



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *Redway Shaded Fuel Break Project*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** *RX-NORTH-080-HUU*

3. **CaIVTP I.D. Number** *2021-2*

4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** *CAL FIRE Humboldt – Del Norte Unit
118 S. Fortuna Blvd.
Fortuna, CA 95540*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *HUU VMP Forester Jason Butcher
jason.butcher@fire.ca.gov
(707) 726-1258*

6. **Project Location:**
 - *Humboldt County*
 - *Sections 11, 12, 13, 14. Township 4 South, Range 3 East Humboldt Baseline and Meridian.*
 - *APN:
223-162-004, 223-162-005, 223-311-019, 223-171-021,
222-151-005, 222-222-014, 222-222-003, 222-222-001*
 - *Project is located adjacent to Redway, CA.*
 - *See Vicinity map*

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *142*

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

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

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

fuels reduction within the wildland urban interface (WUI) along the edge of Redway and adjacent to the Meadows Business Park.

- **Treatment Area 1 (Ridgetop): A Shaded Fuel Break is the intended feature being installed along the ridgetop. This feature will mostly follow an existing road and the area will be treated with a mixture of methods. Areas with slope gradients less than 40 percent will be mechanically masticated. Steeper areas will be treated by hand. Treatment will include the removal of brush, downed and dead debris, suppressed trees (usually less than 6 inches diameter breast height (DBH)) and pruning of dominate and codominant trees to reduce ladder fuels. Brush and suppressed tree removal will be focused around the base of the dominate and codominant trees. Tree spacing will be selected based on site conditions with a goal to separate crowns and stems enough to promote residual tree growth and provide shade to the forest floor, thus constraining regrowth of ladder fuels. In oak woodlands, treatments will target brush and encroaching fir trees. Material cut on the steeper slopes will be pulled to appropriate site and piled for burning, chipping, or occasionally be lopped and scattered where cut.**
- **Once the shaded fuel break is installed and containment preparations are complete, low intensity prescribed fire will be applied on the southern side of the SFB center line. The fire will be allowed to slowly back down the hillside to the mid-slope road below. This live low intensity fire will consume 1 to 10 hour fuels created during mechanical fuel treatments and provide treatment to the remaining untreated hillside. It is also anticipated to enhance the ecological values associated with prescribed fire which has been absent on the landscape for decades. Existing roads and tractor trails will be improved for containment lines.**
- **Treatment Area 2 (Redway WUI): Manual fuel reductions are proposed within a 100 to 200 foot band surrounding the eastern edge of Redway. The band will be treated utilizing hand methods (cutting, piling, chipping, or pile burning). Trees less than 6 inches in DBH will be removed to provide 10-15 foot spacing between residual trees. Trees in good health and vigor will be prioritized for retention and pruning will occur to a minimum height of 6 feet. Small diameter downed dead debris and shrubs will be treated by cutting, chipping, or piling and burning. No healthy mature trees will be removed.**
- **Treatment Area 3 (Meadows Park WUI) This area has narrower bands of treatment due to steep slopes, stream buffers, and highway corridors. Treatment will focus on manual fuels management using chainsaws and weed-whackers to lop and scatter, or pile and chip. Pile burning will be limited to areas inaccessible to chipper. The same prescriptions as Treatment Area 2 will be applied.**

Following initial treatments, the three areas receiving treatments will be maintained at an interval sufficient to maintain the effectiveness of the installed fire prevention and mitigation features. Maintenance of treated areas will be accomplished using manual processes. Herbicide application is an alternate maintenance option. Herbicide application would be limited to ground-based methods, such as using a backpack sprayer.

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning	84 acres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prescribed (Pile) Burning	35 acres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Treatment	21 acres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manual Treatment	35 acres
<input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed Herbivory	_____ acres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbicide Application	56 acres

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

- Grass Fuel Type
 Shrub Fuel Type
 Tree Fuel Type

12. **Geographic Scope** [Refer to [to be determined] for a map of the CalVTP treatable landscape, check one box]

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

13. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** (Briefly describe the project's surroundings)

The project area is situated in Southern Humboldt County on the east side of the Kings Range National Conservation Area. Redway provides the northern access route to the KRNCA. Surrounding use is mixed between residential with wildland urban interfaces, industrial and nonindustrial timberlands, ranching, and marijuana farming. The site is mixed evergreen, with redwood/Douglas-fir/tanoak/madrone in the overstory and poison oak/hazelnut/sword fern/blackberry in the understory.

