THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	*RPM Pilot Project*
2.	**CAL FIR Project Number**	*Rx-North-079-SHU*
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	*2020-1*
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	*CAL FIRE Shasta-Trinity Unit* *875 Cypress Ave,* *Redding, CA 96001*
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	*Dan Craig* – Dan.Craig@fire.ca.gov *(530)224-1420* *Shannon Johnson* – Shannon.Johnson@fire.ca.gov *(530)224-1215*
6.	**Project Location:**	• *Shasta County* • *Township 33 N, Range 1 East Sections 29 & 32 and Township 32 N Range 1 East Section 5, Mt. Diablo Baseline and Meridian.* • *APN 098-530-026* • *Project is located off of Fern Road East 6 miles north of the intersection of Fern Road east and Whitmore Road / Tamarack Road. Approximately 9 road miles from Whitmore and 3 air miles' northeast of the town of Whitmore and 7 air miles east of the town of Oak Run.* • *See vicinity map*
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	74

8. **Description of Project**: *[Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases (e.g., maintenance) of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.]*

The project is located between the community of Oak Run (to the west) and Whitmore (to the south) in eastern Shasta County. Old Cow Creek drainage bisects the area traveling in a southwest and northeast direction. The project location is between 2320 to 2800 feet in elevation and lies at the eastern edge of the central valley foothills in the transition zone between grass, brush and oak woodland and a conifer forest landscape to the east, Ponderosa Pine, Jeffery Pine and Incense Cedar. Old Cow Creek bisects the project area and is in the "Tucker" planning watershed consisting of 9,417 acres.

The project location is bisected by Old Cow Creek drainage and is a tributary of the Sacramento River and is approximately 24-miles upstream northeast of the confluence with the Sacramento River. Old Cow Creek Drainage aligns in a southwest and northeast drainage pattern. Prevailing winds in this area are from the north and flow from the higher valleys on the east side of Hatchet Mountain (part of the Sierra Cascade Mountain Range) and southerly winds from the Central valley, both these winds align with the Old Cow Creek Drainage. Past fires have occurred in this area and have been stopped utilizing the roads on this property.

This project allows for the opportunity to begin the construction of fire breaks along roads and forested landscapes north and south of Old Cow Creek. North the project incorporates a road fuel break which extends up from Old Cow Creek to a road that traverses northeast along a ridgeline and connecting to Fern Road. Future projects can then extend fuel break options north along Fern Rd

as well as extend across Fern Rd and connect with a long trending ridge at Smith Road. This improvement will allow for future fuels projects on both sides of the road creating a fuel break several acres wide and allow for safe access for fire personnel to access a good water source near the hydroelectric facility on Old Cow Creek and provides a fuel break between the oak grassland and forested landscapes. South the project will reduce fuels along roads and a forested landscape in a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area connecting the fuel break into Fern Road East. Future projects can then extend south along Fern Road East and connect with Whitmore Rd. / Tamarack Rd.

- ***Treatment area 1 (Old Cow Creek), There are two treatment areas along Old Cow Creek. The watercourse and lake protection zone (WLPZ), measured from bank fill out to approximately 75-125', will be treated by hand, treatment will include the removal of brush, downed and dead debris, suppressed trees (less than 6 inches diameter breast height (dbh)) and some pruning of dominant and codominant trees to reduce fuel ladder potential. Brush and suppressed tree removal will be focused around the base of the dominant and codominant trees. Material cut will be removed from this zone or lopped and scattered to allow for a backing fire to consume it. No ignition or pile burning will take place within the WLPZ.***

  Treatment outside of the WLPZ on the south side of the road will be completed with prescribed fire along the road edge and allowed to back to the creek. The hope is to consume the Himalayan blackberries and light flashy fuels, grasses and forbs predominantly outside the WLPZ. Treatment to the north of the road along Old Cow Creek will utilize mechanical methods (mastication) and hand methods (piling and burning). Treatment will extend 100 feet upslope from the road edge. Existing roads and tractor trails upslope of this area will be improved as contingency lines.

- ***Treatment area 2 (approximately .6 miles of road), 50 feet on both sides of the road will be treated utilizing mechanical methods (mastication) and hand methods (piling and burning). All black oak trees will be left, but may be pruned to reduce ladder fuels. Live oaks and conifer trees less than 10 inches dbh will be removed. Conifer trees less than 10 inches in dbh that are in good health and vigor may be retained and pruned. The landowner will meet with crews prior to work to discuss. Downed and dead debris and shrubs will be treated by piling and burning, or by mastication.***

- ***Treatment areas 3 (3 separate pockets) These areas have older manzanita and buckbrush pockets that will not be consumed by fire unless pretreated. Treatment will focus on mechanical fuels management with the use of a masticator, hand lopping or piling and burning. The use of prescribed fire will be evaluated after the mastication is complete to determine if prescribed fire may be needed to reduce the fuels further.***

- ***Treatment area 4 The entire project area south of Old Cow Creek may be managed by prescribed fire. Hand thinning may occur to reduce ladder fuels around the dominant and codominant trees. Sub-merchantable trees less than 10 inches dbh may be removed and lopped and scattered prior to prescribed fire use.***

  Existing fire control lines will be improved or created along property lines using dozer or handlines. Burn units will utilize dozer or handlines along with existing jeep/quad roads for control lines during prescribed fire operations.

- ***The landowner has requested some brush patches be retained to allow for wildlife cover and has identified these patches. Prescribed fire will be ignited at the boundary of the patches and the fire will be prevented from entering these areas. Handlines or wet lines may be used to keep fire from these areas, but low understory fire may be permitted to move through these patches.***

- ***The landowner has existing, improved, features on the property (camp sites) approximately ½ acre in size. This area has already been treated by the landowner and the landowner would like the use of fire in the camp area to consume needle and leaf cast.***

- ***No Treatment Area Approximately 2 acres have been excluded from the project area around the landowner's home. No treatments shall occur within 300 feet of the existing structures.***

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

   ☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

   ☒ Fuel Break

   ☐ Ecological Restoration

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

    ☒ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, _51_ acres

    ☒ Pile Burning, _42_ acres

    ☒ Mechanical Treatment, _25_ acres

    ☒ Manual Treatment, ___42___ acres

    ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

    ☐ Herbicide Application, _____ acres

    NOTE: Acreage reflected here is greater than the total of 74 acres because treatment activities overlap acres.

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

    ☐ Grass Fuel Type

    ☒ Shrub Fuel Type

    ☒ Tree Fuel Type

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

    ☒ The treatment site is entirely within the CalVTP treatable landscape

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

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

    The project area is situated in Eastern Shasta County on the west side of the Sierra Cascades on eastern edge of the central valley foothills in the transition zone between grass, brush and oak woodland and a conifer forest landscape to the east consisting of Ponderosa Pine, Jeffery Pine, Incense Cedar and White fir.

    Surrounding use is mixed between wildland urban interface (WUI), industrial timberland to the east, and grazing to the west. The watershed is used for hydroelectric purposes. The Kilarc power plant is approximately 1 mile upstream from the project location.

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

    No other public agencies approval is required for this project. However, during the development of the project, The California Department of Fish and Wildlife & The California Department of Conservation where consulted and provided input on the treatments after a field visit. Shasta County Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) will be consulted and a smoke management plan prepared prior to any burning operations.

