volume of biomass is small in scale and does not exceed the threshold of significance as described in the PEIR. Therefore, impacts on solid waste from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Diverting solid organic waste generated by treatment activities from solid waste facilities to processing plants was evaluated in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. The increase in volume of biomass that will need to be processed is small in scale and does not exceed the threshold of significance as described in the PEIR. Therefore, impacts on solid waste from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
Other Impacts to Public Services, Utilities, and Service Systems: Would the project result in other impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems that are not evaluated in the CalMTP PEIR?				No	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.</i></p>					
<p>SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>					
<p><i>If removal of biomass is performed, a solid waste disposition plan will be developed prior to removal.</i></p>					
			Applicable	Yes	
			Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	CALFIRE Prior-During	
			Verifying/ Monitoring Entity	CALFIRE	

EC-16: WILDFIRE

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 WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	LTS	SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Vegetation treatments include the use of heavy equipment, which pose a risk of accidental fire ignition. The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of treatments was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with the use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas is within the scope of the PEIR, because the types of equipment and treatment duration of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>					
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	LTS	SPR AQ-3 SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8	No	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Prescribed fire is not proposed. This impact does not apply.</i></p>					
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?			No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Impacts to the risk of wildfire resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects</i></p>					

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources: The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances: The project proponent would design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information)</p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

<p>a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>				
<p>SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>	
<p>SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4. <i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>	
<p>SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects. For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>	
<p>SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. <i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CALFIRE Prior-During</p>	<p>CALFIRE</p>	

<p>SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the project does not occur within the coastal zone.</i></p>			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	New Impact that is Significant or Potentially Significant	New Impact that is Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	New Impact that is Less Than Significant Impact	No New Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

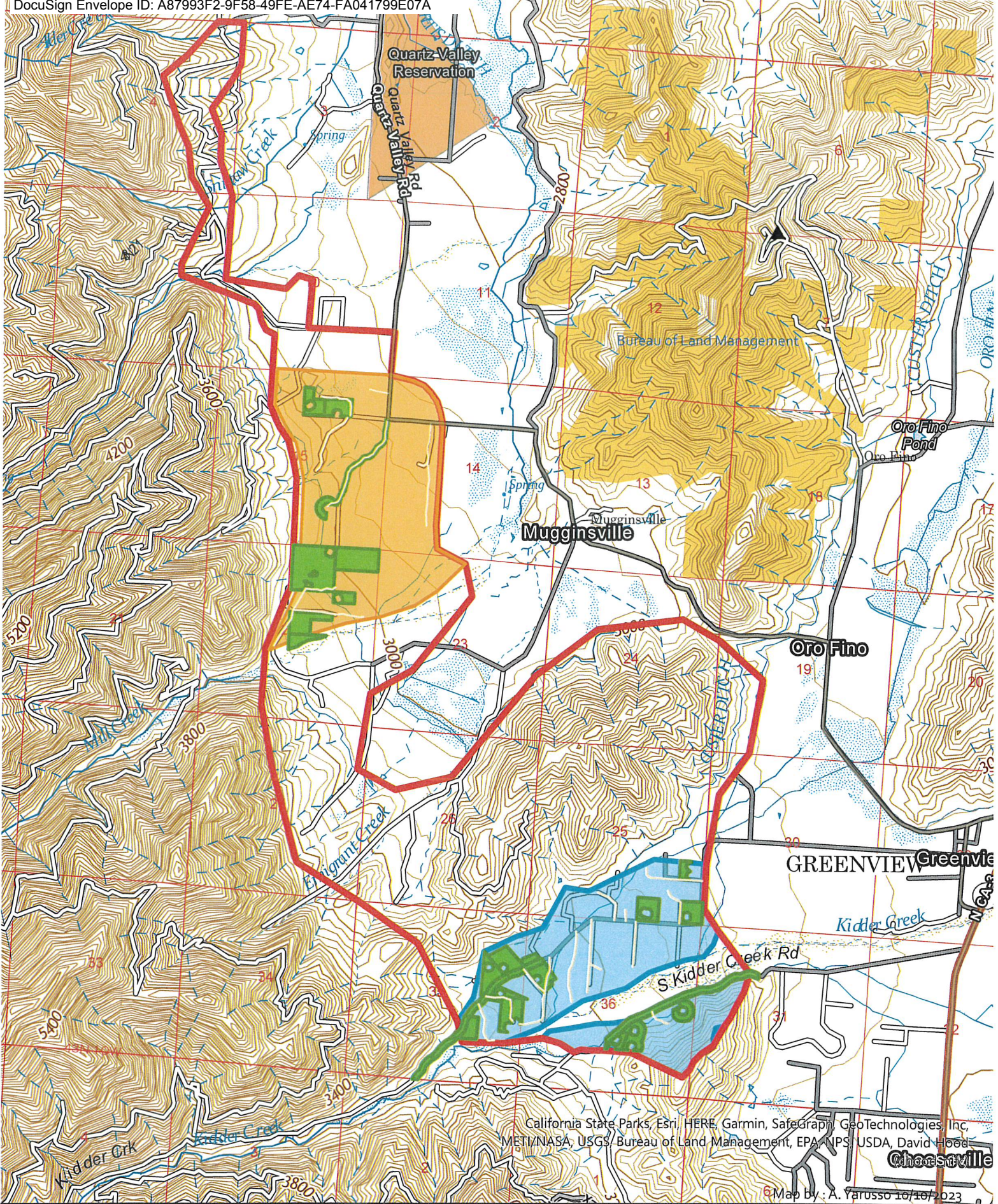
No additional comments.

Additional information:

- List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs). (See Attachment A)
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)
 - Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
 - Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B) –
 - Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
 - Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3) – **not applicable**
 - Public Notice for Prescribed Burning -
 - Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
 - Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic -
- Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **Not Applicable**
- Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4) - **confidential**
- Biological review/surveys (EC-5)
 - CNDDDB Records Search
 - Biologist Consultation/Notification
 - Water Quality consultation –
 - Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)
- Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,) – **See MM BIO-2d**
- Geological Review (MM GHG-2)
- Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) – **Not Applicable**
- Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1) – **Not Applicable**
- Air Quality and GHG Emissions Estimates (SPR GHG-1)
 - Air Quality consultations - **Not Applicable**
- Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors Notification (SPR NOI-6) – **Not Applicable**
- Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

- Public Notification (News/Press Release)
- Authorized PFIRS Ignition Request
- Live Fire Notification
- Approved FC 400
- Public Notifications to neighbors
- Weather Forecasts/Spot weather Forecasts
- Go NO Go Checklist
- Incident Action Plans (IAP's, Prescribed burn activities)
- Completion Reports to Region
- Other: FC 33, Project Photos



**Scott River Watershed Council
WUI Fuel Reduction VTP**

Legal description: Township 43 North Range 09 North, Sections 25, 30, 3, and 36,
Township 43 North Range 10 West Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23
HB&M, USGS 7.5 Min Greenville

- PIZ
- ScottValley_WUI_Treatment Areas
- KidderCreek_HFR_CCI
- QuartzValley_HFR_CCI
- ScottValley_WUI_TreatmentArea_NoLandowners



