THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	**Project Title:**	*CalVTP Big Creek*
2.	**CAL FIRE Project Number**	*Rx-North-076-SHU*
3.	**CalVTP I.D. Number**	*2021-3*
4.	**Project Proponent Name and Address:**	*CAL FIRE Shasta-Trinity Unit* *875 Cypress Ave,* *Redding, CA 96001*
5.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	*David Jaramillo* – David.Jaramillo@fire.ca.gov *(530)623-3855*
6.	**Project Location:**	• *Trinity County* • *T32N, R11W, Sec. 29, 31, 32, MDBM* *T32N, R12W, Sec. 36 MDBM* *T31N, R11W, Sec. 5, 6, 7 MDBM* • *APN* *011-440-05-00* *015-410-20-00* *015-410-14-00* *017-460-08-00* *017-460-09-00* *017-460-11-00* • *The project is located approximately 1 mile east of Hayfork, CA in Trinity County. Big Creek Rd, Highway 3, and Farmer Ranch Rd. travel through the project area and will have treatments along both sides of the road.* • *See vicinity map* [include county and coordinates; also include cross street, other major landmarks or legal description useful to identify treatment location]
7.	**Total Area to be Treated (acres)**	*1,520*

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

The project is located ~ 1 mile east of Hayfork, CA in Trinity County. Big Creek bisects the area, traveling in a southern direction until it reaches Hayfork Creek just south of the project area. The project location is between 2,300' – 3,000' in a transition zone from, grass and oak woodland to conifer forest. Aspects are N, S, E, and W. Topography is gentle to moderately steep, with slopes ranging from 0% to over 60%. The majority of the project area has slopes 35% or less. Steeper slopes are generally associated with perennial and ephemeral streams found within the project. These streams originate upslope of the project area. Big Creek, an anadromous stream and source to the drinking water for Hayfork, runs through the project area. The inlet for the municipal water is north of the project area. Water from the inlet flows through an underground pipe and into Ewing reservoir, west of the project area. Big Creek flows south into Hayfork Creek (a tributary to the South Fork Trinity River) south of the project area. Duncan Gulch, an intermittent stream, flows south into Hayfork Creek south of the project area. There are also manmade ponds on the Big Creek Ranch. There are also many ditches that intermittently flow to provide irrigation for Big Creek Ranch. These ditches are fed by Big Creek.

Recent wildfires have also impacted the surrounding area. For example, the 2012 Stafford Fire burned directly south of the project area. Further, the 2011 Hyampom Fire, 2015 Barker Fire, and 2015 Fork Complex all had potential to reach the project area. Finally, the 2021 Monument Fire burned the northern portions of the project area. This fire burned at low-high intensity.

The landowners, CAL FIRE (Shasta-Trinity Unit), and The Watershed Research and Training Center have conducted a variety of fuels reduction activities within portions of the project area. Some of these activities are current and ongoing. These activities include manual and mechanical (mastication) fuels reduction, timber harvesting, cattle grazing, and prescribed burning. Further, the US Forest Service – Shasta-Trinity – and Bureau of Land Management have both completed fuels reduction projects directly adjacent to the project area. This CalVTP project is an effort to further this work and increase the pace and scale of fuel reduction and prescribed fire within the area.

The CalVTP EIR identifies several ecoregions to be considered during the preparation of a project. This project lies within the "Klamath Mountain Ecoregion". California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Types include "Montane Hardwood Conifer" and "Mixed Chaparral". The area is characterized by a mosaic of mixed conifer, oak woodland, chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas in a variety of conditions. These conditions range from nearly pure stands of chaparral and conifer to mixed stands of conifer, oak, shrubs, and grasses. Some of the grassland areas are irrigated and grazed by cattle. The grassland areas consist mainly of non-native grasses and forbs, including Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis) and Medusahead (Taeniatherum caput-medusae). There are several perennial and intermittent streams. Many of these streams seasonally flow through grassland and forested areas while the perennial stream (Big Creek) flows through a diverse riparian zone consisting of big leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum), Black cottonwood (Populus balsamifera), red alder (Alnus rubra), and willow (Salix spp.). Invasive Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus) is also found along portions of riparian zones. The forest is primarily oak woodland and conifer consisting of Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana), California black oak (Quercus kellogii), Pacific madrone (Arbutus menziesii), Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), Sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana), and Gray pine (Pinus sabiniana).

The chaparral species include, but are not limited to, Wedgeleaf ceanothus (buckbrush) (Ceanothus cuneatus), Greenleaf manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula), Whiteleaf manzanita (Arctostaphylos viscida), and to a very small extent, Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum). The chaparral ecosystem occurs in pure stands, up to several acres or more and as patches intermixed with the above-mentioned ecosystem types.

OBJECTIVES

The project area is approximately 1,520 acres and will focus on fuels reduction and prescribed fire. Project implementation will include manual treatments in conjunction with a chipper and/or pile and burning, mechanical treatments to re-open existing dozer lines, and prescribed burning treatments to meet a variety of objectives. These objectives include, but are not limited to:

- *encouraging the return of native grasses by reducing non-native grasses and brush*
- *improving grazing habitat for stock and wildlife*
- *reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire*
- *increasing water yields*
- *providing prescribed fire training opportunities*

Pre-treatment of fuels may be needed in portions of the project area to moderate prescribed fire intensities. Manual fuel treatment will occur in areas of dense brush and tree encroachment to minimize fire intensities. These areas are scattered throughout the project area and are generally associated with chaparral, oak woodland, and dense conifer patches. Pruning the lower branches of residual trees may also occur in these areas to reduce ladder fuels. Thinned material will be piled and burned and/or lopped and scattered. Treatments along the watercourses will be limited to the reduction of ladder fuels (trees less than 8 inches diameter) and will be done by hand.

Control lines will be pre-planned prior to burning operations. Existing control lines include dozer line and roads. These features will need to be assessed and possibly re-scraped prior to ignitions. Wet line and/or

black line may be an alternative to re-scraping. Additional control line, if needed, will be handline. Handline construction will include a 4' scrape (to bare mineral soil) and vegetation clearance of up to 15' (depending on operational needs).