15. Native American Consultation.

Note: For treatment projects that are within the scope of this PEIR, AB 52 consultation has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE completed consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 in preparation of the PEIR. For treatment projects not within the scope of the PEIR, pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, project proponents preparing a new negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR must notify California Native American tribe who have submitted written request for notification of project in the area of the treatment site. Upon written request for consultation by a tribe, the proponent must begin consultation before the release of the environmental document and follow the requirements of the cited PRC sections.

Pre-field research included a record check with the Northeast Information Center and a query to the Native American contacts in the Northeastern Division of Shasta County on September 13, 2019. Additionally, Pre-field research included review of a previous environmental impact report prepared for the hydroelectric plant on Old Cow Creek within the project area and conversations with the landowners. No responses have been received from Native American contacts as of September 22, 2020. A phased archaeology survey method will be done for areas not surveyed. As treatment areas are identified for implementation this will be communicated and coordinated with the CAL FIRE Archaeologist. Surveys then will be conducted at the treatment area level and would focus on areas which have a high potential of having sites: along ridgetops, watercourses, mid-slope benches and drainages. The surveying Forester will complete the survey report, identify any sites and report and provide protection measures if needed, and submit to the CAL FIRE Archaeologist for clearance. Once clearance has been approved, the areas can be treated.

No Treatment will occur until this has been completed and approved by the CAL FIRE Northern Region Archaeologist.

A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by Shannon Johnson and reviewed by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.

16. **Use of Project Specific Analysis (PSA) for Treatment Maintenance:**

[Prior to implementing a maintenance treatment, the project proponent would verify that the expected site conditions as described in the PSA are present in the treatment area. As time passes, the continued relevance of the PSA would be considered by the project proponent in light of potentially changed conditions or circumstances. Where the project proponent determines that the PSA is no longer sufficiently relevant, the project proponent would determine whether a new PSA or other environmental analysis is warranted. In addition to verifying that the PSA continues to provide relevant CEQA coverage for treatment maintenance, the project proponent would update the PSA at the time a maintenance treatment is needed when more than 10 years have passed since the approval of the PSA or the latest PSA update. For example, the project proponent may conduct a reconnaissance survey to verify that conditions are substantially similar to those anticipated in the PSA. Updated information should be documented.]

Prior to retreating any area within the project boundary, the project proponent will verify that site conditions described in the PSA are still relevant. CAL FIRE's contract with the landowner are for 10 years. After 10 years, the landowner can enter 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. [*Refer to Attachment A to identify which SPRs and Mitigation Measures apply to the project. Complete Attachment A to document the responsible party for each applicable SPR and Mitigation Measure. Check one box below.*]

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

☒ There is NO new information which would render mitigation measures previously considered infeasible or not considered in the CalVTP PEIR now feasible OR such mitigation measures have been adopted. [Guidelines Sec.15162(a)(3); PRC Sec. 21166(c)]

☐ All applicable SPRs and Mitigation Measures are NOT feasible or will NOT be implemented (*provide explanation*)

Explanation: [*insert text here*]

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

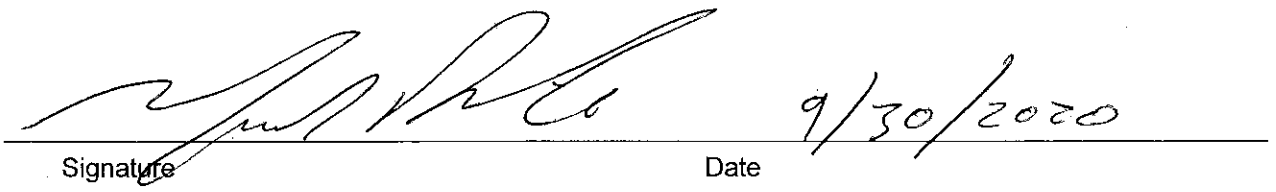
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ 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 Date

Matthew Reischman — Printed Name

Assistant Deputy Director — Title

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). Project Proponents 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:
   - **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 evaluated to be the same or equal to the impact 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 or a 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 template's. 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 site is private property and does not have any scenic vistas or public viewpoints, vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatments, and prescribed burning. Potential short-term impacts to visual character during implementation of the treatments in the project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed 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, 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project site is private property and does not have any scenic vistas or public viewpoints and is not visible from any scenic highways; therefore, there is no potential for the project to result in substantial degradation of the visual character of the project site. Potential for this treatment type to result in long-term degradation of the visual character of an area was examined 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	No	N/A	☒
Vegetation treatment would consist of constructing a Shaded Fuel Break, no Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks are proposed for this project. For the proposed treatment project, the project site is private property and does not have any scenic vistas or public viewpoints and is not visible from any scenic highways; therefore, there is no potential to have a substantial visual impact on any scenic resources.						
Other Impacts to Aesthetics: Would the project result in other impacts to aesthetics that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	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
PRIOR – Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries will take into consideration topographical features with the intent to create irregular vegetation densities and treatment area size. *DURING – Resources performing the treatment work will stay within the established boundaries. If there are areas within the mechanical treatment areas that cannot be completed with the use of equipment due to equipment limitations, they will be treated with manual treatment methods.*			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
Project area lies completely within private ownership and is not easily visible from roads which access the property or the surrounding communities. There are no public parks, trails or recreational activities within or near the project area.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
The project location is not adjacent to public parks, trails, recreational areas and there are no public roads within the project area.			
MM AES-3: Conduct Visual Reconnaissance for Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks and Relocate or Feather and Screen Publicly Visible Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
The project is not proposing to create Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks.			

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	☒
The project does not propose to remove trees from the overstory and mid-level canopy. Treatments will focus on the removal of brush and understory vegetation which allows for the vertical movement of fire to the overstory. Managing vegetation fuels in the understory will not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use. Vegetation management has the potential to improve the forest stand conditions by removing competitive vegetation and scarifying the forest floor conditions allowing for natural seeding of tree species. *No agricultural conditions exist within the project area currently due to the heavy understory conditions.*						
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	☒

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 to 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning during treatments would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. Emissions of criteria air pollutants related to the proposed treatment are within the scope of the impacts addressed in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.						
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, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment during initial and maintenance treatments could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. Diesel particulate matter emissions from the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the burn duration and exposure parameters of the proposed project are consistent with 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, 5	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project, because no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area.						
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	PS	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the potential for exposure to toxic air contaminants is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke emissions as well as exposure to smoke are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						

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 could expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust. Objectionable odors from diesel exhaust during the proposed treatment project are within the scope of the impacts covered in the PEIR because the proposed activities, as well as the associated equipment and duration of use, are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.						
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	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning during treatments could expose people to objectionable odors. The duration and parameters of the prescribed burn are within the scope of the activities addressed in the PEIR; therefore, the resultant potential for exposure to objectionable odors from smoke is also within the scope of impacts covered in the PEIR. All feasible measures to prevent and minimize smoke odors as well as exposure to smoke odors are included in SPRs. No additional mitigation measures are feasible, and this impact would remain potentially significant and unavoidable, as explained in the PEIR.						
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	☒

	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
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to comply with Air Quality Regulations for their air district. A Smoke Management Plan will be submitted to the appropriate air district prior to treatments.			
SPR AQ-2 Submit Smoke Management Plan: This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE policy requires all vegetation management program treatments utilizing prescribed fire to submit a smoke management plan. These smoke management plans are then submitted to the appropriate local air quality districts.			
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-During	CAL FIRE
A burn plan has been prepared and included, this burn plan includes a fire behavior model and will be implemented by a state certified burn boss.			

SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Measures within SPR AQ-4 will be implemented to minimize dust during treatments (see Attachment-A List of Standard Project Requirements (SPRs) and Mitigations Measures (MMs)).			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
There no naturally occurring asbestos is mapped in the treatment area.			
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 During	CAL FIRE
CAL FIRE requires the burn boss to prepare an incident action plan which identifies burn dates; burn hours; weather limitations; specific burn prescription; communication plan; medical plan; traffic plan; and other special instructions. The Incident Action Plan will also identify personnel to coordinate with the local air district for onsite briefings, posting notifications, and weather monitoring during burning.			
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 During	CAL FIRE
The components of mitigation measure AQ-1 that have been determined by CAL FIRE to be feasible, and would be implemented to reduce emissions include use of gasoline-powered equipment, encouraging carpooling to the project site, and using Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_X and PM on equipment. Equipment meeting Tier 4 emission standards and the use of renewable fuel would be implemented to the extent feasible.			

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	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the initial or maintenance treatments, because no built resources, including built historic resources, are present within the project area that could be affected by the proposed treatment project.						

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 to 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heaving equipment. The potential for these treatment activities to result in inadvertent discovery of unique archaeological resources or subsurface historical resources was examined in the PEIR. Treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance of the treatment project are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would apply to this treatment. This impact would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2.						
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 would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning. The potential for adverse effects to tribal cultural resources during implementation of the treatments is within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of ground disturbance are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Native American contacts in the Northeastern Division of Shasta County were contacted on September 13, 2019. No responses have been received from any Native American tribes regarding cultural resources.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatment would include mechanical treatments using heavy equipment. The potential for uncovering human remains during implementation of the treatment project is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. Should human remains be discovered the project would comply with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097.						
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	☒

	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
An Archaeological Records Check Request for a CAL FIRE Projects was completed by VMP Forester II Shannon Johnson and sent to the Northeast Information Center on September 13, 2019.			

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 where sent Native American contacts from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised July 1, 2019, Shasta County – Western Division – Trinity County Line to Round Mountain" list. The letters requested any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. *No responses have been received from Native American contacts as of September 22, 2020. Full archaeological survey and reporting will be completed prior to treatments.*			
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 review of a previous environmental impact report prepared for a hydroelectric plant on Old Cow Creek within the project area and conversations 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
A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report will be prepared by Shannon Johnson and reviewed by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist). Refer to the attached Confidential Archaeological Survey Report for the discussion on specific cultural resources and a list of potential effects and proposed protection measures.			
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
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 During	CAL FIRE

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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
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
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

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	PS	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	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species because suitable habitat for some species is present. The potential for adverse effects to special-status plants is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. *Per Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 50 feet will be established around the area occupied by the species for pile burning, mechanical treatment, and manual treatment. For prescribed burning, residual effects of the treatment would not be significant under CEQA with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1b and relevant SPRs because implementation of the treatment would maintain habitat function of the special-status plant habitat and because the loss of a few individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. However, if a large population of a special-status plant species is identified, the plants may need to be avoided during prescribed burning by establishing a no-disturbance buffer of 50 feet (Mitigation Measure BIO-1b) in order for residual impacts to remain less than significant under CEQA, consistent with the determination in the PEIR.*						
Impact BIO-2: Substantially Affect Special-Status Wildlife Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-2, 3.6	PS / SU	SPR BIO-1 to 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	☒

Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species, because suitable habitat for some species is present in the project area). The potential for adverse effects to special-status wildlife is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR, because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.
With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a for ringtail and Mitigation Measure BIO-2b for special-status bats, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA because implementation of the treatment will maintain habitat function of the special-status wildlife species' habitat, loss of ringtail will not occur, and disturbance or loss of special-status bats is extremely unlikely to occur after implementation of buffers around roosts and seasonal limitations for prescribed burning (i.e., outside of the sensitive bat breeding season). Bats roosting outside the breeding season would likely be able to flee during a prescribed burn if needed. Any unintentional disturbance or loss of special-status bat individuals would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of the species. This is consistent with the determination 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	PS	SPR BIO-1 to 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒

Project treatments (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats, including designated sensitive natural communities, riparian habitats, and oak woodlands. The potential for adverse effects to sensitive habitats is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.
Treatment activities are proposed within oak woodlands and riparian habitat. Hand removal of hardwoods less than 6 inches dbh and understory shrubs within riparian habitat in established WLPZs along Old Cow Creek would occur. The retention of native riparian hardwoods greater than 6 inches dbh was recommended by CDFW during the site visit (Attachment 7). Additionally, removal of live oaks is planned within the montane hardwood habitat in the treatment site. Because these habitats will not be avoided, SPR BIO-3 and SPR BIO-4 would apply.
Mitigation Measure BIO-3a would apply for impacts to oak woodlands. Treatment within this area is limited to hand pile and burning, there will be no prescribed fire in this habitat. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, habitat function within these sensitive habitats would be maintained, and as a result, the residual effects of the treatments would be less than significant under CEQA. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.

Impact BIO-4: Substantially Affect State or Federally Protected Wetlands	Impact BIO-4, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, MM BIO- 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment (prescribed [broadcast] burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) and could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands. The potential for adverse effects to state or federally protected wetlands is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and intensity of disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. *The project site contains a portion of Old Cow Creek, which would be considered both a jurisdictional water of the state and United States. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory has also identified freshwater forested/shrub wetland habitat within the riparian woodlands along Old Cow Creek, a small area of this habitat along the road within the northern half of the treatment site, and a small freshwater emergent wetland associated with a small pond on the treatment site.* *Most of the state and federally protected wetlands within the treatment site can be clearly avoided during treatment activities. However, the potential wetland along the road within the northern half of the treatment site would not be protected by established WLPZs. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory data source for this small feature is historic aerial imagery. The area currently contains a road, and wetland habitat does not appear to be present. If wetland habitat is present in the area identified by the National Wetlands Inventory, then additional protective measures (e.g., delineation, buffers) will be applied under Mitigation Measure BIO-4. This is consistent with the determination in the PEIR.*						
Impact BIO-5: Interfere Substantially with Wildlife Movement Corridors or Impede Use of Nurseries	Impact BIO-5, 3.6	PS	SPR BIO-1, 4, 5, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 4 MM BIO- 5	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for treatment activities to result in adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries was examined in the PEIR. *The project treatment site does not contain any portion of a modeled essential connectivity area or natural landscape block (CDFW 2018). Additionally, no known wildlife nursery sites or indications of nursery sites, such as deer fawning habitat or potential rookery trees with whitewash, were identified. However, Old Cow Creek and its associated riparian habitat likely functions as an aquatic and terrestrial wildlife movement corridor. Additionally, the treatment will be designed to retain some areas of interior live oak (Quercus wislizeni), which were identified by the landowner during a site visit as providing important cover for migrating deer and California quail (Callipepla californica). These areas will be flagged and avoided during prescribed burning, pile burning, manual treatment, and mechanical treatment activities as agreed to by CDFW (Attachment 7). The potential for adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR.*						

Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1 to 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment (prescribed burning, pile burning, mechanical treatment, manual treatment) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife, including nesting birds, because suitable habitat is present in the project area. The potential for adverse effects to common wildlife, including nesting birds, is within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the treatment activities and extent of expected disturbance as a result of implementing treatment activities are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR. Nesting bird surveys will be conducted between March 1st to August 31st, if operations are proposed, as agreed to by CDFW (Attachment 7).						
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 potential for treatment activities to result in conflict with local policies or ordinances was examined in the PEIR. Vegetation treatment projects implemented under the CalVTP that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources, per SPR AD-3. Consistent with the determination in the PEIR, the proposed project would result in no impact. *The only applicable local ordinance that applies to the treatment project is the Shasta County oak ordinance (Shasta County Board of Supervisors 1995). This ordinance is voluntary and includes recommendations for preservation of oak woodland habitat, including maintaining an average leaf canopy of 30 percent, or more; retaining some trees of all sizes and species represented at the site; retaining hollow trees, and those actively being used for nesting, roosting, and feeding; and protection of oaks within riparian habitat. SPR BIO-1, SPR BIO-3, and Mitigation Measure BIO-3a will be implemented under other impacts, and these SPRs and measures will provide greater protection for oak woodland habitat than is required under the Shasta County oak ordinance. There would be no conflict with this ordinance as a result of implementation of treatments activities.*						
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	☒
Implementation of the proposed vegetation treatment and treatment maintenance would not result in conflict with adopted habitat conservation plans (HCP) or natural community conservation plans (NCCP), because the treatment site is not within the plan area of any adopted HCP or NCCP.						
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	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR BIO-1: Review and Survey Project-Specific Biological Resources. 1. **Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.** 2. **Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided**. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes Yes No	CAL FIRE Prior	CAL FIRE
A CNDDB 9 quad search was conducted on September 18th 2019, the project area is within the eastern edge of the 7.5' USGS Whitmore quadrangle map (Township 33N, Range 1E, Sections 5, 29, 31 and 32). Review of Appendix BIO-3, Table 18a, Table 18b, and Table 19 in the PFEIR (Volume II) for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the Southern Cascades ecoregion. Complete lists of species with potential to occur in the treatment site are included in the Attachment 8. Additionally, CAL FIRE conducted a site visit with CDFW staff and received several recommendations to avoid adverse effects to biological resources (Attachment 7). *Based on implementation of SPR BIO-1, including review of occurrence data, species ranges, habitat requirements for each species, and habitat present within the treatment site, nine special-status plants and eight special-status wildlife species may occur within the treatment site.* *At the end of EC-5 below are two Species Status Summary Tables based from the CNDDB 9 quad search. The table is comprised of the scientific name, common name, status, habitat description with the potential for habitat within the project area. The first list is 12 animals obtained from the query, the second list is 9 plants, reduced from 20, in consultation with CDFW.*			
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
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
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

No mechanical equipment will be utilized within the zones established for the protection of watercourses. CAL FIRE has worked with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and has conducted a field visit evaluating the WLPZ. *CDFW recommends:* • *Native hardwood trees to be removed within the riparian corridor of Old Cow Creek shall not be greater than 6 inches dbh.* • *All equipment and staging areas shall occur within upland areas and shall avoid wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats. No equipment is allowed within wetland, riparian or stream channel habitats.* • *Proper best management practices (BMP's) shall be used to minimize erosion. No hazardous materials and/or sedimentation shall be discharged into wetland, riparian, or stream channel habitats.* • *Constructed control lines shall avoid stream channel, wetland, or riparian habitats. Handlines, up to 4 feet in width, may be constructed along property lines into the WLPZ. This will be determined by the IC prior to ignition. No ignition is permitted in the WLPZ.* *Treatment methods within the WLPZ (75 to 125 feet from Old Cow Creek) will be completed by hand methods. Dead and down debris will be removed from the zone where feasible and piled and burned outside of the WLPZ. Trees 6 inches dbh or less may be removed, this debris will be removed from the WLPZ and piled and burned or lopped for broadcast burning operations. Some debris may be lopped and scattered in the WLPZ. Fuels treated will focus on areas where there are uncharacteristic fuel loads adjacent to the dominate and codominant trees. No fire ignition will occur within the WLPZ however; fire will be allowed to back down into the zone to consume ground fuels. Areas of Himalayan blackberries are present within this zone and CDFW has permitted these blackberry patches to be consumed by fire.* *Overstory canopy will not have existing conditions altered and understory fuels canopy will not be reduced to less than 50%. Target species for treatment will focus on areas where uncharacteristic fuels loads are identified pockets of dead or dying vegetation, and invasive or nonnative vegetation (tree or brush) will be treated. Hardwoods, Oak Species and other broadleaf trees (greater than 6 inches dbh) will be retained as shade canopy for watercourse shading. Vegetation treated will be felled in a direction away from the watercourse and will be removed from the protection zone to be treated.*			
SPR BIO-5: Avoid Environmental Effects of Type Conversion and Maintain Habitat Function in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub. The project proponent will design treatment activities to avoid type conversion where native coastal sage scrub and chaparral are present. These SPR requirements apply to all treatment activities and all treatment types. Additional measures will be applied to ecological restoration treatment types	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

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-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. The project area is not in a known area of plant pathogens. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of pathogens entering from others areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews and associated equipment (chainsaws, handtools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state either on fires or other fuel treatment projects the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools and vehicles before arriving on the project site.			
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
Per SPR BIO-7, protocol-level surveys for special-status plants will not be required if the target special-status plant species are herbaceous annuals, stump sprouting species, or geophyte species, and the treatment may be carried out during the dormant season for that species or when the species has completed its annual lifecycle provided the treatment will not alter habitat in a way that would make it unsuitable for the special-status plants to reestablish following treatment, or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts of special-status plants. Five of the eight special-status plant species that may occur are herbaceous annual species (rattlesnake fern, Callahan's mariposa-lily, Shasta clarkia, northern clarkia, and silky cryptantha). Impacts to the herbaceous annual species as a result of prescribed burning, pile burning, and manual treatment would be avoided by implementing treatment activities during the dormant season (fall, winter, or early spring). *Ground disturbing activities conducted during the dormant season of these herbaceous annual species could result in destruction of seeds, roots, or other underground parts of these special-status plant species. Protocol-level surveys to identify the five herbaceous annual species would be necessary in areas where ground disturbance would occur prior to masticating, grubbing, raking, or other ground-disturbing mechanical treatment activities. As described above, treatment activities that do not require ground disturbance could proceed during the dormant season for these five herbaceous annual species without surveys.* *Three of the eight special-status plant species that may occur are not are herbaceous annual species. One species is a perennial shrub (Shasta huckleberry); one is a perennial rhizomatous herb (long-leaved starwort); and one is a perennial grass (Sierra blue grass). These species could not be avoided in the same manner as herbaceous annual species, and protocol-level surveys under SPR BIO-7 to identify them will be necessary prior to implementing treatment activities. If special-status plants are identified during protocol-level surveys, Mitigation Measure BIO-1b will be implemented to avoid loss of these plants.*			

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
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-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel utilized on this project will be advised of the need to be sure equipment coming to or leaving the project area will need to be washed. The project area is not in a known area with invasive plants and weeds. It is most likely that personnel and equipment assigned to work on the project will be from the local area and the concern of invasive weeds entering from others areas will be low. However, because Fire Crews, Fuels Crews and associated equipment (chainsaws, handtools, etc.) and vehicles could have been used in other portions of the state either on fires or other fuel treatment projects the crews will be advised to completely clean their equipment, tools and vehicles before arriving on the project site.			
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
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	N/A
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