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Miles



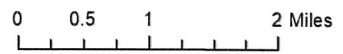
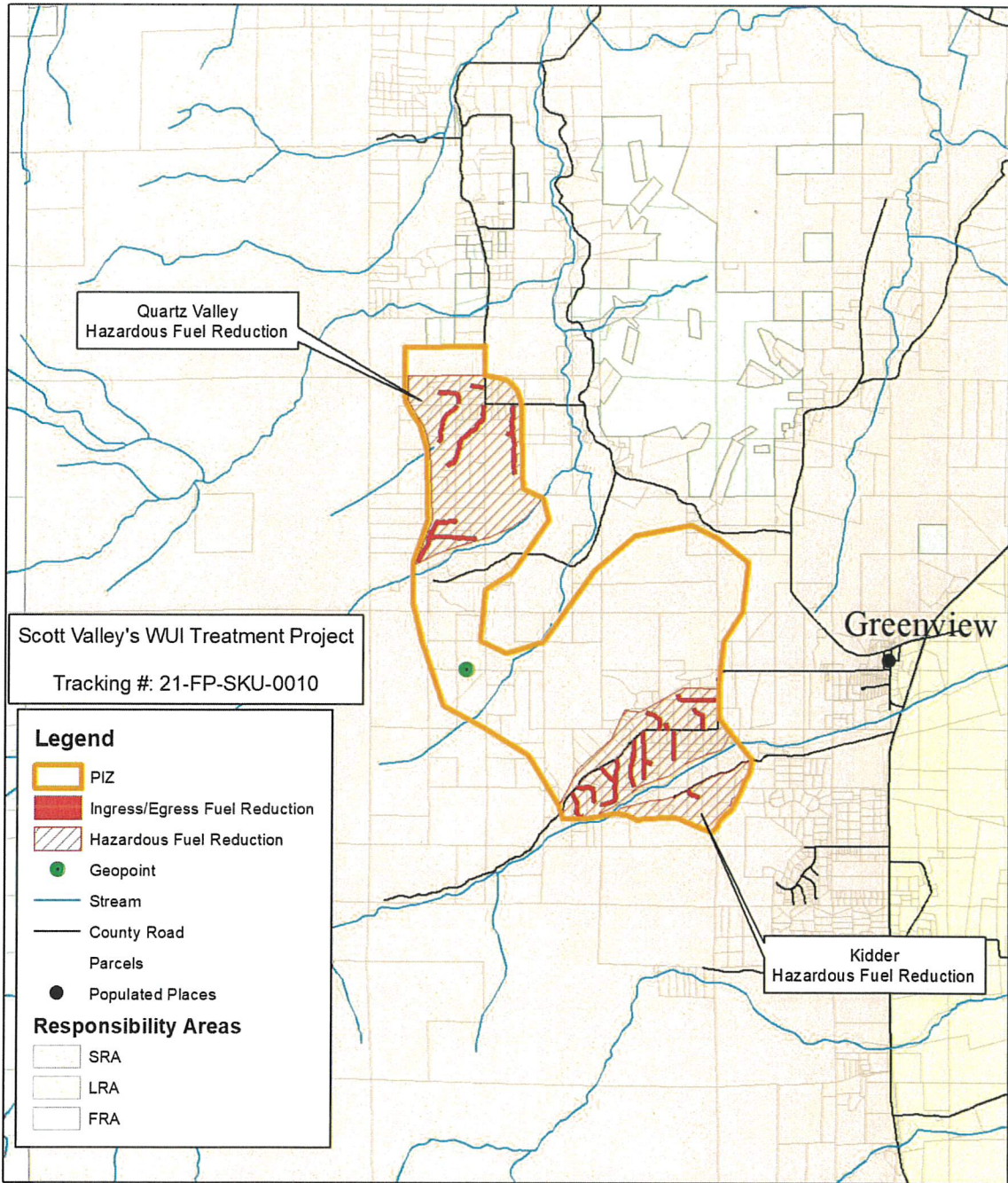
Scale 1:28,000



California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc,
METI/NASA, USGS/Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, David Hood

Map by: A. Yarusso 10/10/2023

Project Activity Locations



Attachment A – Standard Project Requirements (SPR) & Mitigation Measures (MM)

EC-1: Aesthetic and Visual Resource Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering:** The project proponent will thin and feather adjacent vegetation to break up or screen linear edges of the clearing and mimic forms of natural clearings as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. In general, thinning and feathering in irregular patches of varying densities, as well as a gradation of tall to short vegetation at the clearing edge, will achieve a natural transitional appearance. The contrast of a distinct clearing edge will be faded into this transitional band. This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds:** The project proponent will store all treatment-related materials, including vehicles, vegetation treatment debris, and equipment, outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. The project proponent will also locate materials staging and storage areas outside of the viewshed of public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways to the extent feasible. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening:** The project proponent will preserve sufficient vegetation within, at the edge of, or adjacent to treatment areas to screen views from public trails, parks, recreation areas, and roadways as reasonable or appropriate for vegetation conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **MM AES-3 NONE**

EC-2: Agriculture and Forest Resources

- ▶ **NONE**

EC-3: Air Quality Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations:** The project proponent will comply with the applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AQ-2 NONE**
- ▶ **SPR AQ-3 NONE**
- ▶ **SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust:** To minimize dust during treatment activities, the project proponent will implement the following measures:
 - Limit the speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol.
 - If road use creates excessive dust, the project proponent will wet appurtenant, unpaved, dirt roads using water trucks or treat roads with a non-toxic chemical dust suppressant (e.g., emulsion polymers, organic material) during dry, dusty conditions. Any dust suppressant product used will be environmentally benign (i.e., non-toxic to plants and will not negatively impact water quality) and its use will not be prohibited by ARB, EPA, or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The

project proponent will not over-water exposed areas such that the water results in runoff. The type of dust suppression method will be selected by the project proponent based on soil, traffic, site-specific conditions, and air quality regulations.

- Remove visible dust, silt, or mud tracked-out on to public paved roadways where sufficient water supplies and access to water is available. The project proponent will remove dust, silt, and mud from vehicles at the conclusion of each workday, or at a minimum of every 24 hours for continuous treatment activities, in accordance with Vehicle Code Section 23113.
- Suspend ground-disturbing treatment activities, including land clearing and bulldozer lines, when there is visible dust transport (particulate pollution) outside the treatment boundary, if the particulate emissions may "cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property," per Health and Safety Code Section 41700.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ SPR AQ-5 NONE
- ▶ SPR AQ-6 NONE
- ▶ 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. It is acknowledged that due to cost, availability, and the limits of current technology, there may be circumstances where implementation of certain emission reduction techniques will not be feasible. The project proponent will document the emission reduction techniques that will be applied and will explain the reasons other techniques that could reduce emissions are infeasible.

Techniques for reducing emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Diesel-powered off-road equipment used in construction will meet EPA's Tier 4 emission standards as defined in 40 CFR 1039 and comply with the exhaust emission test procedures and provisions of 40 CFR Parts 1065 and 1068. Tier 3 models can be used if a Tier 4 version of the equipment type is not yet produced by manufacturers. This measure can also be achieved by using battery-electric off-road equipment as it becomes available. Prior to implementation of treatment activities, the project proponent will demonstrate the ability to supply the compliant equipment. A copy of each unit's certified tier specification or model year specification and operating permit (if applicable) will be available upon request at the time of mobilization of each unit of equipment.
 - Use renewable diesel fuel in diesel-powered construction equipment. Renewable diesel fuel must meet the following criteria:
 - meet California's Low Carbon Fuel Standards and be certified by CARB Executive Officer;
 - be hydrogenation-derived (reaction with hydrogen at high temperatures) from 100 percent biomass material (i.e., non-petroleum sources), such as animal fats and vegetables;
 - contain no fatty acids or functionalized fatty acid esters; and

- have a chemical structure that is identical to petroleum-based diesel and complies with American Society for Testing and Materials D975 requirements for diesel fuels to ensure compatibility with all existing diesel engines.
- Electric- and gasoline-powered equipment will be substituted for diesel-powered equipment.
- Workers will be encouraged to carpool to work sites, and/or use public transportation for their commutes.
- Off-road equipment, diesel trucks, and generators will be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM.

EC-4: Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources Standard Project Requirements

Cultural resource SPRs and mitigation measures require that qualified individuals implement components of the measures. The requirements listed below will be met to be considered qualified and may be performed by individuals of various titles (including supervised designees) as long as they are qualified.

Qualified Archaeologist: To be qualified, an archaeologist would hold a Prehistoric Archeology, Historic Archeology, Conservation, Cultural Anthropology, or Curation degree from an accredited university and meet the Secretary of Interior's Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61). The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of the archaeologists.

Archaeologically Trained Resource Professional: To be qualified, an archaeologically-trained resource professional would hold a valid Archaeological Training Certificate issued by CAL FIRE and the Board or equivalent state or local agency training or certification. Work performed by an archaeologically-trained resource professional must be reviewed and approved by a qualified archaeologist.

- ▶ **SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search:** An archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the applicable state or local agency procedures. Instead of conducting a new search, the project proponent may use recent record searches containing the treatment area requested by a landowner or other public agency in accordance applicable agency guidance. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **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. Using the appropriate Native Americans Contact List, the project proponent will notify the California Native American Tribes in the counties where the treatment activity is located. The notification will contain the following:
 - A written description of the treatment location and boundaries.
 - Brief narrative of the treatment objectives.
 - A description of the activities used (e.g., prescribed burning, mastication) and associated acreages.
 - A map of the treatment area at a sufficient scale to indicate the spatial extent of activities.
 - A request for information regarding potential impacts to cultural resources from the proposed treatment.
 - A detailed description of the depth of excavation, if ground disturbance is expected.

