

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

VEGETATION TREATMENT PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** McCloud SR-89
2. **CalVTP I.D. Number** 2023-32
3. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District
215 Executive Ct. A
Yreka, CA 96097
4. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** Dan Blessing
(530) 572-3120
dblessing@svrccd.org
5. **Project Location:** Along State Route 89 and around the City of McCloud in Siskiyou County, CA.

Legal description: Project occurs within portions of:
T39N R03W, Section 1, T40N R03W, Sections 34, 35, & 36 T40 N R02 W, Sections 31 and 34 T39 N R 02 W, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and HB&M, USGS 7.5 Min Quadrangles: McCloud, Elk Spring, Gerard Ridge, and Lake McCloud

Reference point: Lat 41.2511712 N, Long - 122.1363633 W
6. **Total Area to be Treated(acres)** 420 Acres
7. **Description of Project:**

The Siskiyou County Resource Conservation District (SVRCD) in cooperation with Hearst Forest LLC (Landowner) proposes roadside vegetation treatment activities for approximately 420 acres along State Route 89 (SR-89) and private roads surrounding the city of McCloud in south Siskiyou County, California (project). The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) 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 SVRCD will serve as a responsible agency proposing later treatments pursuant to the PEIR. The SVRCD will also serve as the lead agency implementing the project and is considered the Project Proponent in this document.

The objective of the project is to create, and/or maintain, a forested shaded fuel break to aid in wildfire prevention and suppression. The project is designed to reduce or eliminate light and medium fuels by removing excess and encroaching understory vegetation. Both mechanical and manual treatments are proposed. Treatment activities include, mastication,

chipping, herbicide application, and tree pruning. Additional treatment methods may include, prescribed broadcast burning and pile burning. The project proposes an initial treatment upon PSA approval and additional maintenance treatments every five years.

Treatment activities will use mechanical and manual methods to mulch, lop, prune, chip and spread, or remove, small diameter conifers, shrubs, and to some extent non-embedded down woody debris and various built-up vegetative material. Prescription fire will be accomplished by broadcast burning shrubs and grasses. Pile burning will be used to reduce excess vegetative material following treatments, such as tree limbs, leaves, shrubs, and various woody debris. Non-merchantable small and young conifer species, generally up to 10 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) will be targeted for removal. Unhealthy, or undesired, trees up to 16 in dbh may be removed as a project activity. Retained trees may be pruned up to approximately 12 feet from the ground to aid in removal of ladder fuels. Hazard trees of any size may be removed to ensure the safety of personnel.

Herbicides (if used) will 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.

In general, the area is characterized as a forested ecosystem with mixed conifer species dominating the overstory. The project occurs entirely within the Southern Cascades Ecoregion (M261D) but is located near the boundary of the Klamath Mountains Ecoregion (M261A). The project is within the Upper Sacramento Hydrologic Region, where Mount Shasta provides runoff from snowmelt and spring fed streams flow into low gradient alluvial fans and basins. There are two Class II watercourses, and one Class I watercourse in the project boundary. Soils are well drained with a moderate growth potential for fir and pine, consisting of Kinding-Neuns complex, Neer-Ponto complex, Shasta loamy sand, and Ponto sandy loam. Slopes are gentle ranging from 1 to 34 degrees. Elevation ranges from 3290 to 4140 feet in elevation above mean sea level.

Conifer saplings and small trees proposed for removal include Incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuate*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), and white fir (*Abies amabilis*). Shrub vegetation proposed for removal includes Greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), white leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), and other common shrub species. There is also an invasive plant component consisting of common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*), and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparis*) that may be targeted for removal, if feasible.

The Pacific Forest Trust, Inc. (PFT) purchased a Grant Deed of Conservation Easement, the McCloud Dogwood Butte Working Forest Conservation Easement (Easement) from the previous landowner. The Easement occurs throughout most of the east and west ends of the project. In general, the Easement contains additional restrictions than the PEIR that could be considered more protective, including an increased distance from the watercourse as a

riparian protection buffer. This has been incorporated into this PSA to provide 150 feet for Class I watercourses, and 50 feet for Class III watercourses (there are no Class II watercourses within the project boundary).

SITE EVALUATIONS AND SURVEYS

Site evaluations and surveys occurred on May 11, May 25, May 31, and June 15 of 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. The intent was to evaluate habitat, stand conditions, and available resources. The surveys were designed to detect sensitive resources/special status species, common nesting birds, large stick nests (raptors), dens for fishers/canines, as well as aquatic and botanical species.

No special status species were observed, and only common species were found. If operations are proposed during March 1 - August 31, a reconnaissance level survey will be conducted no greater than 14 days prior to operations to ensure conditions have not changed and no new special status species are within the project boundary. Special status species include fish, wildlife, and botanical species protected by provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), candidate species for listing under CESA, species of concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), fully protected species, and botanical species ranked 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). If special status species are confirmed within the project area, appropriate measures provided by the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented.

TREATMENT TYPES

This project adopts the CalVTP PEIR Ecological Restoration and Fuel break treatment types. The Ecological Restoration approach focuses on restoring ecosystem processes, conditions, and resiliency by using prescribed fire to reflect a more historic vegetative stand condition. Fuel break treatment types will reduce fuels within the forested ecosystem to develop and maintain shaded fuel breaks. Approximately 50 acres of the project occurs within the WUI.

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES

Treatment activities may include prescribed fire (broadcast burning and pile burning), mastication, chipping, herbicide application, tree pruning, and potentially biomass removal. Both mechanical and manual treatments are proposed. Manual treatments would include the use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, lop and scatter, and/or prune herbaceous or woody species. Manual treatments would include the use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, lop and scatter, and/or prune herbaceous or woody species. Biomass removal may occur as needed to remove any undesirable and excess buildup of down woody debris for disposal or remove to an area for burning.

When evaluating impacts from treatment activities, the project assumes all treatments within a specific area may occur once every five years. Treatments will generally occur from edge of road and out 300 feet from edge of road, except for areas within property not owned by Hearst Forest LLC, or within the first 100 feet of SR-89 under the California Department of Transportation (CAL TRANS) right of way authority.

8. Treatment Types

- Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction
- Fuel Break
- Ecological Restoration

9. Treatment Activities

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, | 420 | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Prescribed (Pile) Burning, | 420 | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Mechanical Treatment, | 420 | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Manual Treatment, | 420 | acres |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Prescribed Herbivory, | | acres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Herbicide Application, | 420 | acres |

10. Fuel Type

- Grass Fuel Type
- Shrub Fuel Type
- Tree Fuel Type

11. Geographic Scope

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

There are 383 acres of the 420 acres (91 %) of the project area occurring within the treatable landscape as described in the PEIR. There are a few small areas not mapped as treatable acres as identified in the CalVTP PEIR that occur on each end of the project and are associated with road (SR-89), and its infrastructure. After conducting thorough ground review, the acres identified as outside of the treatable landscape exhibit the same vegetation and landform characteristics as the remainder of the project area. Therefore, to fulfill the intent of the CalVTP and to provide the most feasible and logical project boundaries, all 420 acres are included.

12. Regional Setting and Surrounding Land Uses

Much of the area surrounding McCloud and the project, is privately owned, and zoned, for timber production where multiple Timber Harvesting Plans (THP) have been completed, are currently active, or planned. Some preliminary vegetation removal has been completed within the project boundary, but additional vegetation management remains. This project will assist in the primary removal of small diameter non-merchantable trees, but timber harvesting will require a separate CEQA compliant document (THP, NTMP, exemption, etc) if the landowner chooses to sell the wood products. This would be considered a different project as the size of trees required to produce merchantable timber are usually larger and can result in different environmental impacts.

