THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	*Osgood VTP*
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	***RX-NORTH-030-SKU***
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	***2023-30***
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	CAL FIRE Siskiyou Unit 1809 Fairlane RD Yreka, CA 96097
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	*Andrew Yarusso (530) 598-2693* *Andrew.yarusso@fire.ca.gov* *Jeremy Ravenscroft (530) 598- 2692* *Jeremy.ravenscroft@fire.ca.gov*
6.	**Project Location:**	*Project is located northwest of city of Yreka in Siskiyou County, CA.* Legal description: Project occurs within all or portions of: Township 45 North Range 07 West, Sections 15, 16 and 17 HB&M 7.5 USGS Quadrangles Badger Mtn. and Yreka. *(For Assessor's Parcel Number information, see Table1: Ownership table)*
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	*682 Acres*

8. **Description of Project:**

Multiple landowners within the city of Yreka (Table 1), are proposing vegetation treatment activities utilizing the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), where the California Board of Forestry certified the PEIR for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. CAL FIRE will also serve as the lead agency implementing the project and is considered the Project Proponent within this Project Specific Analysis (PSA). CAL FIRE has prepared this PSA and certifies that vegetation treatments align with the intent of the CalVTP and will not result in new, or more severe, adverse impacts as those evaluated in the PEIR.

Vegetation treatments are proposed for approximately 682 acres within agricultural and rural zoned land northwest of the city of Yreka in Siskiyou County (project). The project is designed to reduce or eliminate light and medium fuels by removing excess and encroaching shrub and tree

vegetation. The objective is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, aid in fire prevention and suppression for the north end of the City of Yreka, restore oak woodland habitat, and increase soil health. Treatment activities include broadcast and pile prescribed fire, mastication, chipping, tree pruning. Both mechanical and manual treatments are proposed. Herbicides may also be used to control invasive weeds.

Table 1: Ownership Table

APN	Landowner	Land Use	PLSS
013-030-031	Gimbel, John H.	Agricultural/Rural	T45N R07W Section 16
013-030-390	Moody, Walter R.	Agricultural/Rural	T44N R07W Section 17
013-060-180	Long Gulch Limited Partnership	Agricultural/Rural	T44N R07W Section 15

Soil type consists of Bogus stony loam, Duzel-Jilson-Facey complex, Duzel gravelly loam, and lithic rock out crops. Slope across the project area varies from 15 % to over 65 % with a mean average of average slope of almost 40 %. Aspect varies but is mostly facing south and southeast with some north facing slopes. Elevation ranges from 2830 to 3850 feet in elevation. There are no watercourses within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. This spring/wet area will receive a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone, as an appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) protection. There are no listed wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835].

Site Evaluations and Surveys

Site evaluations and surveys occurred on April 4, May 3, and June 6, 2023, by multiple CAL FIRE staff. They were designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning fishers/canines, large stick nests (raptors), aquatic resources, and botanical resources. No sensitive wildlife or botanical species were observed, and only common species were found.

TREATMENT TYPES

This project adopts the CalVTP PEIR Ecological Restoration and Fuel break treatment types. The Ecological Restoration approach focuses on restoring ecosystem processes, conditions, and resiliency by using prescribed fire to reflect a more historic vegetative stand condition. Vegetation will be removed to develop non-shaded fuel breaks in a strategic manner to connect fuel breaks from adjacent projects. Shaded fuel breaks will be developed along the edges of oak woodland stands. Approximately 9 acres of the project occurs within the WUI; however, the goals and operations remain the same.

TREATMENT ACTIVITIES

The project proposes an initial treatment upon PSA approval and additional maintenance treatments occurring no sooner than 5 years following the initial treatment. Treatment activities include broadcast and pile prescription fire, mastication, chipping,tree pruning, and herbicide application. Mechanical and manual methods will be used to mulch, lop, prune, chip and spread, or remove, small diameter conifers, shrubs, and to some extent non-embedded down woody debris and various built-up vegetative material. Mechanical treatments include the use of motorized equipment to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop existing vegetation. Manual treatments would include the use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, lop and scatter, and/or prune herbaceous or woody species.

Most shrub and tree vegetation proposed for removal include ceanothus and juniper. Although less abundant, some Greenleaf manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula), white leaf manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula), dogwood (Cornus spp.), as well as other common shrub species may be removed. Oaks up to 8 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) may be removed sporadically and in limited amounts. Larger trees may be pruned up to a height of 12 feet from the ground. Hazard trees of any size may be removed to ensure the safety of personnel.
Herbicides may also be used sparingly and strategically. The chemical application of herbicides is designed to inhibit growth of target plant species. This includes only common or invasive plants. Herbicides developed to kill woody shrub species will not be used. Methods include manual on-the-ground application of glyphosate (or other species-specific chemical as described in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2) by spraying or painting cut stems. This is accomplished by using a backpack hand applicator targeting invasive plants. Application will comply with all applicable statues pursuant to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) label directions, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) label standards, and California Department of Pesticide Regulation label standards. All herbicide application would be performed by certified and licensed pesticide applicators.

9. Treatment Types

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

10. **Treatment Activities**

☒	Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning,	682	acres
☒	Prescribed (Pile) Burning,	682	acres
☒	Mechanical Treatment,	682	acres
☒	Manual Treatment,	682	acres
☐	Prescribed Herbivory,	0	acres
☒	Herbicide Application,	682	acres

11. **Fuel Type**

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

12. **Geographic Scope**

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

98 % of the project occurs within the CalVTP treatable acres. Areas outside of the treatable landscape include roads along the north boundary and southeast edge of the project.

13. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting**

The project is located north of the city of Yreka, consisting of wildland-urban interface to the south, conifer forest to the north, California prairie along the southeast boundary, rural-residential to the east, and chaparral to the west. The land use is mostly Agricultural and Residential.

14. **Other public agencies whose approval is required**

No other permits will be required where other state or federal agencies are involved.

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.?

A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on April 12, 2022, and was conducted on April 27, 2023. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on April 27, 2022. A written reply by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was received on June 20, 2022. The NAHC informed the Archaeologist that the Sacred Lands File yielded no results, but provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. A reply was also received in an e-mail dated May 9, 2022, by Jeanne M. Goetz, Heritage Program Manager and Tribal Liaison, Klamath National Forest. No other responses were received as of December 28,2022.

Archaeological surveys were conducted in 2022, and a Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was finalized by Patrick Brummeier, Archaeologist for Quercus Consultants, Inc. on January 17, 2023.

16. **Use of PSA for Treatment Maintenance**

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. CAL FIRE's contract with the landowner is for 10 years. After 10 years, the landowner can enter into a new agreement with CAL FIRE, and a new PSA will be developed. If a new contract is not initiated, it is at the discretion of the landowner to maintain the project area if desired.

17. **Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures**

☒ All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are feasible and will be implemented

☒ There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such

mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]

☐ All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented

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: 28E8B5B8F91E4B8... Date: 12/13/2023

Printed Name: George Morris III Title: Northern Region Chief

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

4. Where a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration is required, the environmental review would be guided by the directions for use of the PEIR with later activities in Section 15168. Where an EIR is required, the environmental review would be guided by Sections 15162 and 15163. When preparing any environmental document, the environmental analysis may incorporate by reference the analysis from the CalVTP PEIR and focus the environmental analysis solely on issues that were not addressed in the CalVTP PEIR.

5. Project proponents should incorporate into the PSA checklist references to information sources for potential impacts. Include a list of references cited in the PSA and make copies of such references available to the public upon request.

