



THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** *Intermountain Camp Fuel Reduction Project*

2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** *Rx-North-060-LMU*

3. **CaIVTP I.D. Number** *2024-11*

4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** *CAL FIRE Lassen Modoc Unit
697-345 Hwy 36
Susanville, CA 96130*

5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** *Glen Schall –glen.schall@fire.ca.gov
(530) 257-4171*

6. **Project Location:**
 - *Lassen County*
 - *T38N, R06E, Sec. 24 MDBM*
 - *The project is located approximately 4 miles west of the town of Bieber, CA in Lassen County.*
 - *See vicinity map*

7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** *80*

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 will implement fuel reduction treatments on 76 acres of timberlands on the 80-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp property. Intermountain Conservation Camp is jointly operated by CDCR and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The camp’s primary mission is to provide incarcerated hand crews to support local, state, and federal responders during emergencies like fires and floods. Hand crews also complete community service and conservation projects year-round. Structures and multiple outbuildings that are onsite will be buffered from project treatments. Manual fuel treatments may be necessary such as in areas of dense brush or dense young timber stands to minimize fire intensities. These areas are scattered throughout the project area and are generally associated with overgrown and dense conifer patches or heavy concentrations of down woody material resulting from blow down. Manual treatments may include installation of 2–4-foot control lines scraped to bare mineral soil, pruning the lower branches of residual trees or the removal of ladder fuels (<12 inch DBH). Treatments along watercourses will be limited to the manual reduction of ladder fuels and all native riparian species which provide stream shading will be retained. Thinned material will be piled and burned and/or lopped and scattered. Manual treatments may also include moving or piling slash outside of the drip line and away from the bowls of residual trees. Mechanical treatments will consist of mastication and mechanically installed control lines.

Prescribed burning and manual or mechanical pre-treatments will be implemented to meet a variety of objectives. These objectives include, but are not limited to:

- *Reduce hazardous fuel loading within Intermountain Camp to reduce wildfire threat to the camp and adjacent residences;*
- *Encouraging the return of native grasses and herbaceous vegetation by reducing non-native grasses, excessive ground litter and brush.*
- *Improving foraging habitat for wildlife;*

- Reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire;
- Increasing water yields;
- Providing prescribed fire training opportunities.

Control lines will be pre-planned prior to burning operations. Existing control lines will be utilized to the extent feasible and include existing forest roads and driveways as well as hand line that has been previously installed and maintained by Intermountain Camp. Existing control lines will need to be assessed and possibly re-scraped prior to ignitions. Additional control lines may be installed as necessary to facilitate safe prescribed firing operations. Handline construction will include a 2' – 4' scrape (to bare mineral soil) and vegetation clearance of up to 15' (depending on operational needs). Wet line and/or black line may also be used as an alternative to re-scraping.

The CalVTP EIR identifies several ecoregions to be considered during the preparation of a project. This project lies within the "Modoc Plateau Ecoregion". California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Types include "Sierran mixed conifer" (SMC). Five conifers and one hardwood typify the Sierran mixed conifer forest: white fir, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, incense-cedar, and California black oak. White fir tends to be the most ubiquitous species (though most often a minor component) because it tolerates shade and has the ability to survive long periods of suppression in brush fields. Douglas-fir dominates the species mix in the north but is absent south of the Merced River. Ponderosa pine dominates at lower elevations and on south slopes. Jeffrey pine commonly replaces ponderosa pine at high elevations, on cold sites, or on ultramafic soils. Red fir is a minor associate at the highest elevations. Sugar pine is found throughout the mixed conifer type. Black oak is a minor, but widespread, component in mixed conifer stands. Though black oak does best on open sites, it can be maintained under adverse conditions such as shade, ridge tops, and south slopes where conifers may regenerate in its shade. In central and particularly southern Sierra Nevada, giant sequoia is a striking associate of the mixed conifer type. White fir, incense-cedar, and sugar pine are associated with the mesic giant sequoia sites. The mixed conifer forest supports some 355 species of animals. Variety in plant species composition provides diversity in food and cover. Black oak acorns, berries from a variety of shrubs (e.g., deerbrush, manzanita, bitterbrush), and a great number of grasses and forbs provide the forage resource essential for wildlife. Frequent fire has historically exerted a strong influence on forest structure in the Modoc Plateau Ecoregion, where fires occurred at intervals of 20 to 75 years with shorter intervals in pine-dominated stands and longer intervals in fire dominated stands at higher elevations.

This project will encourage low – moderate fire intensity to reduce ground and ladder fuel accumulations within the project area. Much of the project has a light to moderate live understory component with scattered brush and uniform moderate depth needle cast/duff. Backing fire downslope or against the wind is the desired firing method and will be implemented to the extent feasible to keep fire intensities low. Fire is expected to have a relatively low rate of spread with low - moderate intensity. Ignitions will not occur within 25' of classified watercourses (as defined in the California Vegetation Treatment Program Final EIR (Clearing house # 2019012052) Standard Project Requirement (SPR), SPR HYD-4 referencing the Forest Practice Rules, Title 14 CCR Section 936.5) except when necessary to protect life and property and to prevent fire escape. Instead, fire will be allowed to back into these areas.

The project area consists of gentle to moderately sloping topography on the east side of Big Valley Mountain at the toe of the slope. Slopes vary from 0-15% (average of less than 10%). Aspect is generally east with variability in the ephemeral creek channels. Elevations within the project area range from 4,215 – 4,430 feet. The project area is comprised of primarily Boardburn-Hambone complex and Winnibull_ Bruman complex with minor components of Patburn clay loam and Hunsinger-Chirpchatter complex soils. The erosion hazard rating within the project area is low.

Treatment will entail a combination of hand piling and burning, mastication and prescribed broadcast burning. Containment lines will be constructed where necessary to obtain the objectives of the project, utilizing hand lines in sensitive areas such as within 25 feet of a watercourse or around cultural sites. Piling and burning will be conducted to protect trees from the prescribed fire. Burn piles will not be placed in the channel of a classified watercourse or within cultural sites. Prescribed burning will be utilized to reduce fire danger by decreasing the current fuel load which will also decrease abundance of conifer seedlings, saplings and brush species. Prescribed burning will also improve wildlife forage, increase native grass and herb species richness and restore the function of fire in the landscape.

The project is located in Lassen County approximately 4 miles west of the town of Bieber approximately 3.25 miles north of Hwy 299. The east side of the project is bordered by Foothill Road. The project is located within Section 24 T38N, R06E, MDB&M.

The project is located on a timbered parcel with multiple structures including buildings, sports field, parking lots and paved or gravel roads/driveways.

The project will treat both live and dead vegetation through the implementation of prescribed fire over approximately 75 acres on lands owned lands by the State of California. Slopes vary from 0-15%(average of 10%). Aspect is generally east with some variability within topographical features. Elevations within the project area range from 4,215 – 4,430 feet. The project area is comprised of primarily Boardburn-Hambone complex and Winnibulli_Bruman complex with minor components of Patburn clay loam and Hunsinger-Chirpchatter complex soils. The erosion hazard rating within the project area is low.

The project area can best be described as a sierran mixed conifer forest. The predominant species are ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine and white fir with a mix of incense cedar and sugar pine. Hardwood species is primarily California black oak. Very few large, downed logs and snags exist throughout the project area. Stand age represented by predominant, dominant, and co-dominant trees ranges from around 50 to more than 150 years. The stand dimeter ranges from 4 to more than 30 inches in diameter. Tree heights of dominant trees are from 60-120 feet.