This project will encourage Low – High fire intensity to reduce shrub and tree encroachment within the project area. Much of the project area has a grass understory, where fire will pass very quickly and at a low/moderate intensity. Ignitions will not occur within 75' of Class I, 50' of Class II or 25' of Class III & IV watercourses (as defined in the California Vegetation Treatment Program Final EIR (Clearing house # 2019012052) Special Project Requirement (SPR), SPR HYD-4 referencing the Forest Practice Rules, Title 14 CCR Section 936.5) except when necessary, to protect life and property and to prevent fire escape. Instead, fire will be allowed to back into these riparian areas.

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

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

   ☒ Wildland-Urban Interface Fuel Reduction

   ☐ Fuel Break

   ☐ Ecological Restoration

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

    ☒ Prescribed (Broadcast) Burning, 1,520 acres

    ☒ Prescribed (Pile) Burning, 200 acres

    ☒ Mechanical Treatment, 50 acres

    ☒ Manual Treatment, 200 acres

    ☐ Prescribed Herbivory, _____ acres

    ☐ Herbicide Application, _____ 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

Approximately 100 acres of the 1,520-acre project area is mapped outside of the treatable landscape polygon associated with the CalVTP EIR. Following on site field evaluation and environmental analysis

(covering the entire project area) consistent with the CalVTP EIR, it was determined that the entire project area is within the treatable landscape for a variety of reasons. These reasons include, but are not limited to;

- *Project area is entirely within the SRA.*
- *The vegetation in the project is consistent with the surrounding area and poses a high fire risk to the community and nature resources.*
- *The vegetation is not a wet meadow, estuary, or other non-fire prone area.*
- *None of the project area has been altered from its natural vegetative community.*

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

The project is just east of Hayfork, a small community in central Trinity County. Most of the project area is adjacent to Big Creek, which serves as the municipal watershed for Hayfork. There is a water diversion on Big Creek, just north of the project area, that diverts water via underground pipe into Ewing Reservoir. Ewing Reservoir is west of the project area and provides recreational activities such as fishing (non-boat), hiking, biking, and more. Shasta Trinity National Forest and other private timberlands are directly north of the project area. BLM lands are directly west of the project area and provide limited recreational opportunities (hiking, biking, etc.)

The project area has been subject to several land use practices. Current practices include cattle grazing, and to a lesser extent, timber harvest. Prior to European settlement, this area was occupied by the Wintu people. The Wintu occupied the area for thousands of years, raising families and cultivating the landscape with fire and other practices such as coppicing, digging, and sowing seeds. With the onset of the gold rush in the 1850's, hydraulic / placer mining activities and European settlement dominated the landscape. Many of these impacts can still be seen in and around Hayfork today. For example, water conveyance ditches, riveted pipes, refuse deposits, and extensive mine tailings are scattered throughout Hayfork valley and, to a greater extent, Trinity County. In addition to mining, the timber industry has heavily impacted the area. Hayfork once thrived with several mills that were fed by the surrounding timberland. The timber industry employed many people to build roads, harvest timber, mechanic, haul timber, mill timber, and a variety of associated activities. With the reduction in timber harvest in the early 1990's, the mills in Hayfork shut down, causing many people to leave the area. Today, the primary industry in the area is cannabis cultivation. Hundreds of legal and illegal grow operations are scattered throughout Hayfork valley and surrounding areas. Evidence of this new economy is visible by the many gardens, soil trucks, fences, wells, water trucks, and other associated infrastructure needed to grow and harvest cannabis.

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 Regional Water Quality Control Board were consulted and asked to provide input on the treatments. North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD) will be consulted, and a smoke management plan prepared prior to burning operations.

15. **Native American Consultation**. Pursuant to PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American tribe, begin consultation before the release of an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration. For treatment projects that require additional CEQA review and documentation, have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.? *Note: For treatment projects that are within the scope of this PEIR, AB 52 consultation has been completed. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE completed consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 in preparation of the PEIR.*

Pre-field research included a record check with the Northeast Information Center, sent July 16, 2019, and received August 13, 2019. Additionally, letters were sent to Native American contacts identified on the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List, July 1, 2019, to Tribes listed in the Trinity County contact list. Additionally, Pre-field research included review of a previous

archaeology survey report produced by Richard Jenkins (CAL FIRE Archaeologist) for "Big Creek VMP" August 2012.

No responses were received from Native American contacts. An archaeological survey was conducted by David Jaramillo in August and September 2019. The survey focused on landform features and vegetation associations that are likely more sensitive for the presence of artifacts and other material cultural remains. These features and associations include riparian areas and gulches, streambanks, ridges, flat areas, saddles, changes in vegetation openings, and rock outcrops.

A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by David Jaramillo and signed by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist) on August 10, 2020. Appropriate protection measures are incorporated in the Confidential Archaeological Survey Report.

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

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

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

17. **Standard Project Requirements and Mitigation Measures.** [*Refer to Attachment A to identify which SPRs and Mitigation Measures apply to the project. Complete Attachment A to document the responsible party for each applicable SPR and Mitigation Measure. Check one box below.*]

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

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

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

Explanation:

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the project proponent)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the proposed project (a) have been analyzed adequately in the CalVTP PEIR, (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, and (c) all applicable mitigation measures and Standard Project Requirements identified in the CalVTP PEIR will be implemented. The proposed project is therefore **WITHIN THE SCOPE** of the CalVTP PEIR. NO ADDITIONAL CEQA DOCUMENTATION is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Although these effects might be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the CalVTP PEIR, revisions to the proposed project or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by the project proponent that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project will have environmental effects that were not examined in the CalVTP PEIR. Because these effects are or may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated, an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

Signature: DocuSigned by: John Melvin 6569EF653A04422... Date: 11/23/2021

Printed Name: John Melvin Title: Assistant Deputy Director

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for each Impact, Standard Project Requirement (SPR) and Mitigation Measure (MM) identified in the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist (PSA Checklist). The information provides clarity for review and/or provides direction to the field staff that will implement the project utilizing the checklist (persons familiar with the project and preparation of the document may be different through the life span of the document). Answers should consider whether the proposed project would result in new or more substantial environmental effects than described in the CalVTP PEIR, after incorporation of applicable SPRs and MM required by the CalVTP PEIR.