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area is not within a scenic vista or designation; however, the project is visible by most of Yreka facing north/northwest as well as by motorists traveling north on Interstate 5. Smoke from prescribed burns would not result in substantial short-term aesthetic impacts, because burning would be temporary, and the requirement to prepare and adhere to a smoke management plan (SMP) (SPR AQ-2) and a Burn Plan (SPR AQ-3) which prescribe the conditions under which prescribed burning can occur to reduce the generation and visibility of smoke. Potential impacts to visual character during implementation of vegetation treatment activities are addressed in the PEIR. Impacts were found to be less than significant as long as they are temporary and limited in scope. Impacts on visual character from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments will only result in short term minor degradation in visual character. The design of the project to retain and enhance oak woodland habitat type and will result in irregular shaped retention areas. These areas will follow draws upslope and provide a natural looking vegetative age class that is expected to visually enhance the area when compared to the open areas. Where treatment is proposed; not all of the existing vegetation would be cleared; in oak woodland habitats the few large trees would remain. The vividness, intactness, and unity of views would also remain, and the presence of fuel breaks would not substantially affect views from Interstate 5. Additionally, treatments are temporary and will occur no greater than once every five years. The infrequent treatment will allow vegetation to grow and re-establish. The potential for the project to result in long-term substantial degradation of visual character was evaluated in the PIER. Impacts resulting in long-term degradation to visual character are not anticipated. Impacts from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						

Impact AES-3: Result in Long-Term Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from the Non-Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Type	Impact AES-3, 3.2	SU	MM AES- 3	Yes	LTSM	☒
Non-shaded and shaded fuel breaks are proposed. Long-term degradation could result from non-shaded fuel breaks; however, treatments will only result in short term minor degradation in visual character. The project is designed to retain and enhance oak woodland habitat type which will result in multiple irregular shaped retention areas. These areas will follow draws upslope and provide a natural looking vegetative age class that is expected to visually enhance the area when compared to the open areas. Additionally, treatments will occur no greater than once every five years. The infrequent treatment will allow vegetation to grow and re-establish. The potential for the project to result in long-term substantial degradation of visual character was evaluated in the PIER. Impacts resulting in long-term degradation to visual character are not anticipated. Impacts from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts to aesthetics and visual resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, significant effects.						

	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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
This measure will be applied by flagging areas of Oak woodland for operational restrictions. Flagging will be used to delineate areas and will be applied in a way to meet this objective.			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Much of Yreka and motorist traveling north on Interstate 5, have a view onto the northern area of the project. Staging areas will be selected in areas not as visible, such as the southern area of the project or above the ridge where equipment is shielded by trees and topography. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational activities within the project boundary.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Much of Yreka and motorist traveling north on Interstate 5, have a view onto the northern area of the project. Staging areas will be selected in areas not as visible, such as the southern area of the project or above the ridge where equipment is shielded by trees and topography. There are no public parks, trails, or recreational activities within the project boundary.			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
This measure will be applied by flagging areas of Oak woodland for operational restrictions. Flagging will be used to delineate areas and will be applied in a way to meet this objective.			

EC-2: AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AG-1: Result Directly in the Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to a Non-Forest Use or Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment Which, Due to Their Location or Nature, Could Result in Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use	Impact AG-1, 3.3	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Forested conditions are extremely limited within the project boundary and isolated to the northwest corner. The project does not propose to remove trees from the overstory or mid-level canopy. Treatments will focus on the removal of excess brush and understory vegetation. This reduces ladder fuel by reducing the risk of vertical movement of fire to the overstory. Managing vegetation fuels in the understory will not negatively affect the forest stand. Land conversions or changes in land use will not occur.						
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	☒
Impacts to agriculture and forest resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

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	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
The use vehicles and equipment during vegetation treatments will result in some emissions. According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District is currently designated within "attainment" of California's standards related to Particulate Pollution (PM 10 and PM 2.5) and Ozone (ppm). Siskiyou County is one of two counties in California which are in attainment of State PM10 standards. The proposed project is designed to prevent or reduce the spread of wildfires which will contribute to Siskiyou Counties' "attainment" status. Currently, in Siskiyou County, there are no thresholds for air quality standards (CAAQS) or national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The potential for emissions of criteria pollutants to exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds was examined in the PEIR. Emissions of criteria air pollutants as a result of vehicle and equipment use under the proposed project are less than significant and are within the scope of the PEIR based on the size of crews, the types of equipment, and the limited duration of equipment use. Impacts to air quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during vegetation treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter generated by treatment activities would not take place near sensitive receptors. Diesel particulate matter dissipates rapidly from the source, and exposure concentrations would decline with distance from these activities. SPR HAZ-1 requires that all diesel and gasoline-powered equipment be properly maintained. SPR NOI-4 requires vegetation treatment activities and staging areas be located as far as possible from human receptors SPR NOI-5 restricts equipment idling time. The potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments was examined in the PEIR. The project is consistent with the PEIR, because of the short and intermittent nature of treatment activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-3: Expose People to Fugitive Dust Emissions Containing Naturally Occurring Asbestos and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-3, 3.4	LTS	SPR AQ- 4	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the proposed project because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment areas (NRCS 2023)						

Impact AQ-4: Expose People to Toxic Air Contaminants Emitted by Prescribed Burns and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-4, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	LTSM	☒
Prescribed fire could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The potential to expose people to smoke and particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments will be short and intermittent. An Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be developed prior to prescribed fire operations. The IAP contains measures that prevent impacts to any sensitive receptor. This impact was examined in the PEIR, and the project is consistent with the PEIR because of the limited nature of burning activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-5: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Diesel Exhaust	Impact AQ-5, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments may expose some people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Diesel exhaust emissions would be temporary and would not be generated at any one location for an extended period. Emissions will dissipate rapidly from the source. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts from objectional odors will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact AQ-6: Expose People to Objectionable Odors from Smoke During Prescribed Burning	Impact AQ-6, 3.4	PSU	SPR AD- 4 SPR AQ- 2, 6	Yes	LTSM	☒
Prescribed fire could expose people to objectional odors. The potential to expose people to smoke and particulate matter emissions during vegetation treatments will be short in duration and will occur once every 5 years. Prescribed fire will be conducted in accordance with the Smoke Management Plan and will occur in less populated areas. This impact was examined in the PEIR, and the project is consistent with the PEIR because of the limited nature of burning activities. Impacts to air quality from project treatments will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Air Quality: Would the project result in other impacts to air quality that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts to air quality resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR AQ-1 Comply with Air Quality Regulations: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will comply with applicable air quality requirements of air districts within whose jurisdiction the project is located.			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A smoke management plan will be developed prior to operations.			
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	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A burn plan was prepared by the VMP Forester and Battalion Chief.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
During treatment, the project will implement measures to reduce dust such as limit speed, water roads as needed, and/or cease treatment if a large amount of dust is generated.			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the proposed project as no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment areas (NRCS 2023).			
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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
An Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be completed by CAL FIRE incident commander ("burn boss") prior to prescribed fire operations.			
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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible and will be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, by using Best Available Control			

Technology for emission reductions of NOX and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel will be implemented to the extent feasible.

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	☒
An Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was developed for this project on January 17, 2023. The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Areas designated with Built Historical Resources will be flagged and heavy equipment will be excluded. No piles will be placed upon known historical resources. Impacts to historical resources resulting from project treatments are not expected and are consistent with the PEIR.						
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	☒
Project treatments include the use of heavy equipment that may result in ground disturbance. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Project treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance that may occur are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR based on the types of equipment and their use. Impacts to archaeological resources resulting from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Project treatments include the use of heavy equipment that may result in ground disturbance. The potential for adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on April 12, 2022, and was conducted on April 27, 2023. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on April 27, 2022.						