In addition, the project proponent will contact the NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR CUL-3 Pre-field Research:** The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. The purpose of this research is to properly inform survey design, based on the types of resources likely to be encountered within the treatment area, and to be prepared to interpret, record, and evaluate these findings within the context of local history and prehistory. The qualified archaeologist and/or archaeologically-trained resource professional will review records, study maps, read pertinent ethnographic, archaeological, and historical literature specific to the area being studied, and conduct other tasks to maximize the effectiveness of the survey. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys:** The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically-trained resource professional and/or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. The survey methodology (e.g., pedestrian survey, subsurface investigation) depends on whether the area has a low, moderate, or high sensitivity for resources, which is based on whether the records search, pre-field research, and/or Native American consultation identifies archaeological or historical resources near or within the treatment area. A survey report will be completed for every cultural resource survey completed. The specific requirements will comply with the applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **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. The project proponent, in consultation with culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. These protection measures will be written in clear, enforceable language, and will be included in the survey report in accordance with applicable state or local agency procedures. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources:** The project proponent, in consultation with the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. These measures may include adjusting the treatment location or design to entirely avoid cultural resource locations or changing treatment activities so that damaging effects to cultural resources will not occur. The project proponent will provide the tribe(s) the opportunity to submit comments and participate in consultation to resolve issues of concern. The project proponent will defer implementing the treatment until the tribe approves protection measures, or if agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith effort, the proponent determines that any or all feasible measures have been implemented, where feasible, and the resource is either avoided or protected. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **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. Within a buffer of 100 feet of the built historical resource, there will be no prescribed burning or mechanical treatment activities. Buffers less than 100 feet for built historical resources will only be used after consultation with and receipt of written approval from a qualified archaeologist. If the records search does not identify known historical resources in the treatment area, but structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, roadways) over 50 years old that have not been evaluated for historic significance are present in the treatment area, they will similarly be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **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. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site and the treatment method consists of physical disturbance of land surfaces (e.g., soil disturbance). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **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 archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop a primary records report that will comply with applicable state or local agency procedures. If the archaeologist determines that further information is needed to evaluate significance, a data recovery plan will be prepared. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find constitutes a unique archaeological resource, subsurface historical resource, or tribal cultural resource), the archaeologist will work with the project proponent to develop appropriate procedures to protect the integrity of the resource. Procedures could include preservation in place (which is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites), archival research, subsurface testing, or recovery of scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.

EC-5: Biological Resources Standard Project Requirements

Biological resource SPRs and mitigation measures require that qualified individuals implement components of the measures. The requirements listed below will be met to be considered qualified and may be performed by individuals of various titles (including biologist, botanist, ecologist, Registered Professional Forester, biological technician, or supervised designees working at the direction of a qualified professional) as long as they are qualified for the task at hand.

Qualified Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or Biologist: To be qualified, an RPF or biologist would hold a wildlife biology, botany, ecology, forestry, or other relevant degree from an accredited university and: 1) be knowledgeable in relevant species life histories and ecology, 2) be able to correctly identify relevant species and habitats, 3) have experience conducting field surveys of relevant species or resources, 4) be knowledgeable about survey protocols, 5) be knowledgeable about state and federal laws regarding the protection of special-status species, and 6) have experience with CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS). The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or biologists. If species-specific protocol surveys are performed, surveys would be conducted by qualified RPFs or biologists with the minimum qualifications required by the appropriate protocols, including having CDFW or USFWS approval to conduct such surveys, if required by certain protocols.

Qualified RPF or Botanist: To be qualified, an RPF or botanist would 1) be knowledgeable about plant taxonomy, 2) be familiar with plants of the region, including special-status plants and sensitive natural communities, 3) have experience conducting floristic botanical field surveys as described in CDFW "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (current version dated March 20, 2018), or experience conducting such botanical field surveys under the direction of an experienced botanical field surveyor, 4) be familiar with the *California Manual of Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at

<http://vegetation.cnps.org/>), and 5) be familiar with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to plants and plant collecting. The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or botanists.

Qualified RPF or Biological Technician: To be qualified, an RPF or biological technician would 1) be knowledgeable in relevant species life histories and ecology, 2) be able to correctly identify relevant species and habitats, 3) have experience conducting biological monitoring of relevant species or resources, and 4) be knowledgeable about state and federal laws regarding the protection of special-status species. The project proponent will review the resume and approve the qualifications of RPFs or biological technicians.

► **SPR BIO-1 Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources:** The project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct a data review and reconnaissance-level survey prior to treatment, no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA for each treatment project, and no more than one year between completion of the PSA and implementation of the treatment project. The data reviewed will include the biological resources setting, species and sensitive natural communities tables, and habitat information in this PEIR for the ecoregion(s) where the treatment will occur. It will also include review of the best available, current data for the area, including vegetation mapping data, species distribution/range information, CNDDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, relevant BIOS queries, and relevant general and regional plans. Reconnaissance-level biological surveys will be general surveys that include visual and auditory inspection for biological resources to help determine the environmental setting of a project site. The qualified surveyor will 1.) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and 2.) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. The surveyor will also record any incidental wildlife observations. For each treatment project, habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat and no more than one year prior to the submittal of the PSA, unless it can be demonstrated in the Biological Resources Discussion in the PSA that habitat assessments older than one year remain valid (e.g., site conditions are unchanged and no treatment activity has occurred since the assessment). If more than one year passes between completion of the PSA and initiation of the treatment project, the project proponent will verify the continued accuracy of the PSA prior to beginning the treatment project by reviewing for any data updates and/or visiting the site to verify conditions. Based on the results of the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the treatment:

1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** If, based on the data review and reconnaissance-level survey, the qualified RPF or biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment:
 - a. by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
 - b. by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites).

Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. For physical avoidance, a buffer may be implemented as determined necessary by the qualified RPF or biologist.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **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. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological SPRs and mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats with the potential to occur in the treatment area; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will immediately contact CDFW or USFWS, as appropriate, if any wildlife protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is encountered and cannot leave the site on its own (without being handled). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats

- ▶ **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, the project proponent will:
 - require a qualified RPF or biologist to perform a protocol-level survey following the CDFW “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities” (current version dated March 20, 2018) of the treatment area prior to the start of treatment activities for sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats. Sensitive natural communities will be identified using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>), or referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website).
 - map and digitally record, using a Global Positioning System (GPS), the limits of any potential sensitive habitat and sensitive natural community identified in the treatment area.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **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 by implementing the following within riparian habitats:
 - Retain at least 75 percent of the overstory and 50 percent of the understory canopy of native riparian vegetation within the limits of riparian habitat identified and mapped during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3. Native riparian vegetation will be retained in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities.
 - Treatments will be limited to removal of uncharacteristic fuel loads (e.g., removing dead or dying vegetation), trimming/limbing of woody species as necessary to reduce ladder fuels, and select thinning of vegetation to restore densities that are characteristic of healthy stands of the riparian vegetation types characteristic of the region. This includes hand removal (or mechanized removal where topography allows) of dead or dying riparian trees and shrubs, invasive plant removal, selective thinning, and removal of encroaching upland species.

- Removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, cottonwood) will be minimized to the extent feasible and 75 percent of the pretreatment native riparian hardwood tree canopy will be retained. Because tree size varies depending on vegetation type present and site conditions, the tree size retention parameter will be determined on a site-specific basis depending on vegetation type present and setting; however, live, healthy, native trees that are considered large for that type of tree and large relative to other trees in that location will be retained. A scientifically-based, project-specific explanation substantiating the retention size parameter for native riparian hardwood tree removal will be provided in the Biological Resources Discussion of the PSA. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, presence of sufficient seed trees, light availability, and changes in stream shading may inform the tree size retention requirements.
- Removed trees will be felled away from adjacent streams or waterbodies and piled outside of the riparian vegetation zone (unless there is an ecological reason to do otherwise that is approved by applicable regulatory agencies, such as adding large woody material to a stream to enhance fish habitat, e.g., see *Accelerated Wood Recruitment and Timber Operations: Process Guidance from the California Timber Harvest Review Team Agencies and National Marine Fisheries Service*).
- Vegetation removal that could reduce stream shading and increase stream temperatures will be avoided.
- Ground disturbance within riparian habitats will be limited to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. This will consist of the minimum disturbance area necessary to reduce hazardous fuels and return the riparian community to a natural fire regime (i.e., Condition Class 1) considering historic fire return intervals, climate change, and land use constraints.
- Only hand application of herbicides approved for use in aquatic environments will be allowed and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry.
- The project proponent will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and appropriate protections for the retention of shaded riverine habitat, including buffers and other applicable measures to prevent erosion into the waterway.
- In consideration of spatial variability of riparian vegetation types and condition and consistent with California Forest Practice Rules Section 916.9(v) (February 2019 version), a different set of vegetation retention standards and protection measures from those specified in the above bullets may be implemented on a site-specific basis if the qualified RPF and the project proponent demonstrate through substantial evidence that alternative design measures provide a more effective means of achieving the treatment objectives and would result in effects to the Beneficial Functions of Riparian Zones equal or more favorable than those expected to result from application of the above measures. Deviation from the above design specifications, different protection measures and design standards will only be approved when the treatment plan incorporates an evaluation of beneficial functions of the riparian habitat and with written concurrence from CDFW.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **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. An ecological definition of type conversion is used in the CalVTP PEIR for assessment of environmental effects: a change from a vegetation type dominated by native shrub species that are characteristic of chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation

alliances to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands. For the PEIR, type conversion is considered in terms of habitat function, which is defined here as the arrangement and capability of habitat features to provide refuge, food source, and reproduction habitat to plants and animals, and thereby contribute to the conservation of biological and genetic diversity and evolutionary processes (de Groot et al. 2002). Some modification of habitat characteristics may occur provided habitat function is maintained (i.e., the location, essential habitat features, and species supported are not substantially changed).