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and short-term as well as long-term impacts. Refer to the applicable resource analysis section in the CalVTP PEIR for each environmental topic.

3. Once the project proponent has evaluated the environmental effect that may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is:
(Definitions located in Chapter 3 – "Environmental Settings, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, 3.1.4 – Terminology Used In the PEIR")
   - **Less Than Significant (LTS)** - An impact either on its own or with incorporation of SPRs, does not exceed the defined thresholds of significance (no mitigation required), or that is potentially significant and can be reduced to less than significant through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
   - **Less Than Significant *with* Mitigation (LTSM)** - An impact was identified within the PEIR which was viewed in totality as potentially significant and/or significantly unavoidable and the mitigation measures and SPRs and MMs provided in the PEIR will be implemented mitigating to a point of less than significance.
   - **Potential Significant (PS)** - An impact treated as if it were a significant impact. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR.
   - **Potentially Significant and unavoidable (PSU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. "Potentially" is used to convey that not every qualifying treatment will result in impacts to the reasonably maximum degree that they are disclosed in this PEIR
   - **Significantly Unavoidable (SU)** - An impact is considered significant and unavoidable if it would result in a substantial adverse change in the environment that cannot be feasibly avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
   - **Not applicable (N/A)**

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

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

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

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

EC-1: AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact AES-1: Result in Short-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from Treatment Activities	Impact AES-1, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 2 SPR AQ- 2, 3 SPR REC-1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project is visible mainly to the nearby residential areas adjacent to Big Creek Rd, Farmer Ranch Rd, and Highway 3. None of these roads are a scenic highway and there are no scenic views for the public to stop along. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential short-term visual impacts are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
Impact AES-2: Result in Long-Term, Substantial Degradation of a Scenic Vista or Visual Character or Quality of Public Views, or Damage to Scenic Resources in a State Scenic Highway from WUI Fuel Reduction, Ecological Restoration, or Shaded Fuel Break Treatment Types	Impact AES-2, 3.2	LTS	SPR AES- 1 SPR AES- 3 SPR AD- 4 SPR REC- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The project is visible mainly to the nearby residential areas adjacent to Big Creek Rd, Farmer Ranch Rd, and Highway 3. None of these roads are a scenic highway and there are no scenic views for the public to stop along. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential long-term visual impacts are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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	☒
Non-Shaded Fuel Breaks are not proposed for this project.						
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
Pre-field work to determine treatment types and boundaries considered topographic features and vegetation types with the intent to create heterogeneous structure throughout the project area. Resources will stay within the established boundaries.			
SPR AES-2 Avoid Staging within Viewsheds: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
There are no public trails, parks, or recreation areas in the project area. Project vehicles and equipment will be visible from public roadways during project implementation. When operations are completed for the day equipment will be staged out of viewsheds identified within this SPR.			
SPR AES-3 Provide Vegetation Screening: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During-Post	CAL FIRE
Equipment and treatment activities will be visible from Highway 3, Big Creek Rd., and Farmer Ranch Rd. Vegetation adjacent to these roads is primarily grass, therefore manual and mechanical fuel reduction activities will occur well away from the edge of these roads. Application of SPR AES-1 will create heterogenous structure.			
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	
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	☒
Treatments will not affect the forest stand conditions directly or indirectly in a way that could result in conversion to a non-forest use.						
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, 6 MM AQ- 1	Yes	LTSM	☒
Use of vehicles, mechanical equipment, and prescribed burning would result in emissions of criteria pollutants that could exceed CAAQS or NAAQS thresholds. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential to generate emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors during treatment activities, that would exceed CAAQS or NAAQS, are included in the applicable SPR's and/or MM's addressed in this document.						

Impact AQ-2: Expose People to Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions and Related Health Risk	Impact AQ-2, 3.4	LTS	SPR HAZ- 1 SPR NOI- 4 SPR NOI- 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Use of vehicles and mechanical equipment could expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential to expose people to diesel particulate matter emissions and related health risk are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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	☒
No naturally occurring asbestos has been identified 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	PSU	☒
Prescribed burning could expose people to toxic air contaminants. The appropriate measures to minimize the possibility to expose people to toxic air contaminants emitted by prescribed burns and related health risk are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people to objectionable odors from diesel exhaust are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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 could expose people to objectionable odors. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to expose people to objectionable odors from smoke during prescribed burning are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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
Prescribed burning will comply with North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD) regulations.			
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
A smoke management plan will be submitted to NCUAQMD.			
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 by the VMP Forester and Battalion Chief.			
SPR AQ-4 Minimize Dust: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
The speed of vehicles and equipment traveling on unpaved areas will be to 15 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions, in accordance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Fugitive Dust protocol.			
SPR AQ-5 Avoid Naturally Occurring Asbestos: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
No naturally occurring asbestos has been identified within 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
An IAP will be completed by a CAL FIRE incident commander / burn boss.			

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.* • *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	Yes	LTS	☒
Built historical resources are found within the project area. Hand thinning, handline construction, road/dozer line grading, and prescribed burning are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment shall be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know historical sites. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known historical resources. Historic sites (barn and cabin site) will be flagged as a Special Treatment Zone. Equipment will be excluded within the special treatment zone. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning.						
Impact CUL-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources or Subsurface Historical Resources	Impact CUL-2, 3.5	SU	SPR CUL-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 MM CUL- 2	Yes	LTSM	☒
Vegetation treatment would include use of heavy machines on existing roads and dozer lines, manual fuel reduction, and prescribed fire. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know archaeological sites.						
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	☒

Native American tribes in Trinity County were contacted on August 13, 2019. No responses have been received from any Native American tribes regarding cultural resources. No known Tribal Cultural Resources are located within the project area.						
Impact CUL-4: Disturb Human Remains	Impact CUL-4, 3.5	LTS	N/A	Yes	LTS	☒
Vegetation treatment would include use of heavy machines on existing roads and dozer lines, manual fuel reduction, and prescribed fire. 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 David Jaramillo (VMP Forester I). The request was sent to the Northeast Information Center on July 16, 2019, received August 13, 2019, and assigned file number F19-9.			
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
Native American Contact letters were sent August 13, 2019 to tribal contacts identified from the "California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Native American Contact list, revised July 1, 2019, Trinity County." These letters identify project location with associated maps, proposed treatment types, the purpose of the project and requests for any information concerning the location of any cultural resources that may exist within the project area. *No responses have been received from Native American contacts as of August 10, 2020. A Confidential Archaeological Survey Report was prepared by David Jaramillo and accepted by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist) on August 10, 2020.*			