A written reply by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was received on June 20, 2022, and incorporated into the project. The NAHC informed the Archaeologist that the Sacred Lands File yielded no results, but provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. A reply was also received in an e-mail dated May 9, 2022, by Jeanne M. Goetz, Heritage Program Manager and Tribal Liaison, Klamath National Forest and also incorporated into the project. No other responses were received as of October 23, 2023.

Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒

Because of the shallow depth of any ground disturbance relative to the anticipated depth of buried human remains, treatment activities under the CalVTP have low potential to uncover previously unknown remains. As stated in the PEIR, this project would comply with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097, which indicate that if human remains are discovered, there shall be no further disturbance or excavation of the site and the human remains shall be left undisturbed. Furthermore, a CAL FIRE will notify the Siskiyou County Coroner's Office immediately. The potential for treatment activities to uncover human remains was examined in the PEIR. The potential for human remains to be uncovered during the implementation of the project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and the level of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. There are no SPRs or MMs for this impact.

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	☒

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR CUL-1 Conduct Record Search: For treatments led by CAL FIRE, an archaeological and historical resource record search will be conducted per the "Archaeological Review Procedures for CAL FIRE Projects" (current edition dated 2010). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE

A pre-field records check request was sent to the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Information System on April 12, 2022, and was conducted on April 27, 2023. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on April 27, 2022. All findings have been incorporated into the project.

SPR CUL-2 Contact Geographically Affiliated Native American Tribes: The project proponent will obtain the latest Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided Native Americans Contact List, which may be obtained from the CAL FIRE website, as appropriate. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Letters identifying the location, treatment types and purpose of the project were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List of January 1, 2022, on April 27, 2022. A written reply by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was received on June 20, 2022. The NAHC informed the Archaeologist that the Sacred Lands File yielded no results, but provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. A reply was also received in an e-mail dated May 9, 2022, by Jeanne M. Goetz, Heritage Program Manager and Tribal Liaison, Klamath National Forest. All findings have been incorporated into the project. No other responses were received as of October 23, 2023.			
SPR-CUL-3 Pre-field Research: The project proponent will conduct research prior to implementing treatments as part of the cultural resource investigation. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Pre-field research included a review of the ethnographic and historic history of the project area, as well as coordination with an Archaeologist and discussions with the landowner.			
SPR CUL-4 Archaeological Surveys: The project proponent will coordinate with an archaeologically trained resource professional or qualified archaeologist to conduct a site-specific survey of the treatment area. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Archaeological surveys were conducted in 2022, and a Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was completed and finalized by Patrick Brummeier, Archaeologist for Quercus Consultants, Inc. on January 17, 2023.			
SPR CUL-5 Treatment of Archaeological Resources: If cultural resources are identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, a qualified archaeologist will notify the culturally affiliated tribe(s) based on information provided by NAHC and assess, whether an archaeological find qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, an historical resource, or in coordination with said tribe(s), as a tribal cultural resource. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Areas designated with Archaeological Resources will be flagged for heavy equipment exclusion. Burn piles will not be placed upon known Archaeological resources.			

SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	N/A
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Historical resources will be flagged for avoidance and personnel will be briefed of the location during treatment. The project will implement all applicable SPR's as well as the required archaeological protocols. Areas designated with Built Historical Resources will be flagged for heavy equipment exclusion. Burn piles will not be placed upon known historical resources.			
SPR CUL-8 Cultural Resource Training: The project proponent will train all crew members and contractors implementing treatment activities on the protection of sensitive archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Meetings will be conducted with all personnel prior to, and during, treatment activities in proximity to archeological resources. The areas will be flagged for avoidance.			
MM CUL-2: Protect Inadvertent Discoveries of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist or CAL FIRE archeological trained Registered Professional Forester will assess the significance of the find.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE staff RPF or biologist, with training in archaeological survey techniques, will be closely associated with project activities at all times. Where significant soil disturbance occurs, the area will be inspected to assess damage, develop a plan to repair, and document any new resources. If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the features will be halted, and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.			

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	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 7, 9 SPR AQ-3, 4, SPR GEO-1, 3, 4, 5, 7 SPR HYD- 5 MM BIO-1a, 1b, 1c	Yes	LTSM	☒

Prescribed fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status plant species. Collaboration letters pursuant to PRC 4123 were sent to regional contacts for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) on September 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from CDFW were received on September 18, 2023, acknowledging receipt of the letters, and providing availability for questions as the project develops. WQCB did not respond, and no other responses have been received regarding the project as of October 23, 2023.

A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query. The CNDDB query was carried out for multiple resources, such as Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDB. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed on 03/29/2023 and 08/02/2023, which included Montague (center), Yreka, Little Shasta, Badger Mtn., Hawkinsville, Bogus Mtn., Duzel Rock, Gazelle, and Little Shastina USGS 24 K quads. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, dates of observation(s), and/or the project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Botanical surveys were developed by consulting protocols provided by "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (CDFW 2018), and all botanical bloom periods were surveyed. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants).

On-site evaluations and botanical surveys were conducted by multiple staff on April 24, May 5, and June 6, 2023. The entire project area was evaluated, and all habitat types were surveyed. Surveys were designed to detect botanical resources by development of a list, and becoming familiar with, targeted special status plant species. Only common botanical resources were identified, and currently, there are no large contiguous botanically rich areas. A botanical inventory was developed and there were no special status botanical species identified within the project area. Special status botanical resources are not anticipated to occur within the project boundary; however, if special status

plant species (Listed ESA or CESA, or CNPS ranked 1 or 2) are confirmed within the project boundary, an initial 50-foot no operational buffer will be applied. This buffer may be decreased or increased based on site-specific conditions pursuant to MM BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on special status plant species, or habitat of, from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	LTS/PSU (all wildlife species except bumble bees) LTS (bumble bees)	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Prescription fire, mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to special status wildlife species directly or through habitat, modification. Collaboration letters pursuant to PRC 4123 were sent to regional contacts for CDFW and WQCB on September 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from CDFW were received on September 18, 2023, acknowledging receipt of the letter, and providing availability for questions as the project develops. WQCB did not respond, and no other responses have been received regarding the project as of October 14, 2023 (30 day required timeline). *A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query. The CNDDB query was carried out for multiple resources, such as Animals, Plants, and Communities, utilizing RareFind, an online database that contains observations reported to CNDDB. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed on 03/29/2023 and 08/02/2023, which included Montague (center), Yreka, Little Shasta, Badger Mtn., Hawkinsville, Bogus Mtn., Duzel Rock, Gazelle, and Little Shastina USGS 24 K quads. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants/habitat).* *On-site evaluations and surveys were conducted by multiple staff on April 24, May 5, and June 6, 2023. Surveys were designed to detect special status wildlife species, common nesting birds, denning fisher and/or canines, large stick nests (raptors), aquatic resources, and botanical resources. No special status wildlife species were observed through surveys. Special habitats were identified as Mixed Chapparal (MCH), montane chapparal (MCP), and Oak woodland. 150 acres of Oak woodland has been delineated and will be protected provisions provided in the CalVTP. Prescribed fire will only be applied in fall or winter at a low or moderate severity. Mechanical treatments will be excluded, and manual treatments may occur at any time of the year to remove vegetation for pile burning. Only herbicides targeting invasive species will be used, and infrequent treatments (once every five years) will ensure type conversion of chaparral will not occur. Infrequent treatments will allow vegetation to grow and re-establish, ensuring type conversion of MCH or MCP will not occur. Reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within the operational unit(s) any year of operations prior to treatments. If efforts confirm the presence of special*						

status wildlife species, a 100-375-foot no mechanical disturbance buffer will be applied. A monitor will be assigned to evaluate impacts from manual treatments. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Table at the end of this section.