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

Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District Burn Permit (during the non-fire season)

Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, Smoke Management Plan approval
CAL FIRE Burn Permit (during the fire season)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (for activities adjacent to streams or lakes)

Siskiyou County Agricultural Commissioner required licenses and permits for herbicide application

14. Native American Consultation

A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on February 22, 2023, and the search was conducted on March 14, 2023. Notification letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on September 27, 2023. A written reply from Sarah Schaefer, Environmental Director of the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation, was received on October 17, 2023. Ms. Schaefer indicated they are unaware of any specific cultural resources in the vicinity of the project. No other responses have been received as of May 28, 2024.

Archaeological surveys were conducted in 2023, and a Confidential Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) is anticipated to be complete sometime in October 2024, by Patrick Brunmeier, Archaeologist for Quercus Consultants, Inc. Treatment operations associated with this project will not begin until the final ASR has been received and its requirements are incorporated into the project. This will be accomplished through application of highly visible flagging to provide exclusion, or operational limitation, areas for Archaeological resources identified by the ASR.

15. 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. Where the project proponent determines the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent will determine whether a new PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted.


16. 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

On the basis of this PSA and the substantial evidence supporting it:

- I find that all the effects of the proposed project (a) have been covered in the CalVTP PEIR, and (b) all applicable Standard Project Requirements and mitigation measures 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 proposed project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape do not result in substantial changes in the project, no substantial changes in circumstances have occurred, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified. The inclusion of project areas outside the CalVTP treatable landscape will not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts. None of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. **NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION** is required.
- I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not covered 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 covered in the CalVTP PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the CalVTP PEIR's measures, 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 significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the CalVTP PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the CalVTP PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to less than significant, an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** will be prepared

Signature:  Date: October 28, 2024

Printed Name: Rod Dowse Title: District Manager

Agency: Shasta Valley Resource Conservation District

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 SVRCD. 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 SVRCD. 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 & 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 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> | Impact AES-1, 3.2 | LTS | <p><u>SPR AES- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 3</u> <u>SPR REC-1</u></p> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><i>Approximately 4.5 miles of the proposed project occurs along State Route 89 (SR-89), part of the California Freeway and Expressway System. Although some of SR-89 is designated a scenic highway by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), the project area is not within the scenic designation. The other sections of the project are along private roads with limited, to no access by the public. Smoke from prescribed burns would not result in substantial short-term aesthetic impacts, because burning would be temporary, and the requirement to prepare and adhere to a smoke management plan (SMP) (SPR AQ-2) and a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3) which prescribe the conditions under which prescribed burning can occur to reduce the generation and visibility of smoke. 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> | | | | | | |
| <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> | Impact AES-2, 3.2 | LTS | <p><u>SPR AES- 1</u> <u>SPR AES- 3</u> <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR REC- 1</u></p> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><i>There are no scenic vistas or public viewing areas within the project boundary. SR 89 is a well-traveled highway providing access to popular travel destinations such as Mount Shasta, McCloud River, McCloud falls, and National Forests; however, treatments will only result in short term minor degradation in visual character. Additionally, vegetation treatments are a normal occurrence for the area, occurring along the Road Right of Way which will connect to the project from both directions. The Road Right of Way has been treated, and maintained, by CalTrans for many years. 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> | | | | | | |

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|--|-------------------|----|------------------|----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 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 | Impact AES-3, 3.2 | SU | <u>MM AES- 3</u> | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>This impact does not apply to project because non-shaded fuel breaks are not proposed.</i> | | | | | | |
| Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
|--|------------|---|------------------------------|
| SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |
| SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>Areas where this measure can be applied will be documented during pre-field work and surveys. The treatments will only be temporally visible to the public along SR89 and burning will be limited to areas at least 100 feet from SR89. 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> | | | |
| SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |
| MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks | No | <u>SVRCD</u> N/A | N/A |

This measure does not apply to project because non-shaded fuel breaks are not proposed.

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: 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 | Impact AG-1, pp. 3.3-7- 3.3-8 | LTS | N/A | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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.</i> | | | | | | |
| 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? | | | | No | <u>SVRCD</u> N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

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 |
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|---|-------------------------|------------|---|------------|-------------|--|
| <p>Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS</p> | <p>Impact AQ-1, 3.4</p> | <p>PSU</p> | <p>SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6 MM AQ- 1</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTSM</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>The use vehicles and equipment during vegetation treatments will result in some emissions. 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. The proposed project is designed to prevent or reduce the spread of wildfires which will contribute to Siskiyou Counties’ “attainment” status. Currently, in Siskiyou County, there are no thresholds for air quality standards (CAAQS) or national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The potential for emissions of criteria pollutants to exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds was examined in the PEIR. Emissions of criteria air pollutants as a result of 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.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk</p> | <p>Impact AQ-2, 3.4</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p>SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5 MM AQ-1</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during vegetation treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter generated by treatment activities would not take place near sensitive receptors. Diesel particulate matter dissipates rapidly from the source, and exposure concentrations would decline with distance from these activities SPR HAZ-1 requires that all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment be properly maintained. SPR NOI-4 requires vegetation treatment activities and staging areas be located as far as possible from human receptors SPR NOI-5 restricts equipment idling time. 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.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk</p> | <p>Impact AQ-3, 3.4</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p>SPR AD- 4</p> | <p>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>This impact does not apply to the proposed project because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment areas (NRCS 2023)</i></p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk</p> | <p>Impact AQ-4, 3.4</p> | <p>PSU</p> | <p>SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTSM</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>Smoke, vapor, and particulate pollutants from fire could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The potential to expose people to smoke and particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments will be short and intermittent. An Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be developed prior to prescribed fire operations. The IAP contains measures that prevent impacts to sensitive receptor. This impact was examined in the</i></p> | | | | | | |

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|--|------------------|-----|---|-----|------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>PEIR, and the project is consistent with the PEIR because of the limited nature of burning activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i> | | | | | | |
| Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust | Impact AQ-5, 3.4 | LTS | <u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4, 5</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments may expose some people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Diesel exhaust emissions would be temporary and would not be generated at any one location for an extended period. Emissions will dissipate rapidly from the source. 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 objectional odors will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i> | | | | | | |
| Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning | Impact AQ-6, 3.4 | PSU | <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u> | Yes | LTSM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Prescribed fire could expose people to objectional odors. The potential to expose people to smoke and particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments will be short will occur once every 5 years. Prescribed fire will be conducted in accordance with the Smoke Management Plan and will occur in less populated areas. This impact was examined in the PEIR, and the project is consistent with the PEIR because of the limited nature of burning activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i> | | | | | | |
| 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"/> |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | | | |

| | 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The project will comply with applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located.</i> | | | |
| SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior | <u>SVRCD</u> |