CDFW recommends for potential nesting birds if operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31: • *An RPF or representative of the RPF perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.* • *If an active nest is identified activates within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.* • *See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in EIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees).* *Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the EIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds.* *No impacts are anticipated.*			
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
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
CDFW, after consultation, provided a list of 9 potential sensitive plant species, see discussion at the end of the BIO section for list of plants. None of these plants have been identified in the project area currently. Habitat features exist within riparian zones. The protection provided by the EIR and the WLPZ will provide adequate protection for these species. No impacts are anticipated. *CDFW recommends:* • *A Fall/Late Fall burn is recommended in areas where these plants may occur to minimize impacts based on annual plant senescence. No burning or pile burning is proposed in riparian habitats.* • *If burn piles are utilized these piles will not be created within riparian or stream channel habitats. If piling and burning is used in other areas of the project the area will be traversed by an RPF or representative of the RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures.* • *Existing jeep/quad trails and dozer lines will be utilized as control lines.* *If it is determined new control lines are needed, they will be constructed outside of the emerging season and the area will be traversed by an RPF or representative of the RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures.*			

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
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 During	CAL FIRE
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
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	N/A

MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
The 9 quad CNDDB database search indicates presence of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle back in 2001. The exact location is unknown however, it indicates that it potentially was in the Cow Creek Watershed and further to the west along Little Cow Creek at an elevation of 650 feet, outside of the project area. *The project location is to the East of little Cow Creek and elevations range between 2300 to 2800 feet. Critical habitat areas are along riparian areas only in the vicinity of the host plants, Elderberry, which can be found along waterways within the Central Valley. Range extends through the Central Valley from Kern and Fresno counties to the Northern most edge of the boundary in southern Shasta County below 1000 feet in elevation. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetles are closely associated with the host plants, Elderberry trees and shrubs, for their entire lifecycle. No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry and if elderberry is identified then the mitigation measures identified under MM BIO-2d will be implemented.*			
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
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
Appendix BIO-3 indicates that Western Bumble Bee habitat may exist in the ecoregion and the CWHR type Mixed Chaparral, additionally the CNDDB database confirms one occurrence of a Western Bumble Bee within a 5-mile radius but no occurrence has been noted within the project area. In forested landscapes like the project area the Western Bumble Bee are most commonly found along stream courses, in meadows, recently burned areas, or on flowers by roadsides. The net results of the project should provide better habitat for the Western Bumble Bee. Treatments will consist of low intensity understory burns removing forest floor debris and opening areas to sunlight which potentially open areas to sprouting of flowering plants.			

MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
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
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
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
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The project site contains a portion of Old Cow Creek, which would be considered both a jurisdictional water of the state and United States. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory has also identified freshwater forested/shrub wetland habitat within the riparian woodlands along Old Cow Creek, a small area of this habitat along the road within the northern half of the treatment site, and a small freshwater emergent wetland associated with a small pond on the treatment site. *Most of the state and federally protected wetlands within the treatment site can be clearly avoided during treatment activities. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory data source for this small feature is historic aerial imagery. The area currently contains a road, and wetland habitat does not appear to be present.*			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

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	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**		
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL	E	FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering, most nest within one mile of large bodies of water. Nesting usually occurs in large dominate trees with large branches or broken tops. - Occurrence are northeast mostly on the Devils Rock quad which is adjacent to and has an arm of Shasta lake within the quad - No habitat in project area
California Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	N	TH	FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins bordering larger bays. Needs water depth of about 1 inch and does not fluctuate during the year. - A few wet meadows exist to the east of the project area however the water level in these wet meadows fluctuates frequently during the regions hot summer months. - No habitat in project area
California Wolverine *Gulo gulo*	PTH	TH	FP	Found in the North Coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada's in a wide variety of high elevation habitats. Needs a good water source, uses caves, logs, and burrows for cover and denning needs. Hunts in open areas and can travel long distances - One sighting occurred at a higher elevation and over 5 miles north of the project area. - The project is below 3,000 feet elevation and is in the transition zone between oak woodland and a forested landscape, considering the vegetation types and size available there no good denning or burrowing areas in the project area. - The project area and the surrounding areas are used as residential areas with many domesticated animals. - No habitat in project area.
Fisher – West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	N	TH	SSC	Found in intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with a high percent canopy closure. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. - Several Fisher occurrences have been noted in areas surrounding the project area, most these occurrences have occurred to the north and the east of the project location in Sierra Mixed Conifer Forest landscapes used for industrial timber production.

	- The project area does not have habitat features that are specific to the fisher, however, Old Cow Creek extends through the project area and given the Fishers preference to be along deciduous riparian zones there is the potential that a fisher could travel through the area moving to lower elevations. - The Fisher sightings have been in harvested areas along watercourse channels where timber harvesting has occurred. This project will only have light cutting of understory and suppressed trees, 6" in diameter or less, within the WLPZ. Areas outside of the watercourse will still be vegetated providing cover. - Activities for this project will not have negative impacts to habitat features required for the fisher. In some cases the use of fire could create denning potential in larger wood that is not consumed completely. - No impacts are anticipated.
Cascades Frog *Rana cascadea*	N | CE | SSC Found in montane aquatic habitats such as mountain lakes, small streams, ponds and meadows in open coniferous forests. Often found in standing water required for reproduction. In the winter months, will hibernate in mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds. - Two small ponds are located on the property and dry up during the summer months unless the landowner pumps water into these ponds. - The ponds are protected by a 50-foot Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) for the use of existing road surfaces for equipment use. - The ponds will not be affected by the treatments proposed under this project. These ponds remain intact as they are now. - No impacts are anticipated.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	N | CTH | SSC Found in partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Cobble sized substrate for egg laying is important. - The only potential habitat could occur within Old Cow Creek, however, the water flows within this watercourse are potentially to high except for summer months during lower water flows or potentially along the slow-moving waters along the watercourse bank edges. - This project will not be operating within any watercourses and has provided WLPZs along Old Cow Creek. - No impacts are anticipated.
Shasta salamander *Hydromantes shastae*	N | TH | - Found in cool wet ravines and valleys in oak woodland or chaparral, can be found in pine and fir stands between 100 to 2550-foot elevation. Shasta salamanders generally found around cliff faces, vertical cavern walls and level ground in mixed forests of Douglas-fir, pines, and oaks. Seek cover under surface objects such as rocks and logs. Predominately located in limestone type soils with slabs, talus, fissures and caves. - Soils in the project area consist of loamy soils, rocky and sandy. There are no cool wet ravines associated with the project area. - No Habitat in project area.

Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	N	TH	SSC	
	Found in Central Valley areas at lower elevations in colonies. They require open water, protected nesting substrate such as cattail marshes, marshy meadows, and range lands, and a foraging area of insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony. - The project location is not within the central valley and there are no marshy meadows or rangelands in the project area. One occurrence identified was over 5 miles to the southwest within the low open valleys associated with creeks and rangelands of the Central Valley. - No habitat in project area			
Chinook Salmon – Central Valley spring-run ESU *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 6*	TH	TH	-	
	Old Cow Creek is a tributary to the Sacramento river and flows into south Cow Creek before reaching the Sacramento River. The project lies 16 river miles upstream from the confluence with South Cow Creek. A fish barrier has been identified and recorded in an Environmental Impact Report (1985) for a hydroelectric project within the project area. The EIR indicates that there is a 10 to 15-foot vertical bedrock falls at river mile 10 and this is considered the upstream limit of migration for anadromous fish. This was confirmed with CAL FIRE Biologist Stacey Stanish. Chinook salmon habitat in old cow creek above these falls is marginal extending the additional 6 miles to the project location. The reach of Old Cow Creek within the project area does not have large deep pools and the substrate is more cobble then that of gravel. Due to the bedrock falls at river mile 10 it is not possible chinook can make it to the project location. - The watercourse protection measures included in the EIR for the WLPZ shall insure there will not be an effect to water temperature and there are no activities proposed within the watercourse channel. - There is no anticipated impact to the chinook salmon associated with this project.			
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	TH	N	-	
	Old Cow Creek is a tributary to the Sacramento river and flows into south Cow Creek before reaching the Sacramento River. The project lies 16 river miles upstream from the confluence with South Cow Creek. A fish barrier has been identified and recorded in an Environmental Impact Report (1985) for a hydroelectric project within the project area. The EIR indicates that there is a 10 to 15-foot vertical bedrock falls at river mile 10 and this is considered the upstream limit of migration for anadromous fish. This was confirmed with CAL FIRE Biologist Stacey Stanish. The reach of Old Cow Creek within the project area does not have large deep pools and the substrate is more cobble then that of gravel. Due to the bedrock falls at river mile 10 it is not possible Steelhead can make it to the project location. - The watercourse protection measures included in the project for the WLPZ shall insure there will not be an effect to water temperature and there are no activities proposed within the watercourse channel. - There is no anticipated impact to Steelhead associated with this project.			
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	TH	N	-	
	Closely associated with blue and red elderberry within the Central Valley. The project location is to the east at elevations between 2300 to 2800 feet. Critical habitat areas exist along riparian areas only in the vicinity of the host plants, Elderberry, which can be found along waterways within the Central Valley. Range extends through the Central Valley from Kern and Fresno counties to the Northern most edge of the boundary in southern Shasta County below 1000 feet in elevation. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetles are closely associated with the host plants, Elderberry trees and shrubs, for their entire lifecycle. - No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry.			

	- WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - There are no anticipated impacts associated with this project.
Western Bumble bee *Bombus occidentails*	N | CE | -
	Found in forested landscapes the Western Bumble Bee are most commonly found along stream courses, in meadows, recently burned areas, or on flowers by roadsides. The net results of the project should provide better habitat for the Western Bumble Bee. Treatments will consist of low intensity understory burns removing forest floor debris and opening areas to sunlight which potentially open areas to sprouting of flowering plants. - There are no anticipated impacts associated with this project.

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 (PROVIDED BY CDFW)	STATUS		HABITAT	
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**	**CNPS LIST**	
Rattelsnake fern *Botrypus virginianus*	N	N	2B.2	Found in lower montane coniferous forests within bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, and riparian areas within forests. Elevation 2300 to 4600 feet. - Habitat for rattlesnake fern potentially exists within the riparian zone along Old Cow Creek. - Protection measure identified in the EIR and provided for the WLPZ will be adequate to protect habitat features. - No impacts are anticipated.
Callahan's mariposa-lilly *Calochortus syntrphus*	N	N	1B.1	Perennial herb associated blue oak woodlands, valley and foothill grasslands in vernally mesic areas. Elevation 1300 to 5000 feet. - Project is in the transition zone from grass, oak, brush and coniferous forest. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Northern Clarkia *Clarkia borealis ssp. borealis*	N	N	1B.3	Annual herb associated with chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest in open areas with bare soils and disturbed areas, growing in cracks and crevices on steep slopes (often found in roadcuts.) Elevation 1100 to 5000 feet - Habitat on the north side of Old Cow Creek potentially exist along the .6-mile road segment designated for treatment. - The road is heavily grown over and openings do not exist. It is anticipated the project will improve habitat for this plant species along the road edges once treatment is completed. - No impacts are anticipated.

Silky crypthantha *Cryptantha crinita*	N	N	1B.2	Annual herb associated with valley foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forests in riparian zones in gravelly stream beds. Elevation 100 to 4000 feet. - Habitat potentially exists within the WLPZ; however, habitat features required are impacted with heavy concentrations of Himalayan blackberries. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Finger rush *Juncus digitatus*	N	N	1B.1	Found in full sun in vernally damp ground with seeps, vernal pools and swales on gentle slopes over a volcanic bedrock. Elevation 2300 to 2600 feet. - Habitat features potentially exist within the WLPZ associated with Old Cow Creek. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Long-leaved starwort *Stellaria longifolia*	N	N	2B.2	Found in bogs and fens, meadows and seeps along riparian woodlands and coniferous forests. Associated to very moist and mossy rocky side stream channels at creek sides. Highly associated boulders/cobbles on moss. Elevation 3100 to 5800 feet - Habitat potentially exist within the low-lying ground surrounding Old Cow Creek. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Maverick clover *Trifolium piorkowskii*	N	N	1B.2	Annual herb associated with lower montane coniferous forest and valley and foothill grasslands. Associated with volcanic clay, openings, streambanks, vernal pools. Elevation 500 to 2200 feet - Habitat potentially exists along Old Cow Creek. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Siskiyou clover *Trifolium siskiyouense*	N	N	1B.1	Perennial herb associated with streambanks, meadows and seeps. Elevation 2800 to 4900 feet. - Habitat potentially exists along Old Cow Creek however, the elevation of Old Cow Creek is 2300 feet and out of the elevational range of this species and no streams, seeps, or meadows exist in the project area at 2800 feet. - Watercourse protection measures will protect any potential habitat. - No impacts are anticipated.
Jepson's horkelia *Horkelia daucifolia var. indicata*	N	N	1B.1	Perennial herb associated with quaternary pyroclastric flows, volcanic or clay soils vernally mesic areas in dry open places in oak-conifer forests. Elevation 780 to 2200 feet. - Habitat features and elevation range for this plant species does not exist within the project area. - No impacts are anticipated.