Understory vegetation within the project is distributed as individuals and pockets and comprised mainly of manzanita, conifer regeneration and as well as herbs, forbs, and other brush species.

Treatment will entail a combination of hand piling and burning, mastication and prescribed broadcast burning. Control line will be constructed where necessary to obtain the objectives of the project. Piling and burning will be conducted to protect trees from the prescribed fire. Prescribed burning will be utilized to reduce fire danger by decreasing the current fuel load which will decrease abundance of conifer seedlings, saplings and brush species. Prescribed burning will also improve wildlife forage, increase native grass and herb species richness and restore the function of fire in the landscape.

The CalVTP PEIR has scoped and analyzed treatment activities and impacts and has provided Special Project Requirements (SPR'S) and Mitigation Measures (MM's). All applicable MM's and SPR's identified in the PEIR will be implemented. Project specific treatment activities, intensity, and disturbance anticipated from this project have been addressed in the PEIR and are consistent with those activities analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed project is therefore within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.

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]

- Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 75 acres
- Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 75 acres
- Mechanical Treatment, 75 acres
- Manual Treatment, 75 acres
- Prescribed Herbivory, 0 acres
- Herbicide Application, 0 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

The CalVTP Treatable Landscape boundary was digitally developed at a large spatial scale which prevented high resolution mapping. As a result, certain areas were incorrectly mapped and characterized as outside of the treatable landscape even though the vegetation and land uses are very similar to those areas mapped within the treatable landscape. Onsite field evaluation of the project area confirmed that vegetation and land uses in areas mapped outside the treatable landscape do not differ from adjacent vegetation types or land uses within the treatable landscape. Additionally, the entire project area is within the SRA and the vegetation is not a wet meadow, estuary, or other non-fire prone area that was purposefully excluded from the treatable landscape. The only portions of the project area that have been altered from its natural vegetative community are the areas directly adjacent to structures and other camp facilities. Therefore, the environmental analysis in the PEIR is applicable to the entire project area due to the similarities of the areas within and outside of the treatable landscape.

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

The project is located in Lassen County approximately 4 miles west of the town of Bieber along Foothill Road, approximately 3.25 miles north of Hwy 299. The project is located on at the eastern side of Big Valley Mountain at the toe of the slope. The lower elevations are at the edge of the transition from timberlands to agricultural fields. The project is located on a timbered parcel with multiple structures and buildings. The east side of the project is bordered by Foothill Road.

The project area is thought to have been within the Achomawi territory. They employed a hunter gatherer-based subsistence economy, and their primary occupation sites were situated on flat ground adjacent to freshwater rivers, the Pit River being the largest of the rivers. The Achomawi inhabited these areas year-round. The predominant use of the area during the historic period was timber and agriculture production. The first European settlers arrived in 1868 approximately 3 miles south of the current location of the town of Lookout. Agriculture and logging were the primary land use activities following European settlement.

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

No other public agency approval is required for this project. However, during the development of the project the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) & The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVWQCB) were consulted and asked to provide input on the project. Prior to any prescribed burning, the Modoc County Air Quality Management District (MCAQMD) will be consulted, and a smoke management plan will be prepared prior to burning operations, if required.

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 review of the archaeological records check that was completed by the Northeast Information Center on November 20, 2023. Consultation letters describing the project and requesting feedback were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List (updated February 6, 2024) to Tribes listed in the Lassen County contact list. Additionally, pre-field research included discussions with the current Intermountain Camp Division Chief, Lassen Modoc Unit Forester as well as Richard Jenkins, former CAL FIRE Archaeologist and current CAL FIRE retired annuitant.

No information regarding prehistoric sites were received following Native American consultation letters. An archaeological survey was conducted by RPF Glen Schall on September 28, 2023, October 24, 2023, and April 17, 2024. Richard Jenkins was present for the April 17, 2024 survey. The survey focused on landform features and vegetation associations that are likely more sensitive for the presence of artifacts and other cultural remains. These landform features and associations include; seasonal riparian areas and depressions, streambanks, flat areas, mid-slope benches, changes in vegetation type, openings, and rock outcrops.

A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared by RFP Glen Schall on May 6, 2024. This Confidential (ASR) contains a discussion of steps taken during the cultural resource review process, survey results, and 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 landowner expires 10 years from the approval date. After 10 years, the landowner can enter into a new agreement with CAL FIRE. If a new contract is not initiated, it is at the discretion of the landowner to maintain the project area if desired.

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: 11/15/2024

Printed Name:

George Morris III

Title:

Region Chief, Northern Region

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
<p>Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities</p>	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	<p><u>SPR AES- 2</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 3</u> <u>SPR REC-1</u></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The project area is visible from Foothill Road, which is not a designated scenic highway. The Project area consists of mixed conifers and a few small areas of grass. Proposed treatments will not result in large expanses devoid of vegetation. A majority of the area surrounding the project consists of private and publicly owned timberland that receives some form of vegetation management or commercial harvesting. Project activities will not result in aesthetic qualities that are different from the existing land use in the area. Given the limited public use and exposure of individuals, the project is not expected to pose any negative visual impact to a significant number of people. Furthermore, the adverse visual impacts resulting from a blackened landscape will be short lived due to the annual grasses which will quickly reestablish during the first spring following burning. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize potential short-term visual impacts are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types</p>	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	<p><u>SPR AES- 1</u> <u>SPR AES- 3</u> <u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR REC- 1</u></p>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>This project will implement the WUI fuel reduction and shaded fuel break treatment types. Portions of the project are visible from the above-mentioned road. This road is not designated as a State Scenic Highway. A portion of the project area visible from the roadway has had the understory vegetation thinned and maintained in the recent past and additional treatments will not result in long term or substantial degradation of any viewshed. Additionally, the residents living in the area are accustomed to the visual effects of timber management including reducing hazardous fuels and prescribed fire. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize potential long-term visual impacts are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type</p>	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	<u>MM AES- 3</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks are NOT proposed for this project.</i></p>						

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"/>
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	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR AES-1 Vegetation Thinning and Edge Feathering: This SPR only applies to mechanical and manual treatment activities within all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries considered topographic features, existing road systems and vegetation types with the intent to create heterogeneous structure throughout the project area. Resources will stay within the established boundaries. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Some project related equipment may be visible from the 0.25 miles of public road that borders the project, however it would be for a very short duration. There are no public trails, parks or recreation areas in the project area. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>Equipment and treatment activities will be visible for approximately 0.25 miles of Foothill Road. Vegetation adjacent to this portion of the road almost entirely consists of forestlands thinned and maintained by Intermountain Camp, therefore the manual fuel reduction activities occurring within the project will not be drastically different from current conditions. Application of SPR AES-1 will create heterogenous structure. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.</i>			

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	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>There is no farmland within the Project area. The potential for the proposed treatment to result in the loss of forest land was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. The creation of the WUI fuel reduction zone and shaded fuel break would employ a treatment approach which generally follows guidelines for the removal of ladder fuels, invasive plants, understory vegetation, and hazard trees, within the vegetation treatment types. The treatment approach would retain tree canopy to the greatest extent feasible, including strategic removal, and retaining live native vegetation. Tree cover within forested areas remaining after treatment would be consistent with the definition of forest land used in PRC 12220(g): land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species under natural conditions. The proposed Project would not remove trees for commercial purposes and would not result in conversion of the dominant vegetation types, therefore the proposed Project would not result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR Treatments will not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use.</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"/>