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

North Coast Air Quality Management District (NCAQMD) will need to approve the smoke management plan which will be prepared for prescribed fire operations. California Department of Parks and Recreation will need to provide approval to complete treatments within their ownership. No other public agency approval is required for fuels treatment. During the scoping of the project, The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, The California Department of Conservation, and The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Broad where consulted and provided input on avoidance locations and timing recommendations. None of the commenting agencies attended the field visit which occurred on April 22, 2020. State Parks attended the field visit.

15. **Native American Consultation.** Pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American tribe, begin consultation before the release of an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration. For treatment projects that require additional CEQA review and documentation, have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.? *Note: For treatment projects that are within the scope of this PEIR, AB 52 consultation has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE completed consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 in preparation of the PEIR.*
- Pre-field research included a records check with the Northwest Information Center and an enquiry to the Native American contacts in the Southern Division of Humboldt County on March 18, 2020. One response was received from Native American contact, Erika Cooper, Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, on June 23, 2020 wherein she acknowledged prehistoric sites within a larger project influence area delineation and requested more information specific to treatment locations. No additional correspondence was received. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Jason Butcher and reviewed by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Senior State Archaeologist). Refer to the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for a discussion on any specific cultural resources identified, any potential effects from treatments, and all proposed protection measures.***
16. **Use of PSA for Treatment Maintenance:**
- [Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent would verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA would be considered by the project proponent in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the project proponent determines that the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent would determine whether a new PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted. In addition to verifying that the PSA continues to provide relevant CEQA coverage for treatment maintenance, the project proponent would update the PSA at the time a maintenance treatment is needed when more than 10 years have passed since the approval of the PSA or the latest PSA update. For example, the project proponent may conduct a reconnaissance survey to verify that conditions are substantially similar to those anticipated in the PSA. Updated information should be documented.]*
- Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. CAL FIRE's contract with the landowners lasts for 10 years. After 10 years, the landowners can enter into a new agreement with CAL FIRE, and a new PSA will be developed. If a new contract is not initiated, it is at the discretion of the landowner to maintain the project area.***
17. **Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures.** *[Refer to Attachment A to identify which SPRs and Mitigation Measures apply to the project. Complete Attachment A to document the responsible party for each applicable SPR and Mitigation Measure. Check one box below.]*
- 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)*


Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Signature:

DocuSigned by:

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Date: 12/16/2021

Printed Name:

John Melvin

Title: Assistant Deputy Director

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
 FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
 CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & 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 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	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2 SPR AQ- 3 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project site is on both private and State property and does not have any scenic vistas. Treatment Area 1 is partially visible for a brief time to northbound Highway 101 drivers. The vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. Each of these treatments produce visual change but quickly recover to pretreatment colors after one year. The potential for the project to result in short-term substantial degradation of the visual character of the project area is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
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	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project site is on both private and State property and is not visible from any scenic vistas. Portions may be slightly visible by northbound traffic from scenic Highway 101; however, treatments are expected to enhance long-term visual character by reducing competition for resources (sun, water, nutrients) and creating a manicured park-like setting. Thus, there is no potential for the project to result in substantial degradation of the visual character of the site. Potential for this treatment type to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined in the PEIR.</i>						
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	MM AES- 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment proposes the construction of a Shaded Fuel Break. Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks are NOT proposed for this project</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"/>