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| <i>A smoke management plan will be developed prior to operations.</i> | | | |
| SPR AQ-3 Create Burn Plan: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>Shasta Valley RCD proposes to prepare burn plans prior to prescribed burning activities using burn plan templates developed by the California State-Certified Burn Boss curriculum development committee, or equivalent (California PBA 2022).</i> | | | |
| SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>During treatment, the project will implement measures to reduce dust such as limit speed, water roads as needed, or other measures as needed.</i> | | | |
| SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | No | N/A | <u>N/A</u> |
| <i>This measure does not apply to the proposed project because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment areas (NRCS 2023).</i> | | | |
| SPR AQ-6: Prescribed Burn Safety Procedures: Prescribed burns will follow all safety procedures required of CAL FIRE crew, including the implementation of an approved Incident Action Plan (IAP). | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>Shasta Valley RCD proposes to prepare Incident Action Plans that include elements appropriate for the size and scope of the burn.</i> | | | |
| MM AQ-1: Implement On-Road Vehicle and Off-Road Equipment Exhaust Emission Reduction Techniques Where feasible, project proponents will implement emission reduction techniques to reduce exhaust emissions from off-road equipment. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE 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> | | | |

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

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR | Identify impact Significance in the PEIR | SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact |
| Impact CUL-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Built Historical Resources | Impact CUL-1, 3.5 | LTS | <u>SPR CUL-1, 7, 8</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><i>Treatment operations associated with this project will not begin until the final ASR has been received and its requirements are incorporated into the project. This will be accomplished through application of highly visible flagging to provide exclusion, or operational limitation, areas for Archaeological resources identified by the ASR. The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Areas designated with Built Historical Resources will be flagged and heavy equipment will be excluded. No piles will be placed upon known historical resources. Impacts to historical resources resulting from project treatments are not expected and are consistent with the PEIR.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| 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 | <u>SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8</u> <u>MM CUL-2</u> | 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> | | | | | | |
| Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource | Impact CUL-3, 3.5 | LTS | <u>SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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. A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on February 22, 2023, and was conducted on March 14, 2023. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on September 27, 2023. A written reply by the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation was received on October 17, 2023 stating they are unaware of any specific cultural sites in the vicinity of the project.</i></p> | | | | | | |

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| Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains | Impact CUL-4, 3.5 | LTS | N/A | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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, SVRCD will notify the Siskiyou County Coroner’s Office immediately. There are no SPRs or MMs for this impact.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| <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"/> |
| <p><i>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.</i></p> | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/Monitoring Entity |
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| <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 | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p> |
| <p><i>A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on February 22, 2023, and was conducted on March 14, 2023. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on September 27, 2023. A written reply by the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation was received on October 17, 2023 stating they are unaware of any specific cultural sites in the vicinity of the project. All findings have been incorporated into the project.</i></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 | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p> |
| <p><i>Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on September 27, 2023, A written reply by the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation was</i></p> | | | |

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| <i>received on October 17, 2023 stating they are unaware of any specific cultural sites in the vicinity of the project. All findings have been incorporated into the project. No other responses were received as of May 28, 2024.</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> |
| <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.</i> | | | |
| 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> |
| <i>Archaeological surveys were conducted in 2023, and a Confidential ASR is anticipated to be complete sometime in October 2024, by Patrick Brummeier, Archaeologist for Quercus Consultants, Inc. Treatment operations associated with this project will not begin until the final ASR has been received and its requirements are incorporated into the project. This will be accomplished through application of highly visible flagging to provide exclusion, or operational limitation, areas for Archaeological resources identified by the ASR.</i> | | | |
| 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> |
| <i>The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Areas designated with Archaeological Resources will be flagged for heavy equipment exclusion. Burn piles will not be placed upon known Archaeological resources.</i> | | | |
| 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> |
| <i>The project will implement this measure.</i> | | | |
| 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> |

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| <i>Historical resources will be 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. Areas designated with Built Historical Resources will be flagged for heavy equipment exclusion. Burn piles will not be placed upon known historical resources.</i> | | | |
| SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | <u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During | <u>CAL FIRE</u> |
| <i>Meetings will be conducted with all personnel prior to, and during, treatment activities in proximity to archeological resources. The areas will be flagged for avoidance.</i> | | | |
| MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find. | Yes | <u>CAL FIRE</u> During | <u>CAL FIRE</u> |
| <i>CAL FIRE staff RPF or biologist, with training in archaeological survey techniques, 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 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.</i> | | | |

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-</u> | Yes | LTSM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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|--|------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | <p>3, 4, <u>SPR GEO-</u> 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 <u>SPR HYD- 5</u> <u>MM BIO-</u> 1a, 1b</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Prescription fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status plant species. 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 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from WQCB and CDFW were received on September 15, 2023, and September 18, 2023, respectively. Neither agency had immediate questions or comments but acknowledged receipt of the letters, and provided availability for questions as the project develops.</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 (CNDDDB) query. The CNDDDB query was carried out for multiple resources including Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDDB. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed prior to surveys on December 9, 2022, and April 6, 2023, which included McCloud (center)Lake McCloud, Hotlum, Ash Creek Butte, City of Mount Shasta, Mt. Shasta, Girard Ridge, Kinyon, and Elk Spring USGS 24K Quads. An additional query was conducted on February 13, 2024, to check if any changes in observations have occurred. Species composition had not changed; however, the name of three species (one wildlife, two plant) were changed and have been incorporated into the PSA. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, and/or the project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Botanical surveys were developed by consulting protocols provided by “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities” (CDFW 2018), and all botanical bloom periods were surveyed.</i></p> <p><i>Site evaluations and surveys occurred on May 11, May 25, May 31, and June 15, 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. The entire project footprint was evaluated, and all habitat types were surveyed. Surveys were designed to detect botanical resources by development of a list and becoming familiar with special status plant species identification. Only common botanical resources were identified, and currently, there are no large contiguous botanically rich areas. A botanical inventory was developed and there were no special status botanical species identified within the project area. Special status botanical resources are not anticipated to occur within the project boundary; however, if special status plant species (Listed ESA or CESA, or CNPS ranked 1 or 2) are confirmed within the project boundary, an initial 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied. This buffer may be decreased or increased based on site-specific conditions pursuant to MM BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b. 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. Impacts on special status plant species or habitat of, 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-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p> | <p>Impact BIO-2, 3.6</p> | <p>PS / SU</p> | <p><u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, 5 <u>SPR HAZ-</u></p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTSM</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>5, 6 MM BIO- 2a, 2b, 2e, 2g, 3a</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Prescription fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status wildlife species. 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 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from WQCB and CDFW were received on September 15, 2023, and September 18, 2023, respectively. Neither agency had immediate questions or comments but acknowledged receipt of the letters, and provided availability for questions as the project develops.</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 (CNDDDB) query. The CNDDDB query was carried out for multiple resources including Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDDB. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed prior to surveys on December 9, 2022, and April 6, 2023, which included McCloud (center)Lake McCloud, Hotlum, Ash Creek Butte, City of Mount Shasta, Mt. Shasta, Girard Ridge, Kinyon, and Elk Spring USGS 24K Quads. An additional query was conducted on February 13, 2024, to check if any changes in observations have occurred. Species composition had not changed; however, the name of three species (one wildlife, two plant) were changed and have been incorporated into the PSA. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area. Special Status Wildlife species that have potential occur within the project boundary include Fisher, wolf, bald eagle, and willow flycatcher.</i></p> <p><i>Site evaluations and surveys occurred on May 11, May 25, May 31, and June 15, 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. The entire project footprint was evaluated, and all habitat types were surveyed. Surveys were designed to detect special status wildlife species, common nesting birds, denning fisher and/or canines, large stick nests (raptors), as well aquatic and botanical resources. No special status wildlife species were observed, and common species were identified. Special habitat was identified as Montane Chaparral (MCP), occurring within the project boundary as four small patches. The California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) provided a value of 20 acres of MCP within the project boundary; however, on site evaluations concluded these stands have been reduced by encroaching confer saplings to approximately 10-15 acres. MCP stands will be delineated and flagged for herbicides targeting woody shrubs and fire exclusion. Infrequent treatments (once every five years) will also ensure type conversion of chaparral will not occur. Infrequent treatments will allow vegetation to grow and re-establish, ensuring type conversion of MCP will not occur.</i></p> <p><i>If operations are to occur during March 1 – August 31, pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within the unit any year of operations no more than 14-days prior to treatments. If efforts confirm the presence of special status wildlife species, the project will implement appropriate measures for species protected under CESA or ESA (MM BIO-2a). Measure BIO-2b will be implemented for special status species such as species of special concern. Impacts on special status wildlife species directly or by habitat modification, from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR. 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.</i></p> | | | | | | |