During the reconnaissance-level survey required in SPR BIO-1, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation to the alliance level and determine the condition class and fire return interval departure of the chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub present in each treatment area.

For all treatment types in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, the project proponent, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist will:

- Develop a treatment design that avoids environmental effects of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation alliances, which will include evaluating and determining the appropriate spatial scale at which the proponent would consider type conversion, and substantiating its appropriateness. The project proponent will demonstrate with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be at least maintained within the identified spatial scale at which type conversion is evaluated for the specific treatment project. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, erosion potential, suitability of wildlife habitat, spatial needs of sensitive species, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, light availability, and edge effects may inform the determination of an appropriate spatial scale.
- The treatment design will maintain a minimum percent cover of mature native shrubs within the treatment area to maintain habitat function; the appropriate percent cover will be identified by the project proponent in the development of treatment design and be specific to the vegetation alliances that are present in the identified spatial scale used to evaluate type conversion. Mature native shrubs that are retained will be distributed contiguously or in patches within the stand. If the stand consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity, to the extent needed to avoid type conversion.

These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types:

- For ecological restoration treatment types, complete removal of the mature shrub layer will not occur in native chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation types.
- Ecological restoration treatments will not be implemented in vegetation types that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time listed as the fire return interval range in Table 3.6-1) unless the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub would be improved.
- A minimum of 35 percent relative cover of existing shrubs and associated native vegetation will be retained at existing densities in patches distributed in a mosaic pattern within the treated area or the shrub canopy will be thinned by no more than 20 percent from baseline density (i.e., if baseline shrub canopy density is 60 percent, post treatment shrub canopy density will be no less than 40 percent). A different percent relative cover can be retained if the project proponent demonstrates with substantial evidence that alternative treatment design measures would result in effects on the habitat function of chaparral and coastal sage scrub that are equal or more favorable than those

expected to result from application of the above measures. Biological considerations that may inform a deviation from the minimum 35 percent relative cover retention include but are not limited to soil moisture requirements, increased soil temperatures, changes in light/shading, presence of sufficient seed plants and nurse plants, erosion potential, and site hydrology.

- If the stand within the treatment area consists of multiple age classes, patches representing a range of middle to old age classes will be retained to maintain and improve heterogeneity.

These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type, including treatment maintenance.

A determination of compliance with the SB 1260 prohibition of type conversion in chaparral and coastal sage scrub is a statutory issue separate from CEQA compliance that may involve factors additional to the ecological definition and habitat functions presented in the PEIR, such as geographic context. It is beyond the legal scope of the PEIR to define SB 1260 type conversion and statutory compliance. The project proponent, acting as lead agency for the proposed later treatment project, will be responsible for defining type conversion in the context of the project and making the finding that type conversion would not occur, as required by SB 1260. The project proponent will determine its criteria for defining and avoiding type conversion and, in making its findings, may draw upon information presented in this PEIR.

- ▶ **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., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement the following best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle):
 - clean and sanitize vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothes before arriving at a treatment site and when leaving a contaminated site, or a site in a county where contamination is a risk;
 - include training on *Phytophthora* diseases and other plant pathogens in the worker awareness training;
 - minimize soil disturbance as much as possible by limiting the number of vehicles, avoiding off-road travel as much as possible, and limiting use of mechanized equipment;
 - minimize movement of soil and plant material within the site, especially between areas with high and low risk of contamination;
 - clean soil and debris from equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from high risk to low risk areas or between widely separated portions of a treatment area; and
 - follow the procedures listed in Guidance for plant pathogen prevention when working at contaminated restoration sites or with rare plants and sensitive habitat (Working Group for *Phytoptheras* in Native Habitats 2016).

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Special-Status Plants

- ▶ **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."

Surveys to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species will be conducted in suitable habitat that could be affected by the treatment and timed to coincide with the blooming or other appropriate phenological period of the target species (as determined by a qualified RPF or botanist), or all species in the same genus as the target species will be assumed to be special-status.

If potentially occurring special-status plants are listed under CESA or ESA, protocol-level surveys to determine presence/absence of the listed species will be conducted in all circumstances, unless determined otherwise by CDFW or USFWS.

For other special-status plants not listed under CESA or ESA, as defined in Section 3.6.1 of this PEIR, surveys will not be required under the following circumstances:

- If protocol-level surveys, consisting of at least two survey visits (e.g., early blooming season and later blooming season) during a normal weather year, have been completed in the 5 years before implementation of the treatment project and no special-status plants were found, and no treatment activity has occurred following the protocol-level survey, treatment may proceed without additional plant surveys.
- If the target special-status plant species is an herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte species, the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the target species to reestablish following treatment.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

▶ **SPR BIO-8: NONE**

Invasive Plants and Wildlife

- ▶ **SPR BIO-9 Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife:** The project proponent will take the following actions to prevent the spread of invasive plants, noxious weeds, and invasive wildlife (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail):
- clean clothing, footwear, and equipment used during treatments of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, other debris or seed-bearing material, or water (e.g., rivers, streams, creeks, lakes) before entering the treatment area or when leaving an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife;
 - for all heavy equipment and vehicles traveling off road, pressure wash, if feasible, or otherwise appropriately decontaminate equipment at a designated weed-cleaning station prior to entering the treatment area from an area with infestations of invasive plants, noxious weeds, or invasive wildlife. Anti-fungal wash agents will be specified if the equipment has been exposed to any pathogen that could affect native species;
 - inspect all heavy equipment, vehicles, tools, or other treatment-related materials for sand, mud, or other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in the treatment area. If the equipment is not clean, the qualified RPF or biological technician will deny entry to the work areas;
 - stage equipment in areas free of invasive plant infestations unless there are no uninfested areas present within a reasonable proximity to the treatment area;

- identify significant infestations of invasive plant species (i.e., those rated as invasive by Cal-IPC or designated as noxious weeds by California Department of Food and Agriculture) during reconnaissance-level surveys and target them for removal during treatment activities. Treatment methods will be selected based on the invasive species present and may include herbicide application, manual or mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, and/or herbivory, and will be designed to maximize success in killing or removing the invasive plants and preventing reestablishment based on the life history characteristics of the invasive plant species present. Treatments will be focused on removing invasive plant species that cause ecological harm to native vegetation types, especially those that can alter fire cycles;
- treat invasive plant biomass onsite to eliminate seeds and propagules and prevent reestablishment or dispose of invasive plant biomass offsite at an appropriate waste collection facility (if not kept on site); transport invasive plant materials in a closed container or bag to prevent the spread of propagules during transport; and
- implement Fire and Fuel Management BMPs outlined in the "Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Land Mangers" (Cal-IPC 2012, or current version).

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Wildlife

- ▶ **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, monarch overwintering sites) 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.

The qualified RPF or biologist will determine if following an established protocol is required, and the project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate survey protocols. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities. Focused or protocol surveys for a special-status species with potential to occur in the treatment area may not be required if presence of the species is assumed.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR BIO-11. NONE**
- ▶ **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 will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist.

If active nesting season avoidance is not feasible, a qualified RPF or biologist will conduct a survey for common nesting birds, including raptors. Existing records (e.g., CNDDDB, eBird database, State Wildlife Action Plan) should be reviewed in advance of the survey to identify the common nesting birds, including raptors, that are known to occur in the vicinity of the treatment site. The survey area will encompass reasonably accessible areas of the treatment site and the immediately surrounding vicinity viewable from the treatment site. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on the potential species in the area, location of suitable nesting habitat, and type of treatment. For

vegetation removal or project activities that would occur during the nesting season, the survey will be conducted at a time that balances the effectiveness of detecting nests and the reasonable consideration of potential avoidance strategies. Typically, this timeframe would be up to 3 weeks before treatment. The survey will occur in a single survey period of sufficient duration to reasonably detect nesting birds, including raptors, typically one day for most treatment projects (depending on the size, configuration, and vegetation density in the treatment site), and conducted during the active time of day for target species, typically close to dawn and/or dusk. The survey may be conducted concurrently with other biological surveys, if they are required by other SPRs. Survey methods will be tailored by the qualified RPF or biologist to site and habitat conditions, typically involving walking throughout the survey area, visually searching for nests and birds exhibiting behavior that is typical of breeding (e.g., delivering food).