The proposed project treatment is consistent with the treatments and activities that are considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings stated in the CalVTP PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to aesthetics would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.</p> <p><i>PRIOR – Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries will take into consideration topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities and treatment area size.</i></p> <p><i>DURING – Resources performing the treatment work will stay within the established boundaries. If there are areas within the mechanical treatment areas that cannot be completed with the use of equipment due to equipment limitations or restrictions, they will be treated with manual treatment methods.</i></p>	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
<p>SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p> <p><i>Project area lies almost entirely within private ownership and is not easily visible from roads which access the properties or the surrounding communities. There are no public trails or recreational activities within or near the project area. The portion within the State Park is on the ridge top inaccessible to the public due to lack of public roads and trails. Off trail access to project site through the park is impeded by thick brush and steep terrain.</i></p>	No	N/A	N/A
<p>SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p> <p><i>DURING – A portion of the project is located within Humboldt Redwoods State Park. However, the trails and recreational areas within the John B. Dewitt Redwoods State Natural Reserve Holbrook Grove are not accessible, nor able to view, the project area. Screen trees will be retained as treatment occurs upslope of Redwood Drive and along Highway 101.</i></p> <p><i>POST - The State Park portion of the project sits atop a ridgeline inaccessible from within the park due to steep terrain and nearly impenetrable understory. Screen trees will remain along Redwood Drive and along Highway 101.</i></p>	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
<p>MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks</p> <p><i>The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.</i></p>	No	N/A	N/A

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, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project does not propose to remove mature trees from the overstory and mid-level canopy. Treatments will focus on the removal of brush and understory vegetation which should inhibit the vertical movement of fire to the overstory. Treatments would improve forest health, increase carbon sequestration, and reduce wildfire risk. Managing vegetation fuels in the understory will not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that would result in conversion to a non-forest use. Vegetation management has the potential to improve the forest stand conditions by removing competitive vegetation and scarifying the forest floor conditions allowing for natural seeding of tree species. The potential for proposed treatment activities to result in loss or conversion of forest land was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p> <p><i>No agricultural conditions exist within the project area currently due to the heavy understory conditions.</i></p>						
Other Impacts to Agriculture and Forest Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to agriculture and forest resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed project treatment is consistent with the treatments and activities that are considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings stated in the CalVTP PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to agriculture and forestry resources would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						

EC-3: AIR QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AQ-1: Generate Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors During Treatment Activities that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS	Impact AQ-1, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ-2</u> <u>SPR AQ-6</u> <u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed 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. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</i>						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4</u> <u>SPR NOI- 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatments are within the scope of the PEIR because the exposure potential is the same as analyzed in the PEIR, and the types and amount of equipment that would be used, as well as the duration of use, during proposed treatments are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR AQ- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 5</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply to the treatment project, because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped within the treatment area.</i>						
Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	<u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 6</u>	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.</i>						

Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2 SPR AQ- 6	Yes	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained 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>The proposed treatments are consistent with the treatment types and activities covered in the CalVTP PEIR. The site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments were reviewed and it was determined they are consistent with the applicable regulatory and environmental conditions presented in the CalVTP PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to air quality would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the appropriate air district prior to treatments.</i>			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to submit a smoke management plan. These smoke management plans are then submitted to the appropriate local air quality districts.</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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>A burn plan has been prepared and included, this burn plan includes a fire behavior model and will be implemented by a state certified burn boss.</i>			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Measures within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).</i>			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
<i>No naturally occurring asbestos is mapped within the treatment area.</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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE requires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.</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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.</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>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply to the initial or maintenance treatments, because no built resources, including built historic resources, are present within the project area that could be affected by the proposed treatment project.</i>						
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"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heaving equipment. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would apply to this treatment.</i>						
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"/>
<i>Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in the southern portion of Humboldt County (Loleta to Mendocino Co. line) were sent notice of the project on March 18, 2020. While one response was received from those contacted, no specific cultural resources concerns were identified within the project area nor were there objections to proposed treatments by any Native American tribes.</i>						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>During vegetation removal, there is a potential for uncovering human remains. This is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i>						

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

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

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

<p>MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
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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
<p>Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	<p>Impact BIO-1, 3.6</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u> <u>SPR AQ-3, 4</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u> <u>SPR HYD-5</u> <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment, herbicide treatment) could result in direct or indirect impacts on special-status plant species because suitable habitat is present for some species. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Treatment activities and intensity of disturbance associated with activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Though no Special-Status Plant Species have been identified during field surveys within suitable habitats, per Mitigation Measure BIO-1a and BIO-1b, if a listed or unlisted special status species are found during subsequent surveys, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species for pile burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatments. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment would not be significant under CEQA with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1a and BIO-1b and relevant SPRs because implementation of the treatment would maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat and because the loss of a few individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. If special-status plant species are identified, the plants may need to be avoided during prescribed burning by establishing a no-disturbance/no-ignition buffer of 50 feet, unless burning is occurring outside blooming period (CDFW, Kaitlin Bushell, 2020), or it is determined that the special status species would receive long-term benefits from</i></p>						