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, 6</u> <u>MM AQ- 1</u>	Yes	PSU	☒
<i>Use of vehicles, equipment, and prescribed burning would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could contribute to exceedances of CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the PEIR because the associated equipment and duration of use are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The SPRs applicable to this treatment project are AD-1, AD-4, AQ-1 through AQ-4, and AQ-6, which require public notification for prescribed burning, compliance with applicable air quality requirements, submittal of a Smoke Management Plan and Burn Plan (if applicable) and minimizing dust. MM AQ-1 will be implemented to the greatest extent feasible to limit emissions of criteria pollutants.</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	☒
<i>Use of vehicles and equipment will result in some level of diesel particulate matter (PM) emissions. However, exposure of sensitive receptors (e.g., populated areas, residences, schools) to high or moderate concentrations of diesel PM emissions resulting in a potential health risk is unlikely due to the limited scale of the project and its rural location. It is not anticipated that individuals assigned to work on the project will see an increase in exposure to diesel PM emissions from normal daily operations. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions and related health risk are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</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, 5</u>	No	N/A	☒
<i>No naturally occurring asbestos has been identified in 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, 6</u>	Yes	LTSM	☒
<i>Prescribed burning could expose people to toxic air contaminants. However, like other emissions, exposure is dependent on proximity to the source. Workers implementing the prescribed burn are at greatest risk for smoke exposure because they would be adjacent to active burn areas. CAL FIRE employs safety measures to protect fire personnel when implementing prescribed burns, including respirators and goggles that meet occupational safety and health standards. To protect the public from smoke emissions, emissions from prescribed burns are regularly monitored during the burn and emission reduction techniques are utilized to the extent feasible. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people to toxic air contaminants emitted by prescribed burns and related health risk are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i>						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u> <u>SPR NOI- 4, 5</u>	Yes	LTS	☒
<i>Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. However, exhaust emissions would be temporary, would not be generated at any one location for an extended period, and would dissipate rapidly</i>						

<p><i>from the source. Additionally, treatment activities will occur in minimally populated areas, where human receptors are sparse. Furthermore, SPR HAZ-1 requires that all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment be properly maintained to comply with all state and federal emissions requirements, which would prevent the occurrence of higher emissions of diesel exhaust due to poorly functioning equipment. Also, SPR NOI-4 requires vegetation treatment activities and staging areas be located as far as possible from sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals) All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning</p>	<p>Impact AQ-6, 3.4</p>	<p>PSU</p>	<p><u>SPR AD- 4</u> <u>SPR AQ- 2, 6</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTSM</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>As described in the PEIR, prescribed burning could temporarily expose people to objectionable odors. These odors are dependent on frequency and intensity of the resultant smoke, wind speed and direction and the proximity and sensitivity of exposed individuals. Given the minimal size of the project, short duration of the burning activities, and limited population (and sensitive receptors) surrounding the project area, smoke exposure to individuals is expected to be minimal. Furthermore, the project will comply with the prepared SMP (SPR AQ-2) and burn plan (SPRs AQ-3). These planning documents will ensure burning will occur under parameters so that smoke production will be minimized and when winds, both transport and surface, are such that smoke will disperse away from surrounding communities.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Prescribed burning will comply with Modoc County Air Quality Management District (MCAQMD) regulations.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning 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><i>A smoke management plan will be submitted and approved by MCAQMD prior to burning operations.</i></p>			

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 is included as part of the Intermountain Camp VTP.</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>The project proponent will limit the production of dust to the maximum extent feasible, including but not limited to limiting the speed of vehicles on unpaved roads and suspending ground-disturbing activities when there is visible dust transport outside the treatment boundary.</i>			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No naturally occurring asbestos has been identified 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>An IAP will be completed by a qualified CAL FIRE incident commander / burn boss prior to implementation</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:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Use of gasoline-powered equipment.</i> <i>Encouraging carpooling to the project site.</i> <i>Using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM on equipment.</i> <i>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	SPR CUL-1, 7, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project was evaluated for built historical resources and none were identified. Project implementation will not result in substantial adverse change to built historic resources.</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	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vegetation treatment activities may include mechanical treatments and the use of heavy equipment that could result in ground disturbance as vegetation is removed. This could result in damage to archaeological resources, if present in the treatment area. The treatment area was evaluated for archaeological resources and SPR CUL-1 through CUL-6 were implemented to ensure resources, if present, would be protected. Furthermore, if archaeological resources are discovered during operations, project work will stop within 100 feet of the discovery and an archaeologist will be contacted, per MM CUL-2. The implementation of the project will not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or subsurface historical resources. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance that would occur under the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact CUL-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource	Impact CUL-3, 3.5	LTS	SPR CUL-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tribal Cultural Resources are located within the project area and protection measures are outlined in the Confidential Archaeological Report. Implementation of SPRs CUL-1 through CUL-6 and SPR CUL-8, would avoid any substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources. Additionally, notification Letters were sent to the Native American tribes of Lassen County on February 6, 2024, requesting feedback on the proposed project and incorporated protection measures. No responses have been received regarding cultural resources associated with the project from 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>Vegetation treatment would include mechanical and manual fuel reduction and prescribed fire which have the potential to disturb soil and potentially affect human remains, if present. Should human remains be discovered, the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.</i>						
Other Impacts to Archeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to archeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the “Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects” (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>An archaeological records check # NE23-455 was completed by the Northeast Information Center November 20, 2023.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Native American Contact letters were sent February 6, 2024 to tribal contacts identified from the “California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised February 2024, Lassen County.” These letters identify project location with associated maps, proposed treatment types, the purpose of the project and requests for any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area.</i></p> <p><i>No responses have been received from Native American contacts. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Glen Schall on August 14, 2024.</i></p>			
<p>SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>Pre-field research included:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Review of # NE23-455 archaeological records check.</i> • <i>Review of reference materials for the local area.</i> • <i>Consultation and site visit with CAL FIRE Retired Annuitant Archaeologist Richard Jenkins.</i> • <i>Conversations with land manager.</i> 			
<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-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><i>The project area was surveyed by archaeologically trained resource professional, RPF Glen Schall and CAL FIRE Retired Annuitant Archaeologist Richard Jenkins. Results of that survey are described in the confidential Archaeological Survey Report prepared for the project. Refer to the Intermountain Camp VTP Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific archaeological resources and a list of proposed protection measures.</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>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Proposed protection measures outlined in the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report are adequate to avoid significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources due to project implementation.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>All identified tribal cultural resources will be avoided by project activities. Hand thinning, chipping, pile/broadcast burning, road/dozer line grading, and mastication are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment operations, and/or ground disturbing mop-up activities, will not occur within known archaeological sites. Control line construction of hand line consisting of a 2 – 4-foot scrape to bare mineral soil with hand tools is proposed in areas with known archaeological sites. Hand line shall be kept to a minimum and only be constructed where necessary for containment or to protect infrastructure. Sites will be flagged prior to operations in the area. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Due to road proximity, several sites will be flagged prior to any operations associated with the Intermountain Camp VTP. Other than prescribed fire, minimal hand line construction and hand cutting, no ground disturbing activities will occur within flagged boundaries. Work crews will not stage in these areas. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning. See SPR CUL-5 discussion.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>There are no built historic resources within the project boundary.</i></p>			
<p>SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>An onsite meeting will be conducted and include the project manager or someone familiar with the project and individuals performing work prior to ground disturbing operations associated with the Intermountain VTP.</i></p>			
<p>MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.			
See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.			