CNPS Identifiers Used on the Table

- 1A - Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.
- 1B.1 - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California

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

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1 to 8 SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning which would result in vegetation removal and soil disturbance. Potential impacts related to soil erosion during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the use of type of equipment, extent of vegetation removal, and intensity of prescribed burning proposed are consistent with 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	☒
Project treatments would include vegetation removal in areas with steep slopes (up to 50%). A soil survey was prepared for the project site (Attachment 9). There is an existing landslide along the south side of Old Cow Creek within the project site, which was caused by migration of Old Cow Creek undercutting the toe of the adjacent slope. Future channel migration could re-activate the landslide. California Department of Conservation has been consulted regarding the project site and landslide and conducted a geologic review for the project (Attachment 7). No mechanical treatments are proposed near the landslide, which is located entirely within the WLPZ. The WLPZ was also extended to be at a minimum of 25 feet from the slide scarps edge. Potential impacts related to landslides during implementation of the treatment project are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR because the extent of vegetation removal, intensity of prescribed burning, and avoidance of steep slopes and areas of instability are consistent with 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	☒

	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 During	CAL FIRE
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
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
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 rainy period for this project area is November 1 through April 1. After the first storm event where 1.5 inches of rain or more fell within a 24-hour period the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly, if any area is identified where erosion could result in substantial discharge the area 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
Water breaks along control lines constructed by hand or mechanical means will have water breaks installed immediately if the control lines will not be used by vehicles and equipment during prescribed burning operations. If control lines need to be utilized by vehicles or equipment during the prescribed fire period, then water breaks will be installed between October 15th to November 15th and April 1st to May 1st if the National Weather Service forecast is a chance (30% or more of rain) within the next 24-hour period *Water breaks shall be installed diagonally as a trench at least 6-inches in to a firm ground base with a minimum of a 6-inch berm on the downhill side so that water can be intercepted and directed away from the exposed control line surface. The exit area for the water must be free of blockages allowing for free flow of water. Water breaks shall be installed mid slope of control lines on slopes greater than 50% at 75 feet, 26-50% at 100 feet, 11-25% at 150 feet, and 10% or less at 200 feet.*			
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 Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Piles may be created along the road edge during road side clearing on the North side of Old Cow Creek. These piles may be burned or chipped. No piling will occur within the WLPZ.			
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 steepest slopes (50%) are along the south side of Old Cow Creek. Most of these slopes are within the protection zone of the watercourse and equipment use is not proposed within this area. Existing jeep/quad trails exist under power lines that may be used for quad access or dozer access. *All other equipment use will be on slopes no greater than 30%.*			

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	CAL FIRE
There is an existing slide along the south side of Old Cow Creek. The slide area is visible in 1998 aerial photographs and was caused when the watercourse channel migrated and undercut the toe of the slide along the watercourse channel, it is expected that during channel migration over the years the slide area could be activated again. *No mechanical treatments are proposed near the unstable feature. This feature is entirely within the WLPZ. The WLPZ was extended to be at a minimum of 25 feet from the slide scarps edge. No mechanical operations and no burning will occur within 25 feet of the slide area. If ground disturbance occurs by mechanical methods above the slide location the area will be drained away from the slide.* *See attached California Department of Conservation report prepared by Jacob Lee PG#8865, CEG#2633.*			

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 and prescribed burning during treatments would result in GHG emissions. Consistency of treatments under the CalVTP with applicable plans, policies, and regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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 initial and maintenance treatments would result in GHG emissions. The potential for treatments under the CalVTP to generate GHG emissions was examined in the PEIR. In addition, project-specific emissions were calculated. Generation of GHG emissions from the project treatments are within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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	☒

	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	CAL FIRE
It is estimated the project will produce 733 tons of CO_2 from burning vegetation and 1.2 tons of CO_2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 734.2 tons of CO_2, see attached calculations and GHG write up.			
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

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 would result in consumption of energy. Use of fossil fuels for equipment and vehicles was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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	☒

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	☒
Treatment would include mechanical treatment, manual treatment, and prescribed burning; these treatment activities would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. Fueling of equipment will occur primarily at local CAL FIRE stations. If fueling is needed on larger equipment or firing devises they will be filled on level ground away from Watercourse and lake protection zones. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 5 to 9	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project because herbicides would not be applied on the project site.						
Impact HAZ-3: Expose the Public or Environment to Significant Hazards from Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Sites	Impact HAZ-3, 3.10	PS	MM HAZ- 3	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the treatment project or because there are no known hazardous material sites in the project area.						
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	☒

	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
Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) used for implementation of prescribed fire will be pre-mixed off site, typically at the local CAL FIRE Fire Station and brought to the site. Drip torches will be inspected for leaks and put out of service or repaired as needed. Filling of drip torches will not occur near any watercourses or protection zones to watercourses.			
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
CAL FIRE chainsaw training course requires and trains employee's chainsaw operations without a spark arrestor is prohibited and the chainsaw is out of service until a spark arresters is installed.			
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 During	CAL FIRE
SPR HAZ-4 Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
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.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-6 Comply with Herbicide Application Regulations. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

SPR HAZ-8 Minimize Herbicide Drift to Public Areas. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
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	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A
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-During	CAL FIRE

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	☒
No direct treatments are proposed adjacent to watercourse within the project area. Equipment use will be excluded from both watercourse and lake protection zones and equipment limitation zones. Low intensity fire will be allowed to back into the watercourses protection zones. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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 to 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
No direct treatments are proposed adjacent to watercourse within the project area. Equipment use will be excluded from both watercourse and lake protection zones and equipment limitation zones. Low intensity fire will be allowed to back into the watercourses protection zones. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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 initial treatment because prescribed herbivory would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.						
Impact HYD-4: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Ground Application of Herbicides	Impact HYD-4, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 5 SPR BIO- 4 SPR HAZ- 5, 7	No	N/A	☒
This impact does not apply to the initial treatment because application of herbicides would not be used as a treatment activity on the project site.						
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	☒
Treatments and preparatory work for prescribed fire treatments could potentially alter existing drainage patterns, however, it is anticipated that drainage patterns will be improved on existing trails and roads. No new trails or roads will be constructed. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒

	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
Central Valley Regional Water Quality (Region 5) 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 During	CAL FIRE
No new road will be constructed or reconstructed.			
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	N/A
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) on either side of watercourses as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types..	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

A class I watercourse (Old Cow Creek) bisects the project area, the south side of the watercourse has slopes up to 50% and is heavily vegetated with conifers, hardwoods, alders, and various species of shrubs. The North side of the watercourse is generally flat (5% to 15%) for approximately 75 to 100 feet and then slopes steepen ranging from 20% to 50%. *Old Cow Creek at this location has an existing hydroelectric project which includes an intake structure on Old Cow Creek and the installation of pipelines, penstocks buried, and a road to allow maintenance along the north side of Old Cow Creek for the length of the project area. Vegetation along the north side of the Old Cow Creek consists of a forested vegetation type with conifers, hardwoods and deciduous trees 50 feet from the watercourse channel. 50 to 100 feet from the watercourse the pipeline was buried and a road established for maintenance of the hydroelectric plant, vegetation in this 50 to 100-foot zone consists of grass and Himalaya blackberries.* *WLPZ will be established at 100 feet (50% slopes) on the south side and 75 feet (less than 30% slopes) on the north side of Old Cow Creek.* - *No equipment will be used within the WLPZ on the south side.* - *Limited vehicle and equipment use will occur on the north side of Old Cow Creek along an existing road established for the maintenance of the hydroelectric plant.* - *Vehicles and equipment will not be serviced within the WLPZ.* - *No burn piles will be established in the WLPZ* - *No fire ignition will occur within the WLPZ, however, Fire ignition near the WLPZ we be completed at the farthest edge of the WLPZ away from the watercourse channel and allowed to back down through the WLPZ.* - *The slide is completely within the WLPZ. A PG & CEG from The Department of Conservation evaluated the slide and agrees a backing fire through the WLPZ would not impact the unstable area. No ignition of fire along the unstable features edges.* *Two class III watercourses and two small pond areas have been identified and mapped. One class III watercourses originates off the property from a low-lying meadow area that has been blocked by a road and a culvert for overflow of the meadow area. It does not appear that the meadow area has filled completely to allow flow through the culvert. The class III channel through the property remains dry except for times of heavy rain. Within the project area there are two small man made ponds along the class III watercourse that capture water in the class III during rain events however, most the water in these ponds is pumped from Old Cow Creek to keep them full.* *The class IIIs and the ponds will be provided a 50-foot Equipment Limitation Zone (ELZ) around them and fire will only be allowed to back down into the zone. There are several jeep/quad roads that travel through the property and are within the ELZ. Vehicles and equipment may use these roads to access portions of the property where the use of the roads is safe for vehicle travel and will remain on the existing road surfaces when within the ELZ.*			
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	N/A
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE

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	☒
Treatments will occur on private property and the landowner has no intent to sell or split the property. The landowner objectives are increase the forest resiliency to fire, protect the property and improvements and improve wildlife values in the area. Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to; treatment activities are consistent local polices and regulations. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact LU-2: Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth	Impact LU-2, 3.12	LTS	N/A	No	N/A	☒
Treatments will occur on a day to day operational period and local resources and personnel will be utilized from the local CAL FIRE Unit, Shasta-Trinity. Short-term increase in personnel will be experienced during the implementation of the project however every evening these resources will leave. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒

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 to 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
Treatments would require heavy, noise-generating equipment. Treatment activities would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The potential for a substantial short-term increase in ambient noise levels was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒
Treatments would involve large trucks hauling heavy equipment and crews to the project site. These haul truck trips would pass by residential receptors and the event of each truck passing by could increase the single event noise levels (SENL). Haul trips associated with the treatment would occur during daytime hours, which avoid the potential to cause sleep disturbance to residents during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours. It is common for heavy equipment to travel in the area form timber production activities. Short-term increase in project equipment will be consistent with current equipment use in the area. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒

	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
Per SPR NOI-1 noise-generating vegetation treatment activities will be limited: - *Monday – Saturday between 7:00 am to 6:00 pm* - *Sunday and federal holidays 9:00 am to 6:00 pm*			
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
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
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 During	CAL FIRE
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
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	CAL FIRE

Project location is not near noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, places of worship or hospitals but is adjacent to (within 1,500 feet of residential land uses. There are no residential structures within 1,500 feet of the project location.
The location of the project is in a rural area with lands owned and operated as industrial timberlands. Project activities will be no different than the noise associated with activities associated to timberland management which has occurred within the surrounding area.

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	☒
The proposed treatment project would occur within private property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment. This impact does not apply.						
Other Impacts to Recreation: Would the project result in other impacts to recreation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	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

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	☒
Treatments will temporarily increase vehicular traffic along Fern Road East. 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 treatment project would be short-term, and temporary increases in traffic related to treatments are within the scope of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒
Treatments would not require the construction or alteration of any roadways. However, smoke generated during burning operations potentially could affect visibility along road ways for short periods of time. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒
Treatments could temporarily increase vehicle miles travelled for a short period as equipment enters the project location. The project is in an area utilized for timber production, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater then what the area experiences from this type of use. The amount of traffic increase will not be above what already occurs in the area. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because implementation of the CalVTP could result in a net increase in VMT. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Other Impacts to Transportation: Would the project result in other impacts to transportation that are not evaluated in the CalVTP PEIR?				No	N/A	☒

	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 During	CAL FIRE
- *Traffic will not be increased beyond what is normal for the local area. Vehicles will be entering and exiting the project area from "Fern Road East" the location vehicles will be slowing to turn to enter the project area is on a downhill grade just the other side of a blind hill and slight curve in the road.* - *Signs will be placed at the top of the hill and on the curve advising motorists of slow vehicles entering and exiting the roadway.* - *During prescribed burning operations signs, will be placed along the road way to advise of smoke conditions.*			

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	☒
Vegetation treatments would include prescribed burning, which would require an on-site water supply. Water would be supplied from the landowner's existing on-site water supply. During prescribed fire operations fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location, burn operations are low intensity and use of water is limited to allow the burn to back and consume fuels. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
Impact UTIL-2: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State Standards or Exceed Local Infrastructure Capacity	Impact UTL-2, 3.16	SU	SPR UTIL- 1	No	N/A	☒
Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated by mechanical and manual treatments would be lopped and scattered to allow for the prescribed fire burned in piles. This impact was identified as potentially significant and unavoidable in the PEIR because biomass hauled offsite could exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure for handling biomass. For the proposed treatment project, no biomass would be hauled off-site; therefore, there is no potential to exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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	☒
Vegetation treatments would generate biomass within the project location. Biomass generated from the proposed treatment will be treated on-site. Compliance with federal, state, and local management and reduction goals, statutes, and regulations related to solid waste was examined in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒

	Applicable	Implementing Entity & Timing Relative to Implementation	Verifying/ Monitoring Entity
SPR UTIL-1: Solid Organic Waste Disposition Plan. For projects requiring the disposal of material outside of the treatment area, the project proponent will prepare an Organic Waste Disposition Plan prior to initiating treatment activities. This SPR applies only to mechanical and manual treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	N/A

EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	SPR HAZ- 2 to 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Increase in exposure to wildfire during implementation of the treatment project was examined in the PEIR. Increased wildfire risk associated with prescribed burning and use of heavy equipment in vegetated areas are within the scope of the of the activities and impacts addressed in the PEIR. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						

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	No	N/A	☒
Potential for post-fire landslides was examined in the PEIR as well as onsite by a California Department of Conservation Certified Engineering Geologist and Professional Geologist. Low Intensity prescribed fire will reduce the concern for high intensity uncontrolled fires which expose ground surface soils to erosion potential. The impact is within the scope of the PEIR analysis and site specific analysis.						
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	☒

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
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

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
SPR AD-4 Public Notifications for Prescribed Burning: At least three days prior to the commencement of prescribed burning operations, the project proponent would: 1) post signs along the closest public roadway to the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative of the project proponent (contact information would be provided with the notice) if they have questions or smoke concerns; 2) publish a public interest notification in a local newspapers or other widely distributed media source describing the activity, timing, and contact information; 3) send the local county supervisor and county administrative officer (or equivalent official responsible for distribution of public information) a notification letter describing the activity, its necessity, timing, and measures being taken to protect the environment and prevent prescribed burn escape. This SPR applies only to prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
- *Prescribed fire signs will be placed within the project area 3 days prior to firing activities.* - *A notification will be published in the local newspaper within the Oak Run and Whitmore area.* - *County Supervisors will be notified as required in SPR AD-4*			
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
Trash receptacles will not be needed on-site. CAL FIRE staff has been trained and will be advised to remove all trash generated daily. Flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed to protect the resources.			
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

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
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 Prior	CAL FIRE
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

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) – **Currently not available on website**
- ☒ Parcel map with APN's covering all ownerships within subsequent activity area
- ☒ Soil survey map of subsequent activity area

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

- ☐ Public Notice for Prescribed Burning **- will be posted prior to burning**
- ☒ Model run of FOFEM, BEHAVE, or other appropriate fire behavior modeling simulation
- ☐ Burn Unit Maps – Ortho and Topographic **- will be submitted prior to burning & with completion report**

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

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

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

☒ Biological review/surveys (EC-5)

- ☒ CNDDB Records Search
- ☒ Biologist Consultation/Notification
- ☐ Water Quality consultation – **WQ did not respond to request for comment**
- ☒ Consult Attachment C (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)

☐ Biological Compensation Plan (MM BIO-1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 3c,) – **See MM BIO-2d**

☒ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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