If an active nest is observed (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) or determined to likely be present based on nesting bird behavior, the project proponent will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following measures:

- **Establish Buffer.** The project proponent will establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist. Factors to be considered for determining buffer location will include: presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography, nest height above ground, baseline levels of noise and human activity, species sensitivity, and expected treatment activities. Nests of common birds within the buffer need not be monitored during treatment. However, buffers will be maintained until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician.
- **Modify Treatment.** The project proponent will modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active nest to avoid disturbance of active nests (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by the project proponent in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist.
- **Defer Treatment.** The project proponent will defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the treatment site that could disturb the active nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young fledge or the nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician.

Feasible actions will be taken by the project proponent to avoid loss of common native bird nests. The feasibility of implementing the avoidance strategies will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this SPR will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. Considerations may include limitations on the presence of environmental and atmospheric conditions necessary to execute treatment prescriptions (e.g., the limited seasonal windows during which prescribed burning can occur when vegetation moisture, weather, wind, and other physical conditions are suitable). If it is infeasible to avoid loss of common bird nests (not including raptor nests), the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies is infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report).

The following avoidance strategies may also be considered together with or in lieu of other actions for implementation by a project proponent to avoid disturbance to raptor nests:

- **Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment.** A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will monitor an active raptor nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation, nest defense, or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying off the nest). If breeding raptors are showing signs of nest disturbance, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases.
- **Retention of Raptor Nest Trees.** Trees with visible raptor nests, whether occupied or not, will be retained.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **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), exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. For example, paint-on or wicking application of herbicides to invasive plants may be implemented within 50 feet of listed plant species without posing a risk, especially if the listed plants are dormant at the time of application. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 50 feet from a listed plant, a qualified RPF or botanist will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) with a science-based justification for the deviation. No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within 50 feet of listed plants.

For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid loss by implementing no-disturbance buffers, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1c.

The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to listed plants, no compensatory mitigation for loss of individuals will be required.

- ▶ **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 the following measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat:
 - Physically avoid the area occupied by the special-status plants by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by species and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid loss of or damaging to special-status plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified RPF or botanist and will depend on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform an appropriate buffer size and shape.
 - Treatments may be conducted within this buffer if the potentially affected special-status plant species is a geophytic, stump-sprouting, or annual species, and the treatment can be conducted outside of the growing season (e.g., after it has completed its annual life cycle) or during the dormant season using only treatment activities that would not damage the stump, root system or other underground parts of special-status plants or destroy the seedbank.
 - Treatments will be designed to maintain the function of special-status plant habitat. For example, for a fuel break proposed in treatment areas occupied by special-status plants, if the removal of shade cover would degrade the special-status plant habitat despite the requirement to physically or seasonally avoid the special-status plant itself, habitat function would be diminished and the treatment would need to be modified or precluded from implementation.
 - No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the special-status plant buffer.

A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the special-status plant species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment would not maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat (i.e., the habitat would be rendered unsuitable) or because the loss of special-status plants would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status plant species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status plants would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status plants or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-1c will be implemented.

The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the special-status plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status plants may be killed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status plants, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or

similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status plants, no compensatory mitigation will be required.

- ▶ **Mitigation Measure BIO-1c : NONE**
- ▶ **MM BIO-2a Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities):** If California Fully Protected Species or species listed under ESA or CESA 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 adverse effects to the species by implementing the following.

Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals

The project proponent will implement one of the following 2 measures to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals:

1. Treatment will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current and commonly-accepted science and considering published agency guidance; OR
2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries will be consulted to determine if there is a period of time within which treatment could occur that would avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species.
 - For species listed under ESA or CESA, if the project proponent cannot avoid mortality, injury or disturbance by implementing one of the two options listed above, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.
 - Injury or mortality of California Fully Protected Species is prohibited pursuant to Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code and will be avoided.

Maintain Habitat Function

The project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function, by implementing the following:

- While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; dens; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris; food sources). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science.
- If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that listed or fully protected wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., Humboldt marten, fisher, spotted owl, coastal California gnatcatcher, riparian woodrat) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the

species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted [e.g., 50 percent for coastal California gnatcatcher]) such that habitat function is maintained.

A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. Because this measure pertains to species listed under CESA or ESA or are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS/NOAA Fisheries regarding the determination that habitat function is maintained. If consultation determines that the treatment will not maintain habitat function for the special-status species, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.

- ▶ **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 by implementing the following.

Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance of Individuals

The project proponent will implement the following to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of individuals:

For all treatment activities except prescribed burning, the project proponent will establish a no-disturbance buffer around occupied sites (e.g., nests, dens, roosts, middens, burrows, nurseries). Buffer size will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist using the most current, commonly accepted science and will consider published agency guidance; however, buffers will generally be a minimum of 100 feet, unless site conditions indicate a smaller buffer would be sufficient for protection or a larger buffer would be needed. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size will include, but not be limited to, the species' tolerance to disturbance; the presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation or topography; nest height; locations of foraging territory; baseline levels of noise and human activity; and treatment activity. Buffer size may be adjusted if the qualified RPF or biologist determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect (i.e., cause mortality, injury, or disturbance to) the species within the nest, den, burrow, or other occupied site. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 100 feet from an occupied site, a qualified RPF or biologist will provide the project proponent with a site-and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the buffer reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced buffer as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report).

- No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician may be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment if the treatment activity has the potential to result in mortality, injury, or disturbance. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species.

- For prescribed burning, the project proponent will implement the treatment outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. For species present year-round, the qualified RPF or biologist will determine the period of time within which prescribed burning could occur that will avoid or minimize mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species. The project proponent may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding appropriate limited operating periods.

Maintain Habitat Function

For all treatment activities, the project proponent will design treatment activities to maintain the habitat function by implementing the following:

- While performing review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10, a qualified RPF or biologist will identify any habitat features that are necessary for survival (e.g., habitat necessary for breeding, foraging, shelter, movement) of the affected wildlife species (e.g., trees with complex structure, trees with large cavities, trees with nesting platforms; tree snags; large raptor nests [including inactive nests]; downed woody debris). These habitat features will be marked and treatments applied to the features will be designed to minimize or avoid the loss or degradation of suitable habitat for listed species during treatments. Identification and treatment of these features will be based on the life history and habitat requirements of the affected species and the most current, commonly accepted science.
- If it is determined during implementation of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-10 that special-status wildlife with specific requirements for high canopy cover (e.g., northern goshawk, Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare) are present within a treatment area, then tree or shrub canopy cover within existing suitable areas will be retained at the percentage preferred by the species (as determined by expert opinion, published habitat association information, or other documented standards that are commonly accepted) such that the habitat function is maintained.
- A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of the impact avoidance measures listed above, the habitat function will remain for the affected species after implementation of the treatment. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding habitat function.

A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status wildlife species habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat or because the loss of special-status wildlife would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status wildlife species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status wildlife would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status wildlife or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented.

The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the non-listed 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to non-listed special-status wildlife, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies

demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required. The qualified RPF or biologist may consult with CDFW and/or USFWS for technical information regarding the determination that a non-listed special-status species would benefit from the treatment.

- ▶ MM BIO-2c NONE
- ▶ MM BIO-2d NONE
- ▶ MM BIO-2e Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities): If federally listed butterflies are identified as occurring or having potential to occur during review and surveys for SPR BIO-1 and confirmed during protocol-level surveys per SPR BIO-10, then the following measures will be implemented:
 - Treatment areas within the range of these species will be surveyed for the host plant for each species (Table 3.6-34).
 - Host plants for federally listed butterflies within the occupied habitat will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, or stakes, and no treatment activities will occur within 10 feet of these plants.
 - Because prescribed herbivory could result in the indiscriminate removal of the host plants for federally listed butterflies, this treatment type will not be used within occupied habitat of any federally listed butterfly species, unless it is known that the host plant is unpalatable to the herbivore.
 - Treatment areas that are not occupied but are within the range of the federally listed butterfly will be divided into as many treatment units as feasible such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year.
 - Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in areas that are not occupied but are within the range of the federally listed butterfly, such that the entirety of the habitat is not burned or removed and untreated portions of suitable habitat are retained.

