



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *CalVTP Big Creek*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** *Rx-North-076-SHU*

3. **CalVTP I.D. Number** *2021-3*

4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** *CAL FIRE Shasta-Trinity Unit
875 Cypress Ave,
Redding, CA 96001*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *David Jaramillo – David.Jaramillo@fire.ca.gov (530)623-3855*

6. **Project Location:**
 - *Trinity County*
 - *T32N, R11W, Sec. 29, 31, 32, MDBM*
 - *T32N, R12W, Sec. 36 MDBM*
 - *T31N, R11W, Sec. 5, 6, 7 MDBM*
 - *APN*
 - 011-440-05-00*
 - 015-410-20-00*
 - 015-410-14-00*
 - 017-460-08-00*
 - 017-460-09-00*
 - 017-460-11-00*
 - *The project is located approximately 1 mile east of Hayfork, CA in Trinity County. Big Creek Rd, Highway 3, and Farmer Ranch Rd. travel through the project area and will have treatments along both sides of the road.*
 - *See vicinity map*

[include county and coordinates; also include cross street, other major landmarks or legal description useful to identify treatment location]

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *1,520*

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

The project is located ~ 1 mile east of Hayfork, CA in Trinity County. Big Creek bisects the area, traveling in a southern direction until it reaches Hayfork Creek just south of the project area. The project location is between 2,300' – 3,000' in a transition zone from, grass and oak woodland to conifer forest. Aspects are N, S, E, and W. Topography is gentle to moderately steep, with slopes ranging from 0% to over 60%. The majority of the project area has slopes 35% or less. Steeper slopes are generally associated with perennial and ephemeral streams found within the project. These streams originate upslope of the project area. Big Creek, an anadromous stream and source to the drinking water for Hayfork, runs through the project area. The inlet for the municipal water is north of the project area. Water from the inlet flows through an underground pipe and into Ewing reservoir, west of the project area. Big Creek flows south into Hayfork Creek (a tributary to the South Fork Trinity River) south of the project area. Duncan Gulch, an intermittent stream, flows south into Hayfork Creek south of the project area. There are also manmade ponds on the Big Creek Ranch. There are also many ditches that intermittently flow to provide irrigation for Big Creek Ranch. These ditches are fed by Big Creek.

<i>Native American tribes in Trinity County were contacted on August 13, 2019. No responses have been received from any Native American tribes regarding cultural resources. No known Tribal Cultural Resources are located within the project area.</i>						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment would include use of heavy machines on existing roads and dozer lines, manual fuel reduction, and prescribed fire. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i>						
Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Projects was completed by David Jaramillo (VMP Forester I). The request was sent to the Northeast Information Center on July 16, 2019, received August 13, 2019, and assigned file number F19-9.</i>			
SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Native American Contact letters were sent August 13, 2019 to tribal contacts identified from the “California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised July 1, 2019, Trinity County.” These letters identify project location with associated maps, proposed treatment types, the purpose of the project and requests for any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area.</i>			
<i>No responses have been received from Native American contacts as of August 10, 2020. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by David Jaramillo and accepted by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist) on August 10, 2020.</i>			

SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Pre-field research included:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of a previous archaeology survey report produced by Richard Jenkins (CAL FIRE Archaeologist) for “Big Creek VMP” August 2012. • Review of reference materials for the local area. • Consultation with CAL FIRE Senior State Archaeologist Stephanie Velasquez. • Conversations with both landowners. 			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared by David Jaramillo and accepted by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist) on August 10, 2020.</i></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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Hand thinning, handline construction, road/dozer line grading, and prescribed burning are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment shall be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know archaeological sites. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Historic sites (barn and cabin site) will be flagged as a Special Treatment Zone. Equipment will be excluded within the special treatment zone. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning.</i></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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>There are no known Tribal Cultural Resources.</i></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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Built historical resources are found within the project area. Hand thinning, handline construction, road/dozer line grading, and prescribed burning are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment shall be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know archaeological sites. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Historic sites (barn and cabin site) will be flagged as a Special Treatment Zone. Equipment will be excluded within the special treatment zone. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning.

<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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site.