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

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

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

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

<p>SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>No mechanical equipment will be utilized within identified Water and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZ) established for the protection of watercourses. Pursuant to SPR HYD-4, Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) ranging from 50 to 150 feet adjacent to all aquatic habitat (i.e., wet areas) within the treatment area will be implemented. No overstory tree canopy will be removed within WLPZs or within the Stream Management Zones identified by Humboldt County Ordinance.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All equipment and staging areas shall occur within upland areas and shall avoid wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats. No equipment is allowed within wetland, riparian or stream channel habitats.</i> • <i>Proper best management practices (BMP's) shall be used to minimize erosion. No hazardous materials and/or sedimentation shall be discharged into wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats.</i> • <i>Constructed control lines shall avoid stream channel, wetland, or riparian habitats. Handlines, up to 4 feet in width, may be constructed along property lines into the WLPZ. This will be determined by the IC prior to ignition. No ignition is permitted in the WLPZ.</i> <p><i>Dead and down non-embedded debris will be removed from the zone where feasible. Chipping and pile burning shall not occur inside the WLPZ. Trees 6 inches DBH or less may be removed, this debris will be removed from the WLPZ for chipping, piled and burned, or lopped and scattered for broadcast burning operations. Lopped and scattered debris will not be placed in the waterway. Treated vegetation will be felled in a direction away from waterways. Fuels treated will focus on areas where there are uncharacteristic fuel loads adjacent to the dominate and codominant trees. No fire ignition will occur within the WLPZ; however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back down into the zone to consume ground fuels.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types</p>	No	N/A	N/A
<p>SPR BIO-6: Prevent Spread of Plant Pathogens. When working in sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, or oak woodlands that are at risk from plant pathogens (e.g., lone chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (<i>Fusarium</i>), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Personnel utilized on this project will be advised to make sure equipment coming to or leaving from the project area be washed to reduce the risk of spreading plant pathogens. The project area is not in a known area of plant pathogens; however, <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i></i></p>			

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

<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Suitable nesting habitat for Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet occurs in the State Park treatment areas. This area will be avoided by heavy equipment during the breeding season Mar 1 – Aug 31, per CDFW K. Bushell 2020. Mechanical treatment within .25 mile of suitable nesting habitat will be adjusted so that operations are outside the breeding season when breeding species could be present and affected by operations. Buffer areas will be clearly flagged and treatment supervisors will be notified of operational restrictions. Handtools treatments will not convert habitat to another habitat type nor change its suitability for special-status species. If protocol-level surveys occur and determine special status species are not present, mechanical treatments may occur during the Mar 1 – Aug 31 period.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.</p>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>If operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31 timeframe and there is a potential for nesting birds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An RPF or representative of the RPF will perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.</i> • <i>If an active nest is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.</i> • <i>See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in EIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees).</i> <p><i>Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the EIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds.</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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>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>N/A</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<p>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>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<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>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Prescribed burning within occupied or suitable habitat may occur between October and March allowing CESA Candidate Endangered Species, <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>, western bumble bee, to be avoided during flight season. This time-period may be adjusted as surveys and site conditions are validated through SPR-BIO1 and/or consultation with CDFW. Where feasible, treatment areas will be divided so as not to treat the entirety of occupied or suitable habitat in one year.</i></p>			

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

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

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

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

Ten Mile shoulderband <i>Noyo intersessa</i>	N	N	-	
	Found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and riparian redwood forest habitats. NO HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	N	CE	-	
	Open grassy areas, prairie, urban parks and gardens, sagebrush steppe, mountain meadows to alpine tundra Also found in commercial highbush blueberry and cranberry fields in southern British Columbia Nests in southern Alberta constructed in woods, open meadows, and most often in the woods-meadows ecotone. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	N	SSC	-	
	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			
white-flowered rein orchid <i>Piperia candida</i>	N	N	1B.2	
	Perennial herb. North coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleaved upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. 148 to 5299 ft in elevation. Blooms (March), May-September HABITAT EXITS WITHIN TREATMENT AREAS.			