If the project proponent cannot implement the measures above to avoid mortality, injury, or disturbance of federally listed butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat (host plants) such that its function would not be maintained, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.

CESA and ESA Listed Species. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of any feasible impact avoidance measures (potentially including others not listed above), the treatment will result in mortality, injury, or disturbance, or if after implementation of the treatment, habitat function will remain for the affected species. For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding this determination. If consultation determines that mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat such that its function would not be maintained would occur, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.

Other Special-status Species. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status species' habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA, because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status species' habitat or because the loss of special-status individuals

would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status butterflies would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status butterflies or degradation of occupied habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented.

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 species would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to special-status butterfly species, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.

Butterfly Species	Host Plants
bay checkerspot butterfly	dwarf plantain (<i>Plantago virginica</i>), purple owl's clover (<i>Castilleja exserta</i>)
Behren's silverspot butterfly	blue violet (<i>Viola adunca</i>)
callippe silverspot butterfly	California golden violet (<i>Viola pedunculata</i>)
Carson wandering skipper	salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>)
El Segundo blue butterfly	seacliff buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>)
Hermes copper butterfly	spiny redberry (<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>)
Kern primrose sphinx moth	plains evening-primrose (<i>Camissonia contorta</i>), field primrose (<i>Camissonia campestris</i>)
Laguna Mountains skipper	Cleveland's horkelia (<i>Horkelia clevelandii</i>), sticky cinquefoil (<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i>)
Lange's metalmark butterfly	naked-stemmed buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>)
lotis blue butterfly	seaside bird's foot trefoil (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>)
Mission blue butterfly	lupine (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	blue violet
Oregon silverspot butterfly	blue violet
Palos Verdes blue butterfly	Santa Barbara milkvetch (<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>), common deerweed (<i>Acmispon glaber</i>)
San Bruno elfin butterfly	broadleaf stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>), manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.), huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.)
Smith's blue butterfly	seacliff buckwheat, seaside buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum latifolium</i>)
Quino checkerspot butterfly	dwarf plantain, purple owl's clover

- ▶ MM BIO-2f NONE
- ▶ MM BIO-2g Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities): If special-status bumble bees are identified as occurring during review and surveys under SPR BIO-1 and confirmed during protocol-level surveys per SPR BIO-10, or if suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees is identified during review and surveys

under SPR BIO-1 (e.g., wet meadow, forest meadow, riparian, grassland, or coastal scrub habitat containing sufficient floral resources within the range of the species), then the project proponent will implement the following measures, as feasible:

- Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat for special-status bumble bees will occur from October through February to avoid the bumble bee flight season.
- Treatment areas in occupied or suitable habitat will be divided into a sufficient number of treatment units such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year; the objective of this measure is to provide refuge for special-status bumble bees during treatment activities and temporary retention of suitable floral resources proximate to the treatment area.
- Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in occupied or suitable habitat, such that the entirety of the habitat is not burned or removed and untreated portions of occupied or suitable habitat are retained (e.g., fire breaks will be aligned to allow for areas of unburned floral resources for special-status bumble bees within the treatment area).
- Herbicides will not be applied to flowering native plants within occupied or suitable habitat to the extent feasible during the flight season (March through September).

CESA and ESA Listed Species. A qualified RPF or biologist will determine if, after implementation of feasible avoidance measures (potentially including others not listed above), the treatment will result in mortality, injury, or disturbance to the species, or if after implementation of the treatment, habitat function will remain for the affected species. For species listed under CESA or ESA or that are fully protected, the qualified RPF or biologist will consult with CDFW and/or USFWS regarding this determination. If consultation determines that mortality, injury, or disturbance of listed bumble bees (in the event the Candidate listing is confirmed) or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat such that its function would not be maintained would occur, the project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2c.

Other Special-status Species. A qualified RPF or biologist with knowledge of the special-status species' habitat and life history will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat function of the special-status species' habitat or because the loss of special-status individuals would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a special-status species. If the project proponent determines the impact on special-status bumble bees would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss of special-status bumble bees or degradation of occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-2c will be implemented.

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 species 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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to special-status bumble bee species, the qualified RPF or biologist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the species (or similar species) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is

determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.

▶ MM BIO-2h NONE

▶ 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:

- Reference the *Manual of California Vegetation*, Appendix 2, Table A2, *Fire Characteristics* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>) or other best available information to determine the natural fire regime of the specific sensitive natural community type (i.e., alliance) present. The condition class and fire return interval departure of the vegetation alliances present will also be determined.
- Design treatments in sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands to restore the natural fire regime and return vegetation composition and structure to their natural condition to maintain or improve habitat function of the affected sensitive natural community. Treatments will be designed to replicate the fire regime attributes for the affected sensitive natural community or oak woodland type including seasonality, fire return interval, fire size, spatial complexity, fireline intensity, severity, and fire type as described in *Fire in California's Ecosystems* (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>). Treatments will not be implemented in sensitive natural communities that are within their natural fire return interval (i.e., time since last burn is less than the average time required for that vegetation type to recover from fire) or within Condition Class 1.
- To the extent feasible, no fuel breaks will be created in sensitive natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) and S2 (imperiled).
- To the extent feasible, fuel breaks will not remove more than 20 percent of the native vegetation relative cover from a stand of sensitive natural community vegetation in sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3 (vulnerable) or in oak woodlands. In forest and woodland sensitive natural communities with a rarity rank of S3, and in oak woodlands, only shaded fuel breaks will be installed, and they will not be installed in more than 20 percent of the stand of sensitive natural community or oak woodland vegetation (i.e., if the sensitive natural community covers 100 acres, no more than 20 acres will be converted to create the fuel break).
- Use prescribed burning as the primary treatment activity in sensitive natural communities that are fire dependent (e.g., closed-cone forest and woodland alliances, chaparral alliances characterized by fire-stimulated, obligate seeders), to the extent feasible and appropriate based on the fire regime attributes as described in *Fire in California's Ecosystems* (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009 or current version, including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>).
- Time prescribed herbivory to occur when non-target vegetation is not susceptible to damage (e.g. non-target vegetation is dormant or has completed its reproductive cycle for the year). For example, use herbivores to control invasive plants growing in sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities when sensitive vegetation is dormant but invasive plants are growing. Timing of herbivory to avoid non-target vegetation will be determined by a qualified botanist, RPF, or biologist based on the specific vegetation alliance being treated, the life forms and life

conditions of its characteristic plant species, and the sensitivity of the non-target vegetation to the effects of herbivory.

The feasibility of implementing the avoidance measures will be determined by the project proponent based on whether implementation of this mitigation measure will preclude completing the treatment project within the reasonable period of time necessary to meet CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. If the avoidance measures are determined by the project proponent to be infeasible, the project proponent will document the reasons implementation of the avoidance strategies are infeasible in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any change in the feasibility of avoidance strategies from those explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report).

- ▶ A qualified RPF or botanist with knowledge of the affected sensitive natural community will review the treatment design and applicable impact minimization measures (potentially including others not listed above) to determine if the anticipated residual effects of the treatment would be significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will not maintain habitat functions of the sensitive natural community or oak woodland. If the project proponent determines the impact on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be less than significant, no further mitigation will be required. If the project proponent determines that the loss or degradation of sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands would be significant under CEQA after implementing feasible treatment design alternatives and impact minimization measures, then Mitigation Measure BIO-3b will be implemented.

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. For a treatment to be considered beneficial to a sensitive natural community or oak woodland, the qualified RPF or botanist will demonstrate with substantial evidence that habitat function is reasonably expected to improve with implementation of the treatment (e.g., by citing scientific studies demonstrating that the community (or similar community) has benefitted from increased sunlight due to canopy opening, eradication of invasive species, or otherwise reduced competition for resources), and the substantial evidence will be included in the PSA. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.

- ▶ MM BIO-3b NONE
- ▶ MM BIO-3c NONE
- ▶ MM BIO-4 Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands: Impacts to wetlands will be avoided using the following measures:
 - The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of federally protected wetlands according to methods established in the USACE wetlands delineation manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the appropriate regional supplement for the ecoregion in which the treatment is being implemented.
 - The qualified RPF or biologist will delineate the boundaries of wetlands that may not meet the definition of waters of the United States, but would qualify as waters of the state, according to the state wetland procedures (California Water Boards 2019 or current procedures).
 - A qualified RPF or biologist will establish a buffer around wetlands and mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The buffer will be a minimum width of 25 feet but may be larger if

deemed necessary. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified RPF or biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented.