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| <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>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><i>Prescription fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to sensitive habitats. Riparian habitat and Montane Chaparral (MCP) have been identified as sensitive habitats found within the project boundary. Riparian habitat is typically protected by SPR HYD-4 through appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) standards; however, the widths are increased for this project to adhere to Conservation Easements requirements. There is one Class I watercourse (Squaw Valley Creek), and two Class III watercourses that occur flowing through the project boundary. Squaw Valley Creek (Class I) will receive a 150-foot WLPZ, and the Class III's will receive a 50-foot WLPZ. SPR HYD-4 will be implemented within these WLPZ's. These measures are expected to reduce degradation and maintain functional riparian habitat.</i></p> <p><i>MCP occurs as four stands of approximately 10-15 acres. Herbicides targeting woody shrub species, as well as fire will be excluded from these areas. Additionally, treatment activities within MCP communities will occur only once every five years. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-establish following treatment. MCP stands will be delineated and flagged to meet this objective. MCP is not rare across the local landscape and abundant chaparral will be available following treatment leaving the local ecosystem intact and functional. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the duration and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p> | | | | | | |
| <p>Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands</p> | <p>Impact BIO-4, 3.6</p> | <p>PS</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>According to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835], there are a series of wetlands within the assessment area. They occur south and outside of the project boundary. This impact does not apply to the project because there are no State or Federally protected wetlands within the project boundary.</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><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>There are patches of Essential Connectivity Areas as well as Essential Habitat Connectivity blocks surrounding the project boundary. 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 to approximately 700 feet in total distance from edge to edge, or road to edge. Riparian vegetation will also be left intact providing cover for wildlife until terminating at various road confluences. 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</i></p> | | | | | | |

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| <p><i>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 plants and grasses to be the first to colonize the area. Additionally, wildlife crossing SR-89 will remain common in the area and vehicle strikes are inevitable. We propose opening the area along SR-89 will provide enhanced visual detection of wildlife by traveling motorists. This may result in less vehicle strikes, thereby providing another benefit to deer, elk, and other species. For these reasons, 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><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>Prescription fire, 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 if operations are to occur within March 1 - August 31 (SPR BIO-12). If common species are confirmed nesting within the project boundary, appropriate measures provided by the CalVTP PEIR will be utilized (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> | <p>Impact BIO-7, 3.6</p> | <p>Np Impact</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <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> | <p>Impact BIO-8, 3.6</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>The Pacific Forest Trust (PFT) has partnered with local timberland owners to produce multiple Working Forest Conservation Easements, including the McCloud Dogwood Butte Working Forest Conservation Easement (Easement). The Easement uses different terminology than the PEIR and generally contains measures that are more restrictive than the PEIR. The Easement refers to riparian protection zones as Riparian Management Zones (RMZ), while the PEIR identifies riparian protection zones as Watercourse or Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ). The Easement requires a 150-foot protective buffer for Class I watercourses, while the PEIR requires 100-foot protective buffer. To avoid conflict, this PSA adopts the Easements requirements and have been incorporated into the PSA. CAL FIRE and the SVRCD are unaware of any other conservation plans within the project boundary. A query of CDFW's Conservation Plan Boundaries [ds760] was conducted for this determination (April 25, 2024). If at any time conditions change and management zones, or conservation plans, are developed in the area, CAL FIRE and/or SVRCD will ensure the project does not result in conflicts of resource management.</i></p> | | | | | | |

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| <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 | ☒ |
| <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 |
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| <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> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u></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 (CNDDDB) query. The CNDDDB query was carried out for multiple resources including Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDDB. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed prior to surveys on December 9, 2022, and April 6, 2023, which included McCloud (center)Lake McCloud, Hotlum, Ash Creek Butte, City of Mount Shasta, Mt. Shasta, Girard Ridge, Kinyon, and Elk Spring USGS 24K Quads. An additional query was conducted on February 13, 2024, to check if any changes in observations have occurred. Species composition had not changed; however, the name of three species (one wildlife, two plant) were changed and have been incorporated into the PSA. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, and/or the project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Botanical surveys were developed by consulting protocols provided by “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities” (CDFW 2018), and all botanical bloom periods were surveyed.</i></p> <p><i>Site evaluations and surveys occurred on May 11, May 25, May 31, and June 15, 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. The entire project area was evaluated, and all habitat types were surveyed. Surveys are designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning canines, large stick nests (raptors), as well as aquatic and botanical resources. Only common species were identified, and currently, there are no large contiguous botanically rich areas. 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</i></p> | | | |

boundary. If operations are to occur during March 1 – August 31, pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within the unit any year of operations no more than 14-days prior to treatments.

MM BIO-2a and BIO 2b will provide 100-375 feet for wildlife, and HYD-4 (and Easement measures) will employ WLPZ's per watercourse classification (150 feet for Class-I and 50-feet Class III). Conservation Easement requires mechanical treatments to be excluded from this buffer and only manual treatments will occur. A biological monitor may 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.

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| <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> |
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A CAL FIRE Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or biologist will brief the crew on identification of large raptor nests, fishers and dens associated with fishers, gray wolf and Sierra Nevada red fox. The amount of personnel will be limited within riparian habitat and only some crew members will receive a brief on willow flycatcher nests, cascades frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog.

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| <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>No</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
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Does not apply. Adverse effects will be avoided.

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| <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> |
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Squaw Valley Creek at the confluence of Thimbleberry Road, Panther Creek, and an unnamed Class III contains riparian habitat. Mechanical treatments and vehicles are excluded from the area. Manual treatments will only remove non-embedded woody debris, various built-up vegetation, limbs of trees, and small diameter trees. Canopy will be retained at 75% of baseline or higher.