<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>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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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 features will be halted, and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. 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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u> <u>SPR AQ-3, 4,</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u> <u>SPR HYD-5</u> <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to special-status plant species are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.</i>						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	<u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5</u> <u>SPR HAZ-5, 6</u> <u>MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to special-status wildlife species are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.</i>						
Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9</u> <u>SPR HYD-4, 5</u> <u>MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.</i>						
Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 3, 4,</u> <u>MM BIO- 4</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>There are no protected wetlands within the project area or adjacent or downstream of the project boundaries.</i>						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10,</u> <u>11</u> <u>SPR HYD-1, 4</u> <u>MM BIO- 5</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts that would interfere substantially with wildlife movement corridors or impede the use of nurseries are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.</i>						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	<u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4,</u> <u>5, 12</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts that would substantially reduce habitat or abundance of common wildlife are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.</i>						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	<u>SPR AD- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>There are no known local policies or ordinances that would conflict with this project.</i>						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project site is not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP.</i>						

Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided. 2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided. <p>This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p> <p>Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

A CNDDDB 9-quad search, centered on the Hayfork Quad, was conducted on July 17, 2019, and again on August 26, 2020, to obtain an inventory of the status and locations of rare, threatened, endangered or species of special concern for plants and animals within or near the project area. Additionally, the PEIR has provided a plant and animal listing based on ecoregions defined within the PEIR. The project is within the southern portion of the “Klamath Mountain” ecoregion (M261A). Appendix BIO-3, Table 5b-Wildlife Species, 5a-Plant Species, and Table 19-Fish Species were reviewed and compared to the CNDDDB search for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the “Klamath Mountain” ecoregion.

PLANTS

The local area CNDDDB search identified eight (8) special status plant species. These eight species are also included in the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion identified in the PEIR (appendix A). This ecoregion includes 135 special status plant species. Forty-six (46) of these species are associated with serpentine soils. Twenty-eight (28) of these species are associated with volcanic or rock outcrops. Twenty-three (23) of these species are associated with meadows, seeps, marshes, or bogs. The above habitat or soil types are not found within the project area and these species were not evaluated any further. Additionally, eight (8) species were eliminated from further review as they are not found within the projects elevation range.

Twenty-three (23) of these species are associated with habitat that may occur within the project area. However, only one (1) these species was identified in the local area CNDDDB 9-Quad search. This species, Heckner’s lewisia, was not observed during preparation of this project. It is associated with lower montane coniferous forests from 175’ – 7,010’. Habitat for this species potentially exists within the project area. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May. It is anticipated that treatment activities will potentially improve habitat through the reintroduction of fire.

WILDLIFE

The Klamath Mountain ecoregion includes 91 special status wildlife species (appendix A). A local area CNDDDB search identified eleven (11) special status wildlife species. Ten of these species are also included in the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion. Therefore 92 special status species are evaluated in this review. Eight (8) of these species are associated with open grassland, meadow, or savannah habitat. Three (3) of these species are associated with rock outcrops, cliffs, or alpine zones. Six (6) of these species are associated with coastal zones or open water habitat. Ten (10) of these species are associated with wetland habitat. Ten (10) of these species are associated with dense forest habitats with full canopy closure. These thirty-seven (37) species were not evaluated further, because their habitat requirements do not exist within the project. Additionally, thirteen (13) species are associated with riparian and stream habitat. Further, twenty-one (21) fish species were identified. Riparian habitat will be retained due protection measures within the WLPZ, therefore no further evaluation of these fish and wildlife species will occur. The remaining twenty-one (21) species are evaluated further due to local occurrences found on CNDDDB and/or having a broad habitat range that may include features found within the project area.

Project letters were sent to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDF&W) and North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) requesting assistance / information that would be helpful for project design. Both agencies responded indicating they had no concerns based on project design features.

At the end of this section (below) are two Species Status Summary Tables based on the CNDDDB 9-quad search and Klamath Mountain ecoregion. The first table lists twenty-one (21) animals. The second table lists one (1) plant.