The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The project will implement appropriate measures (MM BIO-2a) for species protected under CESA or ESA if found during pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys, or during operations. Measure BIO-2b will be implemented for special status species such as species of special concern. Impacts on special status wildlife species directly or by habitat modification, from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-3: Substantially Affect Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Through Direct Loss or Degradation that Leads to Loss of Habitat Function	Impact BIO-3, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒

Prescribed fire, mechanical, and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to sensitive natural communities. Special habitats were identified as Mixed Chapparal (MCH), montane chapparal (MCP), and Oak woodland. 150 acres of Oak woodland has been delineated and will be protected provisions provided in the CalVTP. Prescribed fire will only be applied in fall or winter within oak woodland habitat to reduce the risk of top kill, and to keep fire intensity low to moderate. Mechanical treatments will be excluded, from the oak woodland stands and manual treatments may occur at any time of the year to remove vegetation for pile burning. Only herbicides targeting invasive species will be used and infrequent treatments (once every five years) will ensure type conversion of chaparral will not occur. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-establish following treatment. Additional treatments may be required; however, type conversion of chaparral habitat is not anticipated.

MM BIO-3a also requires fire regimes within these stands to follow fire regime standards as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or later). In general, a good fire regime is one low to moderate fire every 35 to 100 years. On record, only two small fires have occurred within the project boundary in 2007. The project fits within the natural fire regime. The potential for adverse impacts was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the duration and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts to MCH, Oak woodland, and wetland habitats should be considered less than significant. Impacts on sensitive natural communities from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impact than those analyzed in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	No	N/A	☒

There are no wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835].						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the project. There are no wildlife corridors, areas of Essential Connectivity or Essential Habitat Connectivity blocks within or adjacent to the project. The project area is not part of a natural landscape block or linkage and does not contain essential movement corridors. Impacts to wildlife, and their movement, are not anticipated.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Prescribed fire, as well as mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to common wildlife, including nesting birds. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Common nesting birds are included in the survey effort. Per SPR BIO-12, if *operations occur within March 1 to August 31, and common species are confirmed nesting within the project boundary, appropriate measures provided by the CalVTP PEIR will be utilized, such as MM BIO-2 (a and b) which will incorporate an initial 50-foot no operational buffer. The habitat type (shrubs and conifer saplings) proposed for removal is abundant throughout the area and the project is relatively small in scale. Ample habitat will remain surrounding the project area. The potential for adverse impacts to habitat required by common species was evaluated in the PEIR, and project specific impacts are within the scope of the PEIR because the type, duration, and intensity of treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.*						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	Np Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
The project will not conflict with local policies and ordinances.						
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	☒
There are no conservation plans within the project boundary, specifically Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP's) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP's). A query of CDFW's Conservation Plan Boundaries [ds760] was conducted for this determination. If at any time conditions change and management zones, or conservation plans, are developed in the area, CALFIRE will ensure the project does not result in conflicts of resource management.						

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

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.**	Yes		
2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**.	No		
This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.			
A species scoping list was developed by consulting Appendix BIO-3, Special Status Species Table for the Central California Coast Ecoregion (M261A), as well as conducting an online CNDDB query. A nine, 7.5 min quad Rare Find query was performed on 03/29/2023 and 08/02/2023, which included Montague (center), Yreka, Little Shasta, Badger Mtn., Hawkinsville, Bogus Mtn., Duzel Rock, Gazelle, and Little Shastina USGS 24K Quads. Some species were removed from the scoping list based on lack of habitat within the project area, lack of habitat connectivity to observations, dates of observation, and/or project footprint values are outside of known species requirements (plants). Site evaluations and surveys were conducted by multiple staff on April 24, May 5, and June 6, 2023. Only common wildlife and botanical resources were identified. Surveys were designed to detect special status species, common nesting birds, denning fisher and/or canines, large stick nests (raptors), aquatic resources, and botanical resources. The entire project area was evaluated, and all habitat types were surveyed. Botanical resources are widespread yet intermittent throughout the project area. Currently, there are no large contiguous botanically rich areas. A botanical inventory was developed and there are no sensitive botanical species within the project area. Special habitats were identified as Mixed Chapparal (MCH), montane chapparal (MCP), and Oak woodland. Thes Oak woodland areas are delineated and will be protected provisions provided in the CalVTP. Prescribed fire will only be applied in fall or winter within oak woodland stands. *If a special status wildlife or botanical species are located, applicable protection buffers will be provided pursuant to MM-BIO 1b to include a 50 foot no operational buffer. The no-disturbance buffers will generally be a minimum of 50 feet from listed plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified RPF or botanist determines that a smaller buffer will be sufficient to avoid killing or damaging listed plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the treatment activity. The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the*			

individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious inform the determination of buffer width. *MM BIO-2a and BIO 2b will provide 100-375 feet for wildlife, and HYD-4 will employ WLPZ's per watercourse classification (25 feet Class III). There are no watercourses or riparian vegetation, and HYD-4 is used to protect the small seep/wet area in section 16. Mechanical treatments will be excluded from this buffer and only manual treatments will occur. A biological monitor will be assigned to evaluate impacts. Additional and more restrictive measures may be employed as needed. Treatment activities within the WLPZ will retain 75 percent cover and undisturbed area to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and for wildlife habitat. Adverse impacts to suitable habitat will be avoided.*			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
A CAL FIRE registered professional forester (RPF) or biologist will brief the crew on identification of large raptor nests, dens associated with fishers or gray wolf, and botanical resources. Additionally, the RPF or biologist will inform crew on the location and applicable avoidance measures for any special status species that may be found during the pre-operational wildlife surveys.			
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Does not apply. Adverse effects will be avoided.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
There are no watercourses or wet areas within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. This spring will receive a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone, as an appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) protections. There are no listed wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835].			
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	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Mechanical and manual treatments could result in direct or indirect temporary adverse impacts to sensitive natural communities. Chaparral is present within the project boundary. Only herbicides targeting invasive species will be used, and infrequent treatments (once every five years) will ensure type conversion of chaparral will not occur. Incorporating an infrequent treatment is expected to allow the chaparral community to re-establish following treatment. Additional treatments may be required; however, type conversion of chaparral habitat is not anticipated.			
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., Ione chaparral, blue oak woodland), the project proponent will implement best management practices to prevent the spread of *Phytopthora* 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	CAL FIRE
These pathogens are not known to occur in the area; however, contractors will be advised of this measure and will be instructed to maintain clean equipment and vehicles upon arrival and departure of the area.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Site valuations and botanical surveys were conducted by multiple staff on April 24, May 5, and June 6, 2023. There were no special status species found within the project boundary, and only common species were identified. A project wide plant species inventory was generated. Per SPR BIO-2, individuals associated with the project will be aware of the species listed in Special Status Species Tables at the end of this section. These species have some potential to occur within the project boundary. Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect botanical resources. If pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys detect any special status plants within the project area, MM BIO-1a and MM BIO-1b will be employed to protect plant species and retain habitat function. Botanical surveys were conducted according to protocols provided by "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities" (CDFW 2018), and all botanical bloom periods were surveyed. Special status plant species were not found within the project area; however, if additional surveys or site visits confirm presence of these species; impacts will be avoided implemented by applying an initial 50-foot no operational buffer.			
SPR BIO-8: Identify and Minimize Impacts in Coastal Zone ESHAs. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and only the ecosystem restoration treatment type.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because it is not within a Coastal Zone.			

SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
We utilized the Invasive Species Distribution dataset [ds2776] to confirm Iris psudacorus in the area. This species has yet to be discovered on the project area; however, if Iris psudacorus is confirmed, measures will be implemented to help reduce spread. Cirsium arvense, Erodium cictarium, Istatis tinctora, and verbascum bobmyciterum have been found within the project area and may be targeted for removal through herbicide application, as feasible. T			
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Does not apply. Adverse effects will be avoided.			
SPR BIO-11. Install Wildlife-Friendly Fencing (Prescribed Herbivory). This SPR applies only to prescribed herbivory and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect common nesting birds. If operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect common nesting birds will be employed, such as a 50-foot no mechanical operations buffer. Raptors will be afforded a 375-foot buffer. Only manual operations will occur within this buffer, and a monitor will be in place to observe disturbance to the nesting bird. A larger more restrictive buffer, or a no disturbance buffer, may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.			