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 archaeology survey report produced by Richard Jenkins (CAL FIRE Archaeologist) for "Big Creek VMP" August 2012.* • *Review of reference materials for the local area.* • *Consultation with CAL FIRE Senior State Archaeologist Stephanie Velasquez.* • *Conversations with both landowners.*			
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 (ASR) was prepared by David Jaramillo and accepted by Stephanie Velasquez (CAL FIRE Northern Region Senior State Archaeologist) on August 10, 2020.			
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
Hand thinning, handline construction, road/dozer line grading, and prescribed burning are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment shall be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know archaeological sites. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Historic sites (barn and cabin site) will be flagged as a Special Treatment Zone. Equipment will be excluded within the special treatment zone. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning.			
SPR CUL-6 Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources: If a tribal cultural resource is identified within a treatment area, and cannot be avoided, the project proponent in consultation the culturally affiliated tribe(s), will develop effective protection measures for important tribal cultural resources located within treatment areas. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
There are no known Tribal Cultural Resources.			
SPR CUL-7 Avoid Built Historical Resources: If the records search identifies built historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project proponent will avoid these resources. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Built historical resources are found within the project area. Hand thinning, handline construction, road/dozer line grading, and prescribed burning are the primary actions associated with this project. Heavy equipment shall be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Handline construction will occur in areas with no know archaeological sites. When conducting thinning operations, no piles shall be placed upon known archaeological resources. Historic sites (barn and cabin site) will be flagged as a Special Treatment Zone. Equipment will be excluded within the special treatment zone. No adverse impacts are anticipated due to prescribed burning.			
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
Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological resources are encountered on a treatment site.			
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
If any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the features will be halted, and a qualified archaeologist will assess the significance of the find. Any find will be recorded standard DPR Primary Record forms (Form DPR 523) will be submitted to the appropriate regional information center.			

EC-5: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact BIO-1: Substantially Affect Special-Status Plant Species Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications	Impact BIO-1, 3.6	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, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status plant species. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to special-status plant species are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.						
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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 SPR HYD-1, 3, 4, 5 SPR HAZ-5, 6 MM BIO-2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4	Yes	LTSM	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to special-status wildlife species. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to special-status wildlife species are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.						
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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 SPR HYD-4, 5 MM BIO-3a, 3b, 3c	Yes	LTSM	☒

Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to sensitive habitats. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.						
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	No	N/A	☒
There are no protected wetlands within the project area or adjacent or downstream of the project boundaries.						
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 treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects to wildlife movement corridors and nurseries. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts that would interfere substantially with wildlife movement corridors or impede the use of nurseries are included in the applicable SPR's and MM's addressed in this document.						
Impact BIO-6: Substantially Reduce Habitat or Abundance of Common Wildlife	Impact BIO-6, 3.6	LTS	SPR BIO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) could result in direct or indirect adverse effects resulting in reduction of habitat or abundance of common wildlife. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize potential impacts that would substantially reduce habitat or abundance of common wildlife are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
Impact BIO-7: Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources	Impact BIO-7, 3.6	No Impact	SPR AD- 3	No	N/A	☒
There are no known local policies or ordinances that would conflict with this project.						
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	☒
The project 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, centered on the Hayfork Quad, was conducted on July 17, 2019, and again on August 26, 2020, to obtain an inventory of the status and locations of rare, threatened, endangered or species of special concern for plants and animals within or near the project area. Additionally, the PEIR has provided a plant and animal listing based on ecoregions defined within the PEIR. The project is within the southern portion of the "Klamath Mountain" ecoregion (M261A). Appendix BIO-3, Table 5b-Wildlife Species, 5a-Plant Species, and Table 19-Fish Species were reviewed and compared to the CNDDB search for special-status plants and wildlife that could occur in the "Klamath Mountain" ecoregion.

PLANTS

The local area CNDDB search identified eight (8) special status plant species. These eight species are also included in the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion identified in the PEIR (appendix A). This ecoregion includes 135 special status plant species. Forty-six (46) of these species are associated with serpentine soils. Twenty-eight (28) of these species are associated with volcanic or rock outcrops. Twenty-three (23) of these species are associated with meadows, seeps, marshes, or bogs. The above habitat or soil types are not found within the project area and these species were not evaluated any further. Additionally, eight (8) species were eliminated from further review as they are not found within the projects elevation range.

Twenty-three (23) of these species are associated with habitat that may occur within the project area. However, only one (1) these species was identified in the local area CNDDB 9-Quad search. This species, Heckner's lewisia, was not observed during preparation of this project. It is associated with lower montane coniferous forests from 175' – 7,010'. Habitat for this species potentially exists within the project area. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May. It is anticipated that treatment activities will potentially improve habitat through the reintroduction of fire.

WILDLIFE

The Klamath Mountain ecoregion includes 91 special status wildlife species (appendix A). A local area CNDDB search identified eleven (11) special status wildlife species. Ten of these species area also included in the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion. Therefore 92 special status species are evaluated in this review. Eight (8) of these species are associated with open grassland, meadow, or savannah habitat. Three (3) of these species are associated with rock outcrops, cliffs, or alpine zones. Six (6) of these species are associated with coastal zones or open water habitat. Ten (10) of these species are associated with wetland habitat. Ten (10) of these species are associated with dense forest habitats with full canopy closure. These thirty-seven (37) species were not evaluated further, because their habitat requirements do not exist within the project. Additionally, thirteen (13) species are associated with riparian and stream habitat. Further, twenty-one (21) fish species were identified. Riparian habitat will be retained due protection measures within the WLPZ, therefor no further evaluation of these fish and wildlife species will occur. The remaining twenty-one (21) species are evaluated further due to local occurrences found on CNDDB and/or having a broad habitat range that may include features found within the project area.