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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>Yes</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p> |
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Prescription fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to sensitive habitats. MCP has been identified as sensitive habitats found within the project boundary. MCP occurs as four stands of approximately 10-15 acres. Herbicides targeting woody shrub species, as well as fire will be excluded from these areas. Additionally, treatment activities within MCP communities will occur only once every five years. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-

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| <p><i>establish following treatment. MCP stands will be delineated and flagged to meet this objective. MCP is not rare across the local landscape and abundant chapparal will be available following treatment leaving the local ecosystem intact and functional. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the duration and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments 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> | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| <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> | Yes | CAL FIRE Prior | CAL FIRE |
| <p><i>Site evaluations and surveys occurred on May 11, May 25, May 31, and June 15, 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. There were no special status species found within the project boundary, and only common species were identified. 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 14 days prior to operations. 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 plant species and retain habitat function. Botanical surveys were conducted according to protocols provided by “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities” (CDFW 2018), and all botanical bloom periods were surveyed. Special status plant species were not found within the project area; however, if additional surveys or site visits confirm presence of these species; impacts will be avoided implemented by applying an initial 50-foot no operational buffer.</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 | CAL FIRE N/A | N/A |
| <p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not occur within the Coastal Zone ESHA.</i></p> | | | |

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| <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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>The Invasive Species Distribution dataset [ds2776] indicated two species of invasive plants have been present in multiple patches throughout the project area: common St. Johnswort (Hypericum perforatum) and Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparis). Both species have been confirmed through surveys and may be targeted for removal if feasible.</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> | <p>No</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>N/A</u></p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>Does not apply. Adverse effects will be avoided.</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> <u>N/A</u></p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</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/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 14 days prior to operations. If operations will occur between March 1-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 may 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>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |

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| <p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 14 days prior to operations. If operations will occur between March 1 - August 31, appropriate measures to protect plants 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>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 14 days prior to operations. If operations will occur between March 1 - 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 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> <u>N/A</u></p> | <p><u>N/A</u></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><u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Impacts, including death or disturbance, to listed and fully protected wildlife species will be avoided by implementing reconnaissance level surveys and no-disturbance buffers. Habitat for listed and fully protected species will remain abundant and intact.</i></p> | | | |

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| <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/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></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 will 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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>Provisions of BIO-2a, BIO-2b, and BIO-2g will be implemented whereas 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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></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> | | | |

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| <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>Yes</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></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>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted by the project proponent within 14 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.</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><u>N/A</u></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</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u></p> |

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| <p>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><i>Significant impacts to sensitive natural communities will not occur. Montane chaparral and riparian habitat have been identified as the sensitive habitat types found within the project boundary. Montane chaparral comprises approximately 10-15 acres of the vegetation within the project boundary occurring in four small patches. Herbicides targeting woody shrubs and fire will be excluded from these areas. 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 habitat types will be protected by appropriate WLPZ protection buffers pursuant to HYD-4 and bolstered by the Conservation Easement. 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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>Significant impacts to sensitive natural communities will not occur. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed.</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><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>Adverse impacts will be less than significant. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</p> | <p>No</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |
| <p><i>This measure does not apply to the project because there are no federally protected wetlands within the project boundary.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>N/A</u></p> |

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.

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 | STATUS | | | HABITAT |
|--|---|-------|------|---------|
| COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME | FED | State | CNPS | |
| Bald eagle <i>(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</i> | DL | E | | |
| | <i>Bald eagles typically require large trees in mature coniferous stands for perching, roosting, and nesting. Nest trees are generally located near a large body of water. They prey upon fish, birds, and small mammals, but will also consume carrion. Their critical breeding period is mid-February to late-July. Sexually mature at four or five years of age, Bald eagles breed early; usually around mid-February. Egg laying occurs in late February and incubation lasts until mid-March to May. Eggs hatch from mid-April to early May and the young fledge in late June or early July. Suitable nesting habitat is not available within the project area; however, large stick nests will be noted when reconnaissance level surveys are performed. Low likelihood for breeding or foraging, re-evaluate for foraging following project activities and timber harvest (10 years or more) following initial operations.</i> | | | |
| Cascades frog <i>(Rana cascadae)</i> | N | CE | | |
| | <i>Cascades frogs inhabit mid to high elevation low gradient streams, wet mountain areas in open coniferous forests, pools in meadows, lakes, bogs, ponds, and marshy areas near streams. Typically found in water without predatory fish. The critical breeding period for Cascades frog is early April to July. There are no known occurrences within the project boundary but there are documentations within the assessment area. The closest known observation is approximately three miles downstream along Squaw Valley Creek collected on September 14, 1898 (CNDDDB Occurrence #300). Although there are no recent documented occurrences, non-breeding dispersal habitat may be present within the project boundary within perineal stream corridors upon conclusion of breeding (late summer). We do not anticipate the presence of Cascades frog with the project boundary, but if they do occur, Watercourse limitations will provide ample protection to the species. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</i> | | | |
| Fisher <i>(Pekania pennanti)</i> | N | SSC | | |
| | <i>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</i> | | | |

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| | <p><i>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.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylii</i>)</p> | N | SSC | | |
| | <p><i>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 Squaw Valley Creek for migration following breeding. Riparian protection measures are sufficient to avoid adverse impacts.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Franklin’s Bumblebee (<i>Bombus franklini</i>)</p> | TH | CTH | | |
| | <p><i>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. Data has demonstrated that it is known only to occur within a 190 by 70 mile area in southern Oregon and northern California, situated between the Coast and Sierra Cascade Mountain ranges. No known sightings have occurred in or near the project area and current floral resources do not provide good habitat. 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.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupins</i>)</p> | N | E | | |
| | <p><i>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</i></p> | | | |

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| | <p><i>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.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>American goshawk (<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i>)</p> <p><i>Formerly known as</i></p> <p>Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentillis</i>)</p> | N | SSC | | <p><i>American goshawks are a Board of Forestry Sensitive Species. They have relatively short, broad wings and a long tail. For an Accipiter, they have a large bill. Across most of the species' range, they are blue grey above and brownish grey with dark banding below. They have a widespread distribution and inhabit many of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. Northern goshawks are mostly resident species, but populations in colder areas migrate south for winter. They are forest raptors that inhabit and require large stands of dense mature, closed canopy forest. They use snags and dead topped trees for observation and prey-plucking perches. Usually nests near permanent water sources. American goshawks prey on birds of various size and small mammals such as squirrels and rabbits. Their critical breeding period is mid-March to mid-July. Adult goshawks return to their breeding grounds usually between March and April. Incubation lasts around 30 days. Nestlings fledge approximately seven weeks after hatching. Pesticide pollution and loss of habitat are their main threats. The nearest documented northern goshawk nest is approximately four miles to the north in a similar forested habitat type. Suitable habitat may exist within the project area, but reconnaissance level surveys are expected to locate raptor nests. Additionally, large trees with canopy structures northern goshawks prefer will be retained. Reconnaissance level surveys are expected to detect the species if within the project boundary. Adverse impacts to the species are not expected.</i></p> |
| <p>Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)</p> | TH | TH | | <p><i>Northern spotted owl is a state and federally listed threatened species. They are medium size with dark brown, with a barred tail, white spots on its head and breast, and dark brown eyes surrounded by prominent facial disks. Males average about 13 percent smaller than females. The northern spotted owl is relatively long-lived, has a long reproductive life span, invests significantly in parental care, and exhibits high adult survivorship relative to other North American owls. Breeding females lay one to four eggs per clutch, with the average being two eggs. Most northern spotted owl pairs do not nest every year, nor are nesting pairs successful every year. Northern spotted owl is mostly nocturnal, although they also forage opportunistically during the day. Generally, flying squirrels are the most prominent prey for northern spotted owls in Douglas-fir and western hemlock forests in Washington and Oregon, while dusky-footed wood rats are a major part of the diet in the Oregon Klamath, California Klamath, and California Coastal Provinces.</i></p> <p><i>The northern spotted owl is one of three recognized subspecies of spotted owls. The taxonomic separation of these three subspecies is supported by genetic (morphological), and biogeographic information. The distribution of the Mexican subspecies (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>) is separate from those of the northern and California (<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>) subspecies. There is a narrow, apparently stable zone where</i></p> |