<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><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Workers will be trained 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</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><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Sensitive natural communities and/or or sensitive habitats exist within the project area. These include oak woodland and forest, riparian, grassland, chaparral, etc. These habitats will not be removed from the project area. Project activities will enhance these habitats by reducing the wildfire threat and reintroducing fire to the ecosystem.</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><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>																
<p><i>Several perennial and intermittent watercourses are present within the project area. In addition, Big Creek flows through the project area, and is a Class I watercourse as defined in the Forest Practice Rules, Title 14 CCR Section 936.5. Fuel reduction within the standard width of a WLPZ will be limited to manual treatment of ladder fuels (tress less than 8 inches' diameter) and prescribed burning. WLPZ widths will be as follows.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="688 435 1430 618"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Slope (%)</i></th> <th><i>Class I (ft.)</i></th> <th><i>Class II (ft.)</i></th> <th><i>Class III & IV (ft.)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i><30</i></td> <td><i>75'</i></td> <td><i>50'</i></td> <td><i>25'</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>30-50</i></td> <td><i>100'</i></td> <td><i>75'</i></td> <td><i>25'</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>>50</i></td> <td><i>150'</i></td> <td><i>100'</i></td> <td><i>25'</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>The following practices will be implemented within the WLPZ:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>No equipment use.</i> - <i>No servicing of vehicles and equipment.</i> - <i>No burn piles.</i> - <i>No ignitions. However, fire will be allowed to back into the zone.</i> <p><i>There are several roads and dozer lines located within the project area that are within the standard width of a WLPZ. Vehicles and equipment may use these roads and dozer lines to access the project area. However, vehicles and equipment will be restricted to existing road and dozer line surface.</i></p>				<i>Slope (%)</i>	<i>Class I (ft.)</i>	<i>Class II (ft.)</i>	<i>Class III & IV (ft.)</i>	<i><30</i>	<i>75'</i>	<i>50'</i>	<i>25'</i>	<i>30-50</i>	<i>100'</i>	<i>75'</i>	<i>25'</i>	<i>>50</i>	<i>150'</i>	<i>100'</i>	<i>25'</i>
<i>Slope (%)</i>	<i>Class I (ft.)</i>	<i>Class II (ft.)</i>	<i>Class III & IV (ft.)</i>																
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<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>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>																	
<p><i>Coastal Sage Scrub habitat is not found within the project area. Chaparral habitat will not change to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands.</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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Personnel will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location.</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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Based on SPR BIO-1, habitat for one (1) special-status plant species (Heckner's lewisia) may occur within the project area. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	
<p><i>This project is not located within a Coastal Zone.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Personnel will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	
<p><i>SPR BIO-1 determined that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species may exist within the project area. See 'Species Status Summary Table' below for a complete list. These species will be avoided by implementing SPR BIO-4, MM BIO-2a, and MM BIO-2b.</i></p>			

<p>SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.</i></p>			
<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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CDFW recommends for potential nesting birds if operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An RPF or supervised designee perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.</i> • <i>If an active nest is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.</i> • <i>If a listed species is identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area CDFW will be contacted to develop avoidance measures specific to identified listed species.</i> 			
<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>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Based on SPR BIO-1, one (1) special status plant species (Heckner's lewisia) may occur within the project area. This species, Heckner's lewisia was not observed during field review. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>CAL FIRE will avoid significant impacts to special status-plants, compensatory mitigation will not be required.</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><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>A Species Status Summary Table based on SPR BIO-1 is located at the end of this section. This table lists twenty-one (21) animals.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CDFW recommends for potential nesting birds if operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An RPF or supervised designee perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.</i> • <i>If an active nest is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.</i> • <i>If a listed species is identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area CDFW will be contacted to develop avoidance measures specific to identified listed species.</i> 			

<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.</p> <p>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>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>Mitigation Measures BIO-2a and BIO-2b will be implemented, therefore no additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle was not identified in the CDFW CNDDDB biological search, however, was identified in the EIR Ecoregion for the project location. It's associated host plant, elderberry, was not identified in either the CDFW CNDDDB or EIR Ecoregion biological searches. Habitat for this species is not found within the project area.</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>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>No butterfly species were identified in the 9-Quad search. One (1) butterfly, the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly, was identified within the EIR Ecoregion the project area is within. Habitat (coastal grasslands) for this species does not exist within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>Habitat for these species is not found within the project 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>	No	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	

<p><i>No Special-Status bumble bees were identified in the local CDFW CNDDDB database search for the specific project location. Review of the EIR Ecoregion for the project area identifies four bumble bee species Crotch bumble bee, Western bumble bee, Franklin’s bumble bee, and Suckley cuckoo bumble bee listed as state of California candidate species. This project is not within the range of the Crotch bumble bee or Franklin’s bumble. Fire exclusion has modified the vegetative structure of the area, creating dense pockets of conifer, oak woodland, and chaparral. This has likely reduced the number of flowering plants in the area. Reintroduction of fire in the area will likely improve habitat in the future.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.</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: 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands will not occur because of this project. It is anticipated that oak woodland habitat will benefit from fuels reduction and reintroduction of fire associated with this project.</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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>There will be no significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands associated with this 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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	
<p><i>There will be no loss of riparian habitat associated with this project. Riparian habitat will be protected by implementation of SPR BIO-4.</i></p>			

MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	
<i>There are no protected wetlands within the project area or adjacent or downstream of the project boundaries.</i>			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	
<i>There is no nursery habitat within the project area.</i>			

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDB and Klamath Mountain ecoregion query