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).	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect botanical resources. If operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect plants will be employed. If efforts related to SPR BIO-1 and/or SPR BIO-7 confirm presence of special status plant species, this measure will be implemented by applying a 50 foot no mechanical disturbance buffer. Only manual operations will occur, and a monitor will be placed to observe disturbance. A larger more restrictive buffer may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect special status botanical resources. If operations will occur between March 1 to August 31, appropriate measures to protect special status botanical resources not listed under ESA or CESA will be employed, such as a 50-foot no mechanical operations buffer (MM BIO-1b). Only manual operations will occur, and a monitor will be placed to observe disturbance. A larger more restrictive buffer may be incorporated to ensure impacts are less than significant.			
MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Impacts to listed and non-listed special status plants will be avoided, and compensatory mitigation is not proposed.			

MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Impacts, including death or disturbance, to listed and fully protected wildlife species will be avoided by implementing reconnaissance level surveys and no-disturbance buffers. In general, habitat will remain abundant and intact.			
MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species. The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
If special status wildlife species are located during pre-operational surveys, applicable protection buffers will be provided to include a no disturbance buffer. No-disturbance buffers will be marked with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). No activity will occur within the buffer areas until the qualified RPF or biologist has determined that the young have fledged or dispersed; the nest, den, or other occurrence is no longer active; or reducing the buffer would not likely result in disturbance, mortality, or injury. A qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will be required to monitor the effectiveness of the no-disturbance buffer around the nest, den, burrow, or other occurrence during treatment if the treatment activity has the potential to result in mortality, injury, or disturbance. If treatment activities cause agitated behavior of the individual(s), the buffer distance will be increased, or treatment activities modified until the agitated behavior stops. The qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician will have the authority to stop any treatment activities that could result in mortality, injury or disturbance to special-status species. Additional and more restrictive measures may be employed as needed. Adverse impacts to suitable habitat will be avoided.			
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE

Provisions of BIO-2a, BIO-2b, and BIO-2g will be implemented whereas BIO-2d, BIO-2e, and BIO-2f are not applicable. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed. This measure does not apply.			
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because it is not in range the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle according to BIOS (?) dataset 254.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Our analysis did not reveal the likelihood special status butterfly species could occur within the project boundary. If pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys identify host plants which support special status butterfly species, then MM BIO 2e will apply by providing a 10 foot no operational buffer around host plants. This will be accomplished by application of high visibility flagging, fencing, or stakes.			
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because the range for these species, individuals, or their habitat has not been identified within the project area or assessment area.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Pre-operational reconnaissance level surveys will be conducted within 7 days prior to operations. Surveys are designed to detect botanical resources, including large floristic communities that may provide foraging habitat to special status bumble bees. Currently, no such habitat elements are present. If conditions change, MM BIO-2g will be employed by dividing treatment areas into units such that the entirety of the habitat is not treated within the same year; the objective of this measure is to provide refuge for special-status bumble bees during treatment activities and temporary retention of suitable floral resources proximate to the treatment area. Treatments will be conducted in a patchy pattern to the extent feasible in occupied or suitable habitat, such that the entirety of the habitat is not removed and untreated portions of			

occupied or suitable habitat are retained. Additionally, herbicides will not be applied to flowering native plants within occupied or suitable habitat to the extent feasible during the flight season (March through September).			
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.			
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3:The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Significant impacts to sensitive natural communities will not occur. Oak woodland habitat is subject to CalVTP operational restrictions and will be delineated and mapped. Within this habitat type, trees up to 8 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) may be removed while larger trees may be pruned up to 12 feet from ground. Any hazardous tree may be removed for safety reasons. Fire will be limited to fall and winter. Mechanical operations will be excluded. MM BIO-3a also requires fire regimes within these stands will follow fire regime standards as described in Fire in California's Ecosystems (Van Wagtendonk et al. 2018) and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009 or later). In general, a good fire regime includes a low to moderate fire every 35-100 years. In 2006, the Humbug #1 and Humbug #3 burned approximately 35 acres of two small patches in the southern boundary of the project. The project fits within the natural fire regime.			
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Significant impacts to sensitive natural communities will not occur. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed.			
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

Does not apply. Riparian habitat is currently not present; however, the vegetation around the spring will be protected by WLPZ protections for Class III watercourses. The project may increase potential for riparian habitat to develop. Adverse impacts will be less than significant. Compensatory mitigation is not proposed.			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Does not apply as there are no wetlands within the project area.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	N/A
Per SPR BIO-10, surveys for nursery sites will occur prior to operations. Per MM BIO-5, if a nursery site is found, work will stop in the vicinity of the nursery site, or it will be protected with an appropriately sized buffer.			

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

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

WILDLIFE *Organized by common name*	**STATUS**			***Wildlife species listed in this table have some potential of occurring in project area.***
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FEDERAL**	**STATE**	**CDFW**	**HABITAT**
Crotch bumble bee ***(Bombus srotchii)***		*Candidate*		
	Some potential to occur in project boundary. Crotch bumble bees inhabit open grassland and scrub habitats. Nesting occurs underground. Males perch and chase moving objects in search of mates. This species is classified as a short-tongued species, whose food plants include Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia, and Salvia. These queens emerge from hibernation in the early spring and immediately start foraging for pollen and nectar and begin to search for a nest site. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. Protection measures provided to large floristic communities are expected to mitigate adverse impacts. Project objective is expected to increase habitat. Adverse impacts are not anticipated.			

Fisher (Pekenia pennanti)			*SSC*	
	Slight potential to occur in project boundary. This species utilizes coniferous forests and deciduous riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. Habitat elements for this species are being retained within oak woodland Special Habitat Zone (STZ_Oak Woodland). Adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Franklins bumble bee (Bombus franklini)	*Threatened*	*Candidate*		
	Some potential to occur within project boundary. Franklins bumble bee has been documented in various sheltered and exposed habitat types within a broad elevation range (540 ft-7800 ft). The species appears to be a generalist forager with habitat requirements consisting of floral resources for nectar and protected areas for breeding and shelter. Project activities are expected to increase grasses and flowering plant populations and this analysis should be re-evaluated post initial treatment. Reconnaissance level surveys are planned for when flowers are blooming. This is expected to capture the presence of bumble bee species. If a Franklins bumble bee is confirmed, the host floristic community will be provided a 25–50-foot protection buffer (plant ranked dependent) where mechanical operations will be excluded. A monitor may be assigned to observe the level of impact from manual disturbance. A larger, more restrictive, buffer may be applied if needed. The CalVTP PEIR provides sufficient protection measures if the species is confirmed breeding within the project area. Protection measures provided to large floristic communities are expected to mitigate adverse impacts. Project objective is expected to increase habitat. Adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus)			*WL*	
	Some potential to occur within the project area. The prairie falcon is an aggressive medium sized falcon with a meter long wingspan. Their average weight is just under two pounds and females are much larger than males. Widespread and abundant resident along the inner coast range and Sierra Nevada. Somewhat rare in Siskiyou County occurring to the east and throughout Modoc county. Distributed from annual grasslands to alpine meadows. Associated primarily with perennial grassland, savannahs, rangeland and some agriculture fields. Nests in open terrain with canyons cliffs and escarpments. Uses open terrain for foraging. small to medium sized birds, reptiles, and small mammals. Critical breeding period: February to July, peaking in April and May. Foraging habitat is available as open range and grassland elements occur to the south and east of the project. Low likelihood of nesting as nesting habitat is not available, therefore, adverse impacts are not anticipated.			