Project letters were sent to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDF&W) and North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) requesting assistance / information that would be helpful for project design. Both agencies responded indicating they had no concerns based on project design features.

At the end of this section (below) are two Species Status Summary Tables based on the CNDDB 9-quad search and Klamath Mountain ecoregion. The first table lists twenty-one (21) animals. The second table lists one (1) plant.

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
Workers will be trained when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified RPF, biologist, or biological technician			
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.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Sensitive natural communities and/or or sensitive habitats exist within the project area. These include oak woodland and forest, riparian, grassland, chaparral, etc. These habitats will not be removed from the project area. Project activities will enhance these habitats by reducing the wildfire threat and reintroducing fire to the ecosystem.			

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

Several perennial and intermittent watercourses are present within the project area. In addition, Big Creek flows through the project area, and is a Class I watercourse as defined in the Forest Practice Rules, Title 14 CCR Section 936.5. Fuel reduction within the standard width of a WLPZ will be limited to manual treatment of ladder fuels (tress less than 8 inches' diameter) and prescribed burning. WLPZ widths will be as follows.

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

The following practices will be implemented within the WLPZ:

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

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

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	

Coastal Sage Scrub habitat is not found within the project area. Chaparral habitat will not change to a vegetation type characterized predominantly by weedy herbaceous cover or annual grasslands.

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 will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location.			
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
Based on SPR BIO-1, habitat for one (1) special-status plant species (Heckner's lewisia) may occur within the project area. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May.			
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	
This project is not located within a Coastal Zone.			
SPR BIO-9: Prevent Spread of Invasive Plants, Noxious Weeds, and Invasive Wildlife. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Personnel will be advised to clean equipment, tools, and vehicles before arriving at the project location.			
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	
SPR BIO-1 determined that suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species may exist within the project area. See 'Species Status Summary Table' below for a complete list. These species will be avoided by implementing SPR BIO-4, MM BIO-2a, and MM BIO-2b.			

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	
Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.			
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 supervised designee perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.* • *If an active nest is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.* • *If a listed species is identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area CDFW will be contacted to develop avoidance measures specific to identified listed species.*			
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).	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
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
Based on SPR BIO-1, one (1) special status plant species (Heckner's lewisia) may occur within the project area. This species, Heckner's lewisia was not observed during field review. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May.			

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	
CAL FIRE will avoid significant impacts to special status-plants, compensatory mitigation will not be required.			
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
A Species Status Summary Table based on SPR BIO-1 is located at the end of this section. This table lists twenty-one (21) animals.			
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
CDFW recommends for potential nesting birds if operations are proposed between March 1, and August 31: • *An RPF or supervised designee perform a cursory/visual search of the project area for nesting birds prior to operations.* • *If an active nest is identified, activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy.* • *If a listed species is identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area CDFW will be contacted to develop avoidance measures specific to identified listed species.*			

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	
Mitigation Measures BIO-2a and BIO-2b will be implemented, therefore no additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts.			
MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
The Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle was not identified in the CDFW CNDDB biological search, however, was identified in the EIR Ecoregion for the project location. It's associated host plant, elderberry, was not identified in either the CDFW CNDDB or EIR Ecoregion biological searches. Habitat for this species is not found within the project area.			
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	
No butterfly species were identified in the 9-Quad search. One (1) butterfly, the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly, was identified within the EIR Ecoregion the project area is within. Habitat (coastal grasslands) for this species does not exist within the project area.			
MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
Habitat for these species is not found within the project area.			
MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	

No Special-Status bumble bees were identified in the local CDFW CNDDB database search for the specific project location. Review of the EIR Ecoregion for the project area identifies four bumble bee species Crotch bumble bee, Western bumble bee, Franklin's bumble bee, and Suckley cuckoo bumble bee listed as state of California candidate species. This project is not within the range of the Crotch bumble bee or Franklin's bumble. Fire exclusion has modified the vegetative structure of the area, creating dense pockets of conifer, oak woodland, and chaparral. This has likely reduced the number of flowering plants in the area. Reintroduction of fire in the area will likely improve habitat in the future.			
MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
Prescribed herbivory is not a planned treatment for this project.			
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-During	CAL FIRE
Loss of sensitive natural communities and oak woodlands will not occur because of this project. It is anticipated that oak woodland habitat will benefit from fuels reduction and reintroduction of fire associated with this project.			
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	
There will be no significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands associated with this project.			
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	
There will be no loss of riparian habitat associated with this project. Riparian habitat will be protected by implementation of SPR BIO-4.			

MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
There are no protected wetlands within the project area or adjacent or downstream of the project boundaries.			
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
There is no nursery habitat within the project area.			

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDB and Klamath Mountain ecoregion query

WILDLIFE	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME **SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**FED**	**STATE**		
Fisher – West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	N	TH	SSC	This species utilizes coniferous forests and deciduous riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. Habitat elements for this species are being retained. No anticipated impact.
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. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	N	N	SSC	Prefer habitats with large areas for cover (logs, algae, vegetation) and basking sites (boulders or other substrates). They have been observed to avoid areas of open water lacking these habitat features. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	N	N	WL	Ospreys prefer lakes, ponds, rivers, and marshes bordered by trees. They require open water containing adequate fishing opportunities. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There is a known occurrence north of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Northern spotted owl *Strix occidentalis caurina*	TH	TH	SSC	Preferred habitat characterized by dense canopy closure of mature and old growth trees, standing snags, and live trees with broken tops. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There are no known occurrences within the project area. Habitat elements for this species are being retained. No anticipated impact.