Species Status Codes

CE – Candidate Endangered

CTH – Candidate Threatened

DL – Delisted

E – Endangered

FP – Fully Protected

N – None

NL – Not Listed

PTH – Potential Threatened

R – Rare

SSC – DFG Species of Special Concern

TH – Threatened

WL – Watch List

CNPS Codes

- **1A** - Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.
- **1B.1** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- **1B.2** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- **1B.3** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
- **2A** - Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- **2B.1** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
- **2B.2** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
- **2B.3** - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR AQ-3</u> <u>SPR HYD-3</u> <u>SPR HYD-4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatments would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, pile burning, prescribed burning, and herbicide application. All of these activities would result in vegetation removal and potential soil disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to cause substantial erosion or loss of topsoil was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the soil characteristics of the project area, the use of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-1 through GEO-8, AQ-3, HYD-3 and HYD-4. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	<u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8,</u> <u>SPR AQ-3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project treatments would include vegetation removal in areas with steep slopes, i.e. >40%. No historic or active landslides have been documented within the proposed treatment boundaries. Mechanical masticator use will be excluded from steep slopes unless reachable from existing roads. Three landslides were identified (Attached Geology Report) nearby; however, they are outside the treatment areas. Along roadways, small slip outs and slumps are relatively common during severe winter storms. The potential for treatment activities to increase landslide risk was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, and required avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this treatment project are GEO-3, GEO-4, GEO-7, GEO-8, and AQ-3. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR.</i></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?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed project treatment is consistent with the treatments and activities that are considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered the site-specific characteristics of the proposed project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings stated in the CalVTP PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not</i></p>						

addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact to geology, soils, paleontology, or mineral resources would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Mechanical treatments will occur outside of the winter period (Nov 15 – Apr 1) when saturated soil conditions have subsided. Manual treatments may occur during the winter period but vehicular travel shall be excluded from dirt access roads.</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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<i>Water breaks shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches in to 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 control line 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</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The proposed project area will not have mechanical equipment operating on slopes exceeding 40% unless reachable from existing roads or areas having less than 40% slope. Soils report and Geology Report can be reviewed in Attachments.</i>			

EC-7: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GHG-1: Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs	Impact GHG-1, 3.8	LTS	<u>SPR GHG- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles, prescribed burning, and mechanical equipment during treatments would result in GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</i>						

Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>MM GHG- 2</u>	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of vehicles, prescribed burning, and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. In addition, project-specific emissions were calculated and methods from MM GHG-2 have been integrated into the treatment design. Generation of GHG emissions from the project treatments are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</i>						
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"/>
<i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact regarding GHG emissions would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>It is estimated the project shall produce 3492 tons of CO2 from burning vegetation, 191 tons of CO2 from vegetation decomposition following mastication and 6 tons of CO2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 3689 tons of CO2, see attached GHG calculations and FOFEM report.</i>			
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

EC-8: Energy

	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 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"/>
<p><i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment would 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 and site specific analysis. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.</i></p>						
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"/>
<p><i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact to energy resources would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & 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"/>
<p><i>Project treatment would include manual treatment, prescribed burning (pile burning), mechanical treatment; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devices they will be filled on level ground away from any drainages that could lead to watercourses. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</i></p>						
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"/>
<p><i>Project treatments would include herbicide applications to maintain the shaded fuel break integrity. Each landowner would be required to sign agreements approving herbicides as a post-treatment alternative to additional manual treatments. The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides was examined in the PEIR. SPRs HAZ-5 through HAZ-9 are applicable to this treatment. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</i></p>						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	<u>MM HAZ- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>This impact was identified as potentially significant in the PEIR because hazardous materials sites could be present within treatment sites, and soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards. As directed by Mitigation Measure HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the project area have been conducted. However, 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. Therefore, this impact is not applicable.</i></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?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental</i></p>						

and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact to hazardous materials, public health and safety would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HYD-1: 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"/>
<i>Project treatments would include burning. Ash and debris from treatment areas could be washed by runoff into adjacent drainages and streams. Although most treatment areas have been designed to avoid streams and watercourses, WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet will be implemented for any watercourses that are within treatment areas pursuant to SPR HYD-4. The potential for treatment activities to cause</i>						