Western bumble bee (Bombus occidentalis)		*Candidate*		
	Some potential to occur within project boundary. Reconnaissance level surveys are planned for when flowers are blooming. This is expected to capture the presence of bumble bee species. If a Western bumble bee is confirmed, the host floristic community will be provided a 25–50-foot protection buffer (plant ranked dependent) where mechanical operations will be excluded. A monitor may be assigned to observe the level of impact from manual disturbance. A larger, more restrictive, buffer may be applied if needed. The CalVTP PEIR provides sufficient protection measures if the species is confirmed breeding within the project area. Protection measures provided to large floristic communities are expected to mitigate adverse impacts. Project objective is expected to increase habitat. Adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Swainsons hawk (Buteo swainsoni)	*None*	*Threatened*	*FP*	
	Some potential to occur within project area. The Swainson's Hawk is a medium to small sized raptor adapted to the open grasslands, foraging habitat includes dry land and irrigated pasture, grasslands, alfalfa, fallow fields, low-growing row or field crops, new orchards, and grain crops. They rely on scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites. Their diet in California is varied, but mainly consists of gophers, voles and other small mammals, birds, and insects. Critical breeding period: March 1- July 31. Swainson's hawks usually arrive from wintering grounds sometime from late February to early March. They will start stagging in March with egg laying and incubation occurring in late April and throughout May. Fledging of young usually occurs sometime in early June. They often nest peripheral to riparian systems but will also use lone trees in agricultural fields or pastures and roadside trees when available and adjacent to suitable foraging habitat. Swainson's Hawks in the Great Basin occupy the Juniper/Sagebrush community typical to the area. Suitable nesting habitat includes trees within mature riparian forest or corridors; however, they are known to occupy isolated trees and trees near roads in many tree species (pine, fir, spruce, oak). A portion of the population residing in the Great basin of Northeastern California are known to nest in juniper trees. Nesting habitat is available. *Re-evaluations should capture future presence. The CalVTP PEIR provides sufficient protection measures if the species is confirmed breeding within the project area. A quarter mile no disturbance buffer will be applied, a monitor will be assigned to evaluate disturbance outside of this buffer. A larger more restrictive buffer may be required if it is determined treatment operations are causing a disturbance to the species. With these measures in place, adverse impacts are not anticipated.*			

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

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

PLANTS *Organized by scientific name*	**STATUS**			***Plants listed in this table have some potential of occurring in project area.***
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FEDERAL**	**STATE**	**CNPS**	**HABITAT**
woolly balsamroot ***(Balsamorhiza lanata)***			*1B.2*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms in April -June. Habitat consists of cismontane woodland, open woods and grasslands, grassy slopes with volcanic substrates. Occurs at 2625-6217 feet in elevation. Habitat is available within the project area. B. lanata was not observed during surveys. B. deltoidei was discovered within a fire suppression line. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Shasta chaenactis ***(Chaenactis suffrutescens)***			*1B.3*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms during May – September. Occurs at 2100 to 6900 feet in elevation. Habitat is generally subshrub, unstable, sandy and/or rocky terrain. Sometimes found in serpentine. This species was not observed during surveys. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Ashland thistle ***(Cirsium ciliolatum)***		*Endangered*	*2B.1*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms during June – August. Occurs at 2625 to 4595 feet in elevation. Habitat consists of cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland as well as open woodland. Cirsium arvense was identified during surveys. C. arvense is an invasive thistle and was differentiated from C. ciliolatum by its larger, darker, and thicker leaves. This species was not observed during surveys, but evaluators should be aware it may occur. Adverse impacts are not anticipated as the species will be protected via MM BIO-1a if found.			
Alkali hymenoxys ***(Hymenoxys lemmonii)***			*2B.2*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms June-August. Habitat is great basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Low water tolerance. Occurs at 1695-6300 ft in elevation This species was not observed during surveys. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			

Pecks lomatium (Lomatium peckianum)			*2B.2*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms April -May. Occurs at 2460-4690 ft in elevation. Habitat is volcanic soil, pine, and oak woodland. Habitat occurs within the project area. This species was not observed during surveys. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Shasta Orthocarpus (Orthocarpus pachystachyus)			*2B.2*	
	Annual native herb, blooms in May. Occurs at elevations lower than 3000 feet, within sagebrush scrub and grassy openings. This species was not observed during surveys. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Pendulous bulrush (Scirpus pendulus)			*2B.2*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms June-August. Grows in many types of wet and moist areas but may be found in dry rocky areas as well. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			
Siskiyou clover (Trifolium siskiyouense)			*1B.1*	
	Perennial native herb, blooms June-August at elevations 2400-4200 feet. Found mostly in wet areas, especially wet mountain meadows. Project is expected to increase habitat for grasses and forbs, and overall benefiting this species. No further action proposed, and adverse impacts are not anticipated.			

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	☒
A soils report was generated on 06/02/2023 by using the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service online tool. The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impact to slope stability or soil productivity because erosion control and soil stability measures will be employed when heavy equipment operations are conducted on steep slopes (over 50%). There are no unstable areas or watercourses. Impacts to topsoil and risk of erosion from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The proposed project will not result in significant adverse impact to slope stability or soil productivity because erosion control and soil stability measures will be employed when heavy equipment operations are conducted on steep slopes (over 50%). There are no unstable areas or watercourses. Impacts to topsoil and risk of erosion from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Other Impacts to Geology, Soils, Paleontology, And Mineral Resources: Would the project result in other impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts to geology, soils, paleontology, and mineral resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR GEO-1 Suspend Disturbance during Heavy Precipitation: The project proponent will suspend mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatments if the National Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30 percent or more) of rain within the next 24 hours. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure by monitoring local weather forecasts and ceasing all work if rain is expected at a 30 percent chance or higher within 24 hours.			
SPR GEO-2 Limit High Ground Pressure Vehicles: The project proponent will limit heavy equipment that could cause soil disturbance or compaction to be driven through treatment areas when soils are wet and saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure by ceasing operations during wet and saturated conditions.			
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure if such conditions arise.			
SPR GEO-4 Erosion Monitoring: The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. This SPR applies only to mechanical and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure by inspecting erosion control areas following the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more falls within a 24-hour period. If areas are identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge, they will be immediately corrected and stabilized.			

SPR GEO-5 Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks: The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure by installing water breaks diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches into a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water breaks shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.			
SPR GEO-6 Minimize Burn Pile Size: The project proponent will not create burn piles that exceed 20 feet in length, width, or diameter, except when on landings, road surfaces, or on contour to minimize the spatial extent of soil damage. This SPR applies to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR GEO-8 Steep Slopes: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50 percent for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
There are some steep slopes throughout the project; however, there are no unstable slopes. An RPF will evaluate where heavy equipment should be minimized and limited prior to operations. These areas will be flagged for heavy equipment exclusion.			

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	SPR GHG- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatments will result in some GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Impacts on GHG emissions from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in a more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact GHG-2: Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Treatment Activities	Impact GHG-2, 3.8	PSU	SPR AQ- 3 MM GHG- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment and prescribed burning during maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. Impacts to GHG emissions from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Impacts of GHG emissions resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Through project implementation a conservative estimate of approximately 9.0 tons/acre of fuel will be consumed resulting in 13.26 tons/acre of CO_2. The net project area (682 acres) will yield a total of 9040 tons of CO_2 emissions. The improved growing conditions resulting from the proposed treatment should increase the residual stand's ability to carry out photosynthesis and; therefore, sequester carbon at a higher rate. Furthermore, by reducing the probability of catastrophic wildfire this project can increase the probability of survival of the overstory trees allowing them to continue to sequester carbon. This project has the potential to reduce the substantial increase in short term emissions from wildfire and spread the emissions over a longer period of time while allowing sequestration to occur in the remaining vegetation; therefore, the proposed project should not create significant adverse impacts associated with increased GHG emissions (GHG Analysis). The maintenance treatment is assumed to be equal when evaluating for impacts, but this estimate is most likely inflated as the maintenance treatment is expected to require less work.			
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	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A burn plan has been developed.			