California Wolverine *Gulo*	PTH	TH	FP	This species is found in a wide variety of habitats. These habitats include open grassland, tundra, alpine forests, and boreal shrub transition zones at or above timberline. Generally, they live in areas with low human development and need large, undisturbed ranges to survive. Needs a good water source, uses caves, logs, and burrows for cover and denning needs. Hunts in open areas and can travel long distances. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Willow flycatcher *Empidona traillii*	PTH	E	SSC	Breeds in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs are established, near or adjacent to surface water or underlain by saturated soil. Suitable habitat includes denes willow thickets. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	N	N	WL	The golden eagle inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. Primarily in hilly and mountainous regions, but also on the plains, in the tundra, and rugged deserts. Large trees and snags typically serve as nest and perch trees. There is a known occurrence south of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	N	N	SSC	Uses a variety of habitats, almost always near caves or other roosting areas. They can be found in pine forests and arid desert scrub habitats. When roosting, they do not tuck themselves into cracks and crevices like many bat species, but prefer large open areas. Distribution strongly correlated with availability of cave roosts, buildings, rock crevices and hollow trees. Species is a moth specialist, foraging along edge habitats along streams and adjacent to and within wooded habitats. Unlikely to be present within project areas. No anticipated impact.
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	TH	N	N	This species requires cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning, and suitably large pools in which to spend the summer. Big Creek flows through the project area and into Hayfork Creek, just south of the project area. Hayfork Creek is a tributary to the South Fork Trinity River, and the longest tributary to the Trinity River. The project lies approximately 25 river miles upstream from the confluence with the South Fork Trinity River. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Trinity bristle snail *Monadenia setosa*	N	TH	N	Medium sized land snail endemic to California. Found in specific areas in northwestern Trinity County in cool we riparian zones and prefers areas with a deciduous understory. Not likely to occur within the project area. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.*	DL	E	FP	Preferred habitat includes 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 dominant trees with large branches and broken tops. There is a known occurrence west of the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.

Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion				
Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Roost and nest communally in large hollow trees in mature conifer forests. Forages over rivers, lakes, forests, fields, and gaps in forests (such as burned areas). Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperii)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Prefer spruce, fir, balsam, pine or mixed woodlands near edges and clearings, wooded streams, swamps, edges of lakes, river, or bogs. May also be found in other forest openings, such as clear cuts, or open forests with a low percentage of canopy cover. Olive-sided Flycatchers are highly adapted to the dynamics of a landscape frequently altered by fire. They're more often associated with post-fire habitat than any other major habitat type. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Purple martin (*Progne subis)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Prefer grassy open stream sides, river bottoms, marshes, meadows, and large forest openings close to lakes and ponds. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Prefer moist habitats because they offer a large variety of insects. These habitats include the edges of marshes and swamps, willow-lined streams, and leafy bogs. Yellow warblers also inhabit dry areas such as thickets, orchards, farmlands, forest edges, and suburban yards and gardens. WLPZ protection measures will be implemented into the project (see SPR HYD-4). No anticipated impact.
Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	FP	Prefer habitat in grasslands, shrub, and desert environments with rocky outcrops. Known to utilize dry open oak or ponderosa forest, and open farmland. They can be found roosting in caves, rock crevices mines, hollow trees, and buildings. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus)*	N	N	SSC	Prefer habitats with rocky outcroppings, canyons, or slopes. Can be found in semi-arid deserts, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon pine woodlands, juniper woodlands, and

NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search. *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*				montane conifer forests. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Oregon snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus klamathensis)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Prefer young forests with abundant understories. The presence of cover is the primary determinant of habitat quality. Dense softwood understories support greater snowshoe hare density than hardwoods because of cover quality. Snowshoe hares occupy conifer and mixed forests in all stages of succession. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
American badger (*Taxidea taxus)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	N	SSC	Prefer grasslands and open areas with grasslands, which can include open forests, farms, and treeless areas. They may also be found in meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.
Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosi)* *NOT identified during the local area CDFW CNDDB search.* *Species Identified within the Klamath Mountain Ecoregion*	N	E	N	Preferred habitat includes mature northern conifer forests, bogs, and forest clearings. Wet meadows adjacent to forested habitat is ideal. Uses snags and dead trees as perches. No known occurrences are within the project area. Habitat elements are being retained for this species. No anticipated impact.

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 **FP –** Fully Protected

PLANTS (PROVIDED BY CDFW)	STATUS		HABITAT	
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	**FED**	**STATE**	**CNPS LIST**	
Heckner's lewisia *Lewisia cotyledon var. heckneri*	N	N	1B.2	Perennial herb associated with lower montane coniferous forest from 175' – 7,010'. No habitat has been observed in the project area; however, habitat elements may exist. If suitable habitat exists in areas of control lines, burn piles, or any heavy equipment soil disturbance, botanical surveys will be conducted. This species typically blooms in April and May. It is anticipated that treatment activities will potentially improve habitat through the reintroduction of fire. Therefore, any impacts to Heckner's lewisia would be less than significant.

CNPS Identifiers Used on the Table

- 1B.2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California

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

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact GEO-1: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil	Impact Geo-1, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, SPR HYD-3 SPR AQ- 3 SPR HYD- 4	Yes	LTS	☒
Project treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment re-scraping existing dozer lines) could result in soil disturbance. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil are included in the applicable SPR's associated with this impact.						

Impact GEO-2: Increase Risk of Landslide	Impact Geo-2, 3.7	LTS	SPR GEO-3, 4, 7, 8, SPR AQ- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The project area does not have any landslides or unstable areas. Topography is gentle to moderately steep, with slopes ranging from 0% to over 60%. The majority of the project area has slopes 35% or less. Steeper slopes are generally associated with perennial and ephemeral streams found within the project. A soil survey was prepared for the project. Twelve (12) soil types were identified in the soil survey. Erosion potential will be minimized by installing water bars on appropriate access roads and dozer lines. Water bars will discharge into existing vegetation or less erosive material (rocks, slash, etc.) to the extent feasible. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to increase the risk of landslide are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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
Mechanical operations will not occur during saturated soil conditions.			
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
Mechanical operations will not occur during saturated soil conditions.			
SPR GEO-3 Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas: The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50 percent or more of the treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. This SPR only applies to mechanical and prescribed herbivory treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	

Dozers will be used to open existing dozer lines requiring only minimal soil disturbance. It is not anticipated this dozer work will change the natural water flow patterns or cause water to channel. The dozers lines will be evaluated after use and if necessary waterbars installed to maintain the natural flow of water. No exposure of 50% or more of soil is anticipated.			
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 fall within a 24-hour period, the project area will be inspected to determine if water breaks functioned properly. Areas where erosion could result in substantial discharge will be immediately corrected and stabilized.			
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 will be installed immediately if they will not impede vehicles and equipment during prescribed burning operations. If control lines need to be utilized by vehicles or equipment during the prescribed fire period, then water breaks will be installed between October 15th 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.			
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
All burning will be in conformance with North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. 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
Heavy equipment will be limited to slopes 35% or less and existing roads / dozer lines.			
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 N/A	CAL FIRE

The project area was evaluated by the RPF during layout. There are no unstable or slide areas identified within the project area.