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	<u>SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9</u> <u>SPR AQ-3, 4,</u> <u>SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7</u> <u>SPR HYD-5</u> <u>MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Special-Status plant species are not known to occur within or adjacent to the project. Additionally special-status plant species were not discovered during surveys. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to special-status plant species are included in the SPR's and MM's (presented in the CalVTP EIR and further detailed below) associated with this impact</i></p> <p><i>The proposed treatment activities could result in death, altered growth, or reduced seed set through physically breaking, crushing, burning, scorching, trampling, or uprooting special-status plants, if present within a treatment area. The treatment area was evaluated for presence of special status plants per SPR-BIO 7 on 6/7/23, 7/12/23, 8/3/23 and none were observed. If special status plants are observed during additional surveys or operations, the project proponent will implement MM 1a or 1b (50-ft buffer around the special status plant, unless it is determined that the species would benefit from the treatment in the occupied habitat). This project would not result in any special status plant population being reduced below self-sustaining levels and treatment activities would not contribute to a trend toward a species becoming listed as threatened or endangered, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a species that is already listed as endangered, rare, or threatened. Given that no special status plants were identified within the project area, impacts will be less than significant.</i></p>						

<p>Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications</p>	<p>Impact BIO-2, 3.6</p>	<p>PS / SU</p>	<p><u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 1, 3, 4, 5 <u>SPR HAZ-</u> 5, 6 <u>MM BIO-</u> 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>Treatment activities including prescribed burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatment could result in disturbance to or loss of special status wildlife species directly or indirectly through reduced breeding productivity or loss of habitat function. The biological analysis determined there is moderate potential for four (4) special status wildlife species to occur within the project, including three birds (bald eagle, purple martin, and American goshawk) and one mammal (fisher). Bald eagle is classified as Fully Protected and State Endangered. Purple martin, American goshawk, and fisher and classified as State species of special concern (SSC). If operations are planned to occur during the breeding season for any of the above-listed species, SPR BIO-10 will be implemented to determine presence within the treatment unit. If an active bald eagle nest is found, MM BIO-2A will be implemented by establishing a minimum 560-foot buffer around the nest tree or operations will be delayed until the young have fledged. If an American goshawk or purple martin nest is found, MM BIO-2b will be implemented and the RPF or qualified biologist will establish an appropriately sized buffer around the nest tree or delay operations until the young have fledged. If an active or suspected fisher den is encountered during SPR BIO-10, it will receive a 500-foot buffer. If this buffer is not feasible, the project proponent will consult with CDFW to ensure Project impacts will be less than significant.</i></p> <p><i>See the special status species table at the end of this section for a list of all potential special status wildlife species with potential to occur, their listing status, and habitat preferences. Impacts to special status wildlife would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of the above-referenced SPRs and MMs. This impact on special status wildlife species is within the scope of the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance that would occur under the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed 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><u>SPR BIO-</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 <u>SPR HYD-</u> 4, 5 <u>MM BIO-</u> 3a, 3b, 3c</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Initial vegetation treatments and maintenance treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat. Protection measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce potential impacts on sensitive communities including SPR BIO-3 and BIO-4; surveying for sensitive natural communities and designing treatments to protect that habitat. During surveys, no sensitive natural communities and limited riparian habitat was identified. SPR HYD-4 will protect the limited riparian habitat within the project</i></p>						

<p><i>area by limiting disturbance within the streamside buffer. With the implementation of these SPRs, this impact on sensitive communities will be less than significant and within the scope of PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance that would occur under the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands</p>	<p>Impact BIO-4, 3.6</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>There are no protected wetlands within, adjacent to or downstream of the project area.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries</p>	<p>Impact BIO-5, 3.6</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Vegetation treatments or maintenance activities could be located in areas used as wildlife movement corridors or nurseries, resulting in temporary shifts in wildlife movements to avoid or navigate around active treatment sites or temporary disturbance of potential nursery sites. Implementation of SPR BIO-1 and BIO-10 requires the project site to be surveyed for potential nursery sites and wildlife movement corridors. No nursery sites or potential movement corridors were detected during these surveys. Additionally, fuels reduction treatments are relatively small in scale, and implementation of HYD-1 and HYD-4 would prevent degradation of aquatic or riparian corridors. It is not anticipated that project related disturbances would substantially interfere with movement requirements or migration patterns; and project implementation would not create long-term barriers to local or landscape-level movements. If a nursery site is detected during pre-operational surveys, it will be buffered from project treatments per MM BIO-5. This impact is less than significant and within the scope of the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife</p>	<p>Impact BIO-6, 3.6</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Treatment activities (i.e., mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burning) could result in adverse effects on the habitat or abundance of common wildlife. Project related activities could result in temporary disturbance of individuals or their habitat but would not result in substantial permanent habitat removal or landscape level impact. SPRs to limit project impacts include SPR BIO-1-5 and SPR BIO-12, which includes surveying the project area to determine what species and habitat values are present and designing treatments and training staff to ensure identified species and habitats are protected from project impacts. The potential for treatment activities to adversely affect the habitat or abundance of common wildlife was examined in the Program EIR and found to be less than significant. The impact of the proposed project is consistent with what was evaluated in the Program EIR because treatment activities and intensity of ground disturbance that would occur under the proposed project are consistent with what was analyzed in the PEIR.</i></p>						
<p>Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources</p>	<p>Impact BIO-7, 3.6</p>	<p>No Impact</p>	<p>SPR AD- 3</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

<i>There are no known local policies or ordinances that would conflict with this project.</i>						
Impact BIO-8: Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Habitat Plan	Impact BIO-8, 3.6	No Impact	N/A	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The project site is not within the plan area of any adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan or other approved habitat plan.</i>						
Other Impacts to Biological Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to biological resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u>	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
1. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.	Yes	Prior	
2. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
<i>A CNDDDB 9 quad search, centered on the Bieber Quad was conducted by CAL FIRE staff on January 22, 2024, to obtain an inventory of the status and locations of recorded occurrences of rare, threatened, endangered, species of special concern, or CNPS 1a-2b plants and animals within or near the project area. The PEIR has provided a list of special status plant and animal species based on ecoregions defined within the PEIR. The project is within the “Modoc Plateau” ecoregion (M261G). Appendix BIO-3, Table 6b-Wildlife Species, 6a-Plant Species, and Table 19-Fish Species were reviewed and compared to the CNDDDB search for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the “Modoc Plateau” ecoregion. CNDDDB results and species associated with the Modoc Plateau bioregion are included as an attachment (appendix A).</i>			
PLANTS			
<i>A local area 9 Quad CNDDDB search identified sixteen (16) special status plant species. Of these 16 species, 12 are included in the Modoc Plateau Ecoregion (appendix A). The project area lacks suitable habitat for fourteen (14) of the special status plant species. Two (2) of these species are associated with habitat types that may occur within the project area, however neither of these species were identified to be present within the project area during multiple site visits and surveys. Plant surveys were conducted per SPR BIO-7 on 6/7/23, 7/12/23 and 8/3/23.</i>			

WILDLIFE

A local area CNDDDB search identified twelve (12) special status wildlife species. Ten (10) of these species are also included in the Modoc Plateau Ecoregion. Eight (8) of these species were not evaluated further, because their habitat requirements do not exist within the project area. The remaining four (4) species have been evaluated further due to local occurrences found on CNDDDB and/or having a broad habitat range that may include features found within or directly adjacent to the project area. The appropriate SPR's and MM's have been incorporated into this project to provide protections for fisher, bald eagle, purple martin, and American goshawk.

FISH

A local area CNDDDB search did not identify any occurrences of special status fish species. Additionally, there are no fish bearing waterways within or directly adjacent to the project boundary.