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| | <p><i>hybridization occurs between the northern and California spotted owl in the Southern Cascades and Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains near the Pit River in California. Federal protocols require assessments for project occurring within 1.3 miles from an activity center, as well as habitat typing and retention. The FPR also have specific rules for protective buffers and retention if the project is within the 1.3 miles of an activity center.</i></p> <p><i>CDFW maintains a spotted owl occurrence database that consists of occurrences for both the northern spotted owl and California spotted owl (Strix occedentallis occedentallis). BIOS provides multiple datasets that assist in determining if activity centers are near the project boundary, or what habitat may be available, such as Spotted owl Observations [ds 704], Spider diagram [ds 705], and the Spotted owl critical habitat [ds156]. The spider diagrams give a best guess estimation on groups of observations thar are associated with the same activity center, and the critical habitat dataset shows areas where habitat required for the northern spotted owl is located. There is one activity center 1.2 miles from the northeastern edge of the project. There is no critical habitat within the project boundary. Based on the lack of habitat and distance from an SIS260, the project is not proposing any measures as northern spotted owl are unlikely to occur within the project boundary. They may travel through the area, and because foraging habitat may improve following treatments and timber harvest, habitat should be re-evaluated 10-years following these activities.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Oregon snowshoe hare (<i>Lepus americanus klamathensis</i>)</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>SSC</p> | | <p><i>The Oregon snowshoe hare is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. In western Oregon, snowshoe hares were present in brush patches of vine maple, willows, rhododendrons, and other shrub species. In California, they are primarily found in montane riparian habitats with thickets of alders and willows, and in stands of young conifers interspersed with chaparral. The early stages of mixed conifer, subalpine conifer, red fir, Jeffery pine, lodgepole pine, and aspen are likely habitats. It is likely that no definite nests are built but grass, fur, or needles may line a shallow form placed under a shrub, log, or in slash.</i></p> <p><i>Nine occurrences were reported. One male specimen was documented within the city of McCloud collected on March 30, 1921 (CNDDDB Occurrence #2)., only one (Occurrence # 9) is recent (2013) located approximately 14 miles northeast of the project. All other occurrences are historical dating from 1911 to 1958. Habitat for the Oregon snowshoe hare may be present within the project boundary or may become available. However, given the undeveloped nature of nests, observation and identification of the species within the project boundary is infeasible and difficult to predict. The Oregon snowshoe hare may occur, but is extremely unlikely to be found, within the project area.</i></p> |
| <p>Pacific tailed frog (aka. Coastal tailed frog)</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>SSC</p> | | <p><i>The Pacific tailed frog is a species of special concern. It has been historically considered uncommon, but recent efforts have shown they are quite common in suitable habitats. Presently this species is known only from Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, and Mendocino Counties. In California,</i></p> |

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| <p><i>(Ascaphus truei)</i></p> | <p><i>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. Elevational range extends from near sea level to 6500 ft.</i></p> <p><i>Pacific tailed frogs occur more frequently in mature or late-successional stands than in younger stands. 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. Tadpoles feed primarily on diatoms, scraped off the surface of submerged rocks in stream bottoms, as well as small quantities green algae and desmids: Adults seek cover under submerged rocks and logs in the stream or occasionally under similar surface objects close to the stream. During winter individuals are less active, especially inland, and appear to retreat beneath large logs and boulders. Tadpoles require cool streams (15° C or less) with smooth-surfaced stones with a minimum diameter of 55 mm (2.25 in). Critical breeding period is late April to October activity period. Eggs are laid several months later in globular masses attached to the underside of submerged rocks. Most California populations occur in areas that receive more than 40 inches of rainfall annually, and distribution may be limited by required presence of permanent streams.</i></p> <p><i>Permanent water is required, and the species is restricted to perennial streams of low temperature in steep-walled valleys with dense vegetation. Adults exhibit very little seasonal movement, while pre-reproductive individuals display limited movement. Because of their limited movement and dependence on perineal water, pacific tailed frogs may find suitable habitat within project boundary, but habitat is extremely limited to a small section along Squaw Valley Creek. Watercourse limitations are adequate to prevent adverse impacts.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>(Aplodontia rufa californica)</i></p> | <p>N</p> | <p>SSC</p> | | <p><i>Sierra Nevada Mountain beaver is a CDFW special species of concern. The species is believed to be the sole living representative of the Aplodontidae family. Found throughout the Cascade, Klamath, and Sierra Nevada Ranges. Distribution often is scattered, populations local and uncommon in the Sierra Nevada and other interior areas. Mountain beavers occur in dense riparian-deciduous and open, brushy stages of most forest types. Typical habitat in the Sierra Nevada is montane riparian; in the Coast Ranges, most populations occur below 2700 feet. Frequent open and intermediate-canopy coverage with a dense understory near water. Deep, friable soils are required for burrowing, along with a cool, moist microclimate. Predators include bobcats, long-tailed weasels, minks, coyotes, and owls. They feed on vegetative parts of plants, mostly thimbleberry, salmonberry, blackberry, dogwood, salal, ferns, lupines, willows, and grasses. Vegetation is stored near a burrow entrance or in underground chambers. Mountain beavers use burrows and dense understory vegetation to provide cover. They reproduce in burrows that are in deep soils and dense thickets, preferably near a stream or spring. Mountain beavers also require large daily intake of water, and most burrows contain water. Mountain beavers breed from December through March (peak in</i></p> |

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| | <p><i>February). They occasionally damage coniferous tree plantations with burrowing and gnawing. Mountain beavers are unlikely to occur within the project boundary. Given their requirement for water, the only likelihood of occurrence would be along Squaw Valley Creek as dispersal. Watercourse limitations are expected to provide measures to avoid adverse impacts. No other measures for the species proposed.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Sierra Nevada Red Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>)</p> | N | TH | | |
| | <p><i>The Sierra Nevada red fox is listed in California as Threatened. They can be found in a variety of habitats, including alpine dwarf-shrub, wet meadow, subalpine conifer, lodgepole pine, red fir, aspen, montane chaparral, montane riparian, mixed conifer and ponderosa pine. Jeffrey pine, eastside pine and montane hardwood-conifer are also used. Most sightings in the Sierra Nevada are above 7,000 feet but ranging from 3,900 feet to 11,900 feet. Sierra Nevada red foxes require meadows, fell fields, grasslands, wetlands, and other open habitats for hunting. Den sites include rock outcrops, hollow logs, stumps, and burrows in deep, loose soil. May move pups to new den several times. They prefer forests interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields. Open areas are used for hunting, forested habitats for cover and reproduction. Edges are utilized extensively.</i></p> <p><i>They move downslope in winter into ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, upslope in summer to lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer, alpine dwarf-shrub and red fir habitats. They hunt small and medium-sized mammals, ground squirrels, gophers, mice, marmots, woodrats, pikas and rabbits. In addition, insects, carrion, fruits and earthworms used occasionally. Carrion is important in winter, as are lagomorphs. Two CNDDDB occurrences are documented within the assessment area in 2006. Both of which are observations of a single individual most likely dispersing and traveling through the area. No known breeding sites are confirmed within the assessment area, and habitat required for hunting not available within the project boundary. The Sierra Nevada red fox is unlikely to occur within the project area; however, if an occupied den is discovered at any time during operations, a 375-foot no disturbance buffer will be applied and CDFW will be contacted to develop site specific measures.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Southern long-toed salamander (<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>)</p> | N | SSC | | |
| | <p><i>The southern long-toed salamander is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. It is an Ambystomatid, or mole, salamander with larval stages living in streams and ponds while adults are largely terrestrial usually living underground. Preferred habitats include ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, mixed conifer, riparian, and wet meadows. Found from near sea level to 9180 feet. Adults are subterranean during most of the year, utilizing 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 underwood, logs, rocks and other objects.</i></p> <p><i>Terrestrial juveniles may spend the entire first summer of life in mammal burrows or under surface objects in the immediate vicinity of the breeding pond. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow water and utilize clumps of</i></p> | | | |