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 would result in GHG emissions. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to conflict with a plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, are included in the applicable SPR's associated with this impact.						
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 would result in GHG emissions. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to generate greenhouse gas emissions through treatment activities are included in the applicable SPR's and/or MM's addressed in this document.						
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 3,192 tons of CO_2 from burning vegetation and 7.62 tons of CO_2 from motorized exhaust for a total of 3,199.6 tons of CO_2. These calculations assume of 1,520 acres (2.1 tons/acre) of prescribed burning and the use of 400 gallons of diesel and 100 gallons of gas.			
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
Effort to implement mosaic burning and leaving large logs and snags in place will be made during burn operations.			

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. This consumption will be short term and necessary to complete the practices associated with this project.						
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	☒
Treatments (prescribed burning, manual fuels reduction, and mechanical treatment (re-scraping existing dozer lines)) would require the use of fuels and related accelerants, which are hazardous materials. All equipment and vehicles will be in good working order and free of leaks. If fueling of equipment or firing devises is needed, they will be filled on level ground away from WLPZ. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to create a significant health hazard from the use of hazardous materials are included in the applicable SPR addressed in this document.						
Impact HAZ-2: Create a Significant Health Hazard from the Use of Herbicides	Impact HAZ-2, 3.10	LTS	SPR HAZ- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	No	N/A	☒
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.						
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	☒
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
CAL FIRE has an extensive maintenance program assuring equipment used for CAL FIRE projects are in good working order, free of leaks. CAL FIRE personnel are required to complete daily checks of vehicles and equipment to be used. These inspection focus on basic safety and operational features. *Drip torch fuel mixtures (diesel/gasoline) will be pre-mixed off 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
All chainsaws will have functional spark arrestors.			
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
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			
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
Smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4).			
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	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			

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	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			
SPR HAZ-7 Triple Rinse Herbicide Containers. This SPR applies only to herbicide treatment activities and all treatment types.	No	CAL FIRE N/A	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			
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	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			
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	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			
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
There are no known hazardous waste sites within the project area.			

EC-10: HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
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	☒

Equipment will be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Ignitions will not occur within the standard width of a WLPZ, however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back into these areas. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan through the implementation of prescribed burning, are included in the applicable SPR's and/or MM's addressed in this document.						
Impact HYD-2: Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements, Substantially Degrade Surface or Ground Water Quality, or Conflict with or Obstruct the Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan Through the Implementation of Manual or Mechanical Treatment Activities	Impact HYD-2, 3.11	LTS	SPR HYD- 1, 4, 5 SPR BIO- 1 SPR GEO- 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 SPR HAZ- 1, 5	Yes	LTS	☒
Equipment will be limited to existing roads and dozer lines. Ignitions will not occur within the standard width of a WLPZ; however, low intensity fire will be allowed to back into these areas. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, or conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan through the implementation of manual or mechanical treatment activities, are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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	☒
Prescribed herbivory will not be used as a treatment activity on the project area.						
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	☒
Herbicide use will not be used as a treatment activity on the project area.						
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 could potentially alter existing drainage patterns. However, vegetation will remain on site post fire that will minimize surface runoff. A buffer strip of vegetation, adjacent to watercourses, will reduce any potential runoff from entering a watercourse. Erosion potential will be minimized by installing water bars on appropriate access roads and dozer lines. Water bars will discharge into existing vegetation or less erosive material (rocks, slash, etc.) to the extent feasible. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially alter the existing draining pattern of a treatment site or area are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						

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
North Coast Regional Water Quality Board 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	
Prescribed herbivory is not associated with this project.			
SPR HYD-4 Identify and Protect Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones: The project proponent will establish Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones (WLPZs) as defined in 14 CCR Section 916 .5 of the California Forest Practice Rules on either side of watercourses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

Fuel reduction within the standard width of a WLPZ will be limited to manual treatment of ladder fuels (tress less than 8 inches' diameter) and prescribed burning. Per the Forest Practice Rules, WLPZ widths will be as follows.

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

The following practices will be implemented within the WLPZ:

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

There are several roads and dozer lines located within the project area that are within the standard width of a WLPZ. Vehicles and equipment may use these roads and dozer lines to access the project area. However, vehicles and equipment will be restricted to existing road and dozer line surface. Watercourse crossings will be done during dry conditions.

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	
No herbicide treatment activities are associated with this project.			
SPR HYD-6 Protect Existing Drainage Systems: This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Existing stormwater drainage infrastructure will be marked prior to ground disturbing activities. If a drainage structure or infiltration system is inadvertently disturbed or modified during project activities, the project proponent will coordinate with owner of the system or feature to repair any damage and restore pre-project drainage conditions.			