- A qualified RPF or biological technician will periodically inspect the materials demarcating the buffer to confirm that they are intact and visible, and wetland impacts are being avoided.
 - Within this buffer, herbicide application is prohibited.
 - Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited. Accordingly, the following activities are not allowed within the buffer zone: mechanical treatments, prescribed herbivory, equipment and vehicle access or staging.
 - Only prescribed (broadcast) burning may be implemented in wetland habitats if it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that:
 - No special-status species are present in the wetland habitat
 - The wetland habitat function would be maintained.
 - The prescribed burn is within the normal fire return interval for the wetland vegetation types present
 - Fire containment lines and pile burning are prohibited within the buffer.
 - No fire ignition (and associated use of accelerants) will occur within the wetland buffer.
- ▶ **MM BIO-5 Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites:** The project proponent will implement the following measures while working in treatment areas that contain nursery sites identified in surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10:
- **Retain Known Nursery Sites.** A qualified RPF or biologist will identify the important habitat features of the wildlife nursery and, prior to treatment activities, will mark these features for avoidance and retention during treatment.
 - **Establish Avoidance Buffers.** The project proponent will establish a non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site if activities are required while the nursery site is active/occupied. The appropriate size and shape of the buffer will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist, based on potential effects of project-related habitat disturbance, noise, visual disturbance, and other factors. No treatment activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified RPF or biologist confirms that the nursery site is no longer active/occupied. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the non-disturbance buffer around the nursery site by a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician during and after treatment activities will be required. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in potential adverse effects to special-status species.

EC-6: Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resource Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation:** The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated (i.e., when soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur). Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles:** The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. Saturated soil means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. If use of heavy equipment is required in saturated areas, other measures such as operating on organic debris, using low ground pressure vehicles, or operating on frozen soils/snow covered soils will be implemented to minimize soil compaction. Existing compacted road surfaces are exempted as they are already compacted from use. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas:** The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75 percent of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50 percent of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring:** The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks:** The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and

erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size:** The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. In addition, burn piles will not occupy more than 15 percent of the total treatment area (Busse et al. 2014). The project proponent will not locate burn piles in a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone as defined in SPR HYD-4. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR GEO-7 NONE**
- ▶ **SPR GEO-8 NONE**
- ▶ **EC-7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standard Project Requirements**
- ▶ **SPR GHG-1 Contribute to the AB 1504 Carbon Inventory Process:** The project proponent of treatment projects subject to the AB 1504 process will provide all necessary data about the treatment that is needed by the U.S. Forest Service and FRAP to fulfill requirements of the AB 1504 carbon inventory, and to aid in the ongoing research about the long-term net change in carbon sequestration resulting from treatment activity. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **MM GHG-2 NONE**

EC-8: Energy

- ▶ **NONE**

EC-9: Hazardous Material and Public Health and Safety Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-1 Maintain All Equipment:** The project proponent will maintain all diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment per manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all state and federal emissions requirements. Maintenance records will be available for verification. Prior to the start of treatment activities, the project proponent will inspect all equipment for leaks and inspect everyday thereafter until equipment is removed from the site. Any equipment found leaking will be promptly removed. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors:** The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers:** The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas:** The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan:** The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. The SPRP will include (but not be limited to):
 - a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides;
 - a list of items required in an onsite spill kit that will be maintained throughout the life of the activity;
 - procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment.

This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations:** The project proponent will coordinate pesticide use with the applicable County Agricultural Commissioner(s), and all required licenses and permits will be obtained prior to herbicide application. The project proponent will prepare all herbicide applications to do the following:
 - Be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA.
 - Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions.
 - Adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation.
 - Be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State.

This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers:** The project proponent will triple rinse all herbicide and adjuvant containers with clean water at an approved site, and dispose of rinsate by placing it in the batch tank for application per 3 CCR Section 6684. The project proponent will puncture used containers on the top and bottom to render them unusable, unless said containers are part of a manufacturer's container recycling program, in which case the manufacturer's instructions will be followed. Disposal of non-recyclable containers will be at legal dumpsites. Equipment will not be cleaned, and personnel will not be washed in a manner that would allow contaminated water to directly enter any body of water within the treatment area or adjacent watersheds. Disposal of all herbicides will follow label requirements and waste disposal regulations.

This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas:** The project proponent will employ the following herbicide application parameters during herbicide application to minimize drift into public areas:

- application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative);
- spray nozzles will be configured to produce the largest appropriate droplet size to minimize drift;
- low nozzle pressures (30-70 pounds per square inch) will be utilized to minimize drift; and
- spray nozzles will be kept within 24 inches of vegetation during spraying.

This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas:** For herbicide applications occurring within or adjacent to public recreation areas, residential areas, schools, or any other public areas within 500 feet, the project proponent will post signs at each end of herbicide treatment areas and any intersecting trails notifying the public of the use of herbicides. The signs will include the signal word (i.e., Danger, Warning or Caution), product name, and manufacturer; active ingredient; EPA registration number; target pest; treatment location; date and time of application; restricted entry interval, if applicable per the label requirements; date which notification sign may be removed; and a contact person with a telephone number. Signs will be posted prior to the start of treatment and notification will remain in place for at least 72 hours after treatment ceases. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **MM HAZ-3 NONE**
- ▶ **EC-10: Hydrology and Water Quality Standard Project Requirements**
- ▶ **SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations:** Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. If applicable, this includes compliance with the conditions of general waste discharge requirements (WDR) and waste discharge requirement waivers for timber or silviculture activities where these waivers are designed to apply to non-commercial fuel reduction and forest health projects. In general, WDR and Waivers of waste discharge requirements for fuel reduction and forest health activities require that wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, felled trees, slash, sawdust, bark, ash, and pesticides must not be discharged to surface waters or placed where it may be carried into surface waters; and that Water Board staff must be allowed reasonable access to the property in order to determine compliance with the waiver conditions. The specifications for each WDR and Waiver vary by region. Regions 2 (San Francisco Bay), 4 (Los Angeles), 8 (Santa Ana), and 7 (Colorado River) are highly urban or minimally forested and do not offer WDRs or Waivers for fuel reduction or vegetation management activities. The current applicable WDRs and Waivers for timber and vegetation management activities are included in Appendix HYD-1. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads:** The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR HYD-3 NONE**
- ▶ **SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones:** The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in

the table below, which is based on 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). WLPZ's are classified based on the uses of the stream and the presence of aquatic life. Wider WLPZs are required for steep slopes.

Procedures for Determining Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) widths

Water Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Water Class Characteristics or Key Indicator Beneficial Use	1) Domestic supplies, including springs, on site and/or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area and/or 2) Fish always or seasonally present onsite, includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning.	1) Fish always or seasonally present offsite within 1000 feet downstream and/or 2) Aquatic habitat for nonfish aquatic species. 3) Excludes Class III waters that are tributary to Class I waters.	No aquatic life present, watercourse showing evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high-water flow conditions after completion of timber operations.	Man-made watercourses, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply or other beneficial use.
WLPZ Width (ft) – Distance from top of bank to the edge of the protection zone				
< 30 % Slope	75	50	Sufficient to prevent the degradation of downstream beneficial uses of water. Determined on a site-specific basis.	
30-50 % Slope	100	75		
>50 % Slope	150	100		

Source: 14 CCR Section 916.5 [936.5, 956.5] (February 2019 version)

The following WLPZ protections will be applied for all treatments:

- Treatment activities with WLPZs will retain at least 75 percent surface cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. If this percentage is reduced, a qualified RPF will provide the project proponent with a site- and/or treatment activity-specific explanation for the percent surface cover reduction, which will be included in the PSA. After completion of the PSA and prior to or during treatment implementation, if there is any deviation (e.g., further reduction) from the reduced percent as explained in the PSA, this will be documented in the post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report). This requirement is based on 14 CCR Section 916.4 [936.4, 956.4] Subsection (b)(6) (February 2019 version) and 14 CCR Section 916.5 (February 2019 version).
- Equipment, including tractors and vehicles, must not be driven in wet areas or WLPZs, except over existing roads or watercourse crossings where vehicle tires or tracks remain dry.
- Equipment used in vegetation removal operations will not be serviced in WLPZs, within wet meadows or other wet areas, or in locations that would allow grease, oil, or fuel to pass into lakes, watercourses, or wet areas.
- WLPZs will be kept free of slash, debris, and other material that harm the beneficial uses of water. Accidental deposits will be removed immediately.
- Burn piles will be located outside of WLPZs.
- No fire ignition (nor use of associated accelerants) will occur within WLPZs however low intensity backing fires may be allowed to enter or spread into WLPZs.
- Within Class I and Class II WLPZs, locations where project operations expose a continuous area of mineral soil 800 square feet or larger shall be treated for reduction of soil loss. Treatment shall occur prior to October 15th and disturbances that are created after October 15th shall be treated within 10

days. Stabilization measures shall be selected that will prevent significant movement of soil into water bodies and may include but are not limited to mulching, rip-rap, grass seeding, or chemical soil stabilizers.