<i>runoff and violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. This determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered 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-1, 4, 5</u> <u>SPR BIO-1</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8</u> <u>SPR HAZ-1, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments would include mechanical and manual treatments. Treatment areas are designed to avoid streams and watercourses by implementing WLPZs ranging from 50 to 150 feet pursuant to SPR HYD-4. The potential for mechanical and manual treatment activities to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. By applying SPRs above, this determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than what was covered 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-3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This impact does not apply to the proposed project because prescribed herbivory would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.</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-5</u> <u>SPR BIO-4</u> <u>SPR HAZ-5, 7</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments would include the use of herbicides to manage understory growth. Herbicide application would be limited to ground-based methods such as a using a backpack sprayer or painting herbicide onto cut stems. All herbicide application would comply with EPA and California DPR label standards. The potential for the use of herbicides to violate water quality regulations or degrade water quality was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR,</i>						
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"/>
<i>Project treatments (manual, burning, mechanical) could potentially alter existing drainage patterns by removing vegetation or causing ground disturbance, however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will be improved on existing trails and roads. No new trails or roads will be constructed. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.</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?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact to hydrology and water quality would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<p>SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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EC-11: LAND USE AND PLANNING, POPULATION AND HOUSING

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & 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>SPR AD-3, 9</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed project will occur on private property. All standards of local coastal programs, county land use plans, and local ordinances, regulations, and policies were reviewed prior to identifying proposed treatment locations; no conflict exists. The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant environmental impact to these standards was evaluated in the PEIR. The treatment types and activities are within the scope of those evaluated in the PEIR because the treatment activities and associated impacts are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</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 will occur on a day to day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local contractors and the local CAL FIRE Unit. Impacts associated with short-term increases in demand for employees during the implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the number of workers required for treatment implementation is consistent with the crew size analyzed in the PEIR for the types of treatments proposed.</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>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact to land use and planning, or population and housing would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

EC-12: NOISE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact NOI-1: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Exterior Ambient Noise Levels During Treatment Implementation	Impact NOI-1, 3.13	LTS	<u>SPR NOI-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 <u>SPR AD-</u> 3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments would require heavy, noise-generating equipment. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels from use of heavy equipment was examined in the PEIR. The number and types of equipment proposed, and the duration of equipment use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis.</i>						
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-</u> 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments would involve large trucks hauling crews and heavy equipment to the project site. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). Haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. It is common for heavy equipment to travel in the area from timber production activities. Short-term increase in project equipment will be consistent with current equipment use in the area. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis</i>						
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"/>
<i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to noise would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR NOI-1 Limit Heavy Equipment Use to Daytime Hours: If the project proponent is not subject to local ordinances (e.g., CAL FIRE), it will adhere to the restrictions stated above or may elect to adhere to the restrictions identified by the local ordinance encompassing the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Per SPR NOI-1, noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited to: Weekdays between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm. Weekends and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.</i>			
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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.	No	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>There are no residences, schools, or other noise-sensitive receptors within 1500 feet of mechanical treatment activity locations.</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>SPR REC- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed treatment would occur predominantly within private property; however, a portion of the treatment area is within a State Park and thus considered a public recreation area. Access to the treatment area from public access points is inhibited by steep terrain, thick understory brush and lack of a trail system; therefore, recreational users and recreation areas would not be directly affected by the treatment activities.</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>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to recreation would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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	N/A	<u>N/A</u>
<i>No closure of recreation areas or facilities would be required.</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>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The initial and maintenance treatments involving the hauling of equipment and crew transportation would not result in obstructions, hazards, or delays exceeding applicable jurisdictional standards along access routes. The increase vehicular traffic rates on public roads will not impact existing levels of service (LOS). The project is on private property where vehicles and equipment will stage, away from public viewsheds, where feasible, and were permanent public roadways are not impacted. Therefore, this impact does not apply.</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>Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, the proposed treatments would include prescribed burning, which would produce smoke and could potentially affect visibility along nearby roadways such that a transportation hazard could occur. This impact was examined in the PEIR and is within the scope of the activities and impacts analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
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	PSU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Initial and maintenance treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled (VMT) because the project site is in a rural area, which may require father travel for contractors and CAL FIRE crews. The potential for net increase in VMT to occur was analyzed in the PEIR and was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, page 11-13). This individual project is expected to require only a small number (fewer than the 110 trips threshold) of trips per day, as discussed in the PEIR and the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts (OPR, 2018). The most VMT would occur at the beginning, end, and prescribed fire portions of the project. Daily VMT would consist of crew transportation to and from the site. Hiring local contractors is encouraged to reduce the amount of VMT. No SPR's apply to this impact. The project proponent will implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1 to encourage crew members to carpool and further reduce VMT. Based on the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, measures to reduce VMT, and short-term duration of this project, the potential for this individual project to result in a net increase in VMT would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as stated in the PEIR (CalVTP Final PEIR Volume II Section 3.15.3, page 13).</i>						
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"/>