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. Landowner objectives are to increase the forest resiliency to fire, protect the property and improvements from wildfire, and improve wildlife and livestock grazing in the area. Local county land use planning and regulation will be adhered to; treatment activities are consistent with local polices and regulations.						
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. Short-term increase in personnel will be experienced during project implementation, however every evening these resources will leave.						
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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 SPR AD- 3	Yes	LTS	☒
The use of mechanized equipment will generate noise during project activities. Chainsaw and heavy equipment noises are not uncommon for the area and noise from the project would be like normal occurrences within Hayfork Valley. Treatments will be conducted during the hours of 0700 – 1800, Monday - Saturday. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a substantial short-term increase in exterior ambient noise levels during treatment implementation are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
Impact NOI-2: Result in a Substantial Short-Term Increase in Truck-Generated SENL's During Treatment Activities	Impact NOI-2, 3.13	LTS	SPR NOI- 1	Yes	LTS	☒
The use of mechanized equipment will generate noise during project activities. Chainsaw and heavy equipment noises are not uncommon for the area and noise from the project would be like normal occurrences within Hayfork Valley. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a substantial short-term increase in truck generated SENL's during treatment activities are included in the applicable SPR addressed in this document.						
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 treatment activities will be limited: - *Monday – Saturday between 0700 - 1800* - *Sunday and federal holidays 0900 – 1800*			
SPR NOI-2 Equipment Maintenance: All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This SPR applies to all activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
All diesel- and gasoline-powered treatment equipment will be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.			
SPR NOI-3 Engine Shroud Closure: The project proponent will require that engine shrouds be closed during equipment operation. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
Engine shrouds will be closed during equipment operations.			
SPR NOI-4 Locate Staging Areas Away from Noise-Sensitive Land Uses. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Operations are nearly all away from noise sensitive areas. Noise sensitive areas include locations in proximity to Demos Ct., Farmer Ranch Rd., Big Creek Rd., and Hwy. 3. Only small portions of the project are directly adjacent to these areas. To the extent feasible effort will be made to locate staging areas away from these locations.			
SPR NOI-5 Restrict Equipment Idle Time: The project proponent will require that all motorized equipment be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment and haul trucks will be limited to 5 minutes. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE During	CAL FIRE
All motorized equipment will be shut down when not in use. Idling of equipment will be limited to 5 minutes.			

SPR NOI-6 Notify Nearby Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors: For treatment activities utilizing heavy equipment, the project proponent will notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and all treatment types.	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE
Notify noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential land uses, schools, hospitals, places of worship) located within 1,500 feet of the treatment activity.			

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 project is located within private property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment.						
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	
The project is located within private property and not within a public recreation area. No recreational users or recreation areas would be affected by the treatment.			

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 could temporarily increase vehicle miles traveled for a short period as equipment enters and exits the project location. The project is in an area utilized by the community of Hayfork and surrounding areas. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater than what the area experiences. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in temporary traffic operations impacts by conflicting with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing roadway facilities or prolonged road closures are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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	☒
Smoke generated during burning operations may affect visibility along roadways for short periods of time. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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 traveled for a short period as equipment enters and exits the project location. The project is in an area utilized by the community of Hayfork and surrounding areas. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) will not be greater than what the area experiences. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility the project would result in a net increase in VMT for the proposed CalVTP are included in the applicable MM addressed in this document.						
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 area considering these roads are used to transport goods and residence of the rural community of Hayfork and surrounding area. Prescribed fire signs will be posted prior to burn operations. These signs will be posted in visible locations to advise motorists of equipment entering the roadway and potential smoke impacts.			

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	☒
Prescribed burning requires the use of water as a controlling factor. Fire equipment will come equipped with water prior to entering the project location. Additional water, if needed, will be obtained from hydrants located in Hayfork.						
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	☒
Biomass will not be hauled off the project area.						
Impact UTIL-3: Comply with Federal, State, and Local Management and Reduction Goals, Statutes, and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Impact UTL-3, 3.16	LTS	SPR UTIL- 1	No	N/A	☒
This project includes treating biomass within the project area. Biomass will be lopped and scattered, piled and burned, or broadcast burned.						

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	
The project will not generate any organic waste.			

EC-16: WILDFIRE

	PEIR specific			Project specific		
	Identify location of impact Analysis in the PEIR	Identify impact Significance in the PEIR	SPRs & MMs applicable to the impact analysis in PEIR	Does the Impact Apply to the project Treatments proposed	Identify Impact Significance for the Treatment Project	No New Impact
Impact WIL-1: Substantially Exacerbate Fire Risk and Expose People to Uncontrolled Spread of a Wildfire	Impact WIL-1, 3-17	LTS	SPR HAZ-2, 3, 4	Yes	LTS	☒
One of the main objectives of the project is to reduce the severity of wildfire. The appropriate measures to prevent and minimize the possibility to substantially exacerbate fire risk and expose people to uncontrolled spread of a wildfire are included in the applicable SPR's addressed in this document.						
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	☒
This project will not alter a watercourse or increase the amount of surface runoff that would result in flooding. Prescribed fire will be low-high intensity, but vegetation will remain on site post fire that will minimize surface runoff. A buffer strip of vegetation will capture any potential runoff from entering a watercourse. Any use of fire lines, hand or mechanically created, will have waterbars installed to assure that they are hydrologically disconnected from drainage areas or watercourses.						

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
Details of the burn plan will be included in the incident action plan (IAP).			
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
Project boundaries and protected resources will be clearly defined with flagging and/or on maps prior to treatment activities.			
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
This plan has been built in conformance with the Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and CAL FIRE Unit Plan.			
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	Yes	CAL FIRE Prior-During	CAL FIRE

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.			
Implementation of SPR AD-4 ensures proper notification for prescribed burning. In addition, CAL FIRE (Shasta-Trinity Unit) will issue a Media Release/Public Service Announcement (MR/PSA) to appropriate media. The receptionists at the SHU CAL FIRE HQ will be briefed on project burn days so they may appropriately answer phone calls from concerned members of the public.			
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. Personnel will be advised to remove trash generated daily. Flagging will be removed once the project has been completed and is no longer needed.			
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
One to three days prior to the commencement of a treatment activity, signs will be posted near the treatment area describing the activity and timing, and requesting persons in the area to contact a designated representative if they have questions or concerns.			
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
Pre-posting requirements were completed on January 22, 2021.			

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
This is a 10-year project and CAL FIRE will have access to complete project activities as well as to assess treatments as needed.			
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	
This project is not within coastal zone.			

EC-18: MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Discussion

No additional comments.

Additional information:

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

☒ 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
- ☒ 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) –

☐ 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
- ☒ Consult Appendix A (and Cal VTP Appendix BIO-3)

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

☒ Geological Review (MM GHG-2)

☐ Spill Prevention & Response Plan (SPR HAZ-5) –

☐ Traffic Management Plan (SPR TRAN-1) –

☐ Organic waste Disposal Plan (SPR UTIL-1) –

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

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

☐ Off-Site Noise-Sensitive Receptors Notification (SPR NOI-6) –

☐ Other _____

DELIVERABLES POST APPROVAL

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