Project letters were sent to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) North Central Region and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) requesting assistance / information that would be helpful for project design. CDFW representative Katelyn Belleville responded via email correspondence stating they had no comments or questions with the project as proposed. CVRWQCB representative Mike Hanks responded with a letter outlining the Standard Project Requirements that should be followed and are included in this document.

At the end of this section (below) are two Species Status Summary Tables based on the CNDDDB 9-quad search and Modoc Plateau ecoregion. The first table lists 12 animals. The second table lists 16 plants.

<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>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>There are no biological areas of concern identified within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-3: Survey Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats. If SPR BIO-1 determines that sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats may be present and adverse effects cannot be avoided. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>SPR BIO-1 determined that one sensitive natural community had potential to occur within the project area. Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool was listed in the local 9 quad CNDDDB scoping. Reconnaissance level surveys for SPR BIO-1 determined that this sensitive natural community and/or or sensitive habitat does not exist within the project area. This project will not result in a negative impact to sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-4: Design Treatment to Avoid Loss or Degradation of Riparian Habitat Function. Project proponents, in consultation with a qualified RPF or qualified biologist, will design treatments in riparian habitats to retain or improve habitat functions. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

Class III intermittent watercourses and Class II watercourses are present within the project area. These watercourses are defined in the Forest Practice Rules, Title 14 CCR Section 936.5. Fuel reduction within the standard width of a WLPZ (watercourse and lake protection zone) will be limited to manual treatment of ladder fuels (tress less than 10 inches' diameter) and some prescribed burning (fire will be allowed to back into the zone). WLPZ widths will be as follows.

Slope (%)	Class III (ft.)	Class II (ft)
<30	25'	50
30-50	25'	75
>50	25'	100

The following practices will be implemented within the WLPZ:

- No equipment use.
- No servicing of vehicles and equipment.
- No burn piles.
- No ignitions. However, fire will be allowed to back into the WLPZ.

There are several existing roads within the project area that are within the standard width of the WLPZ. Vehicles and equipment may use these roads to access the project area. However, vehicles and equipment will be restricted to existing road prisms within the WLPZ. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.

SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub.

The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types.

Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types

No

CAL FIRE
N/A

CAL FIRE

Neither Chaparral nor Coastal Sage Scrub habitat is found within the project area.

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 *Phytophthora* and other plant pathogens (e.g., pitch canker (*Fusarium*), goldspotted oak borer, shot hole borer, bark beetle). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.

Yes

CAL FIRE
Prior-During

CAL FIRE

Personnel will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location and prior to leaving the project at the completion of operations. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.

<p>SPR BIO-7: Survey for Special-Status Plants. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or botanist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW’s “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities.” This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Surveys were conducted by a qualified RPF and special status plant species were not found to be present within the project area.</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>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This project is not located within a Coastal Zone.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Personnel will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location and prior to leaving the project at the completion of operations. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR’s and MM’s being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-10: Survey for Special-Status Wildlife and Nursery Sites. If SPR BIO-1 determines that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species or nurseries of any wildlife species is present and cannot be avoided, the project proponent will require a qualified RPF or biologist to conduct focused or protocol-level surveys for special-status wildlife species or nursery sites (e.g., bat maternity roosts, deer fawning areas, heron or egret rookeries) with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. The survey area will be determined by a qualified RPF or biologist based on the species and habitats and any recommended buffer distances in agency protocols. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>SPR BIO-1 determined that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species may exist within the project area. See ‘Species Status Summary Table’ below for a complete list. These species will be avoided by implementing SPR BIO-4, MM BIO-2a, and MM BIO-2b.</i></p>			
<p>SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.</i></p>			

<p>SPR BIO-12. Protect Common Nesting Birds, Including Raptors. The project proponent will schedule treatment activities to avoid the active nesting season of common native bird species, including raptors, that could be present within or adjacent to the treatment site, if feasible. Common native birds are species not otherwise treated as special status in the CalVTP PEIR. The active nesting season or peak nesting season will be defined by the qualified RPF or biologist. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Procedures for protecting potential nesting birds if operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>An RPF, supervised designee, or qualified biologist will perform a visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.</i> <i>If an active nest of a listed species is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.</i> <i>If the nest of a listed species is identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area CDFW will be contacted to develop avoidance measures specific to identified listed species.</i> <p><i>See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No special status plants listed under ESA or CESA exist within the project area. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Based on SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, special status plant species do not exist within the project area. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants</p> <p>If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment.</p> <p>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Mitigation Measures BIO- 1a and 1b ensures significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants will be avoided. Therefore, a Compensatory Mitigation Plan is not required.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>A Species Status Summary Table based on SPR BIO-1 is located at the end of this section. This table lists eighteen (12) animals. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species.</p> <p>The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			

<p>MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Mitigation Measures BIO-2a & BIO-2b will be implemented, therefore no additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle was not identified in the CDFW CNDDDB biological search nor is it identified within the Modoc Plateau. Habitat for this species is not present within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No butterfly species were identified in the CNDDDB 9-Quad search. Two (2) butterflies, the Callippe Silverspot Butterfly and the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly, were identified within the Modoc Plateau EIR Ecoregion. Habitat (coastal grasslands or salt-spray meadows) for these species does not exist within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Habitat for these species is not found within the project area.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<p><i>Review of the EIR Ecoregion tables for the project location identified two bumble bee species: Crotch bumble bee and Western bumble bee; listed as state of California candidate species. This project is not within the range of the Crotch, however, is within the range of the Western bumble bee. Western Bumble Bee was not identified in the 9 quad CDFW CNDDDB database search for the specific project location. The Western bumble bee has three primary habitat requirements: suitable nesting sites, nectar and pollen from foraging floral resources, and suitable overwintering sites (CDFW 2019, USDA 2012, Xerces Society 2018). The species finds this combination of habitats within meadows and grasslands (Xerces Society 2018). Meadows, grasslands, and seasonal floral resources do not occur within the project area nor were western bumble bee individuals observed during surveys. The species has historically occurred throughout western North America. Declines in distribution and abundance of the species in California are hypothesized to be due to a loss of floral resources, exposure of fungal pathogens, competition from non-native bees and exposure to pesticides or herbicides (USDA 2012, Xerces Society 2019). The project does not propose to modify large meadows or grasslands that would support primary habitat requirements of the species. Therefore, the proposed project will not have any significant adverse impacts on the species and no additional measures are proposed for this species.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>Loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands will not occur because of this project. No sensitive natural communities nor Oak woodland habitat is associated with this project location.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
<p><i>There will be no significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

<i>There will be no unavoidable loss of riparian habitat associated with this project. Riparian habitat will be protected by implementation of SPR BIO-4.</i>			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are no protected wetlands within the project area or adjacent or downstream of the project boundaries.</i>			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There is no nursery habitat within the project area.</i>			

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDDB and Sierra Nevada Ecoregion query

WILDLIFE COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS		GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FOR OCCURENCE
	FED	STATE		
American goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	N	SSC	Forest stands containing nests are often small, ranging from approximately 24 to 247 acres. Tree species composition is highly variable among nest sites both within a region and a across the range of the northern goshawk. Northern goshawks nests are often found in mature or late-successional forests with high canopy closures and large trees but relatively open understories.	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements for the species does not exist within the project area, however suitable habitat exists adjacent to the project area. No evidence of the species presence was found during site visits or surveys. No anticipated impact.
greater sandhill crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	N	TH	Wetlands, marshes, agricultural fields.	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements of large wet meadows does not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.
Greater Sage Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	N	SSC CE	Sage grouse are always associated with some species of sagebrush (<i>Artemisia spp.</i>). These birds rely on sagebrush for leks, nesting sites, feeding sites, rearing sites, protection and wintering grounds. Sage grouse can be found in or near sagebrush habitats year round. Secondary to sagebrush habitat, Sage grouse also require moist wetland and wet meadows (mesic sites) to aid in brood rearing. Thus,	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements for this species does not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.