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| | <p><i>vegetation or other bottom debris as cover. There may be dispersal habitat for this species within the project area; however, given their aquatic and secluded nature, the established watercourse protections are expected to provide sufficient protection.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Willow flycatcher <i>(Empidonax trailii)</i></p> | N | E | | |
| | <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>CNDDDB documents multiple occurrences just south of the project area; however, there is currently no typical breeding habitat within the project boundary. There are some willow trees outside of the project boundary at the confluence of Thimbleberry Road and Squaw Valley Creek, as well as patchy willow stands on adjacent property throughout Squaw Valley Creek. Currently, the willow stands do not meet the requirements to define the area as willow flycatcher habitat according to CDFW's willow flycatcher habitat evaluation form. This will need to be re-evaluated as the willow stand may develop into suitable habitat in the future. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be performed during times the species is nesting. Avoidance measures will be applied if found. Adverse impacts to the species are not anticipated.</i></p> | | | |

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 | STATUS | | | HABITAT |
|--|--------|-------|--------------|--|
| COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME | FED | STATE | CNPS LIST | |
| Aleppo avens (<i>Geum aleppicum</i>) | N | N | 2B.2 | <i>Habitat is Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest Meadows and seeps. Elevation range 3669-6738 ft. Blooms June-August. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> |
| Gasquet rose (<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>) | N | N | 1B.3 | <i>Habitat is Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine. Often on roadsides, sometime on ridges, streambanks, and in openings. Elevation range: 1198-7390 ft. Bloom period is April-June. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> |
| Holzinger's bristle moss (<i>Orthotrichum holzingeri</i>) | N | N | 1B.3 | <i>Habitat is Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, pinyon-juniper woodland. Usually on rock in and along streams, rarely on tree limbs. Elevation range: 2346-5906. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> |
| Jepson's dodder (<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>) | N | N | 1B.2 | <i>Habitat: North coast coniferous forest and along streamside's. Elevation range is 397-9006 ft. Blooms July-September. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> |
| Oregon fireweed (<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>) | N | N | | <i>Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In and near springs and bogs; at least sometimes on serpentine. Elevation range 1640-7349 ft. Habitat may be available near streams. Blooms June-September. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> |
| Scalloped moonwort (<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>) | N | N | 2B.2 | <i>Habitat: Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. Habitat may be available near Squaw Valley Creek only. Elevation range: 3,888-10203 ft. Bloom period is June-</i> |

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| | <i>September. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> | | | |
| Shasta chaenactis <i>(Chaenactis suffrutescens)</i> | N | N | 1B.2 | |
| | <i>Habitat: Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Sandy or serpentine soils. Elevation range: 2461-9186 ft. Bloom period is May-September. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> | | | |
| Shasta orthocarpus <i>(Orthocarpus pachystachyus)</i> | N | N | 1B.1 | |
| | <i>Habitat: Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Alluvial plains, hillsides. Elevation range: 2740-5000. Bloom period is May-August. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> | | | |
| Woodnymph <i>(Moneses uniflora)</i> | N | N | 2B.2 | |
| | <i>Habitat: Broad-leafed upland forest, North coast coniferous forest. Elevation range: 328-3609 Bloom period is May-August. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.</i> | | | |

EC-6: GEOLOGY, SOILS, PALEONTOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
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| | 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 GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil | Impact Geo-1, 3.7 | LTS | SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4 | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>A soils report was generated on 03/16/2023 (and again on 2/21/2024) by using the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service online tool. The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impact to slope stability or soil productivity because the project area does not</i> | | | | | | |

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| <p><i>contain any unstable areas or steep slopes, watercourses will be protected by appropriate WLPZ's. Mechanical operations, or fire treatments, will not occur within established WLPZ's, and vehicles will only cross watercourses at established road crossings. 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-2: Increase Risk of Landslide</p> | <p>Impact Geo-2, 3.7</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3</u></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>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></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 |
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| <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>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></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-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. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |

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| <i>The project will implement this measure by ceasing operations during wet and saturated conditions.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The project will implement this measure if such conditions arise.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During-Post | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During-Post | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>CAL FIRE/SVRCD</u> During | <u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The project will implement this measure.</i> | | | |
| SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | N/A | <u>N/A</u> |
| <i>This measure does not apply to the project because steep slopes do not occur within the project boundary.</i> | | | |

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| <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

| | | | | Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed | Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project | No New Impact | |
|---|--|--|--------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs | | | — | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments will result in some GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP 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> | | | | | | | |
| Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities | | | — — | Yes | LTSM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <p><i>Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, prescribed fire, and pile burning during treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP 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> | | | | | | | |
| Other Impacts to related to Greenhouse Gases: Would the project result in other impacts related to greenhouse gases that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| <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> | | | | | | | |

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| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/Monitoring Entity |
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| <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> | Yes | <u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During | <u>CAL FIRE</u> <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <p><i>Through project implementation a conservative estimate of approximately 12.11 tons/acre of fuel will be consumed resulting in <u>18.5</u> tons/acre of CO₂. The net project area (440 acres) will yield a total of <u>7,772</u> tons of CO₂ emissions. 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> | Yes | <u>SVRCD/CAL FIRE</u> Prior | <u>SVRCD</u> <u>CAL FIRE</u> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p> | | | |

EC-8: Energy

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
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| | 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 |
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| Impact ENG-1: Result in Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy | Impact ENG-1, 3.9 | LTS | N/A | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |
| Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

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 & 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 HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials | Impact HAZ-1, 3.10 | LTS | <u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Treatment activities require the use of fuels and related accelerants which are hazardous materials. SVRCD 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 or Special Treatment Zones. 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> | | | | | | |
| Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides | Impact HAZ-2, 3.10 | LTS | <u>SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Project treatments include herbicide application to help remove and reduce the spread of invasive plants. Herbicides will be used sparingly and strategically. Methods include manual on-the-ground application of glyphosate (or other species-specific chemical as described in</i> | | | | | | |

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| <p><i>CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2) by spraying or painting cut stems. This is accomplished by using a backpack hand applicator targeting invasive plants. Application will comply with all applicable statues 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>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>PS</p> | <p><u>MM HAZ- 3</u></p> | <p>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>If hazardous materials sites were present within treatment sites, 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 CalVTP PEIR?</p> | | | | <p>No</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></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 |
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| <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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Treatment activities require the use of fuels, which are hazardous materials. SVRCD will ensure all contractors have an active maintenance protocol and the equipment is in good working order, and without leaks. SVRCD will also make sure contractors are compliant with emission requirements and maintenance records are available.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p> | | | |

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| <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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>SVRCD 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> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Herbicide application will be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA and comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public. Application of herbicide is governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions. The project must 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. Additionally, they must be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State. The project proponent (SVRCD) will ensure this entire process is followed prior to and during operations.</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>SVRCD</u> During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</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>SVRCD</u> During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |

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| <i>The project will implement this measure.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The project will implement this measure.</i> | | | |
| 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, SVRCD 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>The project will implement this measure.</i> | | | |