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	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during treatment will result in consumption of stored fossil fuel energy. Use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis based on type of equipment and						

duration of use. No SPRs are applicable to this impact. Impacts to energy resources from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Impacts to energy resources resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

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	SPR HAZ- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Prescribed fire, as well as mechanical and manual treatment activities, require the use of fuels and related accelerants which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE will ensure all contractors have an active maintenance protocol and the equipment is in good working order, and without leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur outside the project area. If fueling is needed on larger equipment they will be filled on level ground away from WLPZ's or Special Treatment Zones. Impacts to public health and safety from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments include herbicide application to help remove and reduce the spread of invasive plants. Herbicides will be used sparingly and strategically. Methods include manual on-the-ground application of glyphosate (or other species-specific chemical as described in CalVTP PEIR Section 2.5.2) by spraying or painting cut stems. This is accomplished by using a backpack hand applicator targeting invasive plants. Application will comply with all applicable statues pursuant to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) label directions, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) label standards, and California Department of Pesticide Regulation label standards. All herbicide application would be performed by certified and licensed pesticide applicators.						

The potential for treatment activities to cause a significant health hazard from the use of herbicides was examined in the PEIR. Impacts on health hazards from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	LTS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
If hazardous materials sites were present within treatment sites, soil disturbance or burning in those areas could expose people or the environment to hazards. As directed by Mitigation Measure HAZ-3, database searches for hazardous materials sites within the project area have been conducted. No hazardous waste sites are identified within any of the treatment areas (CalEPA 2020, DTSC 2020, SWRCB 2020), and off-site contamination is not likely to pose a risk to workers within the treatment areas. This impact does not apply to the project.						
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	☒
Impacts to hazardous materials, public health, and safety resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the proposed treatment and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Mechanical and manual treatment activities require the use of fuels, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE will ensure all contractors have an active maintenance protocol and the equipment is in good working order, and without leaks. CAL FIRE will also make sure contractors are compliant with emission requirements and maintenance records are available.			
SPR HAZ-2 Require Spark Arrestors: This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			

SPR HAZ-3 Require Fire Extinguishers: The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR HAZ-5 Spill Prevention and Response Plan: The project proponent or licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) prior to beginning any herbicide treatment activities to provide protection to onsite workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of herbicides, adjuvants, or other potential contaminants. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE will ensure contractors receive a map that delineates staging areas, and storage, loading, and mixing areas for herbicides. A list of items required in an onsite spill kit will be maintained throughout the life of the activity. Procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any herbicides, adjuvants, or other chemicals used in vegetation treatment will also be available.			
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
Herbicide application will be implemented consistent with recommendations prepared annually by a licensed PCA, comply with all appropriate laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides and safety standards for employees and the public, as governed by the EPA, DPR, and applicable local jurisdictions, adhere to label directions for application rates and methods, storage, transportation, mixing, container disposal, and weather limitations to application such as wind speed, humidity, temperature, and precipitation, and will be applied by an applicator appropriately licensed by the State.			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	N/A	N/A

The project will implement this measure.			
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.	No	N/A	N/A
The project will implement this measure.			
MM HAZ-3: Identify and Avoid Known Hazardous Waste Sites Prior to the start of vegetation treatment activities requiring soil disturbance (i.e., mechanical treatments) or prescribed burning, CAL FIRE and other project proponents will make reasonable efforts to check with the landowner or other entity with jurisdiction (e.g., California Department of Parks and Recreation) to determine if there are any sites known to have previously used, stored, or disposed of hazardous materials.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact HYD-1: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning	Impact HYD-1, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 4 SPR AQ- 3 SPR BIO- 4, 5 SPR GEO-4, 6 MM BIO- 3b	Yes	LTS	☒
There are no watercourses or wet areas within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. This spring will receive a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone (EEZ), as an appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) protection. Collaboration letters pursuant to PRC 4123 were sent to regional contacts for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) on September 14, 2023, providing a map and description of the project. Responses from CDFW were received on September 18, 2023, acknowledging receipt of the letters, and providing availability for questions as the project develops. The RWQCB did not respond, and no other responses have been received regarding the project as of October 14, 2023 (30-day required timeline).						

There are no listed wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835]. Mechanical treatments will not occur within the EEZ for the spring. SPR's and MMs addressed in this document are appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan. Impacts to water quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and would not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
There are no watercourses within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. This spring will receive a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone, as an appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) protection. There are no listed wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835]. Mechanical treatments will not occur within the EEZ of the spring. SPR's and MMs addressed in this document are appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan. Impacts to water quality from project treatments are consistent with the PEIR and would not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
This impact does not apply to the project because the treatment does not include prescribed herbivory.						
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	LTS	☒
There are no watercourses or wet areas within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. Although this spring does not deliver to a higher order watercourse, herbicide application can affect water quality through runoff, leaching, drift, spills, and/or misapplication. The potential for herbicide treatment activities to violate						

water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan through the ground application of herbicides was evaluated in the PEIR. Potential impacts are within the scope of the project activities based on the methods of herbicide application, transportation, storage, and disposal. The CalVTP, limits herbicide treatment activities to ground-level application by hand and compliance to EPA labels is required. Only nonaquatic herbicide formulations will not be applied within 50 feet of a waterbody. Application will also be prohibited during precipitation or within 24 hours of forecasted precipitation. A Spill Prevention and Response Plan will be prepared prior to herbicide treatment activities and all herbicide containers must be triple rinsed. All hazardous waste materials must be disposed of at an approved site. Based on the compliance to EPA labels and SPR limitations, the potential for this project to result in a violation of water quality standards is less than significant. Therefore, impacts on water quality standards from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
There are no watercourses or wet areas within the project boundary. There is one small spring that daylights in section 16, travels approximately 6 feet and continues subsurface. This spring will receive a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone, as an appropriate Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) protection. There are no listed wetlands according to the California Aquatic Resources Inventory for Wetlands [ds2835]. Mechanical treatments will not occur within the EEZ of the spring. Vegetative material, including chips, will not be placed in watercourses or near culverts. The implementation of SPR HYD-1, HYD-2, HYD-4, and HYD-6 would avoid and minimize the risk of substantially altering the existing drainage pattern of the treatment area through compliance to water quality regulations, avoiding construction of new roads, identifying, and protecting the WLPZ, and protecting existing drainage systems. Impacts to existing drainages and hydrology from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Impacts to hydrology and water quality resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
General Waste Discharge Requirements (GWDR) and waste discharge requirement waiver procedures will be followed.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project does not propose new roads; however, some minor clearing of existing roads may be required for equipment to access certain areas. These areas will be identified prior to work and any work performed on roads will not exceed the measures threshold.			
SPR HYD-3 Water Quality Protections for Prescribed Herbivory: This SPR applies to prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Does not apply as prescribed herbivory is not proposed.			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
WLPZ's will be provided for all watercourses adhering to 14 CCR Section 916.5 of the FPR, where mechanical treatment activities will be excluded. Widths of WLPZ's will be 75 feet for Class I, 50 feet for Class II, and 25 feet for Class III. The one spring within the project area will be given a 25 ft EEZ.			
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	CAL FIRE N/A	CAL FIRE
Herbicides are not proposed. Does not apply to this project			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
All existing drainage systems have been identified and will be protected.			