			these areas are mostly occupied in late spring and summer.	
Oregon snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus klamathensis</i>	N	SSC	Dense cover is preferred, either in understory thickets of montane riparian habitats, or in shrubby understories of young conifer habitats. Also found in areas with young firs with branches drooping to ground, and in patches of ceanothus and manzanita within, or bordering, fir or pine forests. Rarely found in open spaces or mature closed canopy forests	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements of dense understory riparian or young fir stands do not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	N	WL	Habitat of the prairie falcon is open country, especially arid, in summer including alpine tundra to shortgrass prairie and high desert. This species nests on cliff ledges.	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements for this species including open country or cliff ledges does not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	N	SSC	Breeding habitat is open areas where they make their nests in cavities in either natural or artificial features. Western birds often make use of natural cavities such as old woodpecker holes in trees for nesting.	May occur. Habitat elements for the species does exist within the project area. No evidence of the species presence was found during site visits or surveys. No anticipated impact.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	N	TH	Prefers open grasslands and desert-like habitats. The Swainson's Hawk also inhabits agricultural areas.	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements of open grassland, or agricultural area do not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	N	TH	Typically found at high elevations (above approximately 5,000 feet in the southern Cascades and 7,000 feet in the central Sierra Nevada) and utilize a variety of habitats including alpine and barren areas, subalpine forests, red fir forests, lodgepole pine forests, mixed conifer forests, and meadows.	Not likely to occur. Project is located outside of the typical elevation range of the species. No anticipated impact.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	N	TH	Found near water, such as marshes, grasslands, and wetlands. They require some sort of substrate nearby to build nests. This substrate is often in the form of aquatic vegetation. They also need foraging areas,	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements of marshes, wetlands or grasslands do not exist within the project area. No anticipated impact.

			which can consist of grassland or agricultural pastures such as rice, grain, or alfalfa.	
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	PTH	SSC	Western pond turtles use both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. They are found in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wetlands, vernal pools, ephemeral creeks, reservoirs, agricultural ditches, estuaries, and brackish waters. Terrestrial habitats are used for wintering and consist usually of burrows in leaves and soil. Western pond turtles also lay their eggs in terrestrial habitats. They are rarely found at altitudes above 1500m.	Not likely to occur. Habitat elements of rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wetlands or vernal pools does not exist within the project area. One small ephemeral spring fed creek does exist within the project area. No evidence of Western pond turtles has been discovered during multiple site visits and surveys. No anticipated impact.
bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	E	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forests and old growth forests.	May occur. Habitat elements for the species occurs within the project area. No evidence of the species presence was found during site visits or surveys. No anticipated impact.
Fisher <i>Pekania pennati</i>	N	SSC	Most often found in forested areas with a large tree canopy cover that contain a mix of conifer and California black oak trees. Throughout their range, fishers use tree cavities for denning, and they select denning and resting sites in forests that have high canopy cover, a lot of snags and downed wood.	May occur. Habitat elements for the species occurs within the project area. No evidence of the species presence was found during site visits or surveys. No anticipated impact.

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

DL– Delisted E – Endangered CE – Candidate Endangered CTH – Candidate Threatened TH– Threatened PTH – Proposed Threatened
 N – None NL – Not Listed R – Rare WL – Watch List SSC – DFG Species of Special Concern FP – Fully Protected

PLANTS (PROVIDED BY CDFW) COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS		HABITAT	
	FED	STATE	CNPS LIST	
Aleppo avens <i>Geum aleppicum</i>	N	N	2B.2	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow and seep. Blooms Jun-Aug. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	N	E	1B.2	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, vernal pool and wetlands. Blooms Apr – Aug. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Ephemeral monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe inflatula</i>	N	N	1B.2	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinon and juniper woodlands. Blooms May – Aug. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Fiddleleaf hawksbeard <i>Crepis runcinata</i>	N	N	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon and juniper woodlands. Blooms May – Aug. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Great Basin downingia <i>Downingia laeta</i>	N	N	2B.2	Great Basin scrub, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, pinon and juniper woodlands, vernal pool and wetlands. Blooms May – July. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle <i>Stachys pilosa</i>	N	N	2B.3	Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps. Blooms Jun – Aug. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Howell's thelypodium <i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	N	N	1B.2	Alkaline meadows, flats, sagebrush scrub. Blooms May – July. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Large-flowered triteleia <i>Triteleia grandiflora</i>	N	N	2B.1	Great Basin scrub, pinon and juniper woodlands. Blooms Apr – Jun. Botanical surveys did not find the species occurring within the project area. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Lemmon's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>	N	N	1B.2	Great Basin scrub, Marsh and swamp, Meadow and seep, Wetlands. Blooms May – Aug (Sep). Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Long-haired star-tulip <i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	N	N	1B.2	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow and seep, Vernal pool, Wetland. Blooms Jun – Aug. Botanical surveys did not find the species occurring within the project area. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Macoun's buttercup <i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	N	N	2B.2	Sagebrush scrub, northern juniper woodland, wetland-riparian. Blooms Jun - Jul. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	N	N	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep and wetland. Blooms Jun – Sep. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.

Modoc County knotweed <i>Polygonum polygaloides ssp. esotericum</i>	N	N	1B.3	Vernal pool, freshwater wetlands, sagebrush scrub, northern juniper woodland and wetland-riparian. Blooms May – Sep. Suitable habitat conditions do not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Modoc green-gentian <i>Frasera albicaulis var. modocensis</i>	N	N	2B.3	Vernal pools, seasonally wet places, desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands. Blooms May – July. Suitable habitat of pinyon and juniper woodlands does not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Sheldon's sedge <i>Carex sheldonii</i>	N	N	2B.2	Freshwater marsh, lower montane coniferous forest, marsh and swamp, riparian scrub, and wetlands. Blooms May – Aug. Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species.
Whear sedge <i>Carex atherodes</i>	N	N	2B.2	Wetlands, northern juniper woodlands, wetland-riparian. Blooms Jul – Aug. Wetland habitat does not exist within the project area. The plant species was not assessed further. Project implementation will not result in a significant impact to the species

CNPS Identifiers Used on the Table

- 1B.2 – Plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; Moderately threatened in California
- 1B.3 - Plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; Not very threatened in California
- 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; Moderately 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	SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p><i>Treatment activities may involve the reduction in vegetative cover or disturbance of soils which may result in increased erosion or the loss of topsoil. However, implementation of SPR GEO-1 through GEO-8 will reduce these impacts to a less than significant level, as described in the PEIR. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide</p>	<p>Impact Geo-2, 3.7</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><i>Removal of vegetation could potentially affect slope stability and potential for landslides. The project area was evaluated for potential unstable areas and no unstable areas or landslides were identified. Topography is gentle with slopes ranging from 0% to 30%. Ephemeral and perennial streams are found within the project area. A soil survey was prepared for the project. Four (4) soil types were identified in the soil survey. Erosion Hazard Rating (EHR) was determined to be low based on EHR calculations of the 4 soil types. Erosion potential will be minimized by installing water bars on appropriate access roads and control lines. Water bars will discharge into existing vegetation or less erosive material (rocks, slash, etc.) to the extent feasible. Implementation of SPRs would avoid and minimize the risk of landslides from treatments and this impact is less than significant, as described in the PEIR. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to increase the risk of landslide are included in the SPR's and/or MM's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
<p>SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Mechanical operations will be suspended and adequate drainage will be installed by end of day operations if the National Weather Service forecast is a “chance” (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. Activities that cause mechanical soil disturbance may resume when precipitation stops and soils are no longer saturated.</i></p>			