WILDLIFE COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS			HABITAT
	FED	STATE		
Fisher – West Coast DPS <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	N	TH	SSC	This species utilizes coniferous forests and deciduous riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. Habitat elements for this species are being retained. No anticipated impact.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	N	CTH	SSC	Found in partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Cobble sized substrate for egg laying is important. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	N	N	SSC	Prefer habitats with large areas for cover (logs, algae, vegetation) and basking sites (boulders or other substrates). They have been observed to avoid areas of open water lacking these habitat features. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	N	N	WL	Ospreys prefer lakes, ponds, rivers, and marshes bordered by trees. They require open water containing adequate fishing opportunities. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There is a known occurrence north of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Northern spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	TH	TH	SSC	Preferred habitat characterized by dense canopy closure of mature and old growth trees, standing snags, and live trees with broken tops. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There are no known occurrences within the project area. Habitat elements for this species are being retained. No anticipated impact.

California Wolverine <i>Gulo</i>	PTH	TH	FP	This species is found in a wide variety of habitats. These habitats include open grassland, tundra, alpine forests, and boreal shrub transition zones at or above timberline. Generally, they live in areas with low human development and need large, undisturbed ranges to survive. Needs a good water source, uses caves, logs, and burrows for cover and denning needs. Hunts in open areas and can travel long distances. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidon traillii</i>	PTH	E	SSC	Breeds in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs are established, near or adjacent to surface water or underlain by saturated soil. Suitable habitat includes dense willow thickets. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	N	N	WL	The golden eagle inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. Primarily in hilly and mountainous regions, but also on the plains, in the tundra, and rugged deserts. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There is a known occurrence south of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	N	N	SSC	Uses a variety of habitats, almost always near caves or other roosting areas. They can be found in pine forests and arid desert scrub habitats. When roosting, they do not tuck themselves into cracks and crevices like many bat species, but prefer large open areas. Distribution strongly correlated with availability of cave roosts, buildings, rock crevices and hollow trees. Species is a moth specialist, foraging along edge habitats along streams and adjacent to and within wooded habitats. Unlikely to be present within project areas. No anticipated impact.
Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	TH	N	N	This species requires cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning, and suitably large pools in which to spend the summer. Big Creek flows through the project area and into Hayfork Creek, just south of the project area. Hayfork Creek is a tributary to the South Fork Trinity River, and the longest tributary to the Trinity River. The project lies approximately 25 river miles upstream from the confluence with the South Fork Trinity River. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Trinity bristle snail <i>Monadenia setosa</i>	N	TH	N	Medium sized land snail endemic to California. Found in specific areas in northwestern Trinity County in cool wet riparian zones and prefers areas with a deciduous understory. Not likely to occur within the project area. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Bald Eagle <i>(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</i> <i>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</i>	DL	E	FP	Preferred habitat includes ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nest within one mile of large bodies of water. Nesting usually occurs in large dominant trees with large branches and broken tops. There is a known occurrence west of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.

<i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i>				
<p>Vaux's swift (<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>)</p> <p>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</p> <p><i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i></p>	N	N	SSC	Roost and nest communally in large hollow trees in mature conifer forests. Forages over rivers, lakes, forests, fields, and gaps in forests (such as burned areas). Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
<p>Olive-sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperii</i>)</p> <p>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</p> <p><i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i></p>	N	N	SSC	Prefer spruce, fir, balsam, pine or mixed woodlands near edges and clearings, wooded streams, swamps, edges of lakes, river, or bogs. May also be found in other forest openings, such as clear cuts, or open forests with a low percentage of canopy cover. Olive-sided Flycatchers are highly adapted to the dynamics of a landscape frequently altered by fire. They're more often associated with post-fire habitat than any other major habitat type. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
<p>Purple martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)</p> <p>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</p> <p><i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i></p>	N	N	SSC	Prefer grassy open stream sides, river bottoms, marshes, meadows, and large forest openings close to lakes and ponds. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
<p>Yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)</p> <p>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</p> <p><i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i></p>	N	N	SSC	Prefer moist habitats because they offer a large variety of insects. These habitats include the edges of marshes and swamps, willow-lined streams, and leafy bogs. Yellow warblers also inhabit dry areas such as thickets, orchards, farmlands, forest edges, and suburban yards and gardens. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
<p>Ringtail (<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>)</p> <p>NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDDB search.</p> <p><i>Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion</i></p>	N	N	FP	Prefer habitat in grasslands, shrub, and desert environments with rocky outcrops. Known to utilize dry open oak or ponderosa forest, and open farmland. They can be found roosting in caves, rock crevices mines, hollow trees, and buildings. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
<p>Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)</p>	N	N	SSC	Prefer habitats with rocky outcroppings, canyons, or slopes. Can be found in semi-arid deserts, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon pine woodlands, juniper woodlands, and