Where mineral soil has been exposed by project operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class I, II, or III within a WLPZ, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses or lakes in amounts that would adversely affect the quality and beneficial uses of the watercourse.

Where necessary to protect beneficial uses of water from project operations, protection measures such as seeding, mulching, or replanting shall be used to retain and improve the natural ability of the ground cover within the WLPZ to filter sediment, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize banks of watercourses and lakes.

- Equipment limitation zones (ELZs) will be designated adjacent to Class III and Class IV watercourses with minimum widths of 25 feet where side-slope is less than 30 percent and 50 feet where side-slope is 30 percent or greater. An RPF will describe the limitations of heavy equipment within the ELZ and, where appropriate, will include additional measures to protect the beneficial uses of water.

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides:** The project proponent will implement the following measures when applying herbicides:
 - Locate herbicide mixing sites in areas devoid of vegetation and where there is no potential of a spill reaching non-target vegetation or a waterway.
 - Use only herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments when working in riparian habitats or other areas where there is a possibility the herbicide could come into direct contact with water. Only hand application of herbicides will be allowed in riparian habitats and only during low-flow periods or when seasonal streams are dry.
 - No terrestrial or aquatic herbicides will be applied within WLPZs of Class I and II watercourses, if feasible. If this is not feasible, hand application of herbicides labeled for use in aquatic environments may be used within the WLPZ provided that the project proponent notifies the applicable regional water quality control board no fewer than 15 days prior to herbicide application. The feasibility of avoiding herbicide application within WLPZ of Class I and II watercourses will be determined by the project proponent and may be based on whether doing so will preclude achieving CalVTP program objectives, including, but not limited to, protection of vulnerable communities. The reasons for infeasibility will be documented in the PSA.
 - No herbicides will be applied within a 50-foot buffer of ESA or CESA listed plant species or within 50 feet of dry vernal pools.
 - For spray applications in and adjacent to habitats suitable for special-status species, use herbicides containing dye (registered for aquatic use by DPR, if warranted) to prevent overspray.
 - Application will cease when weather parameters exceed label specifications or when sustained winds at the site of application exceeds 7 miles per hour (whichever is more conservative).
 - No herbicide will be applied during precipitation events or if precipitation is forecast 24 hours before or after project activities.

This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems:** If a treatment activity is adjacent to a roadway with stormwater drainage infrastructure, the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and ensure that restore pre-project drainage conditions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

EC-11: Land Use and Planning, Population and Housing

- ▶ NONE

EC-12: Noise Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours:** The project proponent will require that operation of heavy equipment associated with treatment activities (heavy off-road equipment, tools, and delivery of equipment and materials) will occur during daytime hours if such noise would be audible to receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship). Cities and counties in the treatable landscape typically restrict construction-noise (which would apply to vegetation treatment noise) to particular daytime hours. If the project proponent is subject to local noise ordinance, it will adhere to those to the extent the project is subject to them. If the applicable jurisdiction does not have a noise ordinance or policy restricting the time-of-day when noise-generating activity can occur noise-generating vegetation treatment activity will be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sunday and federal holidays. If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance:** The project proponent will require that all powered treatment equipment and power tools will be used and maintained according to manufacturer specifications. All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure:** The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses:** The project proponent will locate treatment activities, equipment, and equipment staging areas away from nearby noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship), to the extent feasible, to minimize noise exposure. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time:** The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors:** For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. Notification will include

anticipated dates and hours during which treatment activities are anticipated to occur and contact information, including a daytime telephone number, of the project representative. Recommendations to assist noise-sensitive land uses in reducing interior noise levels (e.g., closing windows and doors) will also be included in the notification. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

EC-13: Recreation Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR REC-1 NONE**
- ▶ **EC-14: Transportation Standard Project Requirements**
- ▶ **SPR TRAN-1 Implement Traffic Control during Treatments:** Prior to initiating vegetation treatment activities the project proponent will work with the agency(ies) with jurisdiction over affected roadways to determine if a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is needed. A TMP will be needed if traffic generated by the project would result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes for individual vegetation treatments. If needed, a TMP will be prepared to provide measures to reduce potential traffic obstructions, hazards, and service level degradation along affected roadway facilities. The scope of the TMP will depend on the type, intensity, and duration of the specific treatment activities under the CalVTP. Measures included in the TMP could include (but are not be limited to) construction signage to provide motorists with notification and information when approaching or traveling along the affected roadway facilities, flaggers for lane closures to provide temporary traffic control along affected roadway facilities, treatment schedule restrictions to avoid seasons or time periods of peak vehicle traffic, haul-trip, delivery, and/or commute time restrictions that would be implemented to avoid peak traffic days and times along affected roadway facilities. If the TMP identifies impacts on transportation facilities outside of the jurisdiction of the project proponent, the TMP will be submitted to the agency with jurisdiction over the affected roadways prior to commencement of vegetation treatment projects. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

Smoke generated during prescribed burn operations could potentially affect driver visibility and traffic operations along nearby roadways. Direct smoke impacts to roadway visibility and indirect impacts related to driver distraction will be considered during the planning phase of burning operations. Smoke impacts and smoke management practices specific to traffic operations during prescribed fire operations will be identified and addressed within the TMP. The TMP will include measures to monitor smoke dispersion onto public roadways, and traffic control operations will be initiated in the event burning operations could affect traffic safety along any roadways. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

EC-15: Public Services and Utilities Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan.** For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. The Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will include the amount (e.g., tons) of solid organic waste to be managed onsite (i.e., scattering of wood materials, generating unburned piles, and pile burning) and transported offsite for processing (i.e., biomass power plant, wood product processing facility, composting). If the project proponent intends to transport solid organic waste offsite, the Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan will clearly identify the location and capacity of the intended processing facility, consistent with local and state regulations to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to accept the treated materials. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

EC-16: Wildfire

- ▶ NONE

EC-17: Administrative Standard Project Requirements

- ▶ **SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination:** For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE will meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE will also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AD-2 Delineate Protected Resources:** The project proponent will clearly define the boundaries of the treatment area and protected resources on maps for the treatment area and with highly-visible flagging or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) prior to beginning any treatment to avoid disturbing the resource. "Protected Resources" refers to environmentally sensitive places within or adjacent to the treatment areas that would be avoided or protected to the extent feasible during planned treatment activities to sustain their natural qualities and processes. This work will be performed by a qualified person, as defined for the specific resource (e.g., qualified Registered Professional Forester or biologist). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AD-3 Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances:** The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning:** At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent will: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspaper or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness:** If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.
- ▶ **SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects.** One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent will post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information will be provided with the notice) if they

have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.

- ▶ **SPR AD-7 Provide Information on Proposed, Approved, and Completed Treatment Projects.** For any vegetation treatment project using the CalVTP PEIR for CEQA compliance, the project proponent will provide the information listed below to the Board or CAL FIRE during the proposed, approved, and completed stages of the project. The Board or CAL FIRE will make this information available to the public via an online database or other mechanism.

Information on proposed projects (PSA in progress):

- GIS data that include project location (as a point);
- project size (typically acres);
- treatment types and activities; and
- contact information for a representative of the project proponent.

Information on approved projects (PSA complete):

- A completed PSA Environmental Checklist;
- A completed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (using Attachment A to the Environmental Checklist);
- GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the project area, showing the extent of each treatment type included in the project (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction)

Information on completed projects:

- GIS data that include a polygon(s) of the treated area, showing the extent of each treatment type implemented (ecological restoration, fuel break, WUI fuel reduction)
- A post-project implementation report (referred to by CAL FIRE as a Completion Report) that includes
 - Size of treated area (typically acres);
 - Treatment types and activities;
 - Dates of work;
 - A list of the SPRs and mitigation measures that were implemented
 - Any explanations regarding implementation if required by SPRs and mitigation measures (e.g., explanation for feasibility determination required by SPR BIO-12; explanation for reduction of a no-disturbance buffer below the general minimum size described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and BIO-2b).

This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ **SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment.** For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE will include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period will be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance.

- ▶ SPR AD-9: NONE