The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to transportation would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. An approved Smoke Management Plan will be attained from AQMD and road signs identifying prescribed burning operations will be placed along the roadway to mitigate visibility hazards and to advise the traveling public.</i>			

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact 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 treatments would include prescribed burning, which will require an on-site water supply. Water would be supplied via water trucks or engines that drafted from local hydrants, ponds, or river. The potential increased demand for water was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the size of the area proposed for prescribed burn treatments, amount of water required for prescribed burning, and water source type are consistent with those analyzed in 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	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure, and this impact does not apply to the proposed project.</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	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site for disposal; therefore, the opportunity to comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction goals, statutes and regulations does not exist. Thus, this impact does not apply to the proposed project.</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>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to public services, utilities, and service systems would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
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.	No	N/A	N/A

EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments would include prescribed burning and mechanical treatments using heavy equipment, which could pose a risk of fire ignition or risk of a prescribed fire that could escape its control lines. The potential for prescribed burning to expose people to increased wildfire risk is covered in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with prescribed burning and use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas are within the scope of the PEIR and are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	<u>SPR AQ- 3</u> <u>SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Project treatments would include prescribed burning, and steep slopes exist within the treatment area. Prescribed burning will be limited to low intensity broadcast ground fire conditions and dispersed pile burning which would potential expose people or structures to post-fire landslides. The potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR. These conditions are within the scope of the PEIR and are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR. Through implementation of SPRs, this determination is consistent with the PEIR and would not constitute a substantially more severe significant impact than covered in the PEIR.</i>						
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed treatment is consistent with the treatment types and activities considered in the CalVTP PEIR. The project proponent has considered all site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment project and determined that they are consistent with the environmental and regulatory settings as stated in the PEIR. No changed circumstances would lead to new significant impacts not addressed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new impact related to wildfire would occur that is not analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR AD-1 Project Proponent Coordination: For treatments coordinated with CAL FIRE, CAL FIRE would meet with the project proponent to discuss all natural and environmental resources that must be protected using SPRs and any applicable mitigation measures; identify any sensitive resources onsite; and discuss resource protection measures. For any prescribed burn treatments, CAL FIRE would also discuss the details of the burn plan in the incident action plan (IAP). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<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</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

<p>the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></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>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During-Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>SPR AD-8 Request Access for Post-Treatment Assessment. For CAL FIRE projects, during contract development, CAL FIRE would include access to the treated area over a prescribed period (usually up to three years) to assess treatment effectiveness in achieving desired fuel conditions and other CalVTP objectives as well as any necessary maintenance, as a contract term for consideration by the landowner. For public landowners, access to the treated area over a prescribed period would be a requirement of the executed contract. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<p>SPR AD-9. Obtain a Coastal Development Permit for Proposed Treatment Within the Coastal Zone Where Required. When planning a treatment project within the Coastal Zone, the project proponent would contact the local Coastal Commission district office, or applicable local government to determine if the project area is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Commission, a local government with a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP), or both. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

- List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs). (See Attachment A)
- Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)
 - Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
 - Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B)
 - Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
 - Soil survey map of subsequent activity area
- Smoke Management Plan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3) – **SMP will be submitted 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)
- 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 request site visit but commented**
 - Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)
- Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,)
- Geological Review (MM GHG-2)
- Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) – **will be submitted prior to herbicide treatment.**
- Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1)
- Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1)
- 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)
- 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