<p>SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>High ground pressure vehicles that could cause soil disturbance or compaction when soils are wet and saturated will be limited to areas that retain a stable operating surface.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Areas of exposed soil resulting from operations that could result in significant discharge of sediment shall be treated with mulch or equivalent upon completion of operations in the area. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1. After the first storm event, where 2 inches of rain or more fall within a 24-hour period, the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly. Areas where erosion could result in substantial discharge will be immediately corrected and stabilized. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During-Post</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Water breaks will be installed immediately if they will not impede vehicles and equipment during prescribed burning operations. If control lines need to be utilized by vehicles or equipment during the prescribed fire period, then water breaks will be installed between October 15th and May 1st if the National Weather Service forecast is a chance (30% or more of rain) within the next 24-hour period. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

<i>All burning will be in conformance with Modoc County Air Quality Management District (Modoc County AQMD). No piling will occur within the WLPZ. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
SPR GEO-7 Minimize Erosion, Slope Restrictions for Heavy Equipment and Tractor Roads. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are no slopes greater than 30% within the project area, EHR is low and existing forest roads will be utilized to the extent feasible to minimize soil disturbance. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
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.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>There are no unstable or slide areas identified within the project area.</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>Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. The Project would be consistent with the applicable policies, plans, and regulations to reduce GHG emissions as described in California's 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB 2022), the California Forest Carbon Plan (Forest Climate Action Team 2018), and the Draft California 2030 Natural and Working Lands Climate Change Implementation Plan (CARB 2019).</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>Proposed treatments would have relatively low GHG emissions compared to GHG emissions from catastrophic wildfires. Wildfire hazards could be somewhat reduced through implementation of the Project. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, and the intent of the treatments to reduce wildfire risk and GHG emissions related to wildfire, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. MM GHG-2 would be implemented and would reduce GHG</i>						

<i>emissions associated with pile burning by burning when fuels have a higher fuel moisture content, reducing the total area burned by mosaic burning and isolating and leaving large fuels unburned, and by scheduling burns before new fuels appear. Methods for reducing GHG emissions from burns would be integrated into SPR AQ-3 (Burn Plan) as described in MM GHG-2.</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"/>

	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>Based on First Order Fire Effect Model (FOFEM) calculations for burning and greenhouse gas calculations for gas and diesel consumption for the Intermountain Camp CalVTP it is estimated the project will produce 1,245 tons of CO₂ from burning vegetation and 2 tons of CO₂ from motorized exhaust for a total of 1,247 tons of CO₂. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</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>
<i>Methods for reducing GHG emissions are integrated into the burn plan associated with the Intermountain Camp VTP. Some of these mitigations are pre-treatment of larger fuels, timing of burns to coincide with curing of annual grasses and treatment of ladder fuels to minimize risk of transitioning to a crown fire. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			

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"/>
<i>Use of vehicles and power tools during treatment would result in consumption of energy and was examined in the Program EIR. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy are included in the project design.</i>						
Other Impacts to Energy Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to energy resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EC-9: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HAZ-1: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Hazardous Materials	Impact HAZ-1, 3.10	LTS	<u>SPR HAZ- 1</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning and manual fuels reduction treatments) would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. All equipment and vehicles will be in good working order and free of leaks. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devices, they will be filled on level ground away from any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses. All</i>						

<i>applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to create a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i>						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ-5, 6, 7, 8, 9	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i>						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>There are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.</i>						
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"/>

	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> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order and free of leaks. CAL FIRE personnel are required to complete daily checks of vehicles and equipment to be used. These inspections focus on basic safety and operational features. Any contract equipment that is working onsite is generally serviced daily and inspected for leaks by the contractor. CAL FIRE personnel will periodically check contract equipment to ensure the equipment is free of leaks.</i>			
<i>Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) will be pre-mixed at an appropriate site. Drip torches will be inspected for leaks and put out of service or repaired as needed. Filling of drip torches will not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i>			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>All chainsaws will have functional spark arrestors. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project</i>			

<p>SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>One fire extinguisher per chainsaw will be provided by the crews working on the project and kept in close proximity while chainsaws are in use. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HAZ-9 Notification of Herbicide Use in the Vicinity of Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

There are no known hazardous waste sites within or associated with the project area.

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
<p>Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning</p>	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"/>
<p><i>This project proposes low intensity prescribed fire which could result in ash or debris being washed into adjacent watercourses, impacting water quality. The PEIR evaluated the potential of prescribed fire projects to result water quality degradation, and this impact was determined to be less than significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because pile burning and prescribed burning and their associated impacts to water quality are consistent with what was analyzed in the PEIR. Vehicles will be limited to existing roads within the WLPZ. Ignitions will not occur within the standard width of a WLPZ, however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back into these areas. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan through the implementation of prescribed burning, are included in the SPR's and/or MM's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities</p>	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"/>
<p><i>This project includes both manual and mechanical operations. The PEIR found the potential for these treatment activities to result in violations to water quality regulations or to degrade water quality to be less than significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the use of heavy equipment and handheld tools to remove vegetation is consistent with what was analyzed in the PEIR. Vehicles will be limited to existing roads within the WLPZ. Ignitions will not occur within the standard width of a WLPZ, however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back into these areas. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a</i></p>						

<i>water quality control plan through the implementation of manual or mechanical treatment activities, are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</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	SPR HYD- 3	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Prescribed herbivory will not be used as a treatment activity on the project area.</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	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Herbicide use will not be used as a treatment activity on the project area.</i>						
Impact HYD-5: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of a Treatment Site or Area	Impact HYD-5, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4, 6 SPR GEO- 5	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments could potentially alter existing drainage patterns. However, vegetation will remain on site post-fire that will minimize surface runoff. A buffer strip of vegetation will capture any potential runoff from entering a watercourse. Erosion potential will be minimized by installing water bars on appropriate access roads and dozer lines. Water bars will discharge into existing vegetation or less erosive material (rocks, slash, etc.) to the extent feasible. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially alter the existing draining pattern of a treatment site or area are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i>						
Other Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to hydrology and water quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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<p>SPR HYD-1 Comply with Water Quality Regulations: Project proponents must also conduct proposed vegetation treatments in conformance with appropriate RWQCB timber, vegetation and land disturbance related Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and/or related Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (Waivers), and appropriate Basin Plan Prohibitions. Where these regulatory requirements differ, the most restrictive will apply. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The State Water Resources Control Board general waste discharge requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-2 Avoid Construction of New Roads: The project proponent will not construct or reconstruct (i.e., cutting or filling involving less than 50 cubic yards/0.25 linear road miles) any new roads (including temporary roads). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>No new road construction or reconstruction is proposed as part of this project. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Prescribed herbivory is not associated with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

Fuel reduction within the standard width of a WLPZ will be limited to manual treatment of ladder fuels (tress less than 10 inches in diameter) and prescribed burning. Per the Forest Practice Rules, WLPZ widths will be as follows.

Slope (%)	Class I (ft.)	Class II (ft.)	Class III & IV (ft.)
<30	75'	50'	25'
30-50	100'	75'	25'
>50	150'	100'	25'

The following practices will be implemented within the WLPZ:

- No equipment use.
- No servicing of vehicles and equipment.
- No burn piles.
- No ignitions. However, fire will be allowed to back into the WLPZ.