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
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| | 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: 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 | Impact HYD-1, 3.11 | LTS | <u>SPR HYD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR BIO- 4, 5</u> <u>SPR GEO-4, 6</u> <u>MM BIO- 3b</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Vehicles and equipment will be limited to existing roads and road crossings. All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 150 feet (less than 30% slopes), and Class III watercourses at 50 feet. Mechanical operations, or fire treatments, 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. 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 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from WQCB and CDFW were received on September 15, 2023, and September 18, 2023, respectively. Neither agency had immediate questions or comments but acknowledged receipt of the letters, and provided availability for

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| <i>questions as the project develops. 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> | | | | | | |
| 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 | Impact HYD-2, 3.11 | LTS | <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 4, 5 <u>SPR BIO-</u> 1 <u>SPR GEO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 1, 5 | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Vehicles and equipment will be limited to existing roads and road crossings. All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 150 feet (less than 30% slopes), and Class III watercourses at 50 feet. Mechanical operations, or fire treatments, 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 will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i> | | | | | | |
| 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 | Impact HYD-3, 3.11 | LTS | <u>SPR HYD-</u> 3 | No | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>This impact does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i> | | | | | | |
| 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 | Impact HYD-4, 3.11 | LTS | <u>SPR HYD-</u> 5 <u>SPR BIO-</u> 4 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 5, 7 | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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. 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> | | | | | | |

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| Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area | Impact HYD-5, 3.11 | LTS | <u>SPR HYD-4, 6</u> <u>SPR GEO- 5</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><i>All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 150 feet and Class III watercourses will be flagged at 50 feet (there are no Class II watercourses within the project boundary). There will be no fire, herbicide application, or mechanical treatments in these zones. Class III drainages will be flagged prior to operations where equipment could potentially cross a Class III due to project proximity and slope. 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> | | | | | | |
| 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? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><i>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.</i></p> | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/Monitoring Entity |
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| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |

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| SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types. | No | N/A | <u>N/A</u> |
| <i>This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>Vehicles and equipment will be limited to existing roads and road crossings. All Class I watercourses will have established WLPZ buffers flagged at 150 feet (less than 30% slopes), and Class III watercourses at 50 feet. Mechanical operations, or fire treatments, 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 will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.</i> | | | |
| SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>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.</i> | | | |
| SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</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 | | |
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| | 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 LU-1: Cause a Significant Environmental Impact Due to a Conflict with a Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation | Impact LU-1, 3.12 | LTS | <u>N/A</u> | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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| <i>The landowner objectives are to increase the forest resiliency to fire, provide a defensible zone in the event of a wildfire, and to maintain a functional timberland. Treatments will occur on private property, zoned as Timber Production Zone. Treatment activities will not change land use and are consistent with local polices and regulations. This impact does not apply to the project.</i> | | | | | | |
| Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth | Impact LU-2, 3.12 | LTS | N/A | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |
| 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? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

EC-12: NOISE

| | PEIR specific | | | Project specific | | |
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| | 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 | Impact NOI-1, 3.13 | LTS | SPR NOI-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3 | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

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| Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities | Impact NOI-2, 3.13 | LTS | <u>SPR NOI- 1</u> | 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 McCloud, a long-time logging community. 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 |
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| <p>SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., SVRCD), 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 | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <p><i>Engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operations.</i></p> | | | |

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| SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>Staging near noise sensitive areas will be avoided.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <i>All motorized equipment will be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment will be limited to 5 minutes.</i> | | | |
| 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. | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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> | | | |

EC-13: RECREATION

| | 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 REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas | Impact REC-1, 3.14 | LTS | <u>N/A</u> | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>This impact does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.</i> | | | | | | |
| Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/Monitoring Entity |
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| 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. | No | <u>N/A</u> | <u>N/A</u> |
| <i>This measure does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.</i> | | | |

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

| | 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 TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures | Impact TRAN-1, 3.15 | LTS | <u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Project treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along SR- 89 and 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 areas on SR-89. 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> | | | | | | |
| Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses | Impact TRAN-2, 3.15 | LTS | <u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD-3</u> | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Project treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. Proposed treatments would require the transportation of heavy equipment to and from SR-89 as well as along small and mountainous roadways. This could create increased transportation hazards. 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> | | | | | | |

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| Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP | Impact TRAN-3, 3.15 | PSU | <u>MM AQ- 1</u> | Yes | LTSM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |
| Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR? | | | | 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> | | | | | | |

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| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/Monitoring Entity |
| <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> | Yes | <u>SVRCD</u> During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <p><i>Traffic will not noticeably increase beyond what is normal for the area. Signs will be placed along the highway 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 |

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| Impact UTIL-1: Result in Physical Impacts Associated with Provision of Sufficient Water Supplies, Including Related Infrastructure Needs | Impact UTL-1, 3.16 | LTS | N/A | Yes | LTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Project activities will require water for dust control. The amount of water is minor and within the scope of the PEIR.</i> | | | | | | |
| Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity | Impact UTL-2, 3.16 | SU | SPR UTIL- 1 | Yes | LTSM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Project treatments are expected to generate biomass within the treatment areas. Most biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments will be disposed of through fire, 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 infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, some of the 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> | | | | | | |
| 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"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |
| 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 CalVTP PEIR? | | | | No | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <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> | | | | | | |

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| | Applicable | Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation | Verifying/ Monitoring Entity |
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| <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>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>Prescribed fire is proposed, but there may be some solid organic waste remaining in undesirable amounts. If removal of biomass is performed, a solid waste disposition plan will be developed prior to removal.</i></p> | | | |

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 |
| <p>Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire</p> | <p>Impact WIL-1, 3-17</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><u>SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4</u></p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>Prescribed fire has the potential for escape, exacerbating fire risk. This risk is mitigated by the development of an IAP and Burn Plan. Long term risk is drastically reduced however, by the reduction of vegetation, and by bolstering the area for fire suppression activities. Vegetation treatments also 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> | | | | | | |
| <p>Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides</p> | <p>Impact WIL-2, 3-17</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8</u></p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>LTS</p> | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p><i>The project does not include new housing, resulting in population growth, thereby potentially exposing more people to postfire risks of flooding or landslides. The proposed treatments are expected to reduce wildfire risk by reducing vegetative substrates, thereby reducing the potential for high-severity wildfire. Erosion control measures will be implemented as needed. Additionally, steep slopes do not occur within the project boundary. The proposed treatments are expected to reduce wildfire risk by reducing vegetative substrates, thereby reducing the potential for high-severity wildfire. Increased exposure to flooding and landslides 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> | | | | | | |

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| <p>Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p> | | | | No | N/A | ☒ |
| <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 |
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| <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 | <u>SVRCD/CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> <u>CAL FIRE</u> |
| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <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 | <u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During | <u>SVRCD</u> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p> | | | |

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| <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 newspapers 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.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD/CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> <u>CAL FIRE</u></p> |
| <p><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.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></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.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></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.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u></p> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></p> | | | |

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| <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.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p><u>SVRCD/CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p> | <p><u>SVRCD</u> <u>CAL FIRE</u></p> |
| <p><i>The project will implement this measure.</i></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><u>N/A</u></p> | <p><u>N/A</u></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) – **Could not find on FRAP website**
 - 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) – **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to burning**
 - Public Notice for Prescribed Burning - **will be posted prior to burning**
 - Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
 - Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic - **will be submitted prior to burning & with completion report**
- Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**
- Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **will be submitted with completion report**
- Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4) - **confidential**
- Biological review/surveys (EC-5)
 - CNDDDB Records Search
 - Biologist Consultation/Notification
 - Water Quality consultation – **WQ did not respond to request for comment**
 - 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 - **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to burning**
- 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