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	N/A	☒
The landowner objectives are to increase the forest resiliency to fire, provide a defensible zone in the event of a wildfire, and to maintain a functional agricultural ecosystem. Treatments will occur on private property, zoned as Agriculture. Treatment activities will not change land use and are consistent with local polices and regulations. This impact does not apply to the project.						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Treatments planned for this project will temporarily increase personnel in the immediate area for a short duration. This temporary increase in personnel will not contribute to a substantial unplanned population growth. This impact does not apply to the project.						
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	☒
Impacts on land use, planning, population and housing resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project and they do not apply. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

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	☒
Project treatments include the use of large noise-generating heavy equipment as well as chainsaws and a woodchippers. The potential for substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was analyzed in the PEIR. Short-term increases in noise from the use of these types of equipment is addressed in the PEIR. Project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR. This is based on the location of the project, as well as the type, amount, and the duration of equipment use.						
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	☒
The use of mechanized equipment will generate noise during project activities. Noise from project activities are normal occurrences in the area as ranch operations and infrastructure maintenance are frequent. SPR NOI-1 requires the appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a substantial short-term increase in truck generated single event noise levels during treatment activities. Impacts of noise from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Impacts of noise resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments, and those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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
Noise-generating treatment activities will be limited to Monday through Saturday between 0700 - 1800 and Sunday and federal holidays between 0900 – 1800.			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
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.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operations.			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	N/A
The project will implement this measure.			
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
All motorized equipment will shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment will be limited to 5 minutes.			
SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	N/A
Proposed treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment may occur within 1,500 feet of residential communities and may occur within 1,500 feet of schools or places of worship. All Off-site noise-sensitive receptors will be notified prior to treatments.			

EC-13: RECREATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact REC-1: Directly or Indirectly Disrupt Recreational Activities within Designated Recreation Areas	Impact REC-1, 3.14	LTS	SPR REC- 1	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts on recreation resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project and they do not apply. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because there are no recreational activities within or in proximity to the project area.			

EC-14: TRANSPORTATION

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact TRAN-1: Result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures	Impact TRAN-1, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area provides ample space to stage and stagging will not occur along the main road visible to Yreka. The potential for a temporary increase in traffic to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures was examined in the PEIR. The proposed project will only temporarily increase traffic in a select few roadways. Impacts on transportation from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact TRAN-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses	Impact TRAN-2, 3.15	LTS	SPR TRAN- 1 SPR AD-3	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. The project could create increased transportation hazards into, and from, the City of Yreka from traffic entering and/or leaving Interstate 5. The potential for the hauling of machinery to remote treatment areas was examined in the PEIR. This impact is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the quantity and types of equipment proposed for use that would require transport to treatment areas are the same as those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts on increased hazards from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact TRAN-3: Result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP	Impact TRAN-3, 3.15	PSU	MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatments may temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled for a short period as equipment enters and exists the project location. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from project treatments is not expected to have a noticeable effect. The slight increase in traffic will not exceed what is common for the area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP may result in a net increase in VMT. With the implementation of AQ-1, the proposed project is expected to be less than significant with mitigation. Impacts on transportation from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						

Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts on transportation resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Traffic will not noticeably increase beyond what is normal for the area. Signs may be placed along the road to advise motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway as needed.			

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	☒
Project activities may require water for dust control. The amount of water is minor and within the scope of the PEIR.						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	PSU	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatments generate biomass from vegetation removal within the treatment areas. Most biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments will be disposed of by prescribed fire. Masticating, chipping, mulching, or lopping and scattering within the treatment area						

may also occur as needed. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled off-site could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, a large majority of the biomass will be burned to ash. The increase in volume of biomass is small in scale and does not exceed the threshold of significance as described in the PEIR. Therefore, impacts on solid waste from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	SPR UTIL- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
Diverting solid organic waste generated by treatment activities from solid waste facilities to processing plants was evaluated in the PEIR and determined to be less than significant. The increase in volume of biomass that will need to be processed is small in scale and does not exceed the threshold of significance as described in the PEIR. Therefore, impacts on solid waste from project activities are consistent with the PEIR and will not result in more severe impacts than those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	☒
Impacts to public services, utilities, and service systems resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

	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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
Prescribed fire is expected to convert undesirable amounts of solid organic waste to ash and organic waste will not be disposed of offsite.			

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	SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Prescribed fire has the potential for escape, exacerbating fire risk. This risk is mitigated by the development of an IAP and Burn Plan. Long term risk is drastically reduced however, by the reduction of vegetation, and by bolstering the area for fire suppression activities. Vegetation treatments also include the use of heavy equipment, which pose a risk of accidental fire ignition. The potential increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of treatments was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with the use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas is within the scope of the PEIR, because the types of equipment and treatment duration of the proposed project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
Impact WIL-2: Expose People or Structures to Substantial Risks Related to Post-Fire Flooding or Landslides	Impact WIL-2, 3-17	LTS	SPR AQ- 3 SPR GEO-3, 4, 5, 8	Yes	LTS	☒
There are areas throughout the project with a high potential to cause erosion and runoff from precipitation events; however, these areas will not be impacted by heavy equipment as operations are limited to slopes less than 50%. The project does not include new housing, resulting in population growth, thereby potentially exposing more people to postfire risks of flooding or landslides. The proposed treatments are expected to reduce wildfire risk by reducing vegetative substrates, thereby reducing the potential for high-severity wildfire. Erosion control measures will be implemented as needed.						
Other Impacts related to Wildfire: Would the project result in other impacts related to wildfire that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒
Impacts to the risk of wildfire resulting from project activities have been evaluated by considering site-specific characteristics of the project treatments with those examined in the PEIR. The project proposal does not generate new, or substantially more severe, adverse impacts.						

EC-17: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARD PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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)	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

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.			
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During-Post	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Post	CAL FIRE
The project will implement this measure.			

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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
This measure does not apply to the project because the project does not occur within the coastal zone.			

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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.)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

☒ List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs). (See Attachment A)

☒ Vicinity map on a USGS quad map (SPR AD-2)

- ☒ Aerial imagery of subsequent activity area (see vicinity and location maps)
- ☐ Subsequent activity location on Treatable Landscape & Ecoregions Map (See Attachment B)
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area.
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area

☒ Smoke Management Pan/Burn Plan (SPR AQ-2 & 3) **SMP will be submitted prior to burning.**

- ☐ Public Notice for Prescribed Burning - **will be posted prior to burning.**
- ☒ Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other modeling simulation.
- ☐ Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic – **Draft RX Burn Unit map developed**

☐ Air District Asbestos Dust Control Plan (SPR AQ-5) – **Not Applicable**

☒ Incident Action Plan (IAP) (SPR AQ-6) – **will be submitted with completion report.**

☒ Archaeological reviews/surveys (Confidential addendum) (EC-4) - **confidential**

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

- ☒ CNDDB Records Search
- ☐ Biologist Consultation/Notification – ***not required, CAL FIRE staff biologist conducted all queries, evaluations, surveys, and reports.***
- ☐ Water Quality consultation – ***not required, there are no watercourses that deliver to higher order streams. One spring that travels approximately 6 feet and returns subsurface.***
- ☒ Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)

☐ Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,) – **Compensation is not proposed. Significant impacts will be avoided.**

☒ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

☐ Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) – **Not Applicable**

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) – **Not Applicable**

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1) – **Not Applicable**

☒ Air Quality and GHG Emissions Estimates (SPR GHG-1)

- ☒ Air Quality consultations - **SMP will be submitted/approved prior to burning.**

☐ Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors Notification (SPR NOI-6) – **Not Applicable**

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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