There are several roads located within the project area that are within the standard width of a WLPZ. Vehicles and equipment may use these roads to access the project area. However, vehicles and equipment will be restricted to existing road surfaces in the WLPZ.

Watercourse crossings will be used during dry conditions. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.

SPR HYD-5 Protect Non-Target Vegetation and Special-status Species from Herbicides: This SPR applies to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
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No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.

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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Any damage to existing storm water structures resulting from operations will be repaired or replaced to be fully functional. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.

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	SPR AD-3, 9	No	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Treatments will occur on public properties and will not conflict with any local plan, policy, or regulation. Objectives are to increase forest resiliency and to protect the property and surrounding infrastructure from wildfire. Per SPR AD-3, Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because treatment activities and potential associated impacts are consistent with those evaluated in the PEIR.</i>						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The PEIR evaluated the potential for initial treatments and maintenance treatments to result in substantial population growth as a result of increases in demand for employees, and this impact was found to be less than significant. Impacts associated with a short-term increase in the demand for workers during implementation of the Project are within the scope of the PEIR because the number of workers required for the proposed Project is consistent with the crew size analyzed in the PEIR for the types of treatments proposed. Treatments will occur on a day-to-day operational period and only short-term increases in personnel will be experienced during project implementation. Any influx of personnel due to project implementation will likely be less than one 24-hour period and will not result in a significant impact to population growth.</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"/>

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	SPR NOI- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The use of mechanized equipment such as chainsaws, masticators and chippers will generate noise during project activities. The potential for treatment activities to cause substantial short-term increases in exterior ambient noise level was addressed in the PEIR and was found to be less than significant. This impact is within the scope of the PEIR because the types of treatments and associated equipment, and thus the noise generated, is consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Furthermore, noise generated from local landowners and logging equipment is not uncommon for the area and noise from the project would be considered commonplace as the project is located on an active conservation camp as well as adjacent to actively managed industrial timberland. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a substantial short-term increase in exterior ambient noise levels during treatment implementation are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Project activities would require large trucks to haul equipment and crews to the Project site. While trucks could pass some residential sensitive receptors, it is not anticipated that Project traffic would result in a substantial increase in truck-generated single event noise levels (SENLs) along local roads. Anticipated impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the treatment activities and methods are the same as those analyzed in the PEIR. SPRs applicable to this treatment are AD-3, NOI-1, NOI-2, NOI-3, NOI-4, NOI-5, and NOI-6. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in SENL during the Project treatments was evaluated in the PEIR and was found to be less than significant with the implementation of these SPRs.</i></p>						
Other Impacts Related to Noise: Would the project result in other impacts related to noise that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	and

	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	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
<p><i>Per SPR NOI-1 noise-generating treatment activities will be limited:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monday – Saturday between 0700 – 1800 - Sunday and federal holidays 0900 – 1800 - See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project. 			

<p>SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>CALFIRE has a robust maintenance routine on all equipment and adheres to manufacturers recommendations. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Engine shrouds will be closed during operations. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented for this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>The project area is not located near any noise sensitive land uses. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	<p>Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR</p>	<p>Identify impact Significance in the PEIR</p>	<p>SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR</p>	<p>Does the Impact Apply to the project</p>	<p>Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project</p>	<p>No New Impact</p>

				Treatments proposed		
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	<u>SPR REC- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>The entire portion of this project covered by this document is located on public property however it is not within a public recreation area. The entire project area has restricted access as the project is located on the Intermountain Conservation Camp property. No recreational users or recreation areas associated with this property would be affected by the treatment.</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"/>

	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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>No recreational users or recreation areas associated with the Intermountain Camp property would be affected by the implementation of this project.</i>			

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific	Project specific
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	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	<u>SPR TRAN- 1</u> <u>SPR AD- 3</u>	Yes	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Initial and maintenance treatments would occur in rural Lassen County and would require limited vehicular traffic along public roadways leading to the treatment areas. Treatments could temporarily slightly increase vehicle miles traveled for a short period as equipment travels to and from the project location, however most of the project treatments will be performed by Intermountain Camp staff or hand crews. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater than what the area generally experiences. No road closures would be necessary for the implementation of this Project. The potential for a temporary increase in vehicle traffic associated with the proposed project work to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities, or for prolonged road closures, was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
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"/>
<p><i>Smoke generated during burning operations may affect visibility along Foothill Road for a short period of time. The potential for smoke to affect visibility along roadways during implementation of prescribed and pile burning was examined in the PEIR and was found to be less than significant. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
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	LTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled for a short period as equipment travels to and from the project location. The project is in a rural area utilized primarily by the local residents and camp staff. According to the analysis methodologies presented in the PEIR, projects that generate fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact. Because of the small project size, the limited crew members needed for the proposed project, the limited equipment needed, and the limited materials to be hauled in any one day, the total VMT would not exceed 110 trips per day. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater than what the area generally experiences.</i></p>						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	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 area considering these roads are used as ingress and egress by the local residents and camp staff. Prescribed fire signs will be posted prior to burn operations. These signs will be posted in visible locations to advise motorists of equipment entering the roadway and potential smoke impacts. See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</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>Prescribed burning requires the use of water as a controlling factor. Fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location. Additional water, if needed, will be obtained from a combination of camp water supply, prepositioned portable water tanks and water trucks. Project treatments would not result in a physical impact associated with provision of sufficient water supplies, including related infrastructure needs, and this impact would be less than significant. 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 what was covered 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>Biomass will not be hauled off the project area.</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	<u>SPR UTIL- 1</u>	No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>This project includes treating biomass within the project area. Biomass will be lopped and scattered, piled and burned, or broadcast burned.</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"/>

	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	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<i>This project will not dispose of material outside the treatment area.</i>			

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>One of the main objectives of the project is to reduce the severity and spread of wildfire within the Intermountain Camp compound. All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of a wildfire are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</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"/>

<p><i>The potential for post-fire flooding and erosion, including landslides, was examined in the PEIR and found to be less than significant. This project will not alter a watercourse or increase the amount of surface runoff that would result in flooding. Prescribed fire will be low-moderate intensity, but vegetation will remain on site post-fire that will minimize surface runoff. A mosaic of vegetation will capture any potential runoff from entering a watercourse. Any use of fire lines, hand or mechanically created, will have waterbars installed to assure that they are hydrologically disconnected from drainage areas or watercourses. Furthermore, this Project intends to create and maintain a reduced fuel zone, which may lead to smaller burn scars, or less area susceptible to post-fire flooding or erosion All applicable measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people or structure to substantial risks related to post-fire flooding or landslide are included in the SPR's associated with this impact.</i></p>						
<p>Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?</p>				No	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>See attachment A for a complete list and full description of SPR's and MM's being implemented with this project.</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-5 Maintain Site Cleanliness: If trash receptacles are used on-site, the project proponent will use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scraps, food wrappers, beverages, and other worker generated miscellaneous trash. Remove all temporary non-biodegradable flagging, trash, debris, and barriers from the project site upon completion of project activities. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. Personnel will be advised to remove trash generated daily</i></p>			
<p>SPR AD-6 Public Notifications for Treatment Projects. One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, the project proponent would post signs in a conspicuous location near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or concerns. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. Prescribed burning is subject to the additional notification requirements of SPR AD-4.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>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><i>Pre-posting requirements were completed November 6, 2022.</i></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> Prior</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><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p><i>This project is not within coastal zone.</i></p>			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

Other ___ SPR AD-7 e-mail